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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1878

APRIL 24, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 761

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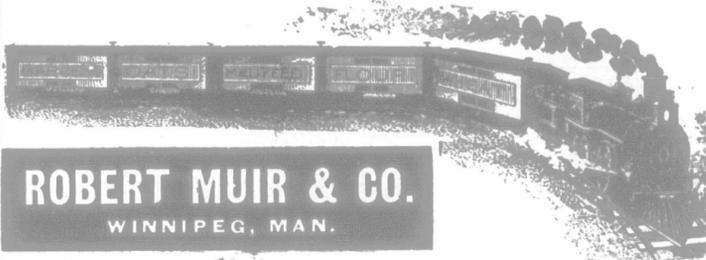
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**Contents of this Issue.**

<b>ILLUSTRATIONS</b>			
Hackney Mare, Seton	604	House Plan for Saskatchewan Reader	608
Yearling Hackney Fillies	605	Various Opinions on Grass Seeding and Fertility	608
Sheep in Alberta	605		
Mr. McAusland's Farm	606	<b>APIARY</b>	
Aged Clydesdale Class at Clydesdale Spring Show	610	What to Do When Bees Swarm	610
Aged Clydesdale Class at Calgary Spring Show	610	Spring the Best Time to Buy Bees	610
On the Thames near Maidenhead	617	<b>DAIRY</b>	
Some Welsh Scenery	618	Grading Promised at Two Creameries	611
<b>EDITORIAL</b>		The Milk Supply of Cities	611
A Difference in Names	603	Handling a Small Churning	611
The Country has Developed Faster than the Transportation Companies	603	<b>POULTRY</b>	
The Milkman's Opportunity	603	Incubation and Brooding of Chickens	611
<b>HORSE</b>		Raising Chicks in a Brooder	612
Enrolment Ordinance Distinctly Beneficial to Horsebreeding	604	Make the Hens Molt	612
The Scrub Stallion Evil Will Work its Own Cure	604	<b>FIELD NOTES</b>	
Puts a Finger on a Weak Spot in Horse Breeding	604	Young Farmers Miss It if They do not go to the M. A. C. for a Winter	612
<b>STOCK</b>		Appreciates the Agricultural College Course	612
The Provincial Idea of the Live Stock Sales	607	Agricultural College Examination Results	612
Dipping Must Be Continued if Cattle are to be Clean	605	Grain Co. Again on the Exchange	612
Wheat Screenings and the Meat Trade	605	A Stallion Registration Law for Minnesota	612
Spring Prices for Cattle	605	Horse Meat Increasing as Food	612
B. C. Veterinary Association	605	Preventive Measures Against Glanders	612
<b>FARM</b>		Good Men to be had for Their Passage	612
Cultivating Growing Grain	606	Follows a System to Keep Weeds From Flourishing	612
Be Sure that the Formalin You Buy is Clear	606	Bucket Shop Closed	612
The Manitoba Agricultural College to Grain Growers	606	Competitions for Standing Fields of Grain This Look a Feasible and Economical Way of Freshing	613
Favors Larger Outlets	607	Treatment of Girdled Trees	613
Favors Co-operation by Farmers in Ownership of Threshing Outlets	607	The College Broadens a Man's Outlook	614
Advises Caution in Investing in Machines	607	Big Yields Up North	614
Thresher must be able to Handle Men to be Successful	607	Events of the Week	614
The Box to be the Future Container for Apples	608	Things to Remember	614
		<b>MARKETS</b>	614
		<b>HOME JOURNAL</b>	615
		<b>GOSSIP</b>	622
		<b>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</b>	631

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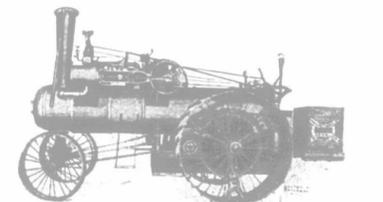
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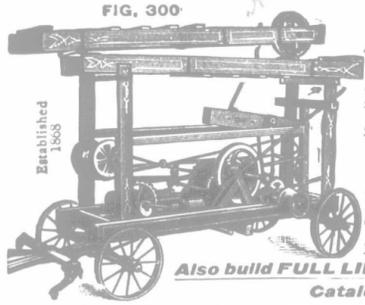


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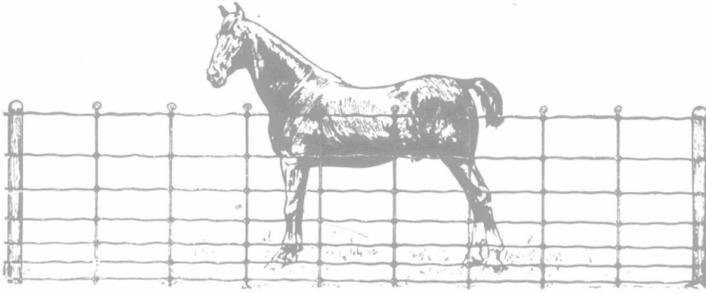
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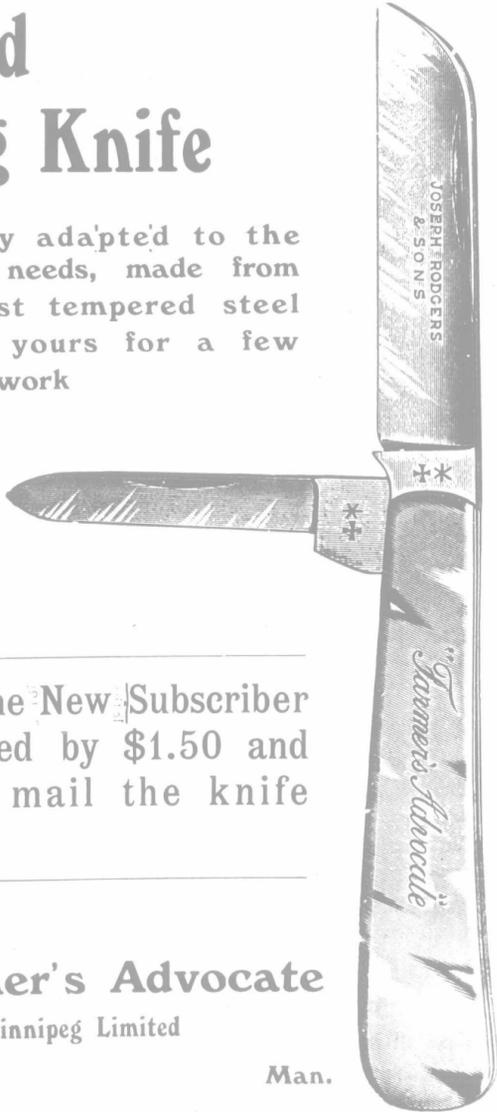
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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

April 24, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 761

## EDITORIAL

### A Difference in Names.

Throughout the country the prayer is upon every persons lips that the Commission which is now investigating the ramifications of the lumbering business will be successful in devising some method of bringing down the price of the commodity to builders. It would be but an echo of opinion to say that the present prices of lumber are deterring many from building. They are having a more sinister effect. In many instances they prohibit building and people are put to an increasing inconvenience.

Our timber is one of our greatest assets and one of the largest of our resources, but that same timber made ready to use costs the Canadian people more than a similar commodity costs in any other part of the world, and that not because the mills cannot meet the demand if the mill owners are to be believed, not because labor is scarce and high priced, not because of any serious difficulty in moving lumber from the mills to the markets, but because the trade is organized to maintain the prevailing prices on lumber and because the import duty on it is such that lumber dealers outside the organization cannot compete with the market controllers in Canada.

The charge is made that there is a combine in the lumber trade, and the charge is just as stoutly denied. The word 'combine' has a sinister, grating sound and will not be owned by any organization of business men, even though the object of the organization is to carry out the tenets of a combine. The lumber men, while admitting they have an organization to maintain harmony in the trade, deny that they have a combine, and if the same meaning is to attach to their organization that attaches to organizations of manufacturers of other commodities, they may be right in refusing to have their organization designated by so hated a name.

It would seem that the real difference between an organization of manufacturers and a combine of men similarly employed is in the spirit in which their business is conducted. Associations may operate to restrain trade and do several other exasperating things, but when a sufficiently large number of consumers discover that they are paying a very large tribute which represents "profits" to members of an organization, such a body at once changes from an association to a combine. That is the situation with the lumbermen. To their own minds they are still an association of business men who discovered the callacious policy of competition and who are trying to get all out of their business that it will stand. To the public for the very same reasons the association has become a combine.

The problem of the regulation of the trusts, of associations, of combines or whatever they may be called, is simply a question of the division of the profits which have accrued from the elimination of much of the expense of competition and of keeping prices of commodities down, after making allowance for increased cost of production to the levels at which they stood when competition prevailed. Some say the remedy is in Government supervision, others in the reduction of the tariff. The manufacturers themselves have a better one but it is not human nature to practice it.

### The Agricultural College and Its Work.

The farmers of Manitoba are to be congratulated on the success attending the campaign to establish an agricultural college in their province, and have every reason to feel proud of the course and staff, a pride in which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE shares. The first winter course has just been closed and the students have returned to their homes to renew their acquaintance with Mother Earth and incidentally by practice to demonstrate the soundness of the theories imbibed at the college, and further to show that the practical training they received in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture and kindred subjects is of value far beyond its cost.

Although the college work is closed for the summer, the pursuit of knowledge along agricultural lines is by no means to be abandoned, as the announcement of the formation of a Research Association for the working out of problems affecting Manitoban agriculture proves. The scope of the research work has been described in another place (576), but a slight reference here to the subject will not by any means be amiss. Taking the subjects in the order mentioned, the most important work to be undertaken is that with clover. Fifty students in various parts of the province will, with the clover seed supplied them by the college, make an attempt to grow this invaluable legume and take note of causes which may help or deter its cultivation with a view to overcoming the same. If as a result of the work done by the Research Association the growing of clover successfully is made possible in any part of Manitoba, the outlay of the province on the college to date will have been repaid. Attempts will be made to find what influence the care during the period of pregnancy and previous to it has on production by mares of weak and premature foals, and observations will be made as to the length of time male and female offspring are carried. Observations also on the wild plum will be made with a view to its improvement; and it is hoped to arrive at some information as to what effect the care of implements has on their wearing qualities and efficiency. The Research Association includes the staff of the college, students of the college, and any farmers that wish to may also become members. The organization known as the Experimental Union, made up of Ontario Agricultural College students, has done good work, and the example has undoubtedly fired the ambition of our Western college to do likewise. At other colleges similar organizations are working and make a very satisfactory way by which extension work can be carried on. We shall look forward with great interest to the results that may be expected from the labors of the Research Association.

### The Country Has Developed Faster than the Transportation Companies.

One of the bad effects of the winter's demoralization of the railroad service, which was rendered more easily accomplished in the case of the Canadian Northern due to lack of engines and cars, is the disastrous delay to settlers with live stock en route to their homesteads. Some people desirous of moving West from Manitoba on lines served by the C. P. R., to the cheaper lands in the territory served by the C. N. R., are finding difficulty in so doing and have complained to this office. We at once referred the matter to Dr. Mills, the farmers' representative on the Railroad Commission, and he to the Commission's traffic officer, whose reply will be found in another column, which we hope will be read carefully. Some justification is given for the attitude of Canada's transcontinental road (the C. P. R.) by their charge, not as yet denied, that the C. N. R. have two thousand cars belonging to the former company which the latter company is unable to return for lack of motive power. In such cases it is hard

to fix the blame, if blame be due, and in the meantime the country and the newcomer must wait and suffer. The breakdown of the C. N. R. system of transportation is the strongest piece of evidence that the policy of railroad bonusing by grants of cash or land is essentially wrong for it encourages weak institutions to reach out further than they should. It is similar to giving hothouse treatment to a plant intended to grow in the open. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mann's pronouncement that the C. N. R. is to devote its energies in 1907 to improvement of its roadbed and in making additions to its equipment will be carried out.

The idea has been advanced that the Government should in future discourage the movement of settlers to districts remote from railroads, but the damage is done, and it is too late now to try and head people off. *The cardinal fault was in the homestead regulations laid down many years ago when only the even numbered sections could be homesteaded*, with the result that settlement was sparse and spread out and necessitated an increasing mileage of track to reach the settler. The retention of the odd numbered sections for land grants kept these lands from being settled unless people were willing to pay the speculators' price. It appears, therefore, that even if the pre-emption clause is not favorably considered by the Dominion Government, the act should be amended in future to permit people homesteading the odd as well as the even numbered sections, and that the land granted under existing charters should not be handed over until the railroad to get such land is properly equipped to carry on the business in the territory its charters covers. The tide of immigration cannot be restrained, neither can the production of farm crops be hindered from increase by Governmental regulation.

### The Milkman's Opportunity.

One of the striking features of our expanding agricultural and industrial enterprises is the conspicuousness of the absence of dairying in many of the most thickly settled districts. By dairying in this case we do not simply mean the keeping of cows, their milking and the sale of manufacture of cream, but in every direction there is not milk enough to supply the demands of towns of all sizes, and lots of farm families do without milk altogether. During the past winter it has been a regular occurrence for the travelling public to stop at hotels where only the imitations of milk appeared upon the tables. Some of our new growing cities depend for their milk supply upon not more than two or three small dairymen and a few straggling cows. We do not cite these instances to disparage the towns and cities so circumstanced, but to show what a large opportunity there is for the men who will take up this line of work. There are some dairies we know of, the cows of which are making as much as a dollar per day for their owners and there are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, upon at least three hundred of which a cow likes to be milked. Often we have read the advertisements of boards of trade pointing out what inducements certain towns offer professional men and industries, and have sometimes thought that there are many worse ways of expending the municipalities' money than in inducing dairymen to establish a business of supplying the town or city with wholesome milk.

## HORSE

A remarkable degree of soundness was a feature of the exhibits at the Hackney Show in London recently. Of the 386 Hackneys vetted only 12 were rejected, or less than 4 per cent., while only 6 of the 102 ponies failed to pass inspection.

\* \* \*

Each spring when a man has to buy more horses to break more land to grow more cats to feed his horses, he wonders if it would not be cheaper to buy a traction engine to do his breaking, seeding and such other work. In the meantime people are learning more about traction engines and the fuel they require.

\* \* \*

It has been figured out that the cost of feeding, grooming, and harnessing a farm horse is approximately seventy-five dollars a year, and that the average working life of that horse is ten years. At the North Dakota station they concluded that cats costing over thirty cents a bushel were too expensive a feed and recommended the plentiful use of bran at \$15 a ton or less.

\* \* \*

Wisconsin as a state has stepped into prominence as the home of one of the best hackney-breeding establishments in the country. The particular circumstance which has given her this prominence was the recent purchase by Mr. Fred Pabst of Milwaukee of several of the New York horseman's (Eben B. Jordan) best show and breeding hackneys. Wisconsin prides herself upon her carriage horses.

\* \* \*

The prize list for the horse show to be held in Winnipeg, June 13th, 14th and 15th, is ready for distribution and may be had by those intending to show from the secretary, 726 Union Bank building, Winnipeg. The little brochure, which contains the rules and regulations of the show, the classes for nearly all types of commercial horses and a list of the special prizes offered, is one of the most attractive productions of its kind that we have ever seen. The Winnipeg horse show is deserving of patronage and success.

\* \* \*

"The trouble with your Canadian horses", said the Scotch horseman, "is tha fit." "The snath das na fat the shee ta the fit, he fats the fit ta the shee." And then he proceeded to tell how across the water they develop those great saucer-shaped hoofs that we set so much store by. The toes of the colts are kept short and the heels a little longer, but the whole bottom surface level. Then if the hoof head shows an intimation to contract instead of spreading right from the coronet, blisters are applied about once a month and between blisters grease and oil to keep the foot soft and expansive. Shoeing is also done with more regularity than we practice in this country. Horses that are worked steadily on the streets or on hard dry footing or are kept in show condition have their shes set about every four weeks. With us this would appear

to be too expensive of time, but we are not trying to improve our horses by any other process than that of importing fresh blood and breeding to better stallions and selecting mares is the best basis upon which to work to improve horses, but the good that does can be immensely augmented by keeping the feet in shape and the young stock growing upon feed that keeps them mellow, sappy, neither fat nor thin.

### Enrolment Ordinance Distinctly Beneficial to Horsebreeding.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The important points touched in some of the following questions I shall endeavor to answer:

(a) What is my opinion of the system of stallion enrolment?

(b) How is it affecting the breeding of horses in the district?

(c) What suggestions have I to make regarding the use of unsound stallions?

(d) What are my suggestions by way of improvement to the present enrolment ordinance?

My opinion of the system of stallion enrolment is that it is a good one and is certainly a move in the right direction. I think everyone will admit that a farmer or owner of a small bunch of mares is not always in a position to know whether the certificate produced by the owner of a stallion is a genuine one, or if genuine, of any value. But there can be no doubt about the certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture, for every stallion owner is required to forward the pedigree certificate of his horse to the Department for examination. If it is found to be in a reliable stud book, a certificate is issued by the Department, stating that the horse is a purebred animal.

If the pedigree certificate forwarded is not in a reliable stud book or the owner cannot produce one, no matter what claims he may make, only a "grade" certificate will be issued. The owner of a stallion is also compelled to post a notice containing a copy of the Department's certificate on the inside and outside of the main door of every stable the stallion stands in. Also all advertising issued must contain a copy.

The object of this compulsory enrolment is to protect farmers and stallion owners against unwarranted claims of horses as being purebred and registered when they are not.

It is certainly having a beneficial effect on the breeding of horses in this district. The majority of farmers know now that it pays many times over to breed to a good horse and they consequently seek out one of pure breed. The result is that the purebred horse is now getting all the trade and the grade stallion is going out of business. The result is that more purebred stallions are now being brought in. I could mention several that have been imported during the past year. Many of the so-called purebred stallions before the ordinance came into force have now mysteriously disappeared. I am looking forward for a great improvement in the horse breeding industry in this district.

With regard to the use of unsound stallions, their use can only be detrimental to the horse breeding industry.

As regards improvements to the present enrolment ordinance, the only suggestion I have to offer is that I don't think it goes far enough; as a further protection to the farmer I believe every owner of a stallion should be compelled to have his horse examined once a year (before the season opens) by a qualified V. S. for any defects or unsoundness, and that a copy of this report should appear on all bills or advertising issued.

JAMES SALLONS.

### The Scrub Stallion Evil Will Work Its Own Cure.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On this question of stallion enrolment, my opinion of the matter is it is well worthy of recognition by all who are interested in the improvement of horses, but it is no detriment to the continuous use of scrub stallions, for to every registered horse in this district there are six mongrels. This part of Southern Alberta is at present undergoing a change from a range country to farming; it will take some little time to convert the errors, but men will perforce have to come to the conclusion that it only pays to raise good stock when they are compelled to run them on land they own and pay taxes on.

It costs as much to raise, if not produce, a \$20.00 pony as it does a \$200.00 horse. It is my opinion it would be out of the question to interfere with scrub studs and try to enforce the discontinuance of their use with the public. The object lesson will come to men patronizing the like, as I have already witnessed lately. A hauberman came down to buy horses for the woods teams that fit his order, from fourteen to fifteen hundred. He did not hesitate to pay \$500.00. Other grey teams were shown him; at sight of them he commenced to pull his moustache and beat the ground with his foot and at once divert his attention to something else without asking the owner the figure he might have the audacity to ask for them. Such experiences are humiliating to some degree, but cannot fail to be beneficial to more than the parties actually concerned. We must abide the time of the scrub stallion, which I think will not be long now.

I may state in conclusion that the clause relating to the enforcement of lien for service fees in my opinion is extended over too long a period. In many cases it is impossible to trace up the offspring of such service, the statement being made they are dead. Besides, a man may breed five to ten mares; one half have foals. The game is scarcely worth the plunder seeing that you can only collect fee for service of mares that actually have foals. Some people say *insure a colt to stand up and suck*. Such is absurd and should never be condescended to by the owner of any worthy stallion; it gives the owners of the mares the chance of overworking his mare; if she loses her foal he is out nothing.

HORSEMAN.

### Puts a Finger on a Weak Spot in Horse Breeding.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

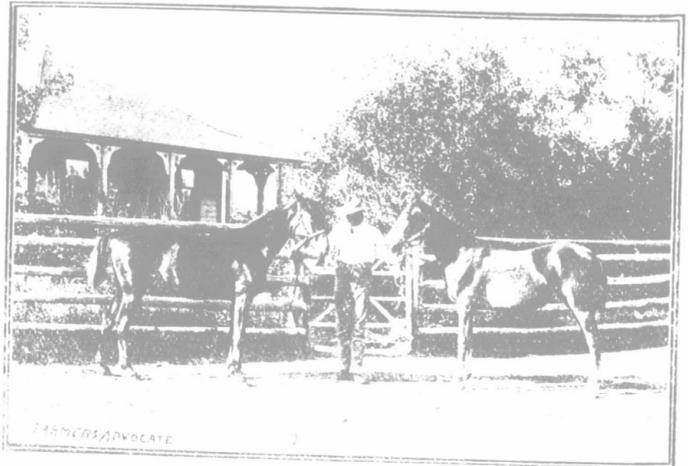
Yours in reference to the enrolment and breeding of stallions to hand. The horse I bought three years ago was unfit that season for breeding purposes on account of having too many mares the season before. On that account I dissolved partnership and had to sell him. I think that is one of the great errors—a horse having too many mares. I used them in the county of Norfolk, England, and we never allowed a horse more than six mares in the season and never travelled more than twelve miles during the day. I find the owners of stallions to-day are thinking too much of the dollar and again are not using the right kind of mare to breed from a good horse. In that case it's an impossibility to give a valuable horse a show when the foal arrives. We have two very good Clyde horses imported in this and the Melford district this spring and are under a syndicate, and they are much needed. I much object to the fee being so high and to stallions being allowed to travel with unsound feet and legs. I'm not in this syndicate and I don't know their rules.

L. J. P.

(A copy of the enrolment ordinance can be procured from Department of Agriculture at Regina, Ed.)



HACKNEY MARE, SAGON.



YEARLING JERSEY FILLS.

STOCK

The Provincial Idea of the Live Stock Sales.

The question has arisen, and has been debated in association meetings as recorded in these columns, to what extent provincialism should be given rein in the holding of live stock sales. The tendency at present in the Western provinces seems to be to put up the bars against the stockmen of neighboring provinces, for which there may have been at one time some justification, but which we believe the broader minded will agree is neither necessary nor advisable. One peculiar feature is that while the bars are up against sellers, such is not the case against buyers. The principle by which Governments are led to contribute grants to provincial live stock sales is that by so doing they aid the small farmer in his search for purebred stock. It will be admitted we think by all that the breeder of high class purebreds needs no such aid, many of the brightest minds in Canadian agriculture being found in the ranks of the live stock men. Unfortunately the idea has gotten abroad that Governments, by extending financial aid to public sales, design to aid the breeders of live stock, unload their cull stuff. We believe that such is a mistaken idea and should be speedily corrected. If a man holds a private sale, he knows well the penalty for putting inferior stuff before the auctioneer and we see no good reason for the use of Government funds to aid the carrying out of an idea economically unsound, and in addition a detriment to the cattle trade in the end. The fear that the removal of interprovincial restrictions would result in the dumping of inferior stuff on the market is not well founded and may easily be avoided, but it looks bad, is inconsistent and weakens the contention of farmers and stockmen for a lower tariff, when they would erect a wall against the live stock of another province. This form of parish protectionist livestock regulations is unworthy of the industry, and we believe will be swept away once the breeders consider the matter thoroughly. Competition among live stock breeders is absolutely necessary if the standards accepted as correct are to be maintained or bred up to. Argentina has made a practice of buying the best cattle and to-day bids fair to distance all competitors in the race for supremacy in the meat trade, and there should be no hindrance placed in the way of Western breeders of commercial cattle securing the much needed improved blood.

Dipping Must be Continued if Cattle are to be Clean.

When the present head of the Veterinary Branch first decided to dip Western cattle so as to rid them of mange parasites and thus help the stockmen make more money out of their cattle, and as well prevent the spread of the disease to the cattle of newcomers and innocent parties, the chorus of approval was not loud. A couple of seasons' dippings proved, however, to the larger operators, that it was a step in the right direction and beneficial to those in the business. These men expressed their belief publicly in favor of dipping regularly. There were some still outside the fold and such as the smaller fry and their cattle were not dipped and have remained a source of contagion.

Some recalcitrants sought to make capital out of the compulsory dipping order, but were ineffectual. Last fall, however, dipping was not made compulsory, and in view of the hard winter and severe losses, it was lucky for the branch that it did not insist, because had dipping been done, the losses would have been charged to the dipping, and the Veterinary Branch come in for a good deal of unmerited abuse. Some of the larger operators continued dipping on their own account and we understand their cattle have come through the winter in far better shape than those which had to feed parasites on their bodies in addition to keeping up the animal heat. The benefits to be derived from dipping at the proper season of the year are so obvious that the Branch will do well to insist that all mangy cattle shall be treated, and the menace to our cattle trade with Great Britain removed. It is admitted that it is desirable as far as possible to encourage the finishing of home grown stuff on the farms of Saskatchewan,

Manitoba, and Ontario, but such cannot take place until the range can be depended upon to supply clean cattle to the feed-yards. This phase of the question is understood by the Live Stock Commissioner and it needs to be appreciated by all those raising cattle on the ranges and if some are unwilling to do their part in fostering the Canadian beef trade by helping stamp out parasite troubles in their herds, such will have to be made to do so, and prevented from imposing a handicap upon their fellow breeders who can justly claim to be more enlightened.

Wheat Screenings and the Meat Trade.

Three circumstances in connection with our meat and grain trade direct attention to a channel in which Western farmers might develop business. They are these: Some 40,000 mutton carcasses from Australia are being received this spring at Vancouver for the Canadian trade; at Port Arthur some 10,000 sheep raised upon the Canadian ranges have been fed all winter and are being sold to Eastern and some Western cities; and, the deekage on some 30,000,000 bushels of wheat shipped to lake ports has averaged some 3 per cent., or 300,000 bushels. When one begins to enquire into the significance of these circumstances he will find some suggestions for a possible future policy, although to what extent the confirmed grain grower will go into feeding is problematical. Some say he will never do so, that the hope for the future of the farms and for the elimination of waste is in the next generation, but we scarcely like to think that it is so far distant.

The case of the Port Arthur sheep feeders has been cited, but they are by no means the

other hand it would compel many farmers to ship through the elevators. Probably the best solution is to arrange to have the grain grower paid for his screening and to have cleaners at the elevators as well. Certain it is that the feeding of stock, sheep, hogs, or cattle that are raised on Western farms should be followed where the grain and chaff are grown, and where labor at the time this feeding may be done is not very difficult to obtain. As it is the farms are drained of stock and grain just at a time when both might be used profitably and the finished products returned to or substituted in the markets that logically belong to the Western farmer.

Spring Prices for Cattle.

The signs are right for the realization of good prices for beef cattle this spring and early summer. Butchers in the local towns and drovers in many parts of the country are hustling around to get fat cattle delivered at five cents per pound, and the supply is not equal to the demand. The situation is cheering to those who took the risk of putting in cattle last fall, many of whom have followed the practice for years in the face of depressed prices, and to the breeders of purebred beef cattle, who see in advancing prices for beef a promise of better values for their breeding stock. The feeders of course will reap the benefit first, but an improved demand for breeding stock, especially bulls, should not be long delayed.

Anent these advancing prices in the country for small lots of fat cattle for the local markets,



SHEEP IN ALBERTA. THE FLOCK OF MR. B. TATREAN, NEAR VEGREVILLE.

only people who make a profitable combination of screenings and sheep. At several of the smaller mills throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan sheep are fed over the ninety days that are allowed for the purpose in transit. At some mills also hogs are fed on the screenings and at others the refuse from the mills is used for steer feeding. In every case where mill screenings can be had feeding has been pronounced profitable, even under the most crude and slipshod methods of feeding. From what we have observed and by what others have told us, it would appear that the man who can get the accumulation of screenings that is to be found at every mill and at many elevators has a good thing. For the grain grower, however, the situation is not so pleasant. He raises the feed and hauls it to the mill or to the cars and bears the expense of transporting it to the feeder, whether the feed yards are located in the local town or at Port Arthur; and not only does he pay for this carrying, but if he has been overly liberal and has supplied the feeder with more than a certain proportion of feed in the wheat screenings, he must suffer for his liberality. This is the thing that annoys the grain grower, and in many cases he is demanding pay for the screenings, or that the local elevator men put cleaning apparatus in their buildings. The latter looks to be the more helpful and reasonable course, as it would save the expense of shipping low grade grain, but on

it is noticeable that the larger dealers and exporters continue to make only nominal quotations, and in so doing attempt to draw a cloud over a situation that has been dark long enough. It would give the public considerably more confidence in the cattle business and stimulate production of a better class of stock if dealers would quote the high prices for the best and discriminate in their buying. The advent of a brisk demand from some other quarter than the regular channels of the trade is what has been needed for some time in the farming districts to encourage feeding, and it is to be hoped that the activity of local butchers and of buyers for construction gangs will have the effect desired; namely, to supply competitive buyers for butchers' cattle.

B. C. Veterinary Association.

A bill is before the B. C. legislature, and is likely to become law this session, incorporating the above association. The first council is to be composed of the following: W. H. Gaddes, V.S., of Kelowna; R. Hamilton, M.R.C.V.S., of Victoria; H. H. S. George, M.R.C.V.S., of Kamloops; W. S. Bell, V.S., of Cranbrook; A. Knight, V.S., of Chilliwack; K. A. Roberts, M.R.C.V.S., of Vancouver; and S. F. Tobias, V.S., of Victoria, and they will have the same power and authority as the elected members of the council and will continue in office until their successors, as is hereinafter provided, are elected.

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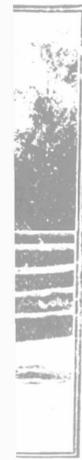
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## FARM

### Cultivating Growing Grain.

Some five years ago Dr. Fletcher wrote upon the practice of Western farmers using a weeder or light harrow on wheat crops just after they were above the ground. According to the doctor the results of such cultivation were most gratifying. Of late, however, we have heard less about it, but there is still plenty of faith in the benefit it does to growing crops.

The theory upon which this practice is based is sound and in practice it has been found that crops are immensely benefited by it. The idea is that a stroke with a light harrow or a weeder just when the crop is about two or three inches high, kills a lot of weeds that have just started and stirs the top soil into a dust which tends to prevent evaporation. The operation has been found to be most beneficial on lands that are infested with such weeds as the mustards, stint-weed and such as grow each year from seeds. Lands also that form crusts after rains are much improved by such treatment.

Of course most men hesitate to cultivate grain crops after they are up, for the reason that the harrow or weeder tears out some of the plants, but wherever crops have been so treated they have without exception yielded more than those under identical conditions which have not been cultivated. From the nature of the effect of this treatment the response to it has been more marked in dry seasons than in wet, but it does not follow because there is plenty of moisture in the soil the crops will not be benefited by cultivating. Rather the opposite may be the case, that in the wet season there will be a greater necessity to kill young weeds and to break the earth crust that rains tend to form on the surface of the soil. This is one of the methods and a very simple one, which may be adapted to get larger revenue from an acre and that in turn is so far-reaching in its effect that we cannot dwell upon it here.

### Be Sure that the Formalin You Buy is Clear.

The increasing use of formalin as a smut preventive renders it necessary to have that chemical of A 1 quality, a condition the average farmer cannot pronounce upon. The North Dakota Agricultural College report contains some very useful pointers on this question and the description given here will aid in securing good stuff:

"During the past two years there has been a noticeable increase in polymerization, by which term is meant that the formaldehyde has become changed to a milky or, at times, found to be of a thick and gelatinous-like mass. Formaldehyde of this type is deficient in strength, is insoluble in water, and therefore wholly inefficient as a fungicide, and its use should be discouraged. There is, however, a more serious feature where polymerization has gone to the extent that the entire fluid is milky in appearance or at times jelly-like in nature. Such formaldehyde is not only nearly insoluble in water, but the particles of formaldehyde floating in the water sprayed upon the wheat come into contact with the germ of the grain, destroying the same and thus destroying the value of the grain for seed. We desire, therefore, at

this time to caution farmers against the purchase of formaldehyde which has become badly polymerized. The presence of a small amount of cloudiness in the formaldehyde is not to be taken as a serious objection, although, of course, the clearer the solution the better it will be. When formaldehyde is exposed to cold there is a tendency for such change to take place, and it is well, therefore, that this product be kept in a reasonably warm place so as to prevent as far as possible any changes in the formaldehyde.

### SUGGESTIONS TO DRUGGISTS OR RETAILERS.

"At times the druggist has stored formaldehyde in rooms which were cold and thus caused a change to take place resulting in bad polymerization. A large share of this trouble could be avoided if the druggists would keep the formaldehyde in a warm room, and if from time to time they would shake the container so as to thoroughly mix the polymerized formaldehyde with the clear solution, it would again redissolve. Druggists who have on hand old formaldehyde badly polymerized should not attempt to dispose of the same to the farmers for treating wheat, for you should bear in mind that the farmer's loss is your loss; that if he finds the formaldehyde fails to do its work or injures his crop, he is going to hold you responsible and refuse to purchase in future this most valuable ingredient for treating his wheat.

"Farmers should also use care in storing formaldehyde, and see that the same is kept where it is warm, and, if the formaldehyde is somewhat milky in appearance it is well to mix it with the water several hours before it is wanted for use, and thereby give it time to come into solution so that it shall not injure the grain, but do its work in a satisfactory way in destroying the smut."

### The Manitoba Agricultural College to Grain Growers.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the loss that Manitoba suffered in 1906 through the use of poor seed grain, poor cultivation, prevalence of noxious weeds, and lack of thoroughness in the treatment of seed grain for the prevention of smut. These losses were due not so much to lack of knowledge, as to lack of application of that knowledge. Thousands of bushels were lost because poor, shrunken, immature, scrub seed was sown; thousands of bushels because of poor cultivation, and as a consequence a lack of sufficient available plant food and moisture to grow and ripen a medium or maximum crop. We have examined at the college during the winter more than three hundred samples of grain grown over the province of Manitoba. During the last six weeks we have examined and tested a large number of samples of seed grain. From these examinations we are led to believe that the yield of oats over the province can be increased by at least ten bushels per acre through the use of good seed and by tilling so as to ensure sufficient or, at least, as near as possible a sufficient supply of moisture for this grain crop. One sample of oats free from noxious weeds of any kind contained only 35% by count and only 50% by weight of oats that should be sown. The balance were "pin" or "bosom" oats and immature shrunken grains that should have been graded out and fed to stock. Owing to what we have been able to learn from these examinations, and to the fact that many letters are reaching us from different parts of the province relative to seed grain and treatment of the same for the prevention of smut, the Manitoba Agricultural College has deemed it advisable to publish a few facts followed by directions which, if carried out, will result in very material gains on the cultivated lands of the Canadian Central West.

In 1906 Manitoba had 3,141,537 acres in wheat, with an average of about 20 bushels per acre; 1,155,961 acres in oats, with an average of 43 bushels per acre, besides a large acreage in barley, flax, rye, pease, corn, potatoes and roots. If the wheat and

oats alone could be increased by two bushels per acre, it would give the farmers of the province more than four million dollars increase in revenue. This will help to make better homes, better schools, better roads, to buy better animals, better implements, and every avenue of trade will feel the effect of this added wealth. Let every man who reads this article feel the importance of its contents and see to it that every man in his neighborhood acts in such manner as to make this a banner year in Manitoba agriculture.

A seed consists of three parts—the germ, the endosperm, and the seed coat. The germ is the little embryo plant lying asleep in the lower end of the seed. The endosperm is the storehouse of food for the little plant when it starts growth. The seed coats cover and protect the germ and the endosperm.

### GERMINATION.

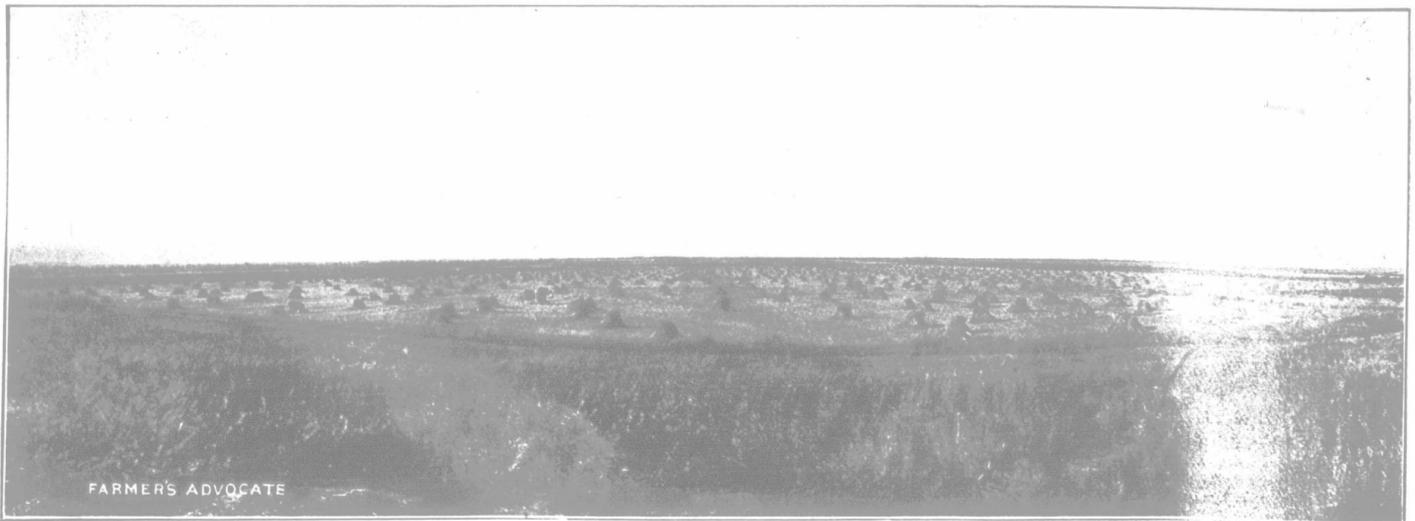
By germination is meant the sprouting of the seed. The tiny embryo or germ begins to grow. It sends out roots and stem. The food stored up around the germ is changed and dissolved, and used by the young plant while it is establishing itself and making ready to secure its food from the soil and air. The larger and plumper the seed the more food will be available to give the young plant a good start and put it beyond the danger point of drouth. Give a calf, a colt, or a plant a good start in its early stages and it will be better fitted to take care of itself later on when conditions are more adverse. Large plump seed give strong stocky plants with large root system, stout stem and wide leaves. Small and shrunken seeds give spindly plants with small root systems, slender stems and narrow leaves. It is the strong plants that yield good returns. The reason for this is obvious.

At Guelph, Ont., the average yield over a period of seven years was, from large plump oats, 62 bush; medium plump oats 54 bush; small plump oats 47 bush. At the same place the continuous selection over a period of eleven years of large, plump seed gave 77 bush.; while oats from light seed gave only 58 bush. per acre.

At the Ohio Experiment Station during a period of seven years heavy and light seed obtained by the use of the fanning mill gave 46 bush. and 43 bush. respectively. Similar results might be quoted from trials at other experiment stations. What is true in regard to oats is true also of wheat and other seeds.

Use the fanning mill and grader, and sow only large, plump seed that weigh heavy per measured bushel. Someone has said recently that the country from Winnipeg to the Rockies will soon be known as the Wild Oat Country. Now we cannot afford to allow this to happen. Already many farms, and even localities, are overrun with wild oats and other noxious weeds. Let us call a halt and make a determined stand against these intruders. They use up plant food; rob the plant of the moisture it should have; crowd the growing crop; and foul the harvested crop so that many thousands of bushels have to be rejected or are subjected to excessive dockage. It takes time and extra power to thresh weeds; extra money to pay for threshing them; extra bags to haul them; extra labor to handle them; extra money to pay freight on them; and then they are a total loss together with what it has cost to reap, bind, thresh, sack, haul and transport to the terminal elevator. Fertility has gone with them too.

Sow only clean seed and adopt a method of farming that will allow you to clean your fertile fields and restore them their original freedom from weeds. Kill a couple or more crops with the disc and harrow; sow barley, millet, rye, or some crop that you can cut and catch the wild oats before they fall to the ground. Destroy their germinating power, and feed them to hogs. Don't say fail. Others have rid their fields of wild oats, and what they have done you can do. Let us start the cleaning up process.



IN THE MELFORT, SASK. COUNTRY MR. McCASLAN'S FARM.

this year and make farming operations in Manitoba what they ought to be—high class and based on scientific principles.

Many a kernel and many a bushel of grain was sown last year that never even sprouted. The seed bed was not properly made. In order for a seed to sprout there must be present warmth, moisture and air (oxygen). In order for these conditions to be present the seed bed should be made fine and firm by the proper use of plow, disc, harrow and roller or packer. If fine and firm, then a very large number of tiny particles of soil come in contact with the seed, and if firmed around it each one becomes a medium of carrying water to the seed to assist in the work of germination. It has been calculated that as much as 20 bushels in a hundred are in many cases lost through lack of thoroughness in the preparation of the seed bed. Not only do you lose the seed, but the yield is very materially decreased because the plants cannot get a good start without sufficient moisture. If your seed bed is lumpy you may look for light yields. Take time to prepare it right. You will gain in the end quicker germination, stockier plants, earlier maturity and increased yields, and superior quality of product.

Smut can be prevented by the thorough treatment of your seed oats, wheat, and barley with proper strength formalin and bluestone. Then why have your crop rejected for smut?

The formalin treatment is preferred to that of bluestone as the after effects of the formalin appear to destroy harmful fungus and bacterial growths. Formalin is bought from the druggist in the liquid form. It is made up of water and 40 per cent formaldehyde. If stronger or weaker the farmer cannot use it successfully. The commercial article is usually guaranteed 40 per cent, strong.

TREATMENT FOR WHEAT.

One pound of formalin (be sure you have a pound) to 45 to 50 gals. of water, according to how badly seed is smutted. One gallon will treat two bushels. Put wheat in long pile on barn floor. Make a trench along the top. Pour solution all the length, one gallon to two bushels. Shovel over four times. Pile in heap, cover with gunny sacks or blankets and let stand for three hours. Uncover and spread out on floor to dry. Hasten the drying. You may immerse the seed in solution, leave in 30 minutes, and then pile in a heap, and cover, and treat as in previous method.

Bluestone or Copper Sulphate.—One pound to eight gallons of water. Dissolve first in warm water, then dilute in wooden vessel and immerse. Allow to stand in bag or basket for ten minutes to drain. Then spread out to dry. Seed may be sprinkled at rate of one gallon of solution to two bushels of grain.

The same treatment should be given to oats and barley. Seventy-five to eighty bushels of oats and barley, or one hundred bushels of wheat may be treated with fifty gallons of the solution.

It is well to use formalin in warm weather, as the gas is more effective in killing the smut spores at a high temperature. It is better to treat seed the day before using, but it may be done earlier. In case it is done earlier, care should be taken to dry the seed thoroughly. Formalin does not decrease in strength if left standing. The tendency is to increase in strength.

CHANGING SEED.

It is not necessary to change seed in order to get good yields. If seed "run out" it is because you have not used the grader carefully enough, or you have been sowing from year to year small, immature scrub seed. What happens to cattle, horses, sheep or swine if scrubs are kept as breeding animals happens also to grain. Breed up the strain of wheat, oats, barley, etc., by sowing only good seed every year.

While writing this article several samples of seed wheat, oats and barley have been examined that contain so high a percentage of cracked, immature and other variety grains that they should not be sown. Keep the following facts in mind:—

- 1. Use the fanning mill and grader.
2. Sow only large, plump, mature, whole kernels.
3. Sow no wild oats or other noxious weeds.
4. Prepare a fine, firm seed bed.
5. Cultivate with plow, disc and harrow to kill weeds, pack soil and conserve moisture.
6. Treat all seed grain for the preventing of smut with formalin or bluestone. Be accurate and thorough.
7. Sow a few acres with the best seed you can procure; allow it to get thoroughly ripe, and save for next year's seed.

Favors Larger Outfits.

EDITOR FARMER'S OUTFIT:

I favor an outfit with 20 to 25 h.-p. traction engine; the small outfits take too long to get the work done; the threshing must be got out of the way as soon as possible to allow for plowing and other work. I know several threshing machines run on the co-operative scheme and giving good satisfaction. Provide plenty of granary room so that threshing will not be hindered on account of ear shortage. Time is saved by threshing out of stook.

CHARLES THOMAS.

Favors Co-operation by Farmers in Ownership of Threshing Outfits.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Seeding time will soon be here when we all expect to sow the seed that will bring us the best crop that has ever been harvested in Canada. It is but natural that we should look forward to the time when we will harvest our grain and think about the best plan to harvest and thresh the same. I think that the way we most of us manage our threshing can be greatly improved. I think that a systematic plan of co-operation in the threshing of our grain would not only result in a great saving from a financial point of view, but would result in a saving all along the line—a saving of time and in consequence getting more and better work done in the fall; in many instances a saving of a grade or two on our wheat; and I think in many cases a great saving of the grain itself. In a great many instances I think we should be protected from the distribution of weed seeds broadcast over our farms, for although there are laws to prevent the scattering of foul seeds by the threshing machine, still, I venture the assertion that not one thresherman in fifty (I was going to say one hundred) pays any attention to the law in that regard. I never yet have seen one that did.

How is all this to be accomplished?

I believe it can be done by each man that owns a large farm and who raises several hundred acres of grain each year, owning his own threshing outfit, and in the case of the smaller farmers owning the rigs in company. But right here let me say that I don't believe in gib companies, at least not in the threshing line. I have had a little experience in that way and I don't want any more of it; it costs too much. In many instances I think two or three neighbors could own a rig together and do their own threshing and in some cases perhaps four or five could work together all right, but I think two or three would be more satisfactory in the long run than more than that number.

What size of outfits should they buy? Small ones. Why? I believe there are many reasons why we should use smaller rigs. I am aware that the tendency now-a-days is for the professional threshermen to get big outfits. They are all right (most seasons) for the threshermen, but I don't think they are the best for the farmer. Why? Because I believe in a great many cases the big machines waste more grain than the small ones. Most of the threshers want to crowd through all the grain in a day that it is possible to get through their separator, regardless of what goes over in the straw.

I don't know that they are to be censured for wanting to put through all they can as their rig costs them a lot of money and they have got to get all they can out of it, and if they don't hurry some other thresher will get some of the big jobs away from them. I said that in most seasons the big outfits were most desirable for the threshermen, but there are seasons when it is next to impossible to get around with the big rigs on account of the rain making the fields so soft. On such occasions the smaller outfits are better for both the owners of the rigs and the farmers for whom they thresh.

If the men who have several hundred acres each owned a small threshing outfit they could do their own jobs of threshing in less time than it would take them to do the stacking and they would then have everything done ready for the fall plowing and not have several hundred dollars to pay to the thresher. If the rates for doing threshing here were more reasonable, of course, it might not be advisable for farmers to own their own rigs, but I think the rates charged are too high.

We used to get our threshing done down in the States for 1 1/2 cents for oats, 3 cents for wheat, and 6 cents or 7 cents for flax. Here we have to pay about twice those figures and all threshers agree that they can put through more grain in a day here than in southern Minnesota. I know of some outfits that cleared nearly \$100.00 per day last fall. I think that is unreasonable, but under the present system we have to dance to their music, no matter how much it costs.

How can they save a grade or two?

Because they can always wait until the grain is thoroughly dry and in proper condition to thresh. Many times threshers will begin after a rain before the grain is in fit condition if the farmer will let them, and sometimes it is pretty hard for the farmer to prevent them going to work while the grain is still damp. Sometimes the farmer will let them go to work when he knows that the grain is not fit to thresh, but he is sick and tired [His wife even more so.—Ed.] of having the big gang of men on his place and will let them go to work to get rid of them. I myself lost nearly 10 cents per bushel on about three thousand bushels of wheat on account of letting them thresh when the grain was not fit, and if I had not had an elevator in my granary so I could run the grain over and help to dry it, I should have lost a good deal more than I did.

If a farmer owns his own rig, or if three or four owned a rig together, there would be no trouble in that way, as they could go about the other work and let the grain stand until it was good and dry and no one would be losing, and he would not be compelled to let his grain stand all the fall without threshing, and in some cases not be able to get it threshed at all in the fall. There are two settings of flax near my

place that are not yet threshed because the owners had to wait until the threshermen were ready.

Why not have larger companies? I think that farmers, as a class, are the hardest class of people to combine and work together that there is, and when you try to get ten or fifteen of them to work and pull together, you are up against a hard proposition—and they have got to pull together to make anything pay.

I think and believe it would pay us to own and operate our own threshing outfits (small ones), and also, I believe we could just as well own manure spreaders in company. Three or four farmers could arrange the work of getting out the manure so they could all use the same spreader, and as they are quite expensive it would be much easier for them. Another matter we might mention here, and that is the farmers' elevator.

Sask.

E. P. M.

Advise Caution in Investing in Machines.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 27th you print a letter from a reader re threshing with a small gasoline engine, and you ask for the experience of others. Now the question is, which will pay the ordinary farmer the best—to hire a large rig with a gang, or buy a small gasoline rig and thresh one's own? Taking the experience of "Reader" as an illustration of the successful small rig, let us examine his statement. He says the rig is good, but does not state its cost to him. I will assume it to be about \$2,000.00 delivered at his station. It threshed 600 bushels wheat per day; took four dollars worth of gasoline per 600 bushels; four stook teams which we will put at \$4.00 per day each; and two machine men, at say \$5.00 per day each. Now suppose this man and his neighbors have 10,000 bushels of grain each. It would take them thirty-three days to do the work. Now, assume ten years as the life of the machine. It should pay back its cost, which was \$2,000.00, with interest at seven per cent., which I estimate without going into it minutely, at \$300.00 per year. That is, the machine must pay expenses and provide a sinking fund sufficiently large to pay back the capital invested with interest during its lifetime, to arrive at what it costs to thresh with it. So this sum would be on this small gasoline rig about \$10.00 per day. Four stook teams ..... 16.00 per day. Two machine hands ..... 10.00 per day. Gasoline ..... 4.00 per day. Lubricant and repairs ..... 2.00 per day.

Total ..... 42.00 per day and seven cents per bushel to put grain into wagon box. Now I venture to say Reader could get his grain threshed for seven cents per bushel, delivered into his wagon boxes in a great deal less time and with less worry to himself and his neighbor, which I know is not a small item in either case. Then if Reader hired a thresher he could put off paying for it for weeks and months, and perhaps squeeze out of paying for a whole lot of it altogether. I do not say he would, but the opportunity to do so would be better than if he hired his own men, because it is a fact that many threshers have to thresh 700 bushels to get paid for 600.

Don't be in too big a hurry to get machines.

ANOTHER READER

Thresher Must be Able to Handle Men to be Successful.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Replying to yours of the 18th inst. with reference to threshing, as to how a threshing machine should be purchased and owned, it is a very good idea for a syndicate to purchase, say of about four farmers in number. This number is quite sufficient if they farm at all on a large scale and if they should farm on a small scale and shouldn't have enough work of their own to make them an average season it is an easy matter for them to contract enough custom work to make them an average season. In my experience of seventeen seasons I have handled outfits ranging in size from 12 h.-p. to 30 h.-p. and I have fully decided without doubt a 15 h.-p. outfit is the best paying size of a machine. With reference to one man owning an outfit, it is all right if he be a thoroughly practical man. This does not mean that he can handle both ends of his outfit alone, but he must be a practical man with his men. This is as important as being an expert with the engine and separator. As for one man controlling prices, there need be very little said about this as prices last season were far too high in proportion to the value of wheat to-day. It wouldn't matter if the prices were twice as high as last season to some threshers; they would not have any surplus after the men were paid off. I have seen cases not over a hundred miles from here, with men as I have said before. Those parties were good men on an engine or separator, but had little or no knowledge of handling men, and the gang simply ruined the thresher financially.

As regards larger outfits there is only about one man out of a hundred that can make them a paying investment, the first cost being enormous and the operating of them in proportion to the same expense. Any size of an outfit will pay providing the operator can run his machine each day from half past six or



EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If the article headed, "How Soon is Fertility Exhausted?" in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of April 3rd, on page 505, is right, then I am certainly wrong.

The Mackay System may work all right in Saskatchewan, but it has not worked well in Manitoba. Under it the land has become poor and dirty. I read recently that farm land in Manitoba had sold for fifty dollars per acre. Then how can we afford to let such valuable land lie idle one half or even one third of the time. Farming must be a great business if it can stand that kind of working.

In the article mentioned, a Mr. H. W. Campbell gave his experience something along the same line. His testimony is practically that we cannot exhaust the soil. He says, "If you grow a stalk on top of the ground there must be roots under the ground which furnish sufficient humus to go on producing indefinitely," if you cultivate a certain way. He knows this is right; he has "tried it for seven years."

I think that seeding to grass is greatly to be preferred to the present practice of wheat, wheat, wheat, and then the bare fallow, and going on again the same old way with all kinds of foul weeds thrown in. But I do not think we can keep up our soil fertility, not at least to where it ought to be, by simply seeding to grass and cutting hay, although it will put off the evil day very much longer than the bare fallow. Without a proper application of manure from the stables and yards, we shall find it very difficult to maintain a high standard of soil fertility.

If we can get clover or some such legume to grow successfully on our open prairie lands we may then have less need for manure, but even where clover growing is a success there is still need for manure to add humus to the soil.

ROTATION OF CROPS WITH GRASSES.

Wheat, oats, barley and grass make a very good rotation and when the feeding qualities of oats and barley are properly appreciated and every farmer feeds all the horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, that his farm will allow, that is about what the rotation will be. But some say, "You are cutting down wheat growing." That may be, but you are growing more live stock, which is far better for the farm and the farmers in the end. It, however, does not make so much difference what your grain rotation is or what particular grain crop you seed down to grass, providing you seed every third year.

If you have wild cats, and some people have, cut the hay early before the cats and foul seeds ripen; then pasture that piece for two years and break up in August of the third year. Then you have an ideal field for wheat. It will be clean and rich.

Some people do not realize the benefit of pasturing, but by pasturing for two seasons the land in question has been made solid by constant tramping and thus enabled to hold moisture. It has gotten an even coating of manure of the best quality, liquid and solid, which is the best balanced fertilizer known to man.

My choice of grasses for Manitoba is and always has been, timothy. Perhaps farther west brom or rye grass would suit better. After the land has been down three years we break very thin in July or August. The best time to break is after a good rain. It plows easier and you can plow thinner. The grass roots are fresh and full of life and when turned down they rot quickly and the humus is available for the next crop. Why some people fail in getting the best results from timothy seed is because they break too late and plow too deep. Consequently the seed does not rot and there is a lack of humus.

I might say I had a large quantity of timothy seed for sale this spring which was all taken around home and I could not nearly supply the demand. This must mean something.

Greenwood Farm, J. J. RING, Lisgar Municipality, Man.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have only tried brom grass here. It makes good hay and pasture, but I find it very hard to get rid of; the seed is so light that it blows and gets into ground where a person does not want it. I think timothy and clover or Western rye grass would be better.

We do not practice any rotation of crops in this part yet, as we only grow wheat and oats. I summer fallow my land every third year, and that seems to keep the land in good shape so far. If we manure land here the crop grows too rank and is generally blown and apt to lodge.

Western Sask. Hugh W. Giesey.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re crop rotation, I may say that this is a matter to which I gave no special attention. My farm consists of almost all descriptions of soil to be found on the open prairie, from light sand with gravel sub-soil to low-lying alkali soil on which there was no vegetation when broken up, so that it is rather difficult to formulate a system of rotation suitable for all soils.

On the light soil I grow two crops of wheat; the third year seed down to grass (Western rye grass) in June; I mix 15 lbs. barley, oats or wheat screenings or mixture of the two or all three; also about one pound rape with about 15 lbs. grass seed and drill in. This seed is scarce in harvest and fall, makes excellent pasture; this the stock will eat up clean, including any weeds, and if not required for pasture will make excellent hay. (Last season I had two acres of rape grown on an old swine pasture which kept the cows going from the middle of August till freeze up; the rape was an excellent crop sown broadcast, standing 4 to 5 ft. high, and yielding about 40 tons per acre.) Then two years in grass, one cut or feed and the other pasture, if enough for seed otherwise. I like and generally manage to give a coat of say eight or ten loads of manure per acre spread out from the stable during the winter to the grass, preferably to the field to be cut for seed. In this way I get from one-third to double the crop, and further the supply of humus is kept up and the fertility of the soil improved. Summer-fallow may be all right on rich heavy soil, for a few years after breaking up, but is the quickest and surest way I know of exhausting the soil.

Do I think that seeding to grass is preferable to manure on the land, or to bare fallow, when all things, cost and results are considered? In my opinion there are two sides to this question. To the man starting on a new farm, with little capital, bare fallow is the most economical way of getting on and the way in which he is likely to make most money; but to the older settler, and especially the man who intends his farm for a permanent home, there should be no question about grass and manure being the proper way. The difference in cost is (apart from buildings) I think in favor of the latter system.

Let us take a 1/2 section farm. The man following hires a man in spring for eight months at \$26 to \$30 per month, say \$225 for the eight months; the other man hires his for twelve months at \$250, so that apart from board, the latter has his man for four months at \$6.25 per month, which is not big wages to charge against making and spreading manure, beside the profit in feeding extra stock. Last winter I hired a very intelligent Scotch farmer at \$15 per month. Having some spare room after getting rid of swine in December I purchased seven 3-year-old steers, butcher culls, weighing 1200 lbs. at 21. This man on seeing them asked what I was to do with such brutes; I replied, to pay their feed and your wages. He asked how it was to be done. They cost 2 1/2 cents; I expect to sell them, for the enhanced value will be \$18; then being a miserable lot possibly 200 lbs. will be all we can put on them. That will total \$26 per head; the feed say an average of 12 lbs. chop per day at 1/2 cent will cost \$12; the balance will easily pay you. The results were as anticipated. So that if the 1/2 section farmer kept say from 10 to 60 head of cattle and horses or an equivalent of swine or sheep as his fancy inclined, he could find profitable employment for the same number of hands; all the year round, thereby doing away with the questionable and expensive system of importing so many harvest hands, besides keeping up the fertility of his soil by being able to manure it every four or five years at the most. But to return to the rotation question, the alkaline and a considerable portion of wet springy soil I keep steady growing feed grain, mostly oats. I have one forty acre plot growing oats for ten years; by manuring every four years it grows immense crops. On this wet soil I plow the manure under; I prefer it on the surface on light land.

As to the most suitable grasses. I have a deficiency in discussing that subject, but I may say that a good deal depends on ideals, soils, and seasons. On rich, moist soil with a moist season timothy gives good satisfaction, and a mixture of it and Western rye grass may be as good as any under above conditions.

As to sowing, if sown with grain wheat is the best. Sow as early as possible, oats next and barley last. As to handling after securing a catch, as above mentioned, manure acts in two ways: Feeds the grass and mulches it, thereby retaining the moisture. If a rotation were practiced with two years grass and two or three crops grain there would be less bowling about wild oats, etc.

Rosdale Farm K. McIVER.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The only experience I have had in the line of soil improvement is with manure and the old system of summer-fallow. I have not seen any other system followed in this district. I believe in putting all the manure on the land that I can, and summer-fallow the ground that I can. This system helps to keep the land clean and renews the soil. We can not treat all our land the same, but there is something to be done in the spring after we have certain the soil and keep it in good shape. You ask what grasses we consider necessary for our purpose. Well they are experienced men, as I would be hard to say and I have had no experience in this line. I can express my opinion on one kind of grass that I would advise farmers not to try, and that is the brom grass. I find it hard to exterminate and not very profitable for hay. The best grass, or that purpose, that I have seen growing in this district in my opinion is the rye grass. This grass promises well for hay and should be a good grass to help to renew the soil and keep it clean. This grass could be sown with the seed grain, wheat or oats on summer-fallow. After the grain crop is taken off leave it to grow to hay for two years; summer-fallow the third year before the grass is too high. This should help to keep the land clean and renew it.

A. SWITZER.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I must say that I have not had much experience in grass growing; we tried brom grass here and found that gives fairly good results. We sow it with oats or barley, which we cut afterwards for green feed. Then after we get about three or four crops we break it up again and it is as good as new land nearly. We never tried any other grasses yet, because we had so far plenty of wild hay here.

As to manuring the land, it's all right on sandy land, but on heavy land it's doing worse rather than better, because it encourages weeds to grow, especially pig weed, or else the crop is so heavy that it gets lodged and the result is that the grain is poor and of low quality. In fact, so far we are better without any fertilizer; our crops average 25 bush. per acre.

CARL BIBB.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have tried three ways of putting manure on the land: (1) Drawing it from the stable in the winter and spreading it on the land, (2) drawing it in the winter on the land and leaving it in heaps to be spread when the land is to be plowed in June; (3) piling it in a heap at the stable and spreading it as plowing; have one team drawing manure while the other plows. I like the latter way the best. Ten loads per acre is heavy enough to manure. If we put more on and a wet season follows we get too much straw, and grass is liable to go down. I believe in pasturing the fields on summer-fallow. Cattle tramping over the land make it solid, and we get some returns off the land for the season in pasture.

The two best grasses for this part are timothy and rye grass. I sow timothy with oats, sowing 1 1/2 bushels of oats per acre. I sow the oats with the drill and the grass seed by hand, giving one stroke of the harrow, then rolling.

After I secure a catch of grass I take one crop, or not more than two crops of hay; after the second crop of hay is cut, plow the land about four inches deep, disc it well in the fall and harrow with drag harrow. The land will be in good shape for wheat the following year. We shall have a fine early crop of wheat, but not so heavy as on summer-fallow. In rotation I follow the second year with a crop of wheat; then oats or barley; then summer-fallow again.

JOSEPH SIBER.

Prof. Bolley, when at the Manitoba winter meetings at Brandon, was much interested in the Pure Seed Law of Canada. Amongst other reasons for such interest are the following, which he refers to in his annual report:

"Present methods of farming are such that when a weed, whose seeds can be scattered either by the wind or through the seeding operations, once gets a hold on the land there is great rapidity in the spread and crop destruction occasioned. Three weeds which are capable of doing the greatest amount of damage have spread to various parts of the state during the past two or three years. These are the Canada thistle, the saw thistle, and quack grass. Other weeds of very detrimental character are being introduced by the various new types of seed, as in brom-grass, alfalfa, clover seed, etc., which must be brought into the state. Once corn cockle was hardly known in this state. False flax was also a scarce weed, and the ordinary chess or cheat was unknown to our farmers. These are sold quite regularly with unclean seed. It is a common thing to find brom grass seed containing a large percentage of chess or cheat (*Bromus scaberrimus*) one of the very worst weeds ever found in wheat fields. I have known it to be sold by the pound direct as brom grass seed. It is also not an uncommon thing to find on the market seed corn and other seeds which are utterly without viability, and at times untrue to type."

The inspections made by the Seed Division's representative in Manitoba, Jno. Backen B. S. A. show that the Manitoba seed-men are taking great care to check the law and to sell only true seed. One case was drawn to us of a big seed firm having wheat seed packed for the market.

## EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to say I am an advocate of seeding down, but am not prepared to condemn the summer-fallow in some cases if properly handled. In the first place I wish to say the farmer will not be able to get best results until he has his farm fenced into fields, which I might say I have.

I have not had much experience in seeding down as it is only a few years ago I started. One reason for seeding down is we get a much better hay for our horses and we shall have to change old methods of farming generally, or the man that doesn't will have to give way to a better man, as our land is becoming infested with weeds and the old strength and vigor is getting out of a good deal of our land. I have a 25-acre field now which I have cut two crops of timothy hay off, and I intend to cut it this year again and then I intend to let my cattle have the run of it for one year and possibly two, and then see if I can't raise a couple of crops of wheat off that field.

So far I have sown only timothy, but my whole farm is infested with white clover and it supplements the timothy to quite an extent; you will understand it is a volunteer crop. Two years ago I got a small quantity of red clover seed and sowed it with some timothy and I might say I never saw a heavier crop grown anywhere.

I also sowed some alsike last spring which is a good catch. Now while I am an advocate of seeding down and pasturing we must not lose sight of the fact that we had better supplement this by putting out on the land all the manure we can get hold of, for it is a very important factor in crop raising. As to summer-fallow my last experience was about seven years ago. I had a 25-acre field which I just simply plowed some time in June and I had 40 head of cattle which had free access to it, and they simply allowed no green thing to live on it, so much so that I did not so much as harrow it. Next summer was very dry; had only one good shower of rain and I threshed 30 bushels of wheat per acre off that field. Now I believe it was the tramping that field got which caused that field to grow and flourish.

To sum the whole thing up, I prefer to seed down with timothy and some of the clover, whichever experience will teach us is best. I have had equally good results from seeding down with wheat and with oats.

I might state I think it is a great mistake to crop a field until it is run out and exhausted before seeding down; I fear the results in hay would not be very satisfactory.

As for rotation, I could not lay down any cast iron rule for my land seems pretty hard to exhaust for I have grown crops on it for many years in succession and I have the full of the earth every time. So while I want timothy for my horses and to rest and put humus in my land I think a man should use judgment as to when he shall seed a field down and how long he shall leave it seeded.

S. Man.

W. McFADDEN.

## EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to these problems re grass and manure, I do not believe that seeding to grass is preferable to manure on land.

I do not advocate the bare fallow either. I think fallow should be plowed lightly in the fall and worked in the spring; i. e., surface cultivated. Then seed to oats in the later part of May and plow down say in July and again work the surface well and you will get a good growth of foul weeds if there be any, which will be frozen down.

I believe in a rotation, say wheat followed by oats, then barley after which sow millet. We find this to be a very profitable crop for the Western farmer. After the barley crop is taken off there is generally a chance to fall plow and harrow, and a stroke with the harrow in the spring will germinate any foul seed. Then late in May plow again and sow millet. Cut the millet for hay in July or August and plow early, and the land is in good shape for another wheat crop. We find this plan to be more profitable than the fallow that has been plowed once; we do not get so much straw from the wheat crop and are raising something off the land all the time and keeping it clean as well. Of course an occasional fallow is all right too, but we find that cultivation is needed here more than just mere fallow. The land is strong and does not

appear to need rest while it is new. We also got good results from top-dressing barley; that is, after the seed was sown and before it came up. I believe this is a good way to handle manure.

As to seeding grass for manure purposes, I do not advocate it at all. I do not believe it is profitable. We prefer oats always rather than grass seed of any kind, because the seed is cheaper and the crop is surer.

While clover and timothy do well here, you would not get much of a crop the first year; i. e., not heavy enough to plow down to enrich the land to the extent that a growth of oats would.

I believe that clover is the coming grass for this part of the country, for hay and pasture. I have seen timothy grow to the height of three feet and clover equally as good.

E. Sask.

THOS. ROSS.

## APIARY

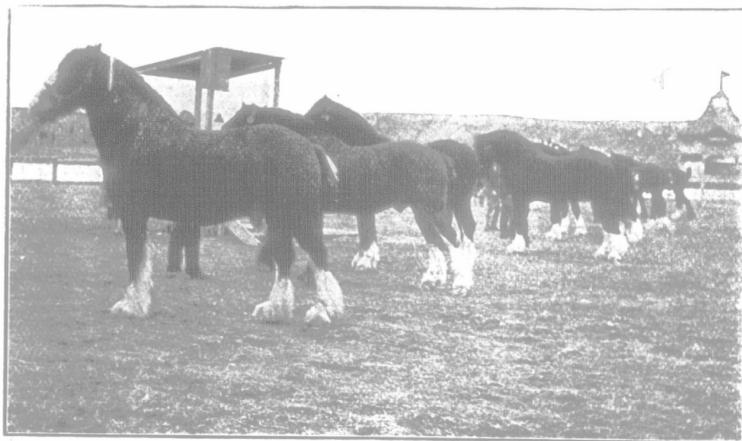
## What to do When Bees Swarm.

Beekeeping has been advised a good side-line to small fruit and garden culture for the Western farmer or his wife and as a result some have invested in a few hives of bees. Swarming is a condition that worries the beginner and the following suggestions on how to handle the honey gatherers at that time will, we are sure, be appreciated. The beekeeper would far rather the bees would stay in their hive and pile up great slabs of white comb honey and for this

is beyond the reach of one's arm it is far better to use a Manum swarm catcher, which is simply a wire cloth box on the end of a pole. The bees are jolted into this box by placing it beneath the cluster and suddenly hitting the limb with the edge of the box when the mass is precipitated inside. Immediately the box is lowered and the lid closed, when it is rehoisted to the vicinity of the spot where the cluster was. The flying bees find the colony inside the box and cling to the outside quite contentedly. Leaving the catcher in its position, it is well to get the new hive properly fixed up in the place where it is to remain. There is no need to worry, for the bees are all right in the catcher for a while. When ready gently lower the swarm and steadily carry it to the hive where the lid may be thrown back and the great mass of bees dumped down on the entrance alighting board of the hive. They will run in at once, most of them.

It is well to enlarge the entrance by raising the hive an inch or two. A large board or sheet may be laid on the ground to dump the bees on, but make sure there is no place for the bees to lodge underneath the board. It is not good to dump the bees away from the entrance, but rather on to the front of the hive. The queen likes to secrete herself as soon as possible and she sometimes lodges in below the bottom board or something else. The swarm may also be dumped in at the top of the hive by removing the cover and replacing it as soon as they run in. When the swarm clusters low it may be jolted into a light clean box instead of a swarm catcher, or if it is in a difficult position the limb on which it has clustered may be cut off and gently lowered to the ground by means of a rope. Most beekeepers prefer to place the young swarm where the old one stood and remove the old one to a new stand. This is the best plan for most of us. It has the effect of preventing the original from swarming again.

As soon as the swarm seems well and settled in its



AGED CLYDESDALE CLASS AT CALGARY SPRING SHOW.  
Consul, Charming Prince, Gold Medal, General Moray and Favorite Blend. See report April 10th.

purpose he makes things as agreeable as possible to the bees, shading the hives from the midday sun and furnishing ventilation for the interior of the hive when the weather is hot and sultry.

Usually, there is not much swarming where one runs for extracted (strained) honey, but the case is different where the apiaries are conducted for comb or box honey. Bees do not seem to regard with favor the supers filled with a lot of little boxes with pieces of comb stuck in each and proceed to swarm as if no super was on the hives. This is extremely aggravating to the beekeeper, who first of all wants to get some honey in his boxes, for when the swarm issues his hope of honey vanishes into the air. But he can retrieve the error if he chooses and he usually does, for a swarm works with a characteristic vim and energy that leaves little to be desired; and should he take proper advantage of this habit he will undoubtedly reap an ample reward for his labor if other conditions (weather and flowers) are in any wise favorable. For this reason it is wisdom to make oneself familiar with the swarming habit of bees.

Professional beekeepers practice artificial swarming, but so far as the writer's experience goes natural increase is far better for the beginner. For one thing, it is much less risky and usually bees if well cared for will increase fast enough, for they double each year, that is to say five hives increase to ten the first year, twenty the second, forty the third and eighty the fourth. Unless one is experienced it is not advisable to increase at a greater ratio than this.

Having done all that is possible to restrain the swarming fever, the apiarist is frequently confronted with the presence of a swarm hanging to the limb of some nearby tree. With a rush and a roar the bees run out from their little home like a set of men or perhaps like a crowd from a theatre which has caught fire. The excitement is apt to convey itself to the mind of the apiarist and he is likely to get quite excited. But there is no reason to be flustered. Quietly get a good clean hive ready and wait till the cluster has settled into a perfect calm. If the swarm

new domicile, say in a day or two, the box supers may be taken away from the mother colony and given to the daughter, who is far more powerful than her parent. Before doing so, it is necessary to contract the brood chamber, by removing half the frames and putting dummies of wood instead. In this way the bees are forced to work in the super. Instead of dummies some use solid combs of honey. But a more effective way is to put the swarm in a hive with shallow frames, when the bees will take hold of the honey section boxes as soon as placed in position. In performing these operations you need have no fear of stings, for a swarm almost invariably is in the greatest good humor. It is not even necessary to wear a veil and smoke is entirely unnecessary. By the experienced beekeeper a swarm of bees is easily managed.

## Spring the Best Time to Buy Bees.

By purchasing in the spring one has a fine chance of having bees and honey in the fall, whereas the novice is likely to lose some the first winter, especially as the colonies may be weak when purchased. The Langstroth line (named after the inventor) is the one recommended, as sections and parts may be purchased to fit.

One thing that should be mentioned is that if bees are moved a short distance only, within about one mile, many of them will go back to their former home. To avoid this, one must purchase them a mile or more from home.

Having decided where to purchase the bees, they should be got home preferably in the evening. There is always some danger attending the moving of bees during the daytime that they may get out in some way and sting the horses.

The entrance to the hives to be moved must be closed with wire cloth. This should not be done before the bees have ceased flying for the day, for then they would not get all of them. At no other time of the year are so few bees more or less, of as great a variety as in the spring.

Having arrived home with the bees, they should be put on the stand they are to occupy for the whole summer. After bees have once marked their location they must not be moved. If the bees are brought home during the night, they should be opened right away; if during the daytime, the wire-cloth should not be removed till about an hour before sunset.

## DAIRY

### Grading Promised at Two Creameries.

It is reported that two of the creameries in Manitoba will with the opening of the season begin to pay for cream according to its grade. The move is not too radical in one sense, but in another it will appear to be rather a drastic policy. The difficulty with a creamery adopting the practice of grading is that the patrons seldom realize that any difference there may be in the price of two neighbors' cream is in the interest of all concerned and not wholly to the advantage of the maker. The paying of cream according to its grade and the rejecting of cream that is not up to a certain standard means that the creamery will be able to make at least one grade of butter that will demand a price higher than the average, and the patrons who furnish the cream for this butter will get the advantage of the higher price. On the other hand cream that is below the average will be made into butter that will not bring the best prices and the patrons who supply it will be paid accordingly. In the end, however, the average price of the butter made at a creamery should be as high where cream grading is practiced as without it.

At the Manitoba dairymen's convention last winter the subject of cream grading was thoroughly discussed and while everyone agreed that it was the proper thing to do in order that every patron might get a just price for his cream, still most of the makers were hesitant about adopting the plan because of the misunderstandings that were likely to arise among the patrons and the unsettled state it was liable to create in the supplies. Patrons can help their makers to obviate these difficulties by giving their loyal support to their creameries and by accepting reasonably the decision of the maker who decides the grade, remembering that it is in the interests of the patrons as a whole he is trying to advance, and also endeavor to deliver to the creamery goods of the freshest, purest quality.

### The Milk Supply of Cities.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of April 3rd. Mr. J. J. White admits that it takes more labor and care than can be generally exercised in the production of milk for the supply of cities in the province of Manitoba.

If customers were aware of the risk they were running in having their milk supplied from careless producers, they would adopt some means of dealing with them for their own protection.

Mr. D. Munro, the president of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, in your issue of February 20 speaks of the difficulty under our climatic conditions of keeping healthy cows free from tuberculosis. Evidence was given before the Royal Commission on tuberculosis that in Copenhagen and Berlin, where all the animals before being slaughtered are systematically examined by veterinary experts, the percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis was 17 to 18 per cent. respectively of the total number examined. In many herds the number exceeds this. The great mortality amongst young children due to tubercular intestinal affections is undoubtedly due to the use of milk containing the tubercule-bacillus. Delicate children are more susceptible, as owing to imperfect nutrition and other causes the system is unable to resist the attack of the organisms. The same remark applies to persons with weak health or who have a constitutional predisposition to consumption. The labors of the late Ernest Hart in collecting statistics have without doubt shown that typhoid, cholera, scarlet fever and diphtheria can be conveyed through milk. Professor Bitter has proved that heating for 15 minutes to 154° F. kills typhus bacillus with certainty, and according to his authority cholera and diphtheria bacilli are still less resistant than those of typhus. He has carefully investigated the method of pasteurizing milk and has proved its efficiency. He has also shown that milk containing the bacilli of tuberculosis after 20 minutes heating at 156° F. was no longer virulent. It therefore follows from these researches that pasteurization for 20 to 30 minutes at a temperature of from 154° to 156° F. kills with certainty all pathogenic (disease) germs that are liable to be found in milk. Such a milk, therefore, according to Dr. Ed. Von Freudenreich, director of The Ruttli Dairy School, Berne Bacteriological Laboratory) fulfils all the requirements of hygiene. The remarks of J. J. W. re Messrs Woll and Faringdon are doubtless true, but do not apply to pathogenic organisms; in fact, Professor Woll of the Wisconsin University distinctly says in addition to observing all possible neatness and cleanliness in the production and handling of milk for sanatoriums, an obligatory heating of milk is practiced. I must take exception to J. J. W.'s remarks re the

medical profession. What he says does not appear to be in keeping with the fact that on account of the great infant mortality in the large cities and towns in England the medical officers of health are ordering that the milk for babies be sterilized at establishments expressly under their personal supervision.

There is not the slightest necessity for the addition of viscogen to restore any changes caused by pasteurizing milk; to my thinking it is an adulteration which has the effect of misrepresenting the appearance and adding foreign substances to the component parts of the non-fatty solids of milk. J. J. W. is quite right in strictly advocating cleanliness in everything connected with milk and dairy products. Cleaner milk means less bacteria to battle against, better keeping qualities and general satisfaction to everyone concerned.

Souris Municipality.

N. J. DAVIES.

### Handling a Small Churning.

1. What temperature have you to have cream for churning?

2. At present I have one cow and I save about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a gallon of cream in one week. I feed oats and hay. I churn in a barrel churn; when the butter comes to the size of pin heads I let off the buttermilk and then wash with cold water until the water runs off clear. I salt it and then let stand 5 minutes; then I work the butter up and put it up in pound prints. Is this the correct way to make butter, or have I not kept the cream long enough? It is practically sweet at the time of churning.

3. What is the best treatment for a frozen cow's teat; at present I am bathing with hot water and getting a little thick fluid out?

Ans.—Something depends upon the temperature of the room, the ripeness of the cream and the cows from which the cream has been taken. Under average conditions in the winter it may be 60° F. and in summer as low as 55° F. If the room is quite chilly or drafty the temperature may be raised a few degrees. If the cream has been kept cool and is not very ripe it may be raised in temperature, and if the cows are not fresh and have been fed on dry feed the cream may require to be up to 65° F.

2. It does not matter how short a time cream has been kept so long as it is the right degree of ripeness or sourness when churned. This can be determined by the taste, a pleasant sourness such as everyone recognizes in fresh buttermilk being the right degree of ripeness. There is a great danger, however, in keeping cream so long that it becomes stale. Flavors develop in cream or milk like plants in a garden soil and can be controlled as easily. As a general rule cream should be kept cool until a few hours before it is churned; then warmed up so that it will sour a little by churning time. Sometimes it is necessary, or it assists, to add about a cupful of real sour milk to start the souring of the cream; this is called a starter and is used by practically all dairymen. This starter not only hurries the ripening of the cream, but it acts as a seed for the flavor, that is, it is the seed for the bacteria that when increased in the cream give it the desired flavor.

As the cream in this instance is practically sweet at churning time, it would indicate that it might be kept warmed up around 75° F. for awhile longer and some starter added to hurry the ripening. This starter may be kept from one churning to another by adding a little of the buttermilk if it is of the right flavor to a cupful of new milk and then set away in a sealed glass in the cupboard. Then when ready to be used a tablespoonful of this can be added to another cup of fresh milk and so carry the starter along. This starter would do more harm than good if it were not the right flavor, but a good flavor can usually be got in the way indicated in the early summer if the milk and cream have been handled carefully.

3. We know of nothing better than keeping the teats soft by greasing and careful handling.

## POULTRY

### Incubation and Brooding of Chickens.

In starting chicken raising the first essential is a lot of eggs, laid by vigorous hens well wintered in a comfortable, dry and sunny hen-house, where they have plenty of exercise. I find as good results from mating on strong, well developed cockerel to twenty or twenty-five hens as any other method tried. Keep eggs for hatching in a cool room forty-five to fifty degrees, putting them on a tray, turning them occasionally.

Now, as to the location of your incubator of any make (I use the "Chatham" and an old hot water machine and have good results with both), a room with an even temperature is good, but I run the machines in the kitchen where the temperature varies greatly, at times, but undoubtedly the steam from cooking is a good thing, supplying the necessary moisture to the eggs; it is the only moisture I use during incubation. The directions which come with all the incubators

now should be carefully followed. I run the machine a couple of days without eggs, setting it quite level, away from drafts or bright sunlight. Set the regulator to blow off at 98 to 100 degrees.

When all is running smoothly put in the eggs the morning being the best time. It will take several hours to regain the temperature of 101 degrees, where I keep it for the first three or four days, an important point, ensuring a better hatch. The second week have the temperature 102 to 103 degrees and during the last week 103 to 104 is right. I start cooling on the evening of the second day. Cool the eggs for ten minutes in a room sixty to seventy degrees; then slowly turn them (the old hen's method). Gradually the length of time is increased to twenty and thirty minutes. During the third week I often cool them one hour, continuing this process until I hear the chicks squeak in the shell. Then the machine is shut tight. Thermometer has gone to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 105 now, perhaps; take it out, it is no longer needed. Remember to keep the lamp flame the same as it has been for several days.

A fall in the temperature now means dead chicks in the shell. At the end of twenty-one days most of the chicks will be hatched, the machine having been closed all the time, though it is very difficult not to open sometimes when a person sees some poor little wretch striving to liberate himself. Should there be a good few eggs still on hand, wring a piece of flannel out of very hot water, pop into the hatching chamber and shut up for another twenty-four hours. In the meantime the little chaps in the nursery are getting very spry. I leave them there three days, counting from the time the first one hatched; then move to a comfortable brooder heated to ninety degrees at first. The floor of the brooder must be very clean and covered with sand and fine grit. Under the hover I put an old clean flour sack which is removed after four or five days and fine chaff put in its place. I do not feed anything at all but the grit till the chicks are four days old; then give them the first meal in the evening, consisting of chicken-feed (Cyphers') or one hard-boiled egg for fifty chicks, mixed with a few bread crumbs. Fine cracked wheat also makes a good feed, and rolled oats for a change. On the fifth day they have three meals and fresh water to drink, continuing the dry rations, and some powdered charcoal. Four meals a day are allowed now until they are three weeks old, adding green food, onion tops, minced-up beets, cress, etc. When a week old they will work in the chaff for their living and get much-needed exercise. Whole wheat is given at twelve to fourteen days, especially at night, and some beef scrap or chopped liver may be added to their daily fare, only a little at first. Now at two weeks old these healthy little chaps are pretty safe from bowel trouble and a grass run out of doors is ideal for them. Out of a hatch of eighty birds my loss has only been three, which were weaklings from the first day. Owing to the late spring these chicks have been confined to a warm attic, but have plenty of sun and fresh air daily. After the sixth day I made a little yard for them and with a couple of inches of chaff on the floor they scratch quite happily most of the day, having their warm brooder to run to when chilly. The rations are given much the same, with a good deal of whole wheat and curds, when available, until they are seven or eight weeks old. A good sized hopperful of crushed grain, wheat and oats, mixed, is a labor saver, as the little fellows can help themselves. Bran is a splendid thing to give them too, and they will not eat too much of it. I may say in conclusion, I never put more than fifty to sixty chicks in one brooder, as I usually manage to have a mother hen to nurse the extra chicks. One hen can take care of twenty to twenty-five nicely.

The Hermitage.

H. E. HALL.

### A Fraternal Confab.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It was in a railway coach going to the Brandon Winter Fair and I was trying to collect my thoughts upon the question of buying a stallion, when the two men who sat opposite me in the double seat determined by the signs of the fraternal zodiac that they were both born when the star Poultreans was in the ascendancy. Thereupon began a running conversation that precluded further reflection on the part of those nearby.

"Yes," said one, "my Leghorns are laying right along; in fact I will have to break them off. It's coming on breeding time now. They begin

laying in the fall and keep right at it. These people who don't get eggs don't know how to keep hens."

"Showing some?"

"Yes, a few crates. I've sent that good cock of mine up. Sharp Butterfield said there was only one bird in America that had a better eye than that fellow."

"A little long in the legs, isn't he?"

"Yes; but the color of his eye and shape of his ear are perfect and that's hard to get."

"I've got a cracker jack of a pullet too."

"Yes; got her up?"

"No, she seemed to get too much color in her comb. What can I do with that?"

"Oh peroxide will fix that; how's her wattles?"

"Oh, clean, and so's her ears. She's got clear color, too. No brass on top and barred right to the skin."

"Saddle and hackle uniform?"

"Not a variation all over the body. She had a couple of black feathers just at the wing, but I pulled them out."

"Do you wash for exhibition?"

"Yes. Fellow's got to know how to wash right. That fellow at the exhibition last summer could wash. They get brassy if you're not careful drying them."

This is just a part of the conversation, Mr. Editor. They kept it up for over an hour, and if nothing else were accomplished they at least succeeded in convincing me that I only knew hens in general. I'll watch their eyes and ears and saddle and hackle and brass and bars and all the rest of the important points in the future, and leave the novices to study their shapes and business ability. I'm in a fair way to get wise to show birds.

EAVESDROPPER.

#### Raising Chicks in a Brooder.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A great many people tell us they can hatch chicks in an incubator, but find great difficulty in raising them in a brooder. Of course in starting to raise chicks by an artificial method everyone has more or less trouble, but I think the greatest trouble of all lies in the fact that the chicks don't know enough to come out of the wet, to use a popular expression, or in other words when they get too cold and begin to peep, there is no mother hen to call them in. A person must for a while take some pains to see that the little chicks don't stay out too long. If you can have them so that you will never hear that plaintive peep, peep, rest assured you will raise almost all of them. I am no believer in a thermometer in a brooder. Observation is a better teacher than a thermometer. If one goes to the brooder at night and sees the chicks lying at the edge of the hover and with their heads just poking out and a contented chirp once in a while you can go to bed contented. Too much heat is just as bad as too much cold, both will give the chicks diarrhoea. We always keep our chicks in a box for the first two days after taking them out of the incubator; keep it near the stove, let a cloth lap down on their backs, cover the bottom of the box with good sharp sand and three or four times a day put in a saucer of water with a cup turned upside down in it to keep the chicks from running through it. Do not feed them till the morning of the second day. Then feed them yolk of hard-boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs; scatter it on their backs. This starts them to eat very quickly. When ready to move them out we get the brooder up to what we think is the proper temperature; then put chaff under the hover and sand around or in front of it; mix small crushed grain and seeds through the sand; put in fresh water; then put the chicks under the hover, watch them for a while and you will soon see if they are comfortable. For a few days feed a food which is easily digested; such as egg and bread crumbs, baked corn bread, etc.; but never feed sloppy food. Twice a week feed boiled beef cut fine as well as green food, onion tops or vegetables cut up. Curd cheese is also good.

One of the most important items is cleanliness. One must not forget that an unclean brooder soon taints the air, and lots of fresh air is one of the greatest essentials to success. The tendency is not to give enough fresh air. We always use a building to put our brooders in and our chicks never get the full blast of a cold wind or shower while young. I think if everyone gave more attention to fresh air, cleaning brooders often and studied hard to get what is a comfortable temperature for the little fellows, they would have less trouble than if bothering so much about feed. We feed often, and not so much at a time.

Another important item is to see that the weaker ones get their share. Attention to the little details artificially is really what brings success. As our chicks get older, say five weeks, we keep a self-feeder in front of them all the time, in which is a mixture of oats, crushed very fine, and the hulls sifted out, shorts and bran. Then we feed raw beef instead of cooked, as well as a little green bone. We find with their usual grain ration and lots of vegetables cut up, free range and warm, clean quarters, they thrive well and lay early.

Holmfild, Man.

H. E. WABY.

#### Make the Hens Molt.

One of the achievements of modern poultry keeping is that of forcing a hen to doff her old coat and grow a new one before the time when she should do so naturally, says *Farming*. Many hens shed their feathers so late in the season naturally that the cold weather overtakes them before they get new suits; consequently they seldom begin laying before spring. If the molt can be hastened so that a new coat of feathers is grown and the laying can be started before cold weather, the prospect is good for a supply of eggs during fall and winter.

The result is usually accomplished by cutting off all meat and mash foods, putting the hens on short rations of grain for a week or so to stop the laying; then allow more liberty, and feed a full ration high in protein. This loosens the old feathers, which drop off quickly, and starts a rapid growth of the new. A liberal allowance of beef scrap is essential and linseed oil is an advantage. Sunflower seed are also good during the molt.

## FIELD NOTES

#### Young Farmers Miss It if They Do Not Go to The M. A. C. for a Winter.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to my opinion of the course at the Manitoba Agricultural College, I have just finished my first winter at the college and am very much pleased with the course. It has been the means of opening up new lines of thought to me and making the work on the farm more interesting. Then from a commercial standpoint I think the money and time spent in the course to be a good investment. The subjects are taught in such a practical manner that the knowledge acquired may be put into practice and should increase the profits from the farm.

Of the fourteen subjects taught it is hard to decide which one appealed to me most; they are all of vital interest and were taught in an able and efficient manner. Perhaps the two that were of most interest were animal husbandry and agriculture; but veterinary science, farm mechanics, and horticulture were also very interesting and useful.

The cost of my winter at college was far cheaper than I had anticipated. It was as follows:—Board \$64.25, tuition \$10.00, books and stationery \$10.65, laundry \$5.93, or a total of only \$90.83.

I think considering the efficiency of the course, the cheapness, and the slack time at which it is put on, that the young men on the farms on Manitoba are missing a grand opportunity if they do not take the winter course in the M. A. C.

T. J. HARRISON.

#### Appreciates the Agricultural College Course.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been requested by many of my friends to give an account of my experience and studies at the Agricultural College.

The course is, I believe, one which will be beneficial to every farmer's son in the West. The opportunities for considering and discussing the views and experiences of others; the desire to test any new and plausible theory advanced by men of experience; and the ambition induced by such discussions and work, to make the best of the opportunities which the farm affords, are but a few of the advantages to be derived from a course in the Agricultural College. The practical knowledge and experience gained in the afternoon classes in the mechanical department, grain judging rooms or in the live stock pavilion, is such as to be not only interesting, but beneficial to the young farmer who has any ambition to succeed on the farm.

The farming industry is not now what it once was. The pittance which nature yielded to our forefathers in the days of the flail and hand-rake will not suffice for the twentieth century farmer of the West. To keep abreast of the times the farmer of to-day must not only be a man of great energy and perseverance, but he must also be learned in the farming profession. This knowledge he may derive to some extent by experience, but life is too short for a man to learn by experience alone. He must learn from the experience of others. Here is where the Agricultural College may help him. Here he may get ideas from

men who have proven what they teach. Here he may learn to understand the reasons for the results obtained for his work and know that it is not chance or luck which makes the difference between the successful and unsuccessful farmer.

The work of the college along social and literary lines must not be overlooked. Too many of our farmers are content to remain at home on their own farms careless of what may go on around them and if called upon to give their views on any question are unable to do so in the presence of a few neighbors. The Agricultural College literary society offers great opportunities for the future Manitoban to make a beginning in the art of speech making.

Again, with regard to the cost of the course, it is within the reach of not only the farmers' sons, but of those who work on the farm as hired laborers during the summer months. Board, tuition, books and laundry cost during the term recently closed somewhat less than \$90, which is much less than is required for five months in other colleges. The time of opening allows the student to finish the fall work before leaving for college and he may also return home in time to prepare for work in the spring.

ELSTON H. L. THOMAS.

#### Agricultural College Examination Results.

The pass and honors list of the first year's examination of the M. A. C. show the following standings obtained by the various students. Five students were from outside the province, two of whom secured first class honors, having a rating of eighty per cent. or better. Seven failed to pass in some subjects and will have to take supplemental examinations. The subjects examined in were: English, mathematics, book-keeping, agriculture, grain judging, chemistry (agricultural), animal husbandry, veterinary science, soil physics, mechanics, building construction, plan drawing, woodwork and blacksmithing, plant life, horticulture, entomology and dairying. The list is arranged in order of merit.

First class honors—T. J. Harrison, Carman; R. D. Colquhoun, Calgary, Alta.; W. E. August, Bates; W. W. Thomson, Virden; J. A. McLellan, Kogosvar, Sask.; A. H. Matheson, Stonewall; J. C. Smith, Cartwright.

Second class honors—L. D. Carson, Lauder; Robt. Milne, Mekiwin; H. N. Thompson, Sourisford; W. E. Jones, Carman; E. H. L. Thomas, Hartney; G. A. Todd, Hill View; Wm. Cohoe, Clear Springs; I. Attrill, Grand View; W. Kerr Fraser, Hamiota; R. G. Chapman, North Brandon; W. R. Clubb, Morris; A. McMillan, Griswold; J. C. B. Ring, Crystal City; F. H. C. Green, Elkhorn; G. V. Stonehouse, Brookdale; A. K. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask.; A. Garnett, Carman; R. Kennedy, Togo, Sask.; C. G. Partridge, Sinaluta, Sask.; Walter Smyth, Oak River; M. Tinline, Elkhorn; W. Wright, Reston; J. C. Noble, Brandon; E. Fraser, Gunton; J. C. Yule, East Selkirk; B. McRobert, Lauder; E. Brett, Dugald; F. W. Armstrong, Winnipeg; L. Proctor, Sanford; J. Pickard, Roseland; J. A. Fargey, La Riviere.

Pass—H. L. Lloyd, Morden; H. Franklin, Deloraine; R. A. Storey, Franklin; W. Tapp, Virden; \*W. J. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie; Thomas Strachan, Hamiota; A. Watkins, Holland; J. H. Wells, Battleford, Sask.; C. Hawkins, Swan Lake; Wm. Finnie, Bates; F. Fargey, La Riviere; \*G. C. Marks, Winnipeg; F. K. Morrison, Candall; Roy Smith, Brandon; Willis White, Grand View; D. Williamson, Boissevain; \*C. Fee, Hartney; \*F. W. Crawford, Chater; \*H. F. Washington, Ninga; H. Barish, Wapella, Sask.; \*W. J. McQueen, Gladstone; \*J. H. Cossar, Boissevain.

Those starred will have to take the supplementals

#### Grain Co. Again on the Exchange.

A settlement in the controversy between the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has at last been reached. The dispute arose last fall when the council of the Grain Exchange decided that the co-operative methods of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. in dividing among shareholder-customers the profits from the business of buying and selling wheat was a species of rebating contrary to the rules and regulations of the Exchange, and accordingly cancelled the privileges of the Grain Co. upon the Exchange. From the facts revealed in this dispute and the evidence taken by the Royal Grain Commission, D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, considered that the officers of the Grain Exchange were indictable on the ground of operating to restrain trade, and accordingly brought suit to secure conviction. In this he was successful and the case was then left to the crown as represented by the Attorney-General's Department of the provincial Government. There the case rested through the election campaign and upon resumption of office the Government, through Hon. Robt. Rodgers, acting Premier, proceeded to effect a settlement, threatening to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the amending or cancelling the charter of the Exchange if certain modifications in the rules and regulations were not made. In the meantime the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the officers of the Exchange were negotiating a compromise which was affected on the 15th inst., the Grain Co. agreeing to abide by the regulations of the Exchange and to abolish their present system of arranging profits, the Exchange offering to comply with the demands of the Government to allow the Grain Co. to abolish its rule relating to sales to local buyers.

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L. THOMAS.

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to carry out the plans in connection with the arrange-  
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be accommodated; to maintain provision for unlimited  
membership to the Exchange; and to always keep the  
books of the Exchange open for Government inspec-  
tion. The seat of the Grain Co. upon the Exchange  
will in the future be vested in the name of John  
Spencer, treasurer.

**A Stallion Registration Law for Minnesota.**

Minnesota is making an earnest effort toward  
securing a stallion registration law from the present  
Legislature, and with prospects of success. Some  
of the essential features of this law are:—Verifica-  
tion and registration of pedigrees in the case of reg-  
istered horses; veterinary examination of all stallions  
over four years; horses to be released from further  
examination after ten years of age. This work to  
be in charge of a board consisting of the president  
of the state horse breeders' association, professor  
of animal husbandry in the college of agriculture,  
and the professor of veterinary medicine in the  
agricultural college of the state university. Actual  
examination to be done by committees of two, each  
committee consisting of a practical horseman and a  
veterinarian. The horses are to be assembled at  
specified places in each county for examination.  
Examination and registration fee \$3. License to  
be renewed each year without examination, except  
as mentioned; renewal fee \$2. Stallions are divided  
into two general classes, purebred and grade. It  
is made a misdemeanor to use pedigrees or illustra-  
tions on posters or otherwise so as to mislead.—  
*Am. Vet. Rev.*

**Horse Meat Increasing as Food.**

According to official statistics forty thousand  
horses were eaten in Paris last year. This repre-  
sents about eleven million kilograms of horse flesh,  
as compared with the earlier figures of 1899, when  
a total of only five millions was eaten. This branch  
of the butcher business in Paris seems to be growing  
rapidly in favor, so that the horse butcher is assum-  
ing the position of quite a respectable competitor  
with the beef butcher. Horse butchers' signs, with  
a gilded horse head above the door, are numerous  
in certain quarters of the city, and horse butchers  
are rapidly pre-empting spaces in the market halls.  
This is particularly the case in well-to-do sections,  
and the fact almost prompts the suggestion that  
the doctors are in league with the horse butchers.  
Doctors are more and more recommending for cer-  
tain patients who are in need of building up their  
shattered systems a diet of horseflesh, and for per-  
sons whose constitutions are thoroughly run down  
with weakened stomachs they prescribe the juice  
of horseflesh, prepared under certain simple con-  
ditions, instead of the flesh itself. At the markets  
during the early morning hours each day men and  
women stand in line awaiting their turn to be served  
by the horse butcher. They call for a nice steak or  
roast, and, being well versed on the matter of quality,  
are very particular in their selections. Some butch-  
ers make a specialty of mule meat, which contains  
more fatty matter than horse meat.—*New York  
Herald.*

**Preventive Measures Against Glanders.**

The *Am. Vet. Rev.* states that a new circular from  
the War Dept. at Washington authorizes the use  
of mallein as a preventive against generalized  
incipient glanders. The malleinizations will take  
place at intervals to be decided by the veterinary  
staff.

**Good Men to be Had for Their Passage.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have from time to time read with very  
much interest many letters in your paper on immi-  
gration, and I particularly noticed one in your num-  
ber of March 13th, by a Mr. Davidson, stating the  
need of British agricultural people in Canada. He  
is quite right. Your advertisements and the men you  
send out to lecture do not reach the rustic. We have  
out in the country here a class of men who I very  
much doubt could be beaten for physique, the world  
over, but few of them know there is a Canada, and  
none have the means to get there. Your assisted  
passage scheme is a step towards helping them.  
Warwickshire, Eng. E. H. SPENCER.

**Follows a System to Keep Weeds From Flourishing.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dealing with the question of the preservation  
of the fertility of the soil, would say that  
I have not had any experience with grasses other  
than timothy. You get the best catch if sown with  
the first wheat you sow in spring. I think the best  
results from timothy are got by taking off two crops,  
then breaking up before harvest and discing it at slack  
times in harvest, but if the land is badly run  
down it doesn't seem to improve very much. Tim-  
othy helps to keep the light soil from blowing, or  
the heavy soil from running together too hard in

a wet spring, which I consider is all that is in its  
favor. I prefer summer-fallow or growing barley  
to growing timothy. If for barley I like to plow  
very thin in the fall. Then in spring after wheat  
and oats are, in I draw out the manure on to the land  
for barley. By this time the wild oats and weeds  
will be up and green. Then I plow and sow barley  
up close every day—it means that much further  
ahead of the wild oats and weeds; then cut the bar-  
ley a little on the green side, and plow this land and  
run the harrows over it, the first I do in the fall.  
Then the first rain will start the barley and oats  
which have dropped off, if not plowed too deep.

If the land is very dirty with wild oats and weeds  
it might take two crops of barley in succession,  
which depends largely upon the season. I prefer  
this rather than timothy to clean the land. Wild  
oats will head out and seed after you cut timothy  
and lie there till you break it up again. After con-  
sidering the short seasons and scarcity of help I  
prefer summer-fallow. You can do it when there  
is nothing else to do. Some people object because  
they say it will grow too much straw, which has  
never bothered me (I sow one peck more to the acre  
on fallow). I have summer-fallowed for eight years  
more or less. I plow it thin after seeding; then sow  
one bushel of barley to the acre; then let the wild  
oats head out and cut them for hay. I find the  
stock do better on this feed than on timothy hay in  
winter, as it makes a fine green fodder for the horses  
when idle in winter. Some object to fallow; they  
say you lose one crop, but you will grow as much  
wheat after fallow in two crops as you would in three  
crops otherwise. Fallow helps you to get your  
fall plowing done early and destroy thistles. If  
they come up on it after harvest plow them just  
before it freezes up. If it doesn't kill them you  
won't see them for two years. I have killed them  
this way completely.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**Bucket Shop Closed.**

The name of the Canadian Stock and Grain Co.  
has been prominent in advertisements, about hotel  
corridors in certain towns during the past winter,  
and of late in the Winnipeg police court reports.  
The latest item of publicity has been gained through  
the incident of the forcible closing of the central  
office in Winnipeg by the police. The company are  
charged with conducting a bucket shop business and  
of defrauding their customers. They have operated  
all over the West and are reported as paying the  
C. P. R. Co. \$30,000 per year for the use of private  
telegraph lines.

**Competitions for Standing Fields of Grain.**

Saskatchewan agricultural societies will again  
conduct competitions for standing fields of grain  
on a basis somewhat similar to that in force last  
year. In 1906 thirty societies held competitions  
and the interest evinced was very keen, stimulating  
many by wholesome emulation to better methods  
of tillage and the use of improved seed. The objects  
of such competitions, which are being so wisely fos-  
tered by the various provincial departments of  
agriculture are:

- (1) To stimulate a greater interest in the growing  
of first class seed grain.
- (2) To encourage the practice of growing seed for  
next year's crop separate from the main crop, using  
only the best obtainable seed, sowing on the cleanest  
and best prepared land, allowing it to thoroughly  
ripen and threshing and storing separately.
- (3) To obtain pure grain; i. e., free from other  
varieties, the presence of which can best be detected  
when the grain is growing.
- (4) To encourage the use of seed from heavy-  
yielding strains.
- (5) To promote the sowing of seed from clean,  
vigorous crops of uniform stand and with bright,  
stiff straw.
- (6) To encourage careful and intelligent farming  
and the production of grain free from weed seeds.

**RULES GOVERNING COMPETITION.**

1. Each agricultural society may hold a competi-  
tion either for (1) wheat or (2) oats.
2. Prizes amounting to at least \$100.00 shall be  
offered by each society holding a competition.  
Where only this amount is offered it shall be divided  
as follows: First prize \$40.00; second prize, \$30.00;  
third prize, \$20.00, and fourth prize, \$10.00. Where  
more than \$100.00 is offered an additional prize  
may be added for each \$25.00 added to the prize  
money.
3. Fields entered for competition shall consist of  
10 acres in a block and must be staked out or other-  
wise plainly separated previous to the judge's arrival.
4. None but paid-up members of the agricultural  
society holding the competition shall be permitted  
to compete.
5. Each competitor shall be allowed to make one  
entry only and no one shall be allowed to enter more  
than one competition in one year.
6. An entrance fee of \$2.00 must accompany  
each entry sent to the secretary.
7. Each competitor shall enter under the society  
whose place of business is nearest to his farm.
8. All plots for competition in any one society  
shall be within a radius of twenty miles of the chief

place of business of that society.

9. The awards will be made by judges selected  
and supplied by the Seed Branch of the Dominion  
Department of Agriculture.

The following or a somewhat similar scale will be  
used:

Suitability of variety.....	10 points
Freedom from weeds.....	25 "
Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.....	20 "
Freedom from attack from smut, rust and insects.....	15 "
Of vigorous growth, uniform in size of head, in stiffness of straw, in stage of ripeness and giving a promise of a large yield.....	30 "
Total.....	100 "

In Saskatchewan the work is being done in con-  
junction with the Seed Division of the Dominion  
Dept. of Agriculture, represented by Harris Mc-  
Fayden, Regina.

**This Looks a Feasible and Economical Way of Threshing.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of  
March 27th you ask for the experiences of farmers  
with steam or gasoline threshing outfits. In the  
same issue "A Reader" tells how he managed with  
a gasoline outfit, working with his neighbor. If  
you think it of any benefit to your readers, I will  
outline the method in which we (my father and  
myself) have done our threshing for the last three  
years. We have a sixteen horse-power portable  
John Abell engine and a 36 x 56 Minneapolis separator  
with blower and high bagger. Three or four years  
ago we found that to hold our own with other  
threshers we must either get a traction engine or go  
out of the threshing business. We therefore decided  
to keep the outfit as it was and just do our own  
threshing. We keep two men by the year, hire two  
extra men for threshing, and my father and myself  
make six men on the outfit. The engine does his  
own firing; one man with a team draws straw and  
water for the engine and gets time to bring in an  
occasional load of sheaves. There are two men  
with teams to draw sheaves and one pitcher in the  
field. One man feeds and cuts his own bands; the  
grain is spouted into portable granaries or open  
bins in the field, and the blower takes care of the  
straw. We usually have about one hundred acres  
of timothy to thresh and from three to four hundred  
acres of other grain. The advantages of this sys-  
tem are many. We can thresh a little faster than  
we could stack and we save one handling. If a  
shower comes on, the teams can be at once hitched  
to the plows, and there is some grain to haul out.  
Besides this there is no gang of men to board if it  
rains or there is a breakdown. We thresh entirely  
from the stook, except the timothy, which is stacked  
before we commence threshing. It is a great advan-  
tage having our own mill for timothy as most thresh-  
ers do not care to handle it.

Of course a man buying a new outfit for this kind  
of work would do better to get a smaller separator  
with an engine the size of ours, and so be able to  
put on a self-feeder, which we cannot do for lack of  
power. We have found this method of threshing  
very satisfactory—much more so than two or more  
farmers working together.

As to the superiority of steam or gasoline engines,  
I can give no opinion, never having used gasoline.  
From what I have been told I think the cost of  
operating would be about the same, and I consider  
steam more to be depended on with a good engineer.  
Poplar Glen Farm. HAROLD S. MILLER.

**Treatment of Girdled Trees.**

FROM AN ADDRESS BY PROF. W. T. MACOUN.

If a tree is badly girdled by mice it usually dies.  
If as soon as the wound is noticed it is cleaned and  
covered with grafting wax or some paste, such as  
cow dung and clay, and wrapped with cloth to ex-  
clude air and prevent the wood from drying out,  
there is a possibility of saving the tree if the girdle  
is a small one, as the sap which rises through the  
wood will continue to do so, and returning through  
the inner bark in an elaborated condition will cause  
growth to be made all around the upper part of the  
wound, and if the latter be not too large there is a  
chance of its healing over. If, however, the wood  
becomes dry before the bandage is put on, the tree  
will almost certainly die, although it may continue  
to grow throughout the season. When the wax  
and bandage are applied the tree should be headed  
back considerably to lessen the amount of trans-  
piration of moisture, as there will not be so much  
sap rise as if the tree were uninjured, and the wood  
will thus dry out sooner than if it were headed back.  
If the girdle is near the ground, in addition to cover-  
ing the injured part with wax, or cow dung and  
clay, it is advisable to mound up the soil about the  
tree to cover the wound, and thus help to prevent  
the wood from drying out.

Girdled trees are frequently saved, and more surely  
saved than by the above method, by connecting the  
upper and lower edges of the girdle with scions, which

are inserted all around the trunk. The more scions that are used the quicker they will grow together and form a new trunk, but two or three scions successfully grafted on a small tree will carry enough sap to keep the tree alive. The larger the tree the more scions should be used. A slanting cut is made at each end of the wound in the uninjured wood in which the scions are to be inserted. Strong, plump scions of the previous season's growth—not necessarily from the same tree, nor even the same variety—cut a little longer than the distance between the slanting cuts, are made wedge-shaped at each end. They are made a little longer than the distance between the slanting cuts, in order that when inserting the ends into the cuts it will be necessary to bend them, and thus have them under pressure, which helps to keep them in position. When inserting, some of the inside bark of the stock should come in contact with some of the inside bark of the scion, as it is here or at the cambium layer where union takes place. As soon as the scions are all placed, the wounds, but especially about the ends of the scions where inserted in the stock, are covered with melted wax. The ends are also at the same time bandaged with a cloth around the trunk, to aid in keeping the scions in place, and to exclude the air. The tree should then be well headed back. The scions, if properly made and inserted, should soon unite with the stock and then carry the sap to the top of the tree.

Another method of bridging is to cut back the uninjured bark evenly all round the trunk and insert the wedge-shaped scions underneath the bark at the upper and lower ends of the wound. There are other methods also employed; such as using a scion bevelled at each end. Also, boring holes with an auger at each end in the uninjured bark, and shaping the scion at each end so that it will fit into it. One of the most satisfactory methods of utilizing the girdled tree is to cut it off close to the ground and insert a scion of some good variety. This graft should grow at least three feet in height the first season, and make a nice young tree.

#### The College Broadens a Man.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding the course just closed at the Manitoba Agricultural College I might say I spent a very profitable and enjoyable winter.

I think that it is a good course for the young man of the Manitoba farms; it points out to him that he should aim at higher ideals than he has held in the past. It also tends to make a person more observant, more thoughtful and to take more interest in the work he pursues.

As the object of the institution is for the advancement of agriculture in Manitoba, I feel that agriculture, chemistry and practical agriculture are the most important subjects; but others such as dairying, veterinary, animal husbandry, mechanics, and horticulture are almost of equal importance.

What proved to be most interesting as well as profitable, was to meet with young men from the different parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and talk over various things of interest. In this way we gained knowledge that we cannot estimate the value of.

In regard to cost I might say that the prospectus of last year put the cost of the course at one hundred dollars, which covered the expense of college alone. However, street car fares, clothes and one thing and another make the cost amount to fifty or seventy-five dollars more, as it did in my case.

In conclusion, however, I might say to any who contemplate taking this course that he will never regret the money spent if he makes proper use of the time he spends there.

La Riviere.

J. A. FARGEY.

#### Big Yields Up North.

A few weeks ago we saw an item in one of Prince Albert's breezy papers to the effect that at Bouncepeth, a few miles east of the city, Mr. Ole Nelson had threshed a crop of oats which yielded 130 bushels to the acre. The yield looked large so we asked Mr. Nelson about it. He says it is true the crop went 130 bushels to the acre and 34 lbs. to the bushel. The variety is what we call the North Dakota Silver, and the land had borne three crops of oats previously, with seed sown at the rate of three bushels to the acre. Mr. Nelson breaks his land in June and backsets the following spring. After that he always plows his stubble in the fall. We have also had authentic reports of wheat yielding fifty bushels to the acre. Great soil up that way!

\* \* \*

There would be less dissatisfaction among the farmers who keep a few milch cows, if the minimum butter yield per cow were 200 pounds per annum. When one compares such a moderate quantity with some of the record breakers it will be seen that the minimum mentioned is far too low.

#### Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Mr. H. A. Mullins, the live stock commission merchant of Winnipeg, recently sold a quarter section of land east of the city to a Southern Manitoba farmer for \$21,000, or \$131.00 per acre.

\* \* \*

James G. Shaw, principal of the Vancouver College, is dead as a result of shattered nerves.

\* \* \*

Charles F. Comer of Calgary, Alta., is dead.

\* \* \*

Miss Dunsmuir, daughter of the ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir of British Columbia, was married in London, England, to John Hope. The bride was given away by Sir Wilfred Laurier.

\* \* \*

McGill University has suffered a second great loss by fire within two weeks, the medical building being completely destroyed. The library was saved, but the museum was consumed.

\* \* \*

The province of Ontario has contributed \$4,000 to the fund to relieve famine distress among the Chinese.

\* \* \*

Earl Grey's speech on the "Unity of English-speaking People for Universal Peace" was warmly received at the banquet of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in New York.

\* \* \*

The railways of Western Canada are likely to be tied up again for lack of fuel, since the Western coal miners have gone on strike. The miners are out at Bankhead, Canmore, Fernie, Mitchell, Coleman and Frank, though John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has telegraphed Sherman to have the men remain at work for the present. It may be necessary for the railways to take advantage of the law that allows them to seize commercial coal for use in their locomotives, so that passengers, mails, and perishable freight can be transported.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Earthquakes in Mexico completely destroyed the cities of Chilpancingo and Chilapa. Two other towns were damaged and the number of dead is placed at fifty, and injured three hundred.

\* \* \*

All Japanese and Russian troops have been withdrawn from Manchuria and the commercial development of that country will now begin.

\* \* \*

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is so seriously ill that the various members of the family are on their way to his bedside.

\* \* \*

The Standard Oil Company was found guilty on 1,463 counts of receiving rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The maximum fine to which the company is liable for the offence is \$29,270,000. There will be a new trial.

\* \* \*

At the banquet in honor of the re-dedication of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, William T. Stead, editor of the English Review of Reviews, made an address in which he announced a project to conduct a pilgrimage from all parts of the world to the Hague Peace Conference in June. So enthusiastic were his hearers over the plan that money in large sums was thrown on the stage, to help finance the enterprise.

#### Things to Remember.

Purebred cattle sale, Calgary..... May 9th  
Purebred cattle sale, Brandon..... May 30th  
Western Stock Growers' Annual Meeting, June 9th  
Shorthorn Sale, A. & G. Mutch, Regina,  
Exhibition Grounds..... June 26th  
Hackney Sale, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary..... July.

## MARKETS

Early last week the feeling in wheat in all the American markets was quite indifferent and prices in Winnipeg declined a little, but later in the week the tide set again and trading became brisk with an advance of Canadian wheat of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 1 c. The fluctuation was of course due to the view speculators took of the situation, nothing in the actual market having an influence. The trade first took all the conditions into consideration and discovered that the visible supply was largest in five years and that there was an indefinite quantity in the hands of the farmers. This tended to restrain buying, but really does not mean so much as it looks, for the reason that while there is a lot of wheat in the farmers' hands there is very little in the mills, the visible supply being chiefly near points of origin or on ocean passage. All these things being considered and the continued lateness of the spring, had the effect of reviving the bull element, with the result indicated.

A study of the prices being realized for all other products forces the conviction that wheat is still below its value, and it is not improbable that the

object of the American Society of Equity may again be realized—dollar wheat.

The total grain receipts to date in the C. P. R. this year have amounted to 51,609,000 bushels of wheat and 5,707,000 bushels of other grains. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts amounted to 51,159,000 bushels of wheat and 4,071,000 bushels of other grains.

Everyone is concerned about the lateness of the spring, but if seeding is general by May first there should be no cause of alarm. It is expected, however, that the average sown in the Dakotas and Canada will be less than if seeding were earlier.

The incident in connection with the Grain Growers Grain Co. and the Grain Exchange, noted elsewhere, was a common subject of discussion, and most dealers are glad an understanding has been reached.

In our local market Thompson, Sons & Co. report at last week end as follows: "Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market eased off in sympathy with the decline in the U. S. markets, but as compared with a week ago, prices are only  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 1 c. lower. Later there was an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 1 c. all round. Exporters bought freely for May delivery. Prices are: Hard 70c., 1 Nor. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 Nor. 75c., 3 Nor. 72c., spot but if en route  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. more. On our option market futures closed April 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., May 78c., July 79c. All prices are for in store Port William and Port Arthur.

#### COARSE GRAINS.

Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 1 Northern for seed.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected 2 Northern for seed.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax.....	1.25	1.25

#### PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES).

MILLFEED, net per ton—	
Bran.....	17.50
Shorts.....	18.50
CHOPPED FEEDS—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	20.00
Oats.....	26.00
HAY, per ton (cars on track Winnipeg).....	
Loose Loads.....	10.00 @ 12.00
POTATOES, per bus.....	12.00 @ 14.00
CREAMERY BUTTER—	80
Fancy, fresh made bricks.....	32 @ 34
Second grade bricks.....	25 @ 27
Boxes.....	24 @ 25
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Prints, fancy, in small lots.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20
Dairy, in tubs.....	17
CHEESE—	
Manitoba.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario, twin.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 16
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh gathered.....	24 @ 25
POULTRY (cold storage stock)—	
Spring chicken.....	15 @ 16
Spring ducks.....	10
Fowl.....	12
Young turkeys.....	18
Geese.....	14

#### LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

April 18th—No. 1 Northern, no stock; No. 2 Red Western, steady, 6s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per cwt. (86 2-5c. per bus.)  
May 6s 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per cwt. (93c. per bus.)

#### LIVE STOCK

There is considerable butcher's stock coming forward, though a lot of it is not fat. Most of the cattle are coming out of warm stables and do not seem to have responded to the care that has evidently been given them. Others show no evidence of care and are not in good order. The appearance of the commercial cattle in the spring always forces home the conviction that feed lots, where only shelter is provided, are much better for feeding cattle than warm stables. We should have a commission on this subject! Hogs are not plentiful and the price keeps up. Reports from the country also indicate that the young litters are not coming strong, over kindness again being often responsible for the loss.

Prices offered at Winnipeg are for best butchers 5c. per cwt. and this price also prevails in the country where the local demand can absorb the supply. Poorer stuff is graded according to quality. Hogs sell for \$7.75 for almost everything; sheep \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; lambs \$6 to \$6.50.

#### TORONTO.

Most of the export cattle are taken by butchers—choicest selling at \$5.10 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.60; export sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.00; spring lambs each \$3.50 to \$7.00; hogs \$6.40.

#### CHICAGO.

Good to prime steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$3.00.  
Hogs—Light, \$6.50 to \$6.70; mixed \$6.50 to \$7.25; 60% of sales, \$6.60 to \$6.70.

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# HOME JOURNAL



## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

An autographed manuscript of Burns' "Scots Wha Hae" was sold at Sotheby's for £335.

\* \* \*

The Hon. Walter Rothschild, M. P., whose natural history museum at Tring has a world-wide fame, is about to publish through Messrs. Hutchinson a volume on "Extinct Birds." The book represents many years of labor, and has cost its author something like £20,000 to produce.

\* \* \*

James Gillette, at one time Bret Harte's mining partner, and the original of that author's "Truthful James," died on April 13th, in California.

\* \* \*

Marie Hall stands second to Kubelik as a violinist. Beside the marvels of her technical skill there is the power for touching humanity, learned in the school of poverty and hardship. At present Canadians are having the privilege of hearing her play in all our larger towns and cities from east to west.

\* \* \*

Two special medals have been awarded by "Our Dumb Friends League" (A society for the encouragement of kindness to animals), 118 Victoria Street, London, S.W., to Sydney Hands and Alfred Hands, two youths, now living at Cypress River, Manitoba, who distinguished themselves before leaving England by climbing a tree about 80 feet high, to rescue a cat from a perilous position at the top of the tree. The medals were forwarded from England on March 25.

\* \* \*

George Meredith, the veteran English novelist, who recently celebrated his 79th birthday, is still vigorous in mind. He lives, more or less of a recluse, in his country home, surrounded by books. The house is small, though extremely comfortable. One day he was showing a friend over the place, when the visitor said: "In your books you describe huge castles and baronial halls, but when you come to build you put up a little house like this."

seem right that a woman must work hard, yes, even harder than a man, as everyone will allow she does on Western farms, and yet on the slightest provocation be separated from her husband, and forced to take just what that kind of husband wishes to give. When she refers to the work she has done, or to how she helped to make all that they have, she is told that women have no rights in Manitoba. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask who had the making of these laws. If it were our Government it is high time that same Government was amending them. You will say that husbands as a rule do what is right in that way. Some do, of course, but it is hardly fair that a woman should work and put up with hardships to make a home that a man in a drunken state can sell, and turn his wife out of her home without her having a voice in the matter."

Never having been confronted with an actual case before, our knowledge of the subject was to the highest degree indefinite. But recourse to legal opinion elicited the following information in regard to the status of married women in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan:

1. The fact of marriage, in the absence of any written agreement or marriage settlement to the contrary, does not in any way affect the property rights of the parties. What the married woman owns she can dispose of as she pleases, and what the married man owns he can dispose of as he pleases, whether the property be personal or realty.

2. There is no dower in any of the three provinces; which means that a man may sell or mortgage his farm or home or other realty without regard to the portion of one-third reserved for the wife by law in the Eastern provinces and the Motherland, and without obtaining his wife's consent and signature to the papers. Even if the wife's money buys the farm, and the title deeds are made out in the husband's name, she has no further claim upon it.

3. A man can be forced to support his wife if he leaves her, but she must bring suit against him in the courts and obtain judgment.

and the spelling was wonderfully correct. The address and date, the salutation and closing in the majority of the epistles was in the correct form, and the body of the letter was divided and punctuated carefully by most of the writers. These last requirements are not achieved by instinct, but by instruction, and along these lines the teaching is undoubtedly thorough in many of our public schools. It must be remembered, too, that in many districts neither teacher nor scholars have had a fair chance to show what they can do. In many sections the little ones cannot face the severe cold in winter when the school is at a distance, and in summer the older boys and girls have to stay out to take the place of that field and domestic help which it seems impossible to find.

The weakest spots in the education of the Canadian youth do not seem to be the fault of the teacher or the pupil, but of the system which both must follow. Let the system be remedied—and that can be accomplished through the determined effort of the parents—and the children will attend to the results.

By the way, if from this pile of seven hundred letters you selected ten each from children of Canadian, American and English parentage, you would find from the samples that the English children's compositions were somewhat superior to those of the other two in spelling, writing and general style. And credit for the one and blame for the others cannot be laid at the teacher's door, but at the parents; for in almost every letter received from an Old Country child there is the statement that "papa is teaching me certain subjects," or "I study with mamma at home." Parental oversight accounts for the superiority, and there never will be a school system devised that will completely obviate the necessity for home supervision and interest.

### THE CHINESE AS HOUSE SERVANTS.

A large number of women in British Columbia have prepared a petition asking that the tax on Chinese coming into Canada for domestic service be removed or greatly reduced. They advance as a reason for their position the statement that it is simply impossible to find anyone else willing to do housework. White girls who have any education go into stores and offices, and the unlettered go with one accord into factories. The question of whether girls are wise or foolish to prefer these modes of earn-

## A PURE OFFERING.

Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men, to be seen of them: else ye have no reward with your Father which is in heaven.—St. Matt. vi:1 (R. V.).

"I would my gift were worthier!"  
sighed the Greek,  
As on he goaded to the temple-door  
His spotted bullock. "Ever of our  
store  
Doth Zeus require the best; and fat and  
sleek  
The ox I vowed to him (no brindled  
streak,  
No fleck of dun) when through the  
breaker's roar  
He bore me safe, that day, to Naxos'  
shore;  
And now, my gratitude, how seeming  
weak!  
But here be chalk-pits. What if I  
should white  
The blotches, hiding all unfitness so?  
The victim in the people's eyes would  
show  
Better therefor;—the sacrificial rite  
Be quicklier granted at thus fair a sight,  
And the great Zeus himself might never  
know."

We have a God who knows. And yet  
we dare  
On His consuming altar-coals to lay  
(Driven by the prick of confidence to  
obey)  
The whited sacrifice, the hollow prayer,  
In place of what we vowed, in our  
despair,  
Of best and holiest,—glad no mortal  
may  
Pierce through the cheat, and hoping  
half to stay  
That Eye before whose search all souls  
are bare!

Nay, rather;—let us bring the victim-  
heart,  
Defiled, unworthy, blemished though it  
be,  
And fling it on the flame, entreating,—  
"See,  
I blush to know how vile in every part  
Is this my gift, through sin's delusive  
art,  
Yet 'tis the best that I can offer Thee!"  
—MARGARET J. PRESTON.

The great Sermon on the Mount is severity itself in its stern probing to the root actions which on the surface appear to be quite admirable. We are apt to speak as though the requirements of the Law were stern and hard, while the Gospel commands were gentle and mild; but in reality the obedience which Christ requires is far greater than that of the Law of Moses. The Good Physician looks below the outside appearance, and cuts ruthlessly away the covering which

hides a festering wound. A man may be honest in his business and moral in his life, he may go regularly to church and give liberally to the support of many charities, and feel quite satisfied that he is a righteous man; and yet he may utterly fail to pass the searching tests of the Sermon on the Mount. The scribes and Pharisees were religious men respected by their neighbors, and quite satisfied with their spiritual condition, and yet our Lord says to His disciples: "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven."

It is so easy to deceive oneself. It is so pleasant to feel that one's actions are approved by others, and self-esteem is apt to increase rapidly if we look at ourselves from the world's point of view—for the world's ideal is not a very high one. But when we view our actions in the white light of God's pure requirements, they look very poor, and instead of self-approval we are forced low on our knees with the publican's cry, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

How many gifts are presented at God's altar which He cannot accept. There are meaningless prayers, coming only from the lips; there are outward signs of reverence which may be merely formal acts with no corresponding lowliness of soul. Then there are the good deeds which could not be done if only God knew about them, the righteousness that is like a theatre performance—done "before men to be seen of them"—and which fails to win the lasting reward of our heavenly Father's approval. There is the money that is contributed in church with the underlying feeling, too indefinite to be called a thought, that others will see how liberally we give or how small our offering is. How can God accept our money if we do not think of Him at all, nor care that it should do real good to our brothers and sisters, if all we are thinking and caring about is the good opinion of our friends and acquaintances? Then there is the subscription paper for some charity. Perhaps we ask, "How much are people giving?" Perhaps a large sum is put down with the pleased thought that such unusual generosity will be known to many, or a small sum is given grudgingly and unwillingly, not from love to God or man, but only for fear of being thought stingy. Can God accept such a blemished offering? No plausible outside appearance can hide the blotches from

His sight. Is such a sacrifice offered to Him at all? Is it not rather done before men to be seen of them? Then there is the "surface charity" (falsely so called) which gives money to a beggar to get rid of his importunity—regardless of the harm the money may do him—or which works for a charitable association just because it is the correct thing to do.

But even righteousness which is not to be seen of men, may fail to be a pure offering. The taint of sin creeps in through an unguarded opening only too easily. A bargaining spirit may destroy the beauty of righteous acts which are not done for display. This is shown in St. Peter's question, "Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed Thee: what shall we have therefore?" Our Lord answered that businesslike question with the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Those laborers who began work early in the day, bargained with their master first, and received exactly the hire they had demanded for their services. Those who came later made no bargain, but left the matter of their reward entirely in the hands of the householder, and lost nothing but rather gained by their confidence in his generosity. There was a Jewish saying which brought out strongly this bargaining spirit: "If you afford alms out of your purse, God will keep you from all damage and harm." How gently our Lord warns us against trying to buy God's favor, telling us that we are not working for a hard master who must be propitiated with gifts, but for a Father who only cares for our gifts if they are an evidence of love. What need is there for children to bargain with their heavenly Father who knows what things we have need of before we ask Him? The Father who seeth the secret righteousness which is the pure fruit of love, will indeed "reward it openly"—reward it by bringing out ever more and more perfectly the likeness of Himself in the child, and at the same time adding to him all things that are really for his good and happiness.

But how deep the probe goes, how searching is the intense light which leaves no corner of the heart unexplored! The actions which appear beautiful outwardly must not only be clear from all ostentatious display and from the bargaining spirit which seeks to sell gifts for an equivalent, they must also provoke no self-applause. "When thou doest alms," says the Holy Master, "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Our offering is

no longer pure if, like the Pharisee in the parable, we look admiringly at our own righteousness. It is indeed a difficult thing to keep one's motives perfectly holy. It might be less difficult if the "righteousness" could be entirely hidden from public view, but that also is forbidden. Our Lord says to His disciples that they have been set as lights to enlighten the darkness of the earth, and that their light must not be hidden. "Let your light so shine before men," He says, "that they may see your good works." The good actions must not be altogether hidden from sight, but the motive which prompts them must be unceasingly guarded. Christians are required to let the world see plainly that the power of God is working through them; but this must be done that men may glorify their Father which is in heaven, not in order to win praise and admiration for themselves.

Under this severe yet tender scrutiny how poor and unworthy our best offerings look, "all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags," quite unfit to lay on the altar of our Most Holy God. How then can the promise, which is also a command, be fulfilled: "In every place incense shall be offered unto My Name, and a pure offering"?

One Offering of a pure and stainless Righteousness we may present to God, the Sacrifice once offered on the altar of the Cross. That Offering alone is perfectly pure and undefiled, and as we gaze more and more on the spotless beauty of the one perfect human Life we are inspired to purify ourselves more and more so that we may dare to offer and present our souls and bodies to be a reasonable, holy and living sacrifice, acceptable unto the Lord because purified through union with the pure Offering of Christ's Body.

"And now, O Father, mindful of the love  
That bought us, once for all, on Calvary's Tree,  
And having with us Him that pleads above,  
We here present, we here spread forth to Thee  
That only Offering perfect in Thine eyes,  
The one true, pure, immortal Sacrifice.  
"Look, Father, look on His anointed Face,  
And only look on us as found in Him,  
Look not on our misusings of Thy grace,  
Our prayer so languid, and our faith so dim;  
For lo! between our sins and their reward  
We set the Passion of Thy SON our LORD."

HOPE

A DANGER.

The appearance of celluloid dolls was one of the novelties of the Christmas trade of 1906.

Celluloid, the usefulness of which has only recently been discovered, now forms part of the many articles of daily use; such as combs, hair-pins, book covers, fancy boxes, knife handles, and other things. Beside being useful and ornamental it is sanitary, but there is one drawback to its use. The substance is highly inflammable, burning with violence when brought into contact with the least flame, and capable of igniting in extreme heat where there is no flame. Do not buy celluloid dolls for the children.

DAME DURDEN

CURING FEATHERS.

Dear Dame Durden:—In your issue of April 3rd, "Nora Creina" asks how to cure feathers properly. There are probably more ways than one, but I can tell her our way. If feathers are plucked from birds without scalding—

Now, the toddler. Do not let any one see any bare spots between footgear and upper garments. Even if you think your house is warm, it will not do. Get felt shoes, woolen stockings, union grey flannel drawers and the same for shirt, or else woven wool underwear with long sleeves and ankle length. These with one petticoat and a thick waist under a warm dress with long sleeves will keep the child warm and comfortable in the house, and there is not much need to take a young child out very far in winter. It is no pleasure for them, nor for the person who has them in charge. Growing girls and boys require specially warm clothing as they will go to school and help with more or less outside work.

Leather boots are of little use for them. They must have felt boots for outdoor wear, and as they will get damp from perspiration always, they must have something else to put on their feet in the house. In a large family it is sometimes a puzzle to provide all these things. Footgear is

no cold can strike across the back between the trousers and vest. I can also tell anyone who wishes, of a way in which men's socks may be saved from wear and their feet kept warm without extra expense. Send card with questions if you wish.

RESIDENT.

(It will be a good idea, if the Chat-terers do not save their FARMER'S ADVOCATE, to cut out this letter and save it for reference next fall, when the question of warm clothing becomes pressing. "Resident" has covered the ground so well that her letter is well worth keeping.—D. D.)

REGARDS US AS A PRIZE PACKAGE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I thank you very much for allowing me to become a member of the Ingle Nook; also for the reunion invitation. I hope to see a goodly number of Yorkshires. But don't let the Lancashire folk feel out in the cold; I have two red and white roses myself, my husband being a Bury lad. He takes as much interest in this Nook as I, and that is not a little. I am sending you a newspaper cutting about the bread making at home; the last paragraph I thought might do for the Ingle Nook as all children like those dough cakes. In Yorkshire we used to have frumenty. It is made by stewing wheat in a crock, one cup of wheat to two quarts of water, in the oven for 24 hours. Sweeten with golden syrup and add milk as for porridge. I hope that "Helmet of Resolution" will tell you what her frumenty is like; and that she won't think me too ready in telling you my way. When I get a new ADVOCATE I feel like a child again with a prize packet. "What will be in it for me this time?" The article on curing bacon is just what I wanted for a long time and I mean to try it this fall. With best wishes and thanks to you all. YORKSHIRE GIRL.

(I cut out the recipes for lemon cheese that you sent, as everyone has responded so nobly to her request. Glad you told us about the frumenty and am sure "Helmet of Resolution" will have only the kindest feelings toward you. Her home is farther west and we have hardly had time to hear from her yet. I will gladly use the printed recipes you sent though you did not say what paper they were from so that credit could be given. Come again, and often. I always feel disappointed when members fail to come back after the first visit. It makes me afraid that they did not enjoy themselves.—D. D.)

BUN RECIPES.

For buns take one pound of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Mix these together, then rub in one tablespoonful of lard, moisten with a beaten egg and a cupful of milk, make up into little buns, and bake in a quick oven. For scones mix together one pound of flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, and half a tablespoonful of salt; rub in a tablespoonful of butter or lard, and stir into a smooth dough with a breakfast-cupful of milk (sour if you have it). Roll out about an inch thick, cut into triangular pieces, and bake a nice pale brown in a quick oven.

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Here is a cake I always find a favorite with the children, and it is a good, wholesome one, and easy to make on a baking day. Take a pound and a half of your bread dough, rub into it three-quarters of a pound of good lard dripping, half a pound of Valencia raisins (previously stoned), half a pound of raw sugar, and a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Work well into the dough, then set it to rise again, put into a greased bread tin, and bake with your bread. If you object to raisins as being indigestible for delicate children, you may make a good plain seed cake by taking a pound of dough, and rubbing in half a pound of lard or dripping a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and a tablespoonful of caraway seeds. Beat two eggs well, work thoroughly into the dough, beating well with the hand, and after allowing it to rise, put it into a greased dish and bake. Again, with your light dough you may make most delicious pastry, if it is required to be eaten at once, by merely taking a small lump of dough on to a well floured board, and with a floured rolling-pin, rolling it out thin. Spread over a layer of lard, dredge with flour, fold over your dough, roll it out again, repeating this process until you have three good layers of lard. In rolling out for your pie dish, roll thinner than with ordinary pastry, as you have to allow for its rising more. If you have any scraps of the above left, you can make some nice little ginger cakes. Roll out very thin, cut into rounds, cover half the number thickly with Demerara sugar, sprinkle this with ground ginger, and if you have a lemon handy squeeze a few drops on. Wet the edge of each little round, cover with the other that is without the sugar and ginger, press the edges of the two together, and bake a nice brown. Sent by "YORKSHIRE GIRL."



ON THE THAMES NEAR MAIDENHEAD.

first be sure not to tear the flesh of the birds, for if so it will adhere to the feathers and decay. Any feathers plucked with the least particle of flesh fast to them must not be saved. Also do not save any but soft feathers. Do not let pin feathers mix with those saved. Take all feathers worth saving and put them into an old tin pan and set inside the stove oven (not hot enough for baking) until they are hot all through; then cool in a dry place. When altogether cold put them into a clean, dry bag and tie securely so that no flies can enter and hang on some nail from a beam or ceiling so that fresh air will always be around the bag. If the bird has been scalded for plucking, the feathers will require to get thoroughly dry in a warm place, keeping often stirred so they will be light and not become mouldy. Then put them in the bag the same as those which have not been scalded. Every time the bag is opened to add fresh feathers, stir and beat them all together. If feathers are kept this way for about three to six months, they can be used for either pillows or bed and will be perfectly clean and sweet.

GARMENTS FOR WINTER

Now about this method of dressing for comfort during our severe winters. I think we had better begin with the baby. A winter baby out here must forego all pre-conceived notions of linen or muslin under-garments, and indeed is better without them, even on the outside. If fine woolen stuff seems too expensive, or there might be difficulty in the proper washing, then use good flannellette, white or pink. And just here allow me to recommend the three-quarter length as this will be just as warm and not nearly so great a drag on the wee one.

expensive, slippers can be bought, but these for the girls and boys can also be made by themselves, thereby saving the tired mothers time and money also. Pieces of cloth, old or new, can be used in this way, and if any of your readers would like to know how to make cloth slippers with the least time and work possible, I will gladly send them my method, if they ask the paper for my address. I can at the same time give a few other hints, if wished, as to using partly worn adult garments for the boys and girls. For them as well as for women and men, the legs down to the ankles must be well protected with heavy stockings and underwear. Never mind if the boys look old fashioned with long trousers. It will save them many a cry from aches and the mother much care. Make all their clothing loose, especially around the chest, so they can inhale long breaths of our good fresh air. For outdoor warmth have all outside garments made so the wind cannot find entrance. Make over the Old Country capes and cloaks into coats with long, warm sleeves. If you cannot buy fur caps, make caps or hoods of cloth so as to cover forehead and ears.

At the risk of being too lengthy I must give a few words to the clothing of the men of the family. You all know what senseless things are the vests or waistcoats of men, even those which are buttoned right up to the neck. Everyone has the back made of thin cotton. You also know how often men are laid aside from work by lame backs. If the farmer's wife wishes to prevent this, she may take a piece of thick flannel or cloth and cover the cotton lining of the vest, allowing this extra lining to come below the cotton at least three inches, so that

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

A SHETLAND PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little boy just seven years of age. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twenty years. I have one brother named Carl who is just five years old. I have a very pretty little Shetland pony. My pony draws us in the largest hand sleigh. Papa and mamma gave me the pony a year ago for Christmas. Our teacher's name is Miss T—. The snow is very deep around here.

R. LYLE SCHARFF.  
Souris Co., Man.

WANTS TO BE A TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the letters from the girls and boys. I was nine years old on the 26th of March. I have four brothers and one sister. The school is on our farm and four of us go to school. I like to go very much and am in the third reader. I would like to be a teacher when I grow up. I guess I will close as my brother wants to write and tell about the stock.

MYRTLE MURDOCK.

SORRY FOR THE CATTLE.

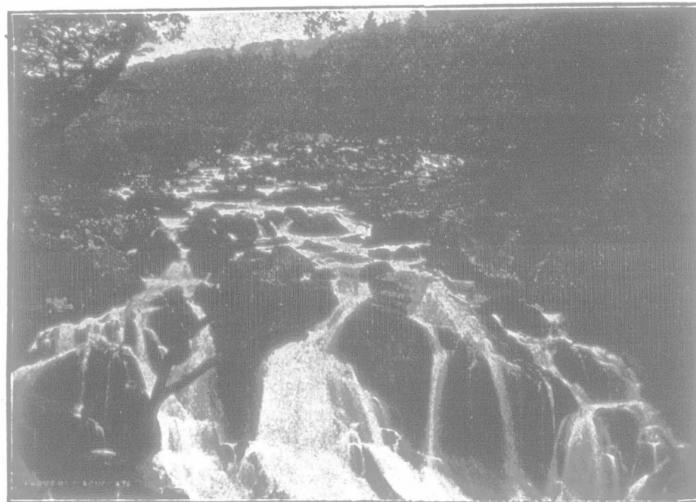
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was formerly of Ontario, but about three years ago we moved out West to Alberta, and I like it much better.

The Rocky Mountains are sixty miles from our farm, and some mornings when there is a mirage they look about two hours' walk away. Perhaps some of you do not know what a mirage is. Well I do not know very well myself, only that it is something that seems to draw everything closer to the eye.

It has been a very bad winter on the prairie, and thousands of cattle have died, some of starvation, others frozen to death. I feel very sorry for the ranchers, for their great loss, but more so for the poor cattle.

I am a sister of Georgina H. Thomson, who has sent stories to this corner. My birthday is on the 16th of October, and I am over twelve years of age. I ride horseback and think it very nice. I ride astride because I think it is much safer than sideways.

CHIRP.  
(Won't some of the older members hunt up some information about the mirage, and send it in for the benefit of all of us?—C. D.)



SOME WELSH SCENERY.  
Swallow Falls, Bettws-y-Coed, N. Wales.

OUT FROM ENGLAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa keeps horses and cows and chickens. I have got three dogs called Lady, Jim, and Bob, and one cat called John. My brother has five tame rabbits. I have four brothers and one sister older than myself. We came from England about two years ago and we like this country.

There is a lot of snow here and we have great fun sliding down the snow banks. My brother and I go to school when the weather is fine. We live three miles from school. I am in the second grade and my brother is in the first grade. I am a little nine-year-old and my little brother is six years old.

IDA SMITH.  
Assiniboia Co., Sask.

FOND OF HORSES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live with my uncle and aunt as my father and mother are dead. Our farm is called "Prospect Hill." I lived down in Ontario for five years. Last winter my aunt and uncle were down in Ontario and my sister and I came with them.

I would rather live in Saskatchewan, for I am fond of horses, and living in a town in Ontario I did not see many, but here we have twenty-two. My favorite is one of the drivers. Her name is Babe. I have one brother going to Brandon College. He is fifteen years old. I am fourteen.

I hope this letter is not too long to receive from a stranger.

WINNIE DUTTON.  
Qu'Appelle Co., Sask.

(Your two cousins write well. It is a pleasure to read such neat letters.—C. D.)

BOOKS AND PETS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My uncle has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about a year and a half. I have three cats, a pony and two colts, and a dog whose name is Bub. I like the C. C. and the story that is in the paper. I like to read books, and like horses and dogs and cats. I go to school every day. We have just finished Christmas. I was first in my class. I was first in it if I were first in my class. I am riding a side-saddle. I am in the second reader. My teacher's name is Miss M.C.

JEANNIE GRANT (10)

AND WYCKOFF (10)

**A TOWN IN NEW ENGLAND.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We came from Vermont to Alberta a year ago this coming April. We live thirty miles from Stavely. I enjoyed the journey coming out here very much. I will give you a description of my former home, Brattleboro, Vermont (The Green Mountain State), with its picturesque scenes and beautiful foliage.

The town of Brattleboro is situated on the Connecticut River in a cup-shaped valley and is built on terraces. In different spots along the river there are splendid scenes. Brattleboro is a great summer resort and many people like to visit Mt. Wantastiquet across the river. About three years ago this summer there was a fire and it burned zig-zag across the mountain. It lasted a week. It was a beautiful sight, but it spoiled the beauty of it.

Large piano, church and reed organ factories are located there.

GRACE E. WRIGHT. (12)

**DISLIKES ARITHMETIC.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father is a contractor and is away working three or four months every fall. I have three sisters and one brother. He is the youngest of the family. Our school started a week ago to-morrow, but we did not go because it was too cold and stormy. When I do go I study geography, history, reading, spelling and arithmetic. I do not care much for arithmetic, because the teacher gives me more of it than any thing else. I have a black puppy and his name is Llewellyn. My sister has a brown one whose name is Nero. They are four weeks and five days old.

MERNE RAMSAY. (12)

**A PET OWL.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Allow me to join the Children's Corner. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. I have often noticed that little girls asked you to send them your picture. Now, as it would be difficult to send your photo to every one of them, I think the easiest way would be to have it printed on our page; then we should all be satisfied.

I go to school with my brother Jim. We have to walk a mile and a half. We live on a farm and have six mules. I also have a pet owl.

MARIE BOITEAU. (11)

**BREAD, BUTTER AND PASTRY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. I am thirteen years of age. We live three and a half miles from school. I am in the fourth reader. I have been through the Rocky Mountains twice. We went from Winnipeg to Vancouver and lived in Vancouver three years. At the school I went to there were one thousand scholars and eighteen teachers. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am the eldest girl but there is a brother older than myself. I do all the cooking. I have made bread and butter and pastry.

LIZZIE RODWAY.

**AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am only a small boy eight years old. I am mamma's baby yet, she says. I have five brothers, and one sister married. My brothers are all at home. My teacher's name is Miss W. I like to go to school. There are thirteen children going. The school is only a quarter of a mile from our house. I am in the second reader. There are four in my class.

GORDEN E. SMYTHE.

**A SPLENDID VOYAGE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I take the liberty to write, as I see in your paper so many interesting letters. I came from England last June. We had a splendid voyage, eight days on the ship (Victorian) and five on the train. When we came to Red Deer, our kind friends Mr. and Mrs. M. met us. My father bought a farm six miles from here. We call it Culverton Farm. We have six cows, two horses, three pigs, three geese and three dogs.

JOHN H. EAST. (10)

**FANNY AND BOB.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have a pony; her name is Fanny. We have four work horses, a dog, and a cat. My dog's name is Bob. I live fourteen miles southeast of High River. I have three sisters and two brothers. I see that Gracie Hallam wishes to correspond with some girls. I would like to take up that correspondence.

LORENE O'KELLY. (10)

**A FAIR BARGAIN.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over a year and wishes to renew it, I thought I would write a letter too. I always read the Children's Corner and see that many other girls are writing letters. I am thirteen years old and am keeping house for my father because my mother has gone to Scotland for a holiday. I have been three years in the country and like prairie life. Our uncle stays with us in winter, and to show we appreciate your paper you can guess, when I tell you that they make it the bargain that who goes for the mail gets first chance to read the ADVOCATE.

SUSAN GRANT.

**PANSY—THE CALF.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father just started to take the ADVOCATE this year, and we like it very much; there are such pretty pictures. We have two cats and one dog. He is very good. He helps papa to take the cattle to water, which is nice for papa as he does not have to go then. The place where they go is the head of the creek that runs through our farm. The name of our farm is Meadow Creek. Don't you think that is a nice name? We own eleven head of cattle out of which we have three handy oxen. We have no horses yet, but I was trying to get one by raising turkeys and I did not have money enough so I bought a calf instead. Her name is Pansy, although she is not a flower.

JESSIE McMAHEN. (10)

**A FINE COUNTRY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am feeding twenty-one head of cattle, seven horses, eight calves, twenty-four chickens and four pigs. These are my chores. There is much timber up here, and lots of flowers too. There is a sawmill two miles north of here and one five miles south, so you see we have sawmills close to us. There is no school up here yet, but I hope there will be one soon. I have two horses, one calf, a cat and a dog. The horses' names are Topsy and Lady; the calf's name is Stripe, the cat's is White Boots and the dog's is Wath. I have two rabbits and they are white. My papa got fifty-six bushels of wheat and a hundred of barley. Last summer there were lots of strawberries here. There is a little post office five miles away. I went to it on horseback when it was warm. If there are any little girls of my age that would like to exchange postal cards, I should like to exchange with them.

INA MONIGER. (13)

**AN ALBERTA TOWN.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write about High River and the surrounding country. West of town there are the woods on the banks of the Highwood River. In the summer the woods are fragrant with the odor of the wild flowers, and the wild roses look very beautiful, growing on either side of the road. It is a very beautiful drive in the summer going through the woods. The land in the surrounding country is very rich and raises wonderful crops. The land is rolling and is not so monotonous as the flat prairie. High River is a prosperous town of twelve hundred inhabitants. It has grown very rapidly during the last two years and it still continues to grow. There are three banks and an excellent public school, besides several stores and hotels. There are three churches—the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal, and quite a number of pretty residences. There are three brick blocks which add greatly to the appearance of the town.

The summers are very pleasant and the air is healthful and invigorating.

LOUISE TRENHOLME. (15)

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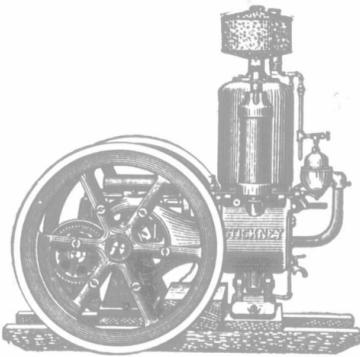
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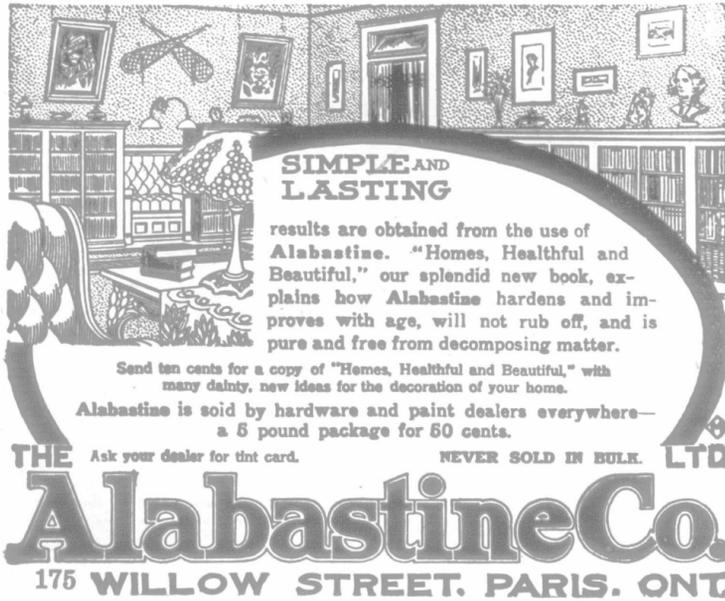
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## Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 578)

the turn a change of direction must be made almost through a right angle.

"He's beat! he's beat! M'Adam's beat! Can't make it nohow!" was the roar.

From over the stream a yell—

"Turn 'em Wullie!"

At the word the great dog swerved down on the flying three. They turned, still at the gallop like a troop of cavalry, and dropped, clean and neat, between the flags; and down to the stream they rattled, passing M'Adam on the way as though he was standing.

"Weel done, Wullie!" came the scream from the far bank; and from the crowd went up an involuntary burst of applause.

"Ma word!"

"Did yo' see that?"

"By gob!"

It was a turn indeed, of which the smartest team in the galloping horse-gunnery might well have been proud. A shade later, and they must have overshoot the mark; a shade sooner, and a miss.

"He's not been two minutes so far. We're beaten—don't you think so, Uncle Leggy?" asked Muriel Sylvester, looking up piteously into the parson's face.

"It's not what I think, my dear, it's what the judges think," the parson replied; and what he thought their verdict would be was plainly writ on his face for all to read.

Right on to the centre of the bridge the leading sheep galloped and—stopped abruptly.

Up above in the crowd there was utter silence; staring eyes; rigid fingers. The sweat was dripping off Long Kirby's face; and, at the back, a green-coated bookmaker slipped his note book in his pocket, and glanced behind him. James Moore, standing in front of them all, was the calmest there.

Red Wull was not to be denied. Like his forerunner he leapt on the back of the hindmost sheep. But the red dog was heavy where the grey was light. The sheep staggered, slipped and fell.

Almost before it had touched the water, M'Adam, his face afire and eyes flaming, was in the stream. In a second he had hold of the struggling creature, and, with an almost superhuman effort, had half thrown, half shoved it on to the bank.

Again a tribute of admiration, led by James Moore.

The little man scrambled, panting, on to the bank and raced after sheep and dog. His face was white beneath the perspiration; his breath came in quivering gasps; his trousers were wet and clinging to his legs; he was trembling in every limb, and yet indomitable.

They were up to the pen, and the last wrestle began. The crowd, silent and motionless, craned forward to watch the uncanny, white-haired little man and the huge dog, working so close below them. M'Adam's face was white; his eyes staring, unnaturally bright; his body bent projecting forward; and he tapped with his stick on the ground like a blind man coaxing the sheep in. And the Tailless Tyke, his tongue out and flanks heaving, crept and crawled and worked up to the opening, patient as he had never been before.

They were in at last.

There was a luke-warm, half-hearted cheer; then silence.

Exhausted and trembling, the little man leant against the pen, one hand on it; while Red Wull, his flanks still heaving, gently licked the other. Quite close stood James Moore and the grey dog; above was the black wall of people, utterly still; below, the judges comparing notes. In the silence you could almost hear the panting of the crowd.

Then one of the judges went up to James Moore and shook him by the hand.

The grey dog had won. Red Bob, Kenmuir had won the Shepherd's Trophy outright.

A second's palpitating silence; a woman's hysterical laugh,—and a deep mouthed bellow rent the expectant air, shouts, screams, hat-tossings, back clappings blending in a din that made the many-winding waters of the Silver Lea quiver and quiver again.

Owd Bob o' Kenmuir had won the Shepherd's Trophy outright.

Maggie's face flushed a scarlet hue. Wee Anne flung fat arms toward her triumphant Bob, and screamed with the best. Squire and parson, each red-cheeked, were boisterously shaking hands. Long Kirby, who had not prayed for thirty years, ejaculated with heart-felt earnestness, "Thank God!" Sam'l Todd bellowed in Tammass's ear and almost slew him with his mighty buffets. Among the Dalesmen some laughed like drunken men; some cried like children; all joined in that roaring song of victory.

To little M'Adam, standing with his back to the crowd, that storm of cheering came as the first announcement of defeat.

A wintry smile, like the sun over a March sea, crept across his face.

"We might a kent it, Wullie," he muttered, soft and low. The tension loosed, the battle lost, the little man almost broke down. There were red dabs of color in his face; his eyes were big; his lips pitifully quivering; he was near to sobbing.

An old man—utterly alone—he had staked his all on a throw—and lost.

Lady Eleanor marked the forlorn little figure, standing solitary on the fringe of the uproarious mob. She noticed the expression on his face; and her tender heart went out to the lone man in his defeat.

She went up to him and laid a hand upon his arm.

"Mr. M'Adam," she said timidly, "won't you come and sit down in the tent? You look so tired! I can find you a corner where no one will disturb you."

The little man wrenched roughly away. The unexpected kindness, coming at that moment, was almost too much for him. A few paces off he turned again.

"It's reel kind o' yer ladyship," he said huskily; and trotted away to be alone with Red Wull.

Meanwhile the victors stood like rocks in the tideway. About them surged a continually changing throng, shaking the man's hand, patting the dog.

Maggie had carried wee Anne to tender her congratulations; Long Kirby had come; Tammass, Saunderson, Hop-pin, Tupper, Londesley—all but Jim Mason; and now, elbowing through the press, came squire and parson.

"Well done, James! well done, indeed! Knew you'd win! told you so—eh, eh!" Then facetiously to Owd Bob: "Knew you would, Robert, old man! Ought to—Robert the Dev—musn't be a naughty boy—eh, eh!"

"The first time ever the Dale Cup's been won outright!" said the parson, and I dare say it never will again. And I think Kenmuir's the very fittest place for its final home, and a Grey Dog of Kenmuir for its winner."

"Oh, by the by!" burst in the squire. "I've fixed the Manor dinner for to-day fornight. James, tell Satnderson and Tupper, will you? Want all the tenants there." He disappeared into the crowd, but in a minute had fought his way back. "I'd forgotten some thing," he shouted. "Tell your Maggie perhaps you'll have news for her after it—eh, eh!"—and he was gone again.

Last of all, James Moore was aware of a white, bloomy, grinning face at his elbow.

"I want congratulate you, Mr. Moore. You've beat us—you and the gentlemen judges."

"That's a queer thing, M'Adam," the man answered. "An' yo' made a mistake. In my life I never saw a

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finer turn than yours by the two flags yonder. I hope you bear no malice."

"Malice! Me? Is it likely? Na, na. 'Do unto every man as he does unto you—and somethin' over,' that's my motter. I owe ye mony a good turn, which I'll pay ye yet. Na, na; there's nae good fechtin' again' fate—and the judges. Weel, I wush you well o' yer victory. Aiblins 'twill be oor turn next."

Then a rush, headed by Sam'l, roughly hustled the one away and bore the other off on its shoulders in boisterous triumph.

In giving the Cup away, Lady Eleanor made a prettier speech than ever. Yet all the while she was haunted by a white, miserable face; and all the while she was conscious of two black moving dots in the Muir Park Pass opposite her—solitary, desolate, a contrast to the huzzaing crowd around.

That is how the champion challenge Dale Cup, the world-known Shepherds' Trophy, came to wander no more; won outright by the last of the Grey Dogs of Kenmuir—Owd Bob.

Why he was the last of the Grey Dogs is now to be told.

CHAPTER XXVI  
RED-HANDED

The sun was hiding behind the Pike. Over the lowlands the feathery breath of night hovered still. And the hillside was shivering in the chillness of dawn.

Down on the silvery sward beside the Stony Bottom there lay the ruffled body of a dead sheep. All about the victim the dewy ground was dark and patchy like dishevelled velvet; bracken trampled down; stones displaced as though by striving feet; and the whole spotted with the all-pervading red.

A score yards up the hill, in a writhing confusion of red and grey, two dogs at death-grips. While yet higher, a pack of wild-eyed hill-sheep watched, fascinated, the bloody drama.

The fight raged. Red and grey, blood-spattered, murderous-eyed; the crimson froth dripping from their jaws; now rearing high with arching crests and wrestling paws; now rolling over in tumbling, tossing, worrying disorder—the two fought out their blood-feud.

Above, the close-packed flock huddled and stamped, ever edging nearer to watch the issue. Just so must the women of Rome have craned round the arenas to see two men striving in death-struggle.

The first cold flicker of dawn stole across the green. The red eye of the morning peered aghast over the shoulder, of the Pike. And from the sleeping dale there arose the yodling of a man driving his cattle home.

Day was upon them.

James Moore was waked by a little whimpering cry beneath his window. He leapt out of bed and rushed to look; for well he knew 'twas not for nothing that the old dog was calling.

"Lord o' mercy! whatever's come to ye, Owd Un?" he cried in anguish. And, indeed, his favorite, war-daubed almost past recognition, presented a pitiful spectacle.

In a moment the Master was downstairs and out, examining him.

"Poor old lad, ye' have caught it this time!" he cried. There was a ragged tear on the dog's cheek; a deep gash in his throat from which the blood still welled, staining the white escutcheon on his chest; while head and neck were clotted with the red.

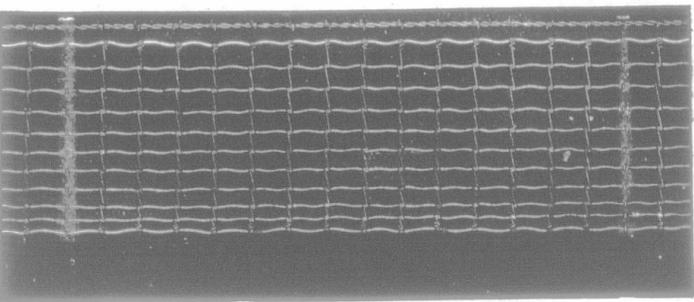
Hastily the Master summoned Maggie. After her, Andrew came hurrying down. And a little later a tiny, night-clad, naked-footed figure appeared in the door, wide-eyed, and then fled, screaming.

They doctored the old warrior on the table in the kitchen. Maggie tenderly washed his wounds, and dressed them with gentle, pitying fingers; and he stood all the while grateful yet fidgeting, looking-up into his master's face as if imploring to be gone.

"He mun a had a rare tussle wi' some one—eh, dad?" said the girl, as she worked.

"Ay; and wi' whom? 'Twasn't for nowt he got fightin', I warn't. Nay; he's a tale to tell, has The Owd Un, and which o' the two's much? Look

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**LONDON**



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HAVE BEEN USED IN THE WEST

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Do you know them? Hunger and thirst, for example, are the sensations that communicate its need of food and drink. You heed these signs, but there are others, just as important, that you frequently neglect.

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**For**

Beecham's Pills and gives you decidedly uncomfortable sensations to make known its need of this old and proven medicine. Dull pain in the pit of the stomach, acute indigestion, sick headache, sluggish bowels are all signs of stomach disorder. A dose or two of Beecham's Pills will quickly set things to rights. They relieve the head pains, sweeten and tone the stomach, promote digestion and establish regular and healthy bowel action.

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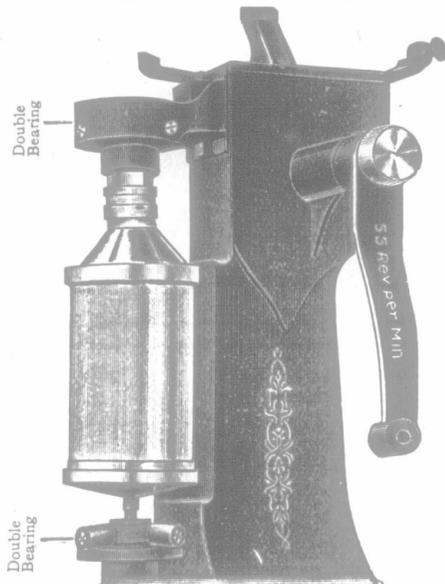
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2nd—Strong spur or square gear giving no friction and therefore easy turning.

3rd—One piece skimmer giving complete separation of Butter-fat from the milk (the disease germs from both) and being in one piece, easy cleaning.

4th—Strong solid frame, making the machine durable, so much so, that it will surely last a lifetime.

These points alone put the MAGNET in a class by itself, besides which it has many others in keeping with the above, all contributing to make it a perfect machine to do the everyday work required of it.

Our claim for superiority over every other Separator rests on these points in construction and on the good everyday work the MAGNET does, owing to them.

Be fair to yourself and us, and investigate the MAGNET before buying a Cream Separator.

Write for Catalogue 1907.

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Save More Money

Save More Time and Labor

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It turns easy on account of the simplicity of construction and ball bearings at all speed points.

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Manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



"ee!" For, bathing the bloody jaws, he had come upon a cluster of tawny red hair, hiding in the corners of the lips.

The secret was out. Those few hairs told their own accusing tale. To but one creature in the Daleland could they belong—"Th' Tailless Tyke."

"He mun a bin trespassin'!" cried Andrew.

"Ay, and up to some o' his bloody work. 'I'll lay my life," the Master answered. "But Th' Owd Un shall show us."

The old dog's hurts proved less severe than had at first seemed possible. His good grey coat, forest-thick about his throat, had never served him in such good stead. And at length, the wounds washed and sewn up, he jumped down all in a hurry from the table and made for the door.

"Noo, owd lad, yo' may show us," said the Master, and, with Andrew, hurried after him down the hill, along the stream, and over Langholm How. And as they neared the Stony Bottom, the sheep, herding in groups, raised frightened heads to stare.

Of a sudden a cloud of poisonous flies rose, buzzing, up before them; and there in a dimple of the ground lay a murdered sheep. Deserted by its comrades, the glazed eyes staring helplessly upward, the throat horribly worried, it slept its last sleep.

The matter was plain to see. At last the black killer had visited Kenmuir.

"I guessed as much," said the Master, standing over the mangled body. "Well, it's the worst night's work ever the Killer done. I reck'n Th' Owd Un come on him while he was at it; and then they fought. And, ma word! if mun ha' bin a fight too." For all around were traces of that terrible struggle: the earth torn up and tossed bracken uprooted, and throughout little dabs of wool and tufts of tawny hair, mingling with dark-stained iron-grey wisps.

James Moore walked slowly over the battlefield, stooping down as though he were gleaning. And gleaning he was.

A long time he bent so, and at length raised himself.

"The Killer has killed his last," he muttered; "Red Wull has run his course." Then, turning to Andrew: "Run yo' home, lad, and fetch the men to carry yon away," pointing to the carcass. "And Bob, lad, yo've done your work for to-day, and right well too; go yo' home wi' him. I'm off to see to this!"

He turned and crossed the Stony Bottom. His face was set like a rock. At length the proof was in his hand. Once and for all the hill-country should be rid of its scourge.

As he stalked up the hill, a dark head appeared at his knee. Two big grey eyes, half doubting, half penitent, wholly wistful, looked up at him, and a silvery brush signalled a mute request.

"Eh, Owd Un, but yo' should ha' gone wi' Andrew," the Maister said. "Hooiver, as yo' are here, come along." And he strode away up the hill, gaunt and menacing, with the grey dog at his heels.

As they approached the house, M'Adam was standing in the door, sucking his eternal twig. James Moore eyed him closely as he came, but the sour face framed in the door betrayed nothing. Sarcasm, surprise, challenge, were all writ there, plain to read; but no guilty consciousness of the other's errand, no storm of passion to hide a failing heart. If it were acting it was splendidly done.

As man and dog passed through the gap in the hedge, the expression on the little man's face changed again. He started forward.

"James Moore, as I live!" he cried, and advanced with both hands extended, as though welcoming a long-lost brother. "Deed and it's a weary while sin' ye've honored ma pair hoose. And, in fact, it was righ' twenty years. 'I tak' it gey kind in ye to look in on a lonely auld man, come ben and let's ha' a crack. James Moore kers weel hoo welcome he is to ye, an' the biggin'!"

The Master ignored the old man's

"One o' ma sheep has been killed."

To be continued.

### HON. FRANK OLIVER ON FORESTRY

In connection with the problem of growing trees and of securing a supply of fuel, the address of Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior at the Canadian Forestry Convention, will be interesting, and follows:

"It is a privilege which I appreciate very much to take part in the deliberations of this convention, the object of which is so important to our country. As the special agent of this Dominion Government, having the responsibility for the management of its estate, it is for me specially to speak of what has been done, what is being done and what is hoped to be done in regard to the territory in the great Northwest which is at the present time under the direct management of the Dominion Government. There the question is the direct opposite from what it is in these Eastern provinces. Here the great question is the preservation of the forests, with some small part of attention to reproduction. There, the great question is not preservation; it is creation of the forests, with a small part of attention to the preservation of such forests as there are. Everything that has been said here or elsewhere in regard to the necessity of woods to successful agriculture is borne out not only by the scientific knowledge that has been acquired regarding the Northwest, but also by the experience of the people who have lived there. It is accepted as a fact that the forest brings rainfall. We know that the forest is an evidence of rainfall and that the forest brings rainfall. It is interchangeable. If you have the woods you have the rain and by getting the woods you get the rain. It was some time before I assumed the responsibility in this connection that the government took up this question of forestry in the West and while the requirements are so vast as they are—I say vast in comparison even with the available resources of this great country—it cannot be expected that the conditions have yet been met or even measurably met. The area of the Northwest is so great and the conditions of lack of forest have prevailed for so many years for so many ages, it may be said, and these conditions are so different from those prevailing in the rest of the Dominion, that it would scarcely have been the part of wisdom to have undertaken the work of reforesting the prairie on theoretical knowledge or the experience of other countries. Although this is not a Conservative Government its measures in this matter have been to some extent conservative. They have looked to action upon known lines and to actual experiments for something upon which to base their future action. As regards the preservation of the sources of water supply it is the high or hilly country, which in the West is generally forested; in fact, in that country forest and hill are so intimately associated that there a piece of woods is called a 'bluff' or 'hill'. In the United States the word 'bluff' is used to mean a hill, but in the Northwest the word 'bluff' is used to mean a clump of timber, the idea that there must be a hill if there is timber being so well grounded in the public mind by the facts as they exist. So that, one of the first things that was done by the Government in this matter was to take measures to preserve from deforestation wholly or partially forested areas in the Northwest by creating timber reservations in these localities. This, however, is a much easier matter to deal with sitting here in this comfortable room in this capital city of the Dominion, than it is where you have to deal with a large number of very energetic, enterprising people who require that timber for the very preservation of life. It is therefore a question which cannot be dealt with offhand; it must be considered from varying and directly opposite points of view. The Government has necessarily been cautious in this matter, but it has made very considerable advances and hopes to make more as circumstances permit. That in regard to the preservation of forest which will preserve the water supply in the surrounding country, and thus there is, in the northern and northwestern parts of the Territory, a very large area of country

**FORESTRY**

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which is principally forested, and there I would like to say that what the Premier has said in regard to the destruction of forests by fire applies to a tremendous extent. I think he said that in the Ottawa valley the total destruction of timber was 90 per cent. by fire to 10 per cent. by the lumbermen. I think that in this forested area I speak of in the Northwest where the timber is especially valuable because of the requirements of the prairie country, the proportion would be 99 per cent. by fire and 1 per cent. by the lumbermen. Every year there is a destruction by fire of timber of stupendous value, not so much in money value as in the value that the timber is to the settlers in the adjacent country where there is no timber. A difficulty arises in dealing with this question. There is a vast area of timber which has no immediate money value and when it becomes necessary for the Government to ask the Parliament of this great country, this Parliament which concentrates the intelligence of Canada—for liberal appropriations for the patrol and protection of these forests the request is likely to be closely queried as to where the reputation of this Liberal Government for economy has evaporated to. There is in this country a vast area of timbered land, and that timber has a value altogether beyond its commercial value. It is being lost year after year to a stupendous extent, and if it is necessary to take active measures for the patrolling of those forests to secure their preservation against fire, I hope the results of this convention will be of such a nature, and will have such weight with Parliament that it will not be difficult to get the money required to secure the protection of these very necessary and valuable forests.

"Then, there is the great question of the creation of forests or woods on the prairie. There are limitations in that direction which people in this part of the country can scarcely appreciate. Here you have actually to fight the timber to keep it from growing. I do not find fault so much—if I may be permitted to differ from the Premier—with the instinct of those people in this part of the country which prompted them if they saw a tree to cut it down, because it was either the people or the tree. If the trees were here we should not be here. The trees had to be destroyed in order that the people might live. But in the Northwest it is different. There, it is difficult to grow trees. There you have the Chinook to contend with, and in speaking of the growth of forests in the West I may say that it is not the cold of the winter in the West that prevents forest growth; it is the Chinook wind, the mild wind that changes the temperature during the winter and produces conditions of dryness in the early part of the summer which presents the greatest difficulty in the growth of forests in the West.

"The Department is grappling with the question in a conservative, yet in a progressive way; in fact, it has adopted a truly liberal-conservative method of dealing with the question. We have established a forestry station under the superintendence of Mr. Stewart, and under the management of Mr. Ross, and I, having recently had occasion to visit that locality, have been credibly informed that the forestry station is doing good work, that the work is being very highly appreciated by the people of the country and that, as the result shows, very considerable progress is being made, as the Premier has borne witness, in regard to the growth of trees. But the greatest progress that is being made is not in the number of trees that we have grown, but it is in the practical knowledge that has been acquired as to the growth of these trees, and when the knowledge has become well established, we hope to be able to extend our operations to a greater degree so as to produce wider and quicker results. That is the position in the West in regard to forestry. Here it is to some extent—to some extent, may I say?—a question of argument, an academic question; there it is a question of the highest importance, the greatest and deepest importance, and everybody in the country understands it to be so. Therefore, any

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Bill your grain to the order of the **Grain Growers' Grain Co.,** at Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern railway system

Write across the bill "**Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg.**"

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**SEEDER No. 8.**—Made with a double hopper 10 feet long. From one side it sows Brome. Fitted with an agitator to prevent clogging. It is the only machine we know of that attempts to sow Brome. By using the other side of hopper, all seeds like Red Top and Western Rye can be sown successfully in any quantity per acre. **Price, \$12.00.**

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| <p><b>Western Rye Grass</b><br/> <b>Timothy</b><br/> <b>Red Top</b><br/> <b>English Blue</b><br/> <b>Kentucky Blue</b><br/> <b>Canadian Blue</b><br/> <b>German Millet</b><br/> <b>Common Millet</b><br/> <b>Siberian Millet</b></p> | <p><b>Hungarian Red clover</b><br/> <b>Alfalfa</b><br/> <b>Alsike</b><br/> <b>White Dutch Fodder Corn</b><br/> <b>Spelts</b><br/> <b>Vetches</b><br/> <b>Essex Rape</b></p> | <p><b>Perfection Potatoes</b><br/> <b>Early Ohio</b><br/> <b>Bover</b><br/> <b>Dacer's Standard Potatoes</b><br/> <b>Wee Macgregor</b><br/> <b>"Prairie City" Lawn Grass</b></p> |
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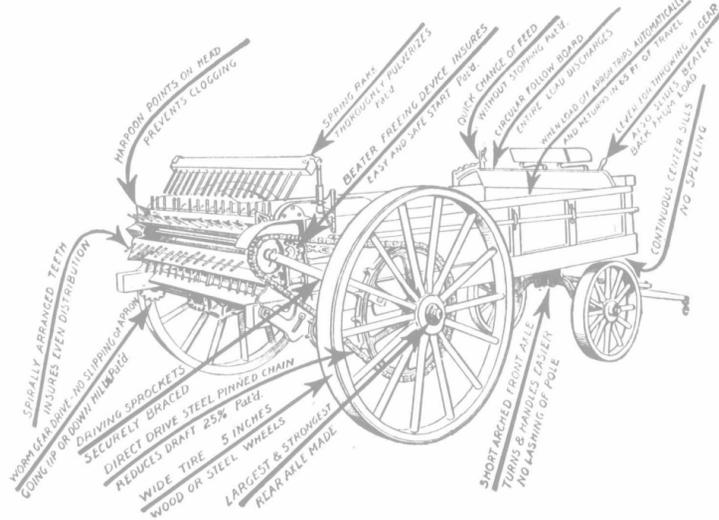
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result which may come from the deliberations of this convention, which will lead in any way towards increasing our knowledge of the means to preserve existing forests or create new, especially means which may be applied to the Western country, will be more than welcome by the Government, by the Department of the Interior, and by the Forestry Branch of that Department."

### HOW THE FUTURE SUPPLY OF NITROGEN IS TO BE HAD.

Farmers for several years past have had their attention drawn to the need for some means by which nitrogen might be supplied to the various forms of plant life, more especially such cereals as wheat. The clover plant and other members of the family *Leguminosae* have been relied upon for this purpose by the more advanced agriculturists, but it must be confessed the practice is not so general as it should be. Some of the scientists have predicted the exhaustion of the world's supply of nitrogen in a certain period, the accuracy of the statement being as strenuously denied by other scientists, who claim that the atmosphere contains an inexhaustible supply and that the remaining problem is to devise some practical method by which the atmospheric nitrogen can be made available in large quantities. Two methods of obtaining nitrogen have been devised by the chemists, one by which calcium carbide is used to fix the atmospheric nitrogen, an expensive method, and the other by oxidation by means of the electric flame or arc. The best results have been obtained at Notodden, in Norway, where air which consists of 1 part oxygen to four parts nitrogen is passed through a powerful electric arc. The most serious difficulty encountered is making the process a commercial success is to make enough oxide of nitrogen to pay for the great amount of electrical energy required to maintain the arc.

As soon as the arc is formed it is acted upon by the magnetic lines of force in the well-known manner of all electric currents, and moves with great rapidity away from the center of the field where the magnetic force is strongest toward the periphery, where it is weakest. There it breaks, and a new arc is formed which repeats the process. As the current is an alternating one, alternately reversing its direction, half the arcs recede from the center of the field in one direction and half in the other. The constantly forming and breaking arcs produced, follow one another so rapidly that they assume the form of a great disc of electric flame, presenting a reactive surface of vastly greater extent than an ordinary arc of the same power. Through this disc is driven a rapid current of air, which emerges laden with about 1 per cent. of nitric oxide, which, on cooling unites with more oxygen to form nitric peroxide. The product thus obtained, after being separated from the main body of air and converted into nitric acid by suitable treatment with water, is made to unite with lime, the final product being calcium nitrate. This is used as a fertilizer, and thus the nitrogen of the air is made available for the nutrition of plants, and through them for the nutrition of man.

Owing principally to the peculiar form of the arc used, the process described is the most efficient yet brought to the attention of the public. A new factory to consume about 27,000 horse power is in process of erection at Notodden, and, according to the prospectus of the company which owns it, one ton of fixed nitrogen can be produced for about \$150.

As one bushel of wheat, grown under proper conditions, abstracts approximately 3.75 pounds of fixed nitrogen from the soil, it will, by the process described, cost about twenty-eight cents to replace this amount, exclusive of the cost of distribution. At the present time fixed nitrogen in the form of Chile saltpeter costs about \$275 per ton, or fifty-one cents for the nitrogen equivalent of a bushel of wheat. Hence it is probable that the air may already be a cheaper source of nitrogen fertilizer than the salt-peter beds of

## CASWELL'S TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS.

A. W. Caswell is advertising in this paper purebred live stock that merit attention by those desirous of securing bacon hogs or Shorthorns with the milking tendency well developed. Several of the matrons of the herd show by their udders, capacity and condition and by the healthy fleshy appearances of their calves, that they produce large quantities of good milk. Many Shorthorns have been faulted for lack of milking qualities, but the charge cannot be laid against Mr. Caswell's herd. At the head of the herd is the thick-fleshed, wide and deep-chested Neepawa Chief, a roan and a mellow handler, low-set and smooth withal. He might seem to lack in scale, but on inspection it is seen that the impression is given by his compactness. His dam was one of the dual-purpose type, that when dry would flesh up well, but when nursing gave all to her calf. In the herd and for sale are two bulls, long yearlings just the right age to buy for a good season's use. One, the sappy, well covered roan, Mack 64553, is by Neepawa Chief (53023), the other a thick red, is by Masterpiece, Red Jack 64551 by name. A very breedy looking red heifer by the noted Winnipeg winner Scottish Canadian, out of Maiden Star, was seen and has showyard promise. Maiden Star 4th (31465) is a matron in which the milking tendency is well marked. She has at foot a fine roan heifer calf. A cow with tendency to carry considerable flesh is the red Neepawa Belle 54881, with a fine bull calf at foot; another is Lady May 28425, a deep bodied milker, with a very promising white heifer calf. In the stable were noticed a trio of growthy looking bull calves, last fall's crop, of the kind that are money makers. There were several others which space will not allow mention of. In Tamworths Mr. Caswell has several bargains. His herd has in it the champion sow at Winnipeg and the best sires only have been used. From such breeding are two gilts, out of the champion sow, and eight boars of the right type, lengthy and with plenty of vigor, and fit for service. This promises to be a good year for the feeders of bacon pigs, so rush your orders in. Mr. Caswell can ship either C. N. R. or C. P. R., Neepawa station.

## Trade Notes

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD LANDS on easy terms are usually difficult to secure. Ten years to complete the payments, and an interest charge of only 6 per cent. should simplify matters for the ambitious young man desiring to make a start in life. A letter to McInnis & Clark, Bank of Commerce Building, Brandon, Man., will give full particulars. Write to-day and mention this paper.

IT IS PLEASANT TO NOTE the number of Canadian firms who are now proud to own up to the fact that they are Canadian and to brand their product clearly as being made in Canada.

The latest addition to the list of notable manufacturers who are adopting this course, is the Dominion Cartridge Co. of Montreal, who are beginning an extensive advertising campaign to acquaint the sportsmen and users of ammunition generally with the merits of their cartridges and ammunition.

The fact that this firm through its correspondents in Great Britain is afforded the use of the trade secrets of the largest manufacturers of smokeless powders in the world, does not detract from the fact that it is a thoroughly Canadian organization, and Canadians can well feel proud of its success.

Not only has it been able to hold the Canadian market against all competitors, but it has also succeeded in creating quite a demand for its output in the United States and other countries.

## Going to School or Learn a Trade?

If so, write for our fine new catalogue giving complete information about the special opportunities offered for obtaining an education in almost any subject and learning some of the best trades. Address: O. H. Longwell, Pres. Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

THE FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA must now realize the fact that it is impossible to continue successful farming operations without the use of farmyard manure. Heretofore the prodigal richness of the soil and the ample opportunity to continually bring new land under cultivation has led to carelessness in the matter. Another difficulty has presented itself. The handling of manure requires a vast amount of labor but this has now been overcome. The Paris Plow Co. of Winnipeg has on the market a manure spreader that is doing effective work. Simple in detail, yet strong in construction it has proved a great success everywhere it has been introduced. Many of the machines are now in use on the farms of Western Canada and before a year there will certainly be many more. Several farmers have ordered them by mail and the following testimonial expresses the

satisfaction of the purchasers.

"Paris Plow Co., Winnipeg, Man. Dear Sirs,—I received the spreader all right and got it set up without very much trouble and it works quite satisfactorily.

"Yours truly,

"JAS. GILCHRIST."

We would recommend our readers to write for their catalog.

## ASTRONOMY'S INTRICACIES.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, the astronomer, was talking about the difficulties and intricacies that astronomy presents to the lay mind.

"For instance," she said, smiling, "there is the well known case of the meteorite that fell on a Vermont farm in 1896.

"It was a valuable meteorite, and

the landlord at once stepped up and claimed it. 'All minerals and metals on the land belong to me,' he said. 'That's in the lease.'

"But the tenant demurred. 'This meteorite,' he said, 'wasn't on the farm. You must remember, when the lease was drawn up.'

"The landlord perceived the justice of that claim. He thought a moment. Then he said, decisively: 'I claim her as flying game.'

"But the tenant was ready for him. 'She's got neither wings nor feathers,' he said. 'Therefore, as ground game, she's mine.'

"They continued their argument, and in the heat of it a revenue officer arriving with a truck, proceeded to put the meteorite aboard. 'I claim her for the Government,' he said, 'as an article introduced into the country without payment of duty.'—Tribune.

## Four Cows Will Earn You MORE Money Than EIGHT Cows Earn You Now

Tell me to show you how to get over thirty dollars a year more out of each cow you keep. Make me prove that four cows

AND a Capital Separator will actually earn you —YOU, PERSONALLY

—more money in cold cash profits than an EIGHT-cow herd and no Capital Separator. Don't take my say-so for it. Don't wrap yourself up in your own belief that it can't be done. It CAN be done, and I can PROVE it to you, in a practical, hard-sense fashion, with figures and facts that you won't want to dodge. Write to me and see.

Let's get the thing clear to start with. Here is what I say I can show you: That with four good cows and my method of separating, making butter—and selling butter—you can make more money in one year than eight cows will make you without my method.

If I do that,—if I do show you a difference of over thirty dollars profit a year on every cow you keep,—then I want to talk business with you. I don't want a cent of your money until you are satisfied that I have made good every word I say and everything I promise. I don't want to sell you a Capital Separator until you ask me to,—I shan't importune you, nor bother you. All I want to know is your name and address, and how many cows you keep. When I get these facts, I'll tell you some things you haven't heard before. I'll show you not only why you need a Capital Separator, but why you can make more money by my method of selling butter than you'll make any other way. It won't be all separator talk I'll talk to you,—you've read reams of separator argument, but you haven't heard yet about the right way to

make butter and the right way to SELL butter. Tell me to tell you about it,—there's nothing to pay.

Why don't I tell you right here in print? Simply because I am not giving "blanket" advice. What might be a good plan for a man in Ontario wouldn't work in Manitoba,—and I propose to advise each dairyman according to his location and other vital details. Naturally, I want to sell Capital Separators. I am no philanthropist. But I will sell them faster because I can tell people how to make them pay,—and that's something new in this business.

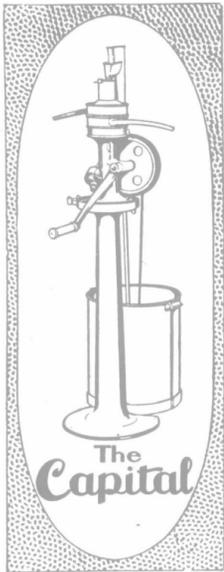
I don't care what your experience with dairying has been, nor what with separators. You may have what you think is the best separator there is. Or you may believe, as many do, that there isn't any real profit in dairymaking. I can show you where you're wrong in either case. Do I get the chance to do that? Will you listen to the mere, sheer, downright facts? Just write to me and say so.

I don't care whether you feel able to buy a Capital Separator or not. It won't be a hard matter, once you get to the buying point, to make terms with me. Some of my friends—I don't consider them merely my customers—take three years' time to pay in. Some of them pay in three months. Doesn't make any difference to me, because I know, and I can prove to you, that my Separator will buy itself the first year you have it. It will save you enough money and trouble, to pay for itself twice over in that time. And I can prove that, too,—just write and ask me to.

I've got a machine here, and a method, that will open your eyes to what there really is in keeping cows for profit. Maybe you are one of the few that know that already. Even if you are, you won't be any the poorer for reading what I'll write you. Let me tell you about the easiest separator to run you ever saw,—the easiest to buy,—the separator that skims cleanest and does it easiest,—the one with the really low-down can,—and about the method that makes more butter, makes better butter, and gets better prices for it the whole year round. Just write to me—address as follows:

Robert Ferguson

National Manufacturing Co., Limited  
51 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.



## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FOR SALE**—An Ontario farm, only 85 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

**FOX AND MINK Trappers**—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 26-2 ft

**POTATOES FOR SALE**—Vicks Early and Six Weeks, two of the best varieties of early potatoes grown. Price \$1.00 per bush, sacks 10c. Also Red Fyfe seed wheat. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man. 26-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE**—Junior Major (6288), color dark bay, foaled Dec., 1899, sire Holland Major (275), the most noted Gold Medal Winner ever in America. Dan Myrtle (Vol. 11, p. 834), by Coming King (4324). Junior Major's breeding is of the very best. He has stood in this vicinity for four seasons, and has proven to be both sure and a great stock horse. Winner of second prize at Brandon spring horse show, 1906. For further information apply to Neil Wilson, Minto, Man. 24-4

**FOR SALE**—Grain and stock farm, 2 1/2 miles from Foxwarren. 480 acres, 140 under cultivation, farm well fenced, creek runs through farm, can put up from 40 to 60 tons of hay yearly. Good frame house, barn 30x60 feet with stone basement. Granaries frame, holds 5,000 bushels. Apply to H. S. Rochett, Foxwarren. 1-5

**IMPROVED FARM** for sale in Swan River Valley 800 acres in Thunder Hill district. 300 acres will be in crop. Buildings and good spring water, farm all fenced. Price \$20 per acre, easy terms given. Apply at once to Mrs. N. Gable, 181 Canora St. Winnipeg. 24-4

**FOR SALE**—Three puppies two and three dollars each; also one cattle dog, 9 months, good heeler, eight dollars; pair Golden Wyandottes, three dollars; two Buff Rocks, four dollars; pair Embden geese, five dollars; pigeons, canaries, etc. A. Guilbert, Letellier. 1-5

**FOR SALE**—Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Third prize cock at Edmonton, he is a beauty, almost ideal but his comb was slightly frosted; price \$8.00. Also a cockerel, beautiful shape and color and standard comb.—\$10.00. Cockerels common stock of good quality, all the way from \$1.50 to \$5.00, each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs from my Edmonton prize winners, including the first cockerel and first pullet, \$8.00 per setting, and from general stock headed by high scoring males, \$2.00 per setting or \$10.00 per 120 eggs. H. A. Samis, Olds, Alberta. Box 12. 1-5

**FOR SALE**—Splendid wheat and dairy farm, one mile north of Oak Lake, seven hundred and sixty acres with residence, large stone basement barn and other buildings, running water the year round, no pumping. For price and particulars address the owner, James Andrew, Oak Lake, Manitoba. 17-4

## POULTRY and EGGS

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

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

**C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.** 1-5

**W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man.** Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price. 1-5

**FOR SALE**—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg 1-5

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

**ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE** to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-2

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

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

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—A few good cockerels on hand. Also eggs. M. T. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man. 1-5

**H. E. HALL, Headingly, Man.** Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale. \$1.50 for 15. Incubator lots, \$7.00 per 100 eggs. 26-6

**BUFF WYANDOTTES**—Best winter layers yet produced. That's what counts. Any hens lay in summer. Purebred eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. Jas. Sinclair, Box 130, Stonewall, Man. 8-5

**PEARCE & BAGG, Wawanesa, Man.** Eggs for hatching from the finest layers, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, also Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. 1-6

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

**INCUBATOR** lots of eggs for sale at \$10.00 per 100. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. All birds selected from trap nest record laying stock of A. W. Foley Dominion Government Poultry Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ont. Eggs from choice stock, \$2.00 per setting. Address, Northern Nursery Co., Drawer L, Edmonton, Alta. 29-4

**H. E. WABY, Riverside Poultry Farm, Holmfield, Man., breeder of imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns** which have won more 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and specials at all the big shows than any other strain. Write for free egg circular and list of winnings of our heavy laying strains of Leghorns, Amber B Orpingtons and Ringlet Barred Rocks also Red Polled Cattle 8-4

**THE EDEN REST Poultry Farms at Lethbridge** are the largest and best equipped purebred Poultry Farms in Western Canada. During the past year we have imported over 300 pure bred birds from Ontario. Write us and we will tell you about any of our matings. P. O. Box 333, E. J. Cook, Mgr. 1-5

**BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.** Eggs \$2.00 per setting; am booking others now, catalog and prize list sent on application. Address: Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 15-4

**JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., Silver Wyandottes, farm raised, only breed kept.** Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 8-4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from a fine laying imported English strain of Buff Orpingtons, 13 eggs, \$1.75. 9 chicks guaranteed or replaced for 25 cents. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man. 1-5

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS** from Cook's famous strain, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Eggs, two and three dollars per setting. R. Hall, Woodleigh, Wapella. 15-5

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Fishels strain direct. A few cockerels for sale, price \$2.50. G. E. Cox, Manager Riverby Gardens, Box 113, Winnipeg. 1-5

## Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, 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 or more than three lines.

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples Deleau, Man. 1-5

**A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.** 1-5

**JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.** 1-5

**H. E. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus, Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.** 1-5

**GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale.** Evergreen Stock Farm 1-5

**WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle.** A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man. 1-5

**O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of York shires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.** 1-5

**MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.** Box 137 Pense Sask. 1-5

**GLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths.** T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. 1-5

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshire David Allison, Roland, Man. 1-5

**W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man.** breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca and White Wyandotte poultry 1-5

**SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, fine in Canada.** Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau Man. 1-5

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.** 1-5

**R. A. & J. A. WAIT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you wants.** 1-5

**BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine.** Stock of both for sale. 1-5

**ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man., Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.** 1-5

**BERKSHIRES.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa Manitoba.** Address, J. A. McGill. 1-5

**WOODMERE FARM.—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires.** Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 1-5

**GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.** 1-5

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

### ALBERTA

**LOST.**  
**MAYVILLE**—One dark bay horse, branded X inside square with triangle over on left shoulder, hind legs white, 13 year old, bought in Red Deer, raised in the mountains, will pay \$5 reward for information. Jacob Sieberherr, 16-38-18. 1-5

**LOST**—\$10.00 reward for a bay mare, weight 1100, branded D and lettered B on left hip. P. F. Butler, High River, Alta. 24-4

### REGINA.

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

### ALBERTA.

**LOST.**  
**CALGARY**—Dark bay mare, branded on right shoulder and also on left jaw, very light strip on forehead, one hind foot has white ring near hoof, few grey hairs on body, lost on range east of Calgary. \$10.00 reward if returned to C. Kinniburgh, Calgary. 17-4

**LAYING STRAIN** Buff Orpingtons—Pens mated up with birds from Clarke's imported pedigree layers. Eggs \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C. 8-5

Fond Mother (leaving her boy at school) to Head Master—"And what ever game he plays at, will you kindly see that he cools slowly?"

Beerholm Tree had a laugh on himself towards the close of the production of "Colonel Newcome" at His Majesty's Theatre. At one of the rehearsals a young stage recruit was reciting his part much to the manager's dissatisfaction. He went up to the offender and said:

"You don't seem to have grasped the meaning of the words you are speaking. Your intonation is at fault. And, as for your elocution, where on earth did you pick it up?"

"I've just come from your school, Mr. Tree," was the trembling reply.—Boston Herald.

"What cunning little darlings! exclaimed the city girl on seeing a lot of fluffy chicks. "Are they weaned yet?"

"These are incubator chickens, miss," responded the polite dealer, "and so born weaned."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Ladies' Watch



The Above is a full jewelled "Dingwall" special movement, carefully fitted in a 14k. gold filled 25 year case, which we can supply in plain, engraved or engine turned.

**Price \$20.00**

Including Initials or Monogram.

### OUR GUARANTEE

Each watch leaving our stores we guarantee for two years, and should a movement fail to give entire satisfaction, we will readjust it or exchange for a new one.

## D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd.

Jewellers and Opticians

WINNIPEG

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

Rebuild Engines in all sizes. Rebuild Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60. Write us for prices or call and see the goods. The sturdiness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 96 Main St. P. O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP

Mr. E. J. Wigle, Calgary, reports business in Percherons in Alberta brisk, and is finding a lot of people who admire the breed for farmwork purposes.

P. M. Bredt of the Golden West Stock Farm has recently returned from Alberta with additions to his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys.

J. Hallman and Son's Key Ranch, Airdrie, Alta., raised 7,000 bushels of grain on their horse ranch last season and their stock have made good use of the straw all winter. It has proven a wonderful help in filling the equine linner pail when the snow was heavy on the grass.

In case readers should overlook the advertisement of the sale of purebred cattle at Calgary on May 9th we call attention to it here. Of special interest is the consignment of thirty young Hereford bulls, by Mossom Boyd Co. of Prince Albert and Bobcaygeon. Something of the breeding and actual description of this stock can be learned from the catalog which Mr. Boyd will furnish on application to his address Bobcaygeon, Ont.

At this season when prices for work horses are soaring and in many places where horses cannot be had at any price, the offering of Mr. G. E. Goddard of Cochrane, Alta., should be of interest. No class of horse so well stands the wear of farm work as those bred upon the ranges, and none make better roadsters and saddle horses. Look up the offering at Bow River Ranch and see if big in-foal mares are not a good investment.

RE ENQUIRY OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG.

INTERIM REPORT OF CHIEF TRAFFIC OFFICER.

In the enclosed letter from the Editor-in-Chief of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, dated March 26th, Mr. Commissioner Mills is asked whether the Canadian Pacific Company was justified:

First, in refusing to Thomas Johnson of Boissevain the settlers' special rate to Regina on a car-load of settlers' moveables for the Goose Lake country; and

Secondly, in requiring transshipment of the car at Regina.

The Goose Lake country is served by the line recently acquired by the Canadian Northern from the Canadian Pacific, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway, connecting with the C. P. R. main line at Regina.

The C. P. Co. has in effect a special tariff on settlers' effects (basis 50 per cent. of the ordinary rates) between stations on its western lines, but it carries a note reading, "These rates are not to be used in making through rates to points beyond the territory outlined above, nor to points on connecting lines." The purpose of this note is of course to deny to people who may be leaving Canadian Pacific territory to settle along other lines the assistance which the company gives to those who are merely moving to some other point on C. P. R. lines. If the company facilitates such migrations within its own territory by reducing its ordinary tariff 50 per cent., I cannot see that it is unreasonable in demanding its full rates from parties who are transferring themselves to farms located on lines competing with Canadian Pacific.

As regards the transshipment at Regina, it is not clear whether this was intended as a further impediment, or due to car shortage on the C. P. R., and, possibly, difficulty in getting the company's cars returned by the Canadian Northern Company. I am not aware of any clause of the Railway Act compelling companies to move joint traffic without transshipment, but the Canadian Pacific Co. might be asked to state whether in this case it complied fully with section 317.

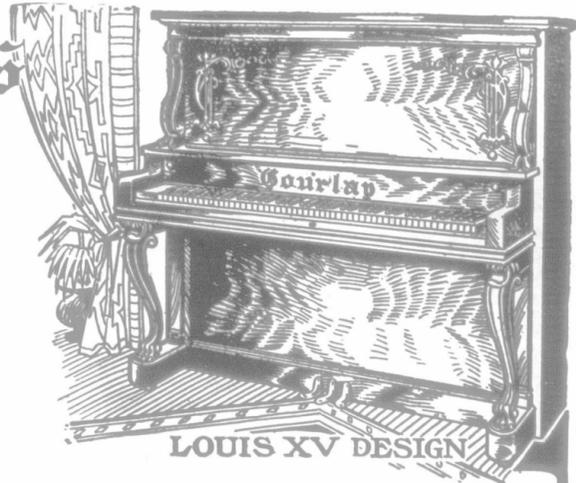
Respectfully submitted, (Signed) J. HARDWELL Chief Traffic Officer.

D. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq. Secretary.—Building

Gourlay Pianos

Are the Talisman of Happiness in Refined Homes

It is a poor way to value a piano as a decorative piece of furniture or as a means to occasional diversion. Such noble instruments as the



GOURLAY PIANOS

are designed for higher purposes. Indispensable in a finely appointed home, a "GOURLAY" is also the synonym of refinement and purest pleasure.



Authentic in all details of construction and style every "Gourlay" has the

"GRAND" QUALITY OF TONE

which distinguishes the highest art in piano-building from the merely first class. If a "Gourlay" is a little high-priced, it is worth the price. Besides we arrange

PAYMENT PLANS TO SUIT ALL PURSES

Write us your needs. We ship the "GOURLAY" anywhere in Canada on approval, and guarantee perfect satisfaction.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

Head Office, 189 Yonge Street, Toronto

VIRDEN NURSERIES



200,000

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

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

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries VIRDEN, MAN.

Are You Bilious?

Yellow complexion, dull eyes, sick headache, constipation, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth are indications that the bile needs regulating.

Your liver will work properly after you have taken a few doses of

Beecham's Pills Sold everywhere. Inboxes 25c.

LOUSY



ATTENDING TO THE LICE

NOT LOUSY



BUSY LAYING EGGS

HACKNEY LOUSE KILLER MEANS DEATH TO LICE

LICE ON POULTRY

Every flock of fowls, no matter how well cared for, is liable to be affected by parasites of one kind or another, and in proportion to the character of the trouble, they become in poor condition, droop away, cease to lay, and are unprofitable generally. It is apparent that hens will lay more eggs if kept clean and comfortable. Lice live upon the blood which should sustain the vitality of the hen. In feeding lousy fowls extra rations must be given on account of the vermin.

Setting hens require special attention. More little chicks are killed by lice than by disease.

Hackney Poultry Food

is a Tonic that makes hens lay. Mix a tablespoonful of Hackney Poultry Food with wet feed for each six hens, and give two or three times a day. This tonic keeps the blood in good condition, insures vigorous and active poultry, stimulates the egg-producing organs, and thus increases the number of eggs.

Moulting Hens should be fed a tablespoonful of Hackney Poultry Food in Wet Feed for each 12 hens. It helps to shorten the non-productive period, form new feathers, bone, etc., and restore the hen to her normal condition.

MOTHS

Dust the powder into furs, carpets, rugs, etc. and keep the moths away.

1 lb., 25c.

DISEASE

Guaranteed to cure cholera, roup, gapes, diarrhoea, etc. See directions on package.

1 1/2 lbs., 25c.

MADE IN CANADA—40 per cent. saved

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

THE HACKNEY STOCK FOOD CO. WINNIPEG



## THE OLD PAN WAY

**50%  
MORE  
CREAM**

**THE  
TUBULAR  
WAY**

**DON'T  
PAY**

The old pan way of raising cream don't pay—it's too mussy and fussy—too much work for the women. And it don't pay in dollars and cents because you actually lose 50 per cent of the cream you ought to get. You can increase your cream product about 50 per cent over pan setting; 33 per cent over cans set in cold water; 25 per cent over patent creamers or dilution cans by using the

## SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Besides you can skim the milk immediately after milking—save the handling and the expense of storage. A good milk-house costs more than a Tubular and isn't half so profitable—even if you already have the milk-house it will pay in labor saved, in crocks and pans saved, and the increase in cream will be all clear profit. Of course, when you buy a separator, you want the one that will get you the most profit—you'll want the Tubular—the reasons why are all given in a book which you will want and which we want to send to you free if you will only write for it, ask for book H. 186



Mr. Mac Tattle, Danville, Ill., says "The first week we used the Tubular we made a gain of 12 lbs. of butter from five cows."

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,**  
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Toronto, Can.

Chicago, Ill.

**Over One Million  
Stromberg-Carlson  
Telephones In Use**

If you do not have Telephone service in your home you should write today for our complete instructions, "How to Organize a Telephone Company," telling you just what to do. As few as ten men can organize and have telephone service on a paying basis. You will find that as soon as your line is in working order your neighbors, who said they never would have a 'phone, will come and beg for the service. Then your own 'phone will cost you nothing. Stromberg-Carlson telephones fill every telephone requirement, absolutely without regard to name, price or form.

Ask for booklet E-211.

**Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.**  
Rochester, N. Y.

## To Our Friends From The Old Land

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year..... \$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both
The London Daily Mail one year..... 1.75	the papers for only..... \$2.25
Both together are worth..... 3.25	

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

**The Farmer's Advocate**

**Winnipeg, Man.**

## FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

from the celebrated herd of **THE MOSSOM BOYD CO.**, of Belcarra, Ont. (consisting of 29 bulls and 7 females to which will be added the entire herd of about 100 Aberdeen Angus Cattle belonging to **C. D. JERMYN, Esq.**, of Coal Banks, Alberta, consisting of about 30 or 40 head, will be available.)

**ALBERTA STOCK YARDS, CALGARY, ALTA.**

**ON THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1907, commencing at 10 a.m.**  
**MR. S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.**

Particulars and Catalogues upon application to

**The Alberta Stock Yards Co. Ltd., Calgary**

P. O. Box 1062 Phone 391

## EXPERIENCE WITH SHEEP IN THE WEST.

The range muttons are not so large as in a climate where succulent feed is more abundant, but for all, sheep can be well done if handled right. An experienced North Dakota rancher says in the *Sheep Breeder*:

"From the time the lamb is born up to the time the same is a year old it enjoys only from three to four months of good, favorable weather with plenty of feed. The first month the lamb is getting milk enough, providing there is plenty of green grass on the 15th of May, the day of his birth. June and July the lambs are growing nicely, getting plenty of milk and short grass. August is a little hard on the lambs. The grass is beginning to get dry and hard, and the milk supply from their mothers is getting smaller. September means dry grass and hardly any improvement in the lambs. We had 20 acres of rape last year sowed under oats and it went fair. We turned the sheep on the rape September 8th, and after they had been on the prairie feeding all day you could see them start to run about half a mile from the rape, each one trying to beat the other in getting to the rape. But this only lasted fourteen days and the sheep were picking up and the milk coming back. Result: The lambs started growing again. But it ended too soon, and next year we shall sow forty acres in rape. The prairie grass in September does not produce milk enough for the lamb to keep it growing. In big flocks of 2,000 or 2,500 the lambs start suffering in December. They will have to go on the prairie every day, and as we have had snow in December for the last four years and the lambs don't know how to remove the snow from the grass like their mothers do, this ignorance means loss of flesh. Some flock masters say: 'If we feed our sheep hay in December they won't eat it.' But I know this is not true. We have been starting to feed hay to our sheep in November for the last four years, and never had any trouble in removing the hay from the feed yard. Every morning the yard was clean, and that after the ewes had been on the prairie all day. The hardest months are January, February and March. The air is getting colder, mostly zero weather, and the flocks have to go out on the prairie and paw all day to get at the grass, which is sometimes covered by twelve or fourteen inches of snow. This is when the lambs and their mothers suffer. First they lift one leg up to get it out of the cold frozen snow, then put it down again and lift another and hold it up in the air for a few minutes; but they have to eat, and you see them go at it again and start pawing the snow away to get to the grass, hungry and suffering from exposure to cold. The sheep have to have exercise, but I say that exercise does not mean exposure. In the evening when the sheep are coming home they find some hay scattered in the corral and make for it. But what is the result of this? The lambs are getting light and the ewes are losing flesh. Lambs which weighed 50 and 55 pounds during the fall don't weigh 40 pounds any more, and then at last spring is coming. You can see some herders leave from two to five sheep behind every evening. Of course they are too weak to walk for feed all day, and they walk to the corral in the evening. They cannot follow the flock, and have to be brought home in the wagon or left for the coyotes. Is not this cruelty to animals? And we expect to make money and a living from them. At last the grass is coming, and I take the lambs from two to three months to recover from the hardships of the winter, and the result is that in the fall the yearlings will weigh from 68 to 75 pounds on the market, and the flock master is wondering why his sheep don't weigh more. This is the reason why we can't raise big sheep in the western part of the state in big flocks. Many of the flockmasters will say this is not true, that they have kept big bunches and made money. Of course they had money. They could keep big flocks, and the range didn't cost anything, and the running of big flocks is a very hard thing to manage. The sheep are small flocks, but they would have a hard time to see if there should be a big flock of sheep in the western part of the state. This is the reason why we can't raise big sheep in the western part of the state in big flocks."

## Worth Counts

The success is phenomenal of

**COWAN'S  
PERFECTION  
COCOA**

Its purity, strength and fine flavor are being appreciated by everyone who uses it.

**THE COWAN CO., Ltd.**  
TORONTO.

## The Best in the KOOTENAY

52 acres of splendid fruit land only 29 minutes from the centre of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

7 of an acre bearing strawberries.

500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All the very best varieties.

Last year 41 TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

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

## Here's the Cure for Sick Kidneys

**TEST THEM FREE**

Perhaps you are skeptical about GIN PILLS. So was Mr. Brown. He had tried so many things for his kidneys, without getting any better, that he had just about made up his mind that he couldn't get well.

When he first read about GIN PILLS he laughed. The second time, he thought. The third time, he said "he would write for a sample just to see if there was any chance of getting well."

He was pretty nearly tickled to death over that box of GIN PILLS. They did him so much good that he would have paid \$5 a box for the second, if necessary. The dizziness, headaches and backaches stopped. Those shooting pains in hips and legs died away. Urine lost its high color. He slept through the night without being disturbed by bladder trouble. His appetite began to pick up and he felt better than he had been for years.

34 John St., Hamilton, Ont.  
Being a sufferer from my kidneys and business in the heat and could get nothing to help me, I saw in the papers what good GIN PILLS were doing. I got a sample box, and they did me so much good, I bought three boxes and am taking them. They have worked wonders for me. I can recommend them to any similar sufferer.  
GEO. A. BROWN.

Don't be prejudiced. Give Gin Pills a fair trial and they will cure you just as they cured Mr. Brown. Mention this paper and we will send you a free sample. The Role Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Send a box 6 for \$2.50. 86

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

### VALUABLE MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION.

Recommended by a Well-known Toronto Doctor, Whose love for Humanity is greater than His Prejudice Against Proprietary Medicines.

The following very valuable prescription, by an eminent and successful physician, will be appreciated by many who are suffering from la grippe, cold, cough, pneumonia, or any throat, lung or stomach trouble, or run-down system, as it is a certain cure, and will save many a doctor's bill. It is almost a certain preventive as well--

"When you feel that you are taking cold or have chilly feeling or aching in any part of the body or head, or feel weak, tired, dizzy, unfit for work, pain in the head or back of the neck, do not neglect these dangerous symptoms, but go immediately to your druggist and get a bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen), and prepare as follows:

"Psychine, 2 teaspoonfuls.  
"Sherry, whiskey or water, 2 teaspoonfuls.

"Choice of the latter can be made according to the judgment and preference of the patient.  
"Mix thoroughly and take regularly before each meal and at bed-time. This prescription has been used in thousands of cases and has been so universally successful that a number of leading physicians regularly prescribe Psychine in their practice for any of the above troubles, or any run-down, wasting or constitutional difficulty. It is the most reliable and valuable home remedy. It comes up the entire system, giving a feeling of youthfulness and vigor, adding many years to the life of those who use it.

"Years ago I was almost a physical wreck and was suffering with lung troubles. Friends and neighbors thought I would never get better. I began to despair myself. Losing faith in my physician, I procured another one who recommended the use of PSYCHINE.

"It was surprising beyond description the effect it had. I seemed to gain with every dose. Inside of two weeks I was able to attend to my housework again. There are no symptoms of consumption about me now.

"MRS. HENDERSON,  
"St. John, N.B.  
"I had been suffering from la Grippe. My lungs were weak and I had a cough, but Psychine cured me.

"MRS. H. BEAN,  
"Cheapside, Ont."  
Psychine can be procured from any druggist at 50c. and \$1.00.

### SEE ANNABLE FRUIT RANCH

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

**\$15 to \$100 per acre**  
Your Money will Double in Two Years  
Write for Particulars

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

20 acres west of Okanagan Lake on Stage road to Hedley City, 70 acres rich bottom land, 250 bench grazing with scattering timber, 90 trees, small fruits, horse stable for 12 head, 1 1/2 miles from good water supply. \$3,500 cash

**GEO. G. McLAREN, Box 654, Nelson, B.C.**

masters in this country can do to get larger sheep and keep the business on a paying basis, and that is: Keep smaller flocks, feed good and plenty, have good sheds, and don't let your flocks suffer from exposure to the cold; breed to good registered rams, and they will raise better and bigger sheep, shear more wool and make more money out of the capital invested than before."

### THINKS THE COURSE AT THE M.A.C. BENEFICIAL TO FARMERS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
The first part of the winter course that has just been completed at this college has been of such a practical nature that it cannot fail to materially benefit those who attended it, and the proofs of this will be forthcoming within the next few seasons in the larger yields and altered condition and appearance of the various farms throughout Manitoba and the West which were represented at the first term of the first Agricultural College in this province.

The full value of the course was not realized by the students until they had attended here for several weeks, and it was only after the Christmas vacation that the greatest interest was evinced. The lectures being then out of the more rudimentary stages became more and more interesting, and we became more and more interested and work that had not been very congenial in the early part of the term assumed an entirely different aspect.

There were several subjects which at the beginning of the course did not exactly appear in line with agriculture as the general term is understood, but later the use of these was made manifest in connection with the various lectures, a knowledge of one subject being essential to a full understanding of the other as in the case of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

That the course was intensely practical was shown by the questions given in the final examinations, the majority of which were put in such a way as to be answered by those having a good practical experience of farm-work, this being particularly noticeable in the examination on Agriculture.

The subjects which appealed to me most were Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science and Agriculture, all of which were very popular, especially the first mentioned, which was aptly illustrated by the presence of the various kinds and breeds of stock in the college stables.

Great interest was taken in the hockey team and although it did not particularly distinguish itself it served a valuable purpose in cementing the students together in respect to college enthusiasm and in proving the necessity of a college yell, which was afterwards satisfactorily manufactured.

Next year we hope to be able to put something on the ice which will give some of the junior teams in the Inter-Collegiate series considerable trouble and if possible to organize a football team as well.

The term was marked by the absence of any ill-feeling and the boacings (tossing in the air) and duckings which occurred during the term, to show, respectively, appreciation or censure, were, without exception, taken good naturedly. There was great rivalry between the two subdivisions of the literary society, which met once a month and had interesting and instructive battles-royal over such subjects as: "Resolved that the independence of Canada would be preferable to her present state," and others of a like nature, the victories being about equally divided.

These meetings were especially valuable to such of us as had not had occasion to appear on a platform before, and each time we did so was with renewed confidence in ourselves and consequently better results. The actual cost of the term was covered by the estimate made in the prospectus and was as follows: Board and tuition, \$80; stationery (inclusive), \$10; washing, \$10. These I think are about an average for the Manitoba student and taking everything into consideration a student should without stinting himself in any way, and allowing a margin for recreation and car fares, do the term on \$150. Also

### We do Half Your Washing Free of Cost

YOU must pay the washer-woman fifteen cents an hour. It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing, or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours hard labor to do the average family wash. Eight hours, at 15 cents, costs you \$1.20 per week for washing. This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes. We will save you half of that--or No Pay. We will send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washing Machine on a full month's free trial.

It runs on ball bearings like a bicycle, and it works with motor-springs. These motor-springs do most of the hard work. You can sit in a rocking chair and make them do the washing--think of that! We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, nor a contract, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all of the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it. Use it a full month at our expense. If you don't find it does better washing in half the time--send it back to the railway station, with our address on it--that's all. We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur. But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Junior" Washer actually does 8 hours washing in 4 hours time--does it twice as easy--far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button, or tearing a thread of lace, then you must write and tell us so

From that time on you must pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week till the Washer is paid for.

Each "1900 Junior" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents a week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about \$31.20 that you would have had to spend for labor of your own, or the labor of others.

In five years each machine saves its owner about \$156.00. Yet the "1900 Junior" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself. You need not take our word for that. We let you prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

Could we risk the freight both ways, with thousands of people, if we did not know our "1900 Junior" Washer would do all we claim for it? It costs you only the two-cent stamp, on a letter to us, to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door, on a month's trial.

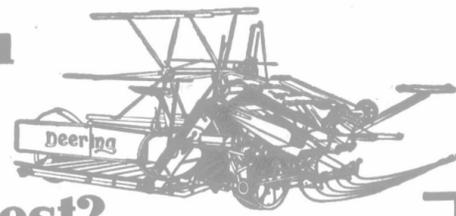
That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn at any time if it crowds our factory.

Therefore WRITE TODAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz: A. W. C. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

### Have You Grain To Harvest?



adapted to the use of the large grain grower.

Its capacity is remarkable. Capacity in a binder, by the way, is a most valuable quality in the busy, all too short, harvest days.

We have only space to touch upon a few of the Deering good points here.

Every intending purchaser of a binder should secure the Deering book and study the machine.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagon, sleighs, and manure spreaders. Call on the local Deering agent and discuss with him the qualities and advantages of Deering harvesting machines. Any of the following branch houses will supply you with the Deering catalog.

Deering binders are made to cut 5, 6, 7 or 8 feet wide.

The wide-cut machine is specially

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

Advocate advertisements for prompt results



**UNRESERVED SALE OF RAWLINSON BROS' HACKNEYS**

In consequence of Messrs. RAWLINSON BROS. having sold their Ranch and who are leaving the country their entire stock of highly bred pedigree Hackneys must be disposed of and will be sold by Auction in JULY NEXT, at the Ranch 11 miles west of Calgary. The pedigree Hackneys consist of

- 3 IMPORTED STALLIONS
- 12 Four-year-old FILLIES
- 12 Yearling FILLIES, also 97 head of unregistered Mares, Fillies and Geldings.
- 6 HOME BRED STALLIONS
- 9 Three-year-old FILLIES
- 48 BROOD MARES
- 8 Two-year-old FILLIES

Nearly all the best mares the Champion "Robin Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with the full sisters to "Saxon"—Pricilla and Minona—who won everything in sight at all the Eastern Shows, including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is the greatest collection of high-class Hackneys that is ever likely to be offered in Canada for many years.

Catalogues of Sale will be ready for distribution on June 1st, 1907, and may be obtained from **JORDISON BROS., Auctioneers, P O Box 1172, CALGARY, Alberta**

**JOHN A. TURNER, SALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472**  
 Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

**FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS**

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

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY**

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

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.  
 FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

**JNO. G. BARRON**

**GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM**

**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

**P. M. BREDT**

**Regina, Sask.**

**Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS**

Another carload of Clydesdales arrived from Scotland, on Nov. 25th, and are now in the stable for sale. I have the finest selection of stallions and mares for sale in the country, including such top horses as: Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse for this year; Storm King, also a Glasgow winner; and Fife Premium horse, Earl Seaham, one of the best sons of Silver Cup, bred at Seaham and Carbour; Balgowan, 1st prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Holbein, 2nd prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Baron Graham, 2nd prize two-year-old at Winnipeg this year. There are also five two-year-olds, just landed. Every one of them is fit to stand in a showing. In mares, I have some toppers, and three of them in foal.

**SHORTHORNS**

I have 18 bulls and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Among the younger things, there is material for show stuff, and offered at low prices. Come and see the stock, in any event, whether you buy or not.

**JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry.**

**The Bow River Horse Ranch has for Sale**

Two and three-year-old Registered Clyde Stallions. Registered Clyde Mares, 1,600 and 1,700 lbs. heavy in foal. Grade Clyde Mares, 1,400 and 1,500 lbs., 4 and 5 years old, heavy in foal, sound and gentle, at \$500 per team. Grade Clyde Geldings, 3 and 4 years old, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. Everything sound, halter broken and gentle, and the mares in foal to registered prize winners.

Two car-loads of well-bred 1,100 lbs. mares, mostly in foal to a French Coach stallion.

High-class drivers and saddle horses a specialty.

Prices reasonable. Prospective buyer, met at Cochrane.

**G. E. GODDARD**

**Cochrane, Alta.**

gether the course is one which I am fortunate to have taken and one which no young farmer who expects to keep abreast of the times and to raise crops and stock which will be a credit both to himself and the province can afford to do without. The following division subjects were taken up during the term.

Agriculture.—General Tillage, Under-drainage, Manuring and Manure Values, Weed Destruction and Soil Texture.

Animal Husbandry.—Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Draft Horses, Sheep and Pigs.

Horticulture.—Fruit Growing, for table and commercial purposes, suitable kinds and varieties, Diseases and Remedies, Grafting, Pruning, and Planting.

Vet. Science.—Diseases of Horse and Cow; structure of Horse and Cow, Sheep and Pig, besides the various subjects mentioned in the prospectus.

J. COCHRANE SMITH.

**EDMONTON MARKET PRICES FOR HAY.**

The following prices on the Edmonton market April 6th will give some idea as to the value of forage in the northern town. Prices given are for farmer's loads, per ton, on the market square.

Slough hay, \$9-15, upland, \$14-18, timothy, \$18-23, sheaf oats, \$8-12, straw, \$4-5 a load.

**WELL KNOWN STOCK RANCH SOLD.**

The Bowness ranch of Hon. Wm. Beresford near Calgary has been purchased by W. J. Tregillus. The property comprises two thousand acres.

**PROFITABLE LIVE STOCK.**

Two notable cases of fecundity in farm stock were recorded in 1900, when the animals died. One was that of Elba 7045, an Aberdeen-Angus cow belonging to Sir G. Macpherson Grant, who produced fifteen calves during the eighteen years she lived. It was estimated that her immediate progeny exceeded in value £2,000. The other case was that of Mr. John Harding's Shropshire ewe, which died in her eleventh year. She produced and reared fifteen lambs—five rams and ten ewes. One of the rams became the sire of the highest-priced ram of the Shropshire breed, Mr. Buttar's Royal winner of 1898, which was sold for 310 guineas.

Melrose Stock Farm is one of those farmsteadings that has been established in a new country yet retains in its general appearance the semblance of an Old Country farm home and surroundings. It is located in that beautiful stock and grain district near Hamiota, Man., where the land is rolling, lightly timbered and well watered. From the very location of the place, the nature of its surroundings and its adaption for stock raising, one naturally expects to hear of stock doing well there, so we were not surprised when we received word from Messrs. Rankin and Sons telling us the Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters had come through the severe winter in good shape for spring breeding. Business also has been moving, despite the severe winter and the difficulty in travelling. Some of the larger transactions during the winter were: Four cows, three calves and one bull to Charles Ross, Lenore; four cows to A. M. Crandell of Crandell, Man; one cow to Peter Murdock of Crandell; one yearling bull to Wm. Hern, Hamiota; a stallion to Messrs. Wright and Deckie of Creelman, Sask; and a stallion to Alan Ross of Saskatoon, Sask.

At present there are a few first class young bulls, year-old heifers and young stallions that can be secured at right figures. Any person wishing to see Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters and how they fare in Manitoba will be welcome at Melrose Stock Farm, and will be met at the station, Hamiota, if notified in time.

A. G. Harris, Manager, Lenore, Man. Agent, has been in charge of the Edmonton office.

**Suffered Terrible Agony**

**FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.**

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.**

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McInnis (Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's" from his eyes.

**Driver or Worker**

To do his best, a horse needs the whole food value of his ration. To produce flesh and milk this is also true. In a heavy fed animal only about half of the food is usually digested. In an unthrifty animal it is less. Dr. Hess Stock Food the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) increases the powers of digestion and assimilation and makes every pound of grain yield a larger amount of profit than is possible without it, besides curing the minor stock ailments. When we remember it is not the food consumed but the food digested that produces the profit, we comprehend the necessity for tonics. Professors Quitman, Winslow, Finlay Dun and all the leading medical authorities recommend the bitter tonics in

**DR HESS STOCK FOOD**

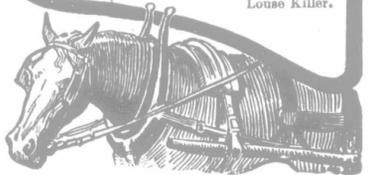
for improving digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates for expelling poisonous material from the system, and besides it is

Sold on a Written Guarantee.  
 100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. Pail, \$2.00  
 Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.**  
 Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Ban-a-cce-a and Instant Louse Killer.



**Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company**

have large acreage of subdivided fruit lands now for sale. Prices \$100 to \$150 per acre. Ample supply of water for which NO RENT is charged. Soil a rich sandy loam which produces the finest apples, small fruits and vegetables. Valuable market in surrounding mining towns. Splendid climate and excellent railway facilities. Apply to

**W. O. Wright, Managing Director MIDWAY, B. C.**

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### Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

#### Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Write us for a free copy. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

If You Purpose Buying

## FRUIT LAND

in the

## KOOTENAY

Why Not Buy the Best?

### ROBSON

Is the Cream of the

### KOOTENAY

ROBSON is one of the very few districts in the Kootenay where you have Rail and Steamer transportation, Telephone and Telegraph, Post Office, with daily mail service. Saw Mill and Brick yard. Plans are now under way for the erection of a church and schoolhouse.

Have you see our new Robson map showing sub-division of 3500 acres? Let us send you a copy of it with our illustrated booklet. They are free.

**McDermid & McHardy**

NELSON, B.C.

## SPEND A CENT

on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

**A. BRUCE POWLEY**  
324 JASPER AVENUE  
EDMONTON  
Official Time Inspector for the C N R.

### GENERAL RULES FOR ROAD WORK.

Some excellent general rules are laid down by a prominent authority on highways, as follows:

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in twelve.
2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the center of the road allowance, and should have a uniform width of 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than 18 feet.
3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.
4. The crown given the newly finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of one inch to the foot from the edge of the ditch to the center of the road.
5. When gravel or broken stone is used, it should be placed to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of traffic.
6. The gravel or broken stone should be preferably obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.
7. As a rule, the gravel or broken stone should not be of less width than 8 feet, nor of less depth in the center than 9 inches.
8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be repaired by cutting off shoulders, shaping with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel.
9. The gravel or broken stones placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled, otherwise the grade should be maintained by careful raking or scraping until compacted by traffic.
10. An open drain should be made at each side of the road, and given a sufficient fall to a free outlet.
11. Durable sluices and culverts should be built when necessary.
12. Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive sub-soil water, lower the water line and secure a dry roadbed wherever a moist, damp or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.
13. Modern machinery and implements should be used as far as possible, to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work."—Municipal News.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Veterinary.**

**POSSIBLY MALADIE-DE-COIT.**

Stallion, five years old, left testicle and sheath very much swollen, scrotum has white appearance on under surface and scab with slight discharge from it. Penis protrudes from sheath about two inches. Horse has been fed well all winter and yet is thin with dull, staring coat; appetite not affected. Appears to breathe rather heavily.

Would it be advisable to castrate, or could he be cured? If the latter, what treatment would you prescribe?

Urine appears normal. Testicle has been swollen over a year.

Ans.—Should be inclined to suspect the disease known as maladie-de-coit, dourine or horse syphilis. Notify the nearest Dominion Veterinary Inspector, or the Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa.

### Miscellaneous.

**MILLING OR COAL MINING.**

Carbon is a new coal mining center 65 miles northeast of Calgary and 50 miles east of Didsbury. From there a correspondent writes as follows:

Can you give me any information and describe how much capital it would require to put up an oatmeal factory on a small scale? Do you think it would pay to start one here under the circumstances below mentioned?

I have 180 acres of coal land. I have a good mine in operation and have plenty of good coal, but I am 50 miles from the railway so must entirely depend upon the local trade of the settlers.

### A lame horse is a dead loss.



It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04.  
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure."  
HOWARD BROCK.

\$1.00 a bottle or 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.

**DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29**

### A. & G. Mutch

Craigie Mains  
LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation of young Clydesdale Stallions from Scotland now on the way; should land here about March 15th. This will be one of the best importations we have yet made, consisting of good, large, thick, quality horses. We buy and sell our own horses, by this means saving to our customers all high commissions and expenses. They will also be sold on a small margin above cost.

Shorthorns, Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers from the best families



## 10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingston, Alberta,** intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

Bulls will also be disposed of.

For particulars apply to

**THE LOCAL MANAGER**  
**NEW WALROND RANCHE CO. LTD.**  
Livingston P. O., Alberta

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES



Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

**J. D. TRAYNOR** Condie P. O., Sask.

### R. P. STANLEY

MOOSOMIN Sask.

Breeder and Importer of Percheron & Hackney Horses

Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905



My new Importations are now in their new quarters on farm. They are a very choice lot and doing finely and are all for sale at reasonable prices.

Every horse sold under a warranty. Correspondence solicited. Terms easy. Barns 1/2 mile of station.

## Percherons and Shires

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

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



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



**JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**

## Alex. Galbraith & Son

BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING

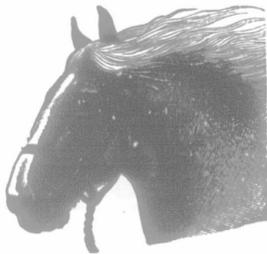
### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

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

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

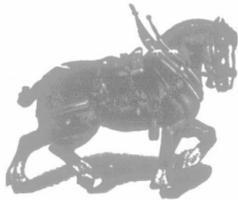
A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand  
EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



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

## LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,  
12th Street,  
(Box 483)

BRANDON.

## MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

## Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1906—1st, 3-year old Class, Brandon.....	"TOPPER" (imp.)
1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....	"PLEASANT PRINCE"
1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....	"ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1900
1st Aged Class, Winnipeg.....	"PIRGIM"
1901—1st at Winnipeg.....	"BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan- American
1st and Cup at Brandon.....	"BURNBRAE"
1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg.....	
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	
1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

who of course come here for coal from 50 to 60 miles away. Such people would bring oats here rather than they would take them to the railway, as by bringing oats here they can take a load of coal back, thus saving one trip.

The fuel which it would require to run the oatmeal mill would be handy and of small cost. The best coal would cost me to have it mined 90 cents per ton and there are several hundred tons of coal going to waste in the way of screenings which could be used in the mill.

I have no knowledge of oatmeal manufacture. Could you suggest some other industry which would not require too much capital, which you think could be run in connection with the coal mine with good profit?

A. C. S.

Ans.—It is practically impossible for any industry to flourish at such a distance from the freight routes, either rail or water. If it were several hundred miles from a railway, as for instance in the Peace River, then there would be a chance for it, but under the above circumstances the mill would not be isolated enough to insure a monopoly of the trade and so far away from railways that the expense of marketing the finished product would eat up the profits. In our humble opinion the best industry under the conditions is coal mining. Of course it will require a railroad to make this extensive, but it is probable that a railway branch will be into Carbon during the coming season and that is as soon as any other industry or manufactory could be got in operation. Besides there is as much difference between the cost of coal mined and its selling price on board cars as in most other commodities, and while it would not be profitable to haul coal 50 miles it would be well to get ready to load a lot of it on cars as soon as cars come within hauling distance.

That hint that coal can be mined for 90 cents per ton should be cogitated upon by the grain growers as being apropos their resolutions last winter.

### GASOLINE MOTORS.

Has the gasoline engine proved a success?

What is the average number of acres it can break per day on ordinary black loam? Cost of running? Cost of machine? Can they be used in place of horses for working binder, seeder, etc.?

W. O. B.

Ans.—Yes, gasoline engines have been proved a great success as stationary engines, but as traction engines or for motor power they have not been sufficiently tried in this country to yet be pronounced a commercial success, although they do the work required of them. We are not aware that there has been any demonstration to show how much can be broken with a gasoline motor or traction engine, but there is no reason why they should not do as much as a steam engine of equal horse power and would be less expensive to run since the fuel and water team would be dispensed with. Our correspondent will have to wait a while for the detailed cost of an engine and of running it, but we think it will not be long before all the data he asks for will be available, as a Winnipeg company is putting several gasoline motors in the country this season for seeding, plowing, mowing and reaping purposes.

### MAKING A LEGAL WILL.

1.—Is it required to leave every legal heir one dollar or more to make a will legal or can a father leave all the property to one of the family or part of the family and exclude the rest?  
(2) If a father's will were drawn at the age of 65, and he never meddled with it until he got to be about 85 and was growing dotard at the time of making his last will, can the last will be set aside and go by the first will?  
(3) Can a son break his father's will on this agreement? His father promised him to put in his first will to give him \$100 a year from the time he was born and as long as he stayed and helped him. The son stayed till he was thirty years old and then went to Dakota and came back to Canada, and when his father died he never let him see any of it. Can

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'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 all 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.

## CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application

W. H. BRYCE

Doune Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.



When a Horse Gets Hurt

USE

## Fellows' Leeming's Essence

But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses.

If your dealer does not handle it, send 50c. to

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,  
MONTREAL 13

## SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure,  
yet

## ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 64 Free. ABSORBINE, J.T., for mankies, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varioles, Hydrocele, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 W. 2nd St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Pufford General Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



Why Lose Calves from Blackleg?

They constitute the future herd. VACCINATE NOW WITH THE ORIGINAL PASTEUR (Blackleg Vaccine (Pellet form) Vaccine Co. Blackleg Vaccine (Powder) Produced by the Discoverers: Profs. Arloing, Cornet and Thomax. Successfully used on over 36,000,000 Heads. PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Ltd. 365 W. 11th St. 7 Rue Mayrebec 445 Deschamps Ave. NEW YORK PARIS CHICAGO Sole Concessionaires Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products Our Rat Virus is the only Scientific non-poisonous rodent exterminator.

## FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

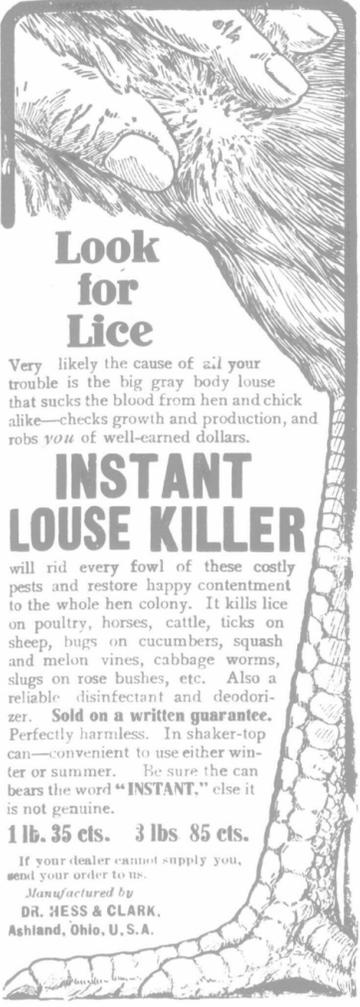
Canada Life Building      Winnipeg, Canada

Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate

W. FERGUSON      W. W. RICHARDSON

## Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

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



**Look for Lice**

Very likely the cause of all your trouble is the big gray body louse that sucks the blood from hen and chick alike—checks growth and production, and robs you of well-earned dollars.

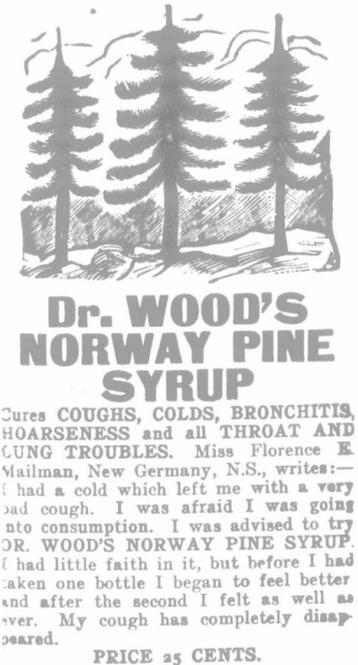
**INSTANT LOUSE KILLER**

will rid every fowl of these costly pests and restore happy contentment to the whole hen colony. It kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Also a reliable disinfectant and deodorizer. **Sold on a written guarantee.** Perfectly harmless. In shaker-top can—convenient to use either winter or summer. Be sure the can bears the word "INSTANT," else it is not genuine.

**1 lb. 35 cts. 3 lbs 85 cts.**

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

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



**Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:— "I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared."

**PRICE 25 CENTS.**

**Select Farms**  
IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

I publish a real-estate bulletin giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

**T. R. PEARSON**  
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

If you want the best of all grasses you should have the best for sale.

**HEREFORD**

Shetlands and White Leghorns  
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

the son collect his on the first will as it showed it? (5) Is a man too old to make a second or third will at the age of eighty or eighty-five to stand law?

**READER.**  
Ans.—(1) It is not necessary to leave each member of a family something in order to make a will legal. (2) If it could be proven that a person is by reason of age feeble minded or has been induced by some unfair means to change his will it would be open to attack and might be set aside. (3) The circumstances mentioned if proven would be helpful in an application to set aside a will made in extreme old age. (4) The son might possibly be able to collect something by reason of wages on the promises mentioned. (5) A will made at eighty or eighty-five will stand unless it should be shown that the party making it was feeble-minded.

**GASOLINE ENGINES: LAWN.**

1. Will a 2 h.-p. gasoline engine drive a six-inch plate crusher? How much gasoline does a 2 h.-p. engine need to run it a day?  
2. Should a lawn sown this year be cut this year, or should it be allowed to grow for one year without cutting? What is the best grass for a lawn? Is blue grass and clover mixed as good as any?  
Ans.—Yes, it will drive the crusher but not at its full capacity. On such crushers a four horse power engine is often used and the feed regulated to suit the power. With gasoline engines it is calculated to use one tenth of a gallon per horse power per hour; therefore a two horse power engine would use two gallons in ten hours. 2. We do not think it will need cutting the first year if the proper mixture is sown. Lawn grasses are short, close growers and do not attain much height. Would advise writing to the McKenzie Seed Co., Brandon for their mixture, which they sell at 30 cts. per lb; sow at the rate of five pounds to 1000 square feet. Also get their catalog which gives information on making a lawn.

**DUTY ON CLOTHING.**

1. What is the rate of duty on articles of clothing from the British Isles?  
2. When the value of an article is say \$5.45, can they charge duty on \$6.00?  
3. Where can a copy of the Customs regulations be obtained, and the rates of duty on everything?  
Ans.—It depends upon the materials. Cottons run from 15 to 25 per cent, woollens, tweeds, etc., 30 per cent.  
2. The duty should be based upon the actual invoiced value.  
3. The Canadian Almanac, on sale at book-stores or a copy of the "Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons," November 29th 1906. Write your member for a copy.

**MAKING A CHEAP ROOT HOUSE**

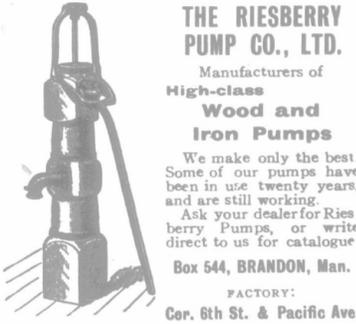
Explain fully how to build a cheap frost-proof roothouse in a bank or side-hill. I could build one of lumber or cement, but can't afford it just yet. I should want one that would hold two thousand bushels of turnips or mangels.  
Sask. J. A. C.  
Ans.—A pit to hold 2000 bushels would need to be about 20x20 by 10 feet deep, or if it would be filled to the roof a few feet smaller. Such a pit would hold about 2,500 heaped bushels. As for the shape and depth in the ground of the pit a good deal would depend upon the nature of the soil. In the first place get it as dry as possible. Ordinarily we should recommend leaving most of the top open, but that would depend upon the steepness of the bank. If the top is left open it gives a chance to regulate the temperature, as there is a danger in keeping roots too warm in early winter, then as colder weather sets in the top could be covered with light manure or straw. Leaving the top open in an ordinary bank would mean that the back would need to be some twelve or fifteen feet from the surface of the ground to the post-horse floor, that the front would be open and a part of each side. The sides and the front would

THE  
**ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.**  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00  
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: **EDMONTON, ALTA**  
HEDLEY G. TAYLOR, President      JOSEPH H. GARIEPY, Vice-President  
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

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The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,  
Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and Lieut-Governor of Ontario. Fee—\$65.00 per session. Session begins October 17th Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Toronto, Canada.



**THE RIESBERRY PUMP CO., LTD.**  
Manufacturers of High-class Wood and Iron Pumps  
We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working. Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us for catalogue  
Box 544, BRANDON, Man.  
FACTORY: Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.



**Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.**  
Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.  
Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city  
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

**Sittyton Shorthorns**  
The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.  
**GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.**  
Lumsden or Pense stations.



**Ring-Bone**  
There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser  
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

**The Regina Veterinary Stock Food**  
A scientific Stock food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hildaound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.  
Endorsed by prominent stock men.  
Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547 Regina, Sask.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.  
**GRENFELL, SASK.**  
**LANDS FOR SALE**

**ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS**  
ships and one grand championship.  
Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

**At MAPLE SHADE**  
**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.      Myrtle, C.P.R.

**Sold Out, But Still In The Business**  
We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from Importer and Prizewinning sires.  
Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS**      Rosser, Man.

**WESTERN SEED POTATOES**  
Grown from selected seed.  
Yielded 200-420 bush. per acre last year.  
**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
12 Sows due to farrow in April and May.  
**Barred Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs for Hatching**  
Write for what you want and get my prices before buying elsewhere.  
**T. E. BOWMAN**      High River, Alta.

**CLENDENING BROS.**  
Harding, Man.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
The Grain Grower's Cow

**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
Spring Pigs \$10 apiece when weaned.  
You can save money both on price and freight by ordering now.  
Remember, we raise the big litters.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**  
The set of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—sire of— and General—sire of— Cows all ages, in calf, sold at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Young Stallions for sale, two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.  
**Geo. Rankin & Sons,**      Hamleta, Man

**SHORTHORNS**  
Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers  
**JOHN RAMSAY,**      Priddis, Alta.

**Forest Home Farm**  
FOR SALE Two right good Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years. Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire Pigs (fall and spring litters), and a grand lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.  
All at moderate prices.  
**ANDREW CRANAM**      Pomeroy P.O.  
Carman or Roland Stations, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.N.R.

**Terra Nova Stock Farm**  
HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
All the best families represented.  
Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.  
**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champions. A few good young females for sale.  
**BERESFORD MAN.**

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers.  
We have a bull catalog—send for one.  
**Brooklin Ont.**

FOUNDED 1866

**Use BAULT'S**  
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**GHARDSON**

**ING & MACHINES**  
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**FIN, OHIO.**

then need some sort of framework, logs or poles and could be banked up with the earth removed from inside. The top could be covered with poles and straw held down by sods and then covered deeper as winter came on.

In making the pit it would add much to its convenience if it were arranged so that in unloading the roots could be thrown in at the top.

#### SMOKING BACON

Will you kindly tell me through your columns how to prepare and smoke bacon. I should like to know in your first issue if possible.

Man. G. E. S.

Ans.—Sprinkle any red spots on the meat with saltpetre, rub the entire surface well with salt and lay in a cool room or cellar. Turn the pieces, and rub the surface with salt alternate days for two weeks. Suspend one or two pieces at a time in an empty salt barrel, in which has been placed an iron vessel containing live coals covered with dry poplar chips. By covering the mouth of the barrel with a clean sack so that the smoke is kept in, the operation will require little attention and the smaller pieces of meat may be removed in about three hours, the larger pieces an hour later.

#### LARYNGITIS.

Three-year-old colt has a bad cough, and he chokes, and it hurts him to swallow.

W. A. N.  
Ans.—He has laryngitis. Make a liniment of equal parts liquor ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Rub his throat with this twice daily for three days. Give him 3 drams chlorate of potassium, three times daily by placing it well back on his tongue with a spoon. Cause him to inhale steam by holding his head over a pot of boiling water, twice daily. If breathing becomes labored, or other complications arise, send for your veterinarian at once.

#### UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Bought a nice fat mare last summer. She commenced to fail in the fall, and has been getting worse ever since. She urinates frequently, but passes only a small quantity of milky-like fluid.

J. B.  
Ans.—Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth. Then give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow this with 4 drams nitrate of potassium, once daily for four doses, and follow this with 1 dram sulphate of iron and 2 drams each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica, twice daily. Feed well, and give regular exercise.

#### ERYTHEMA.

Pregnant mare has itchy legs, and they are swollen from hoofs to hocks. The hair comes off in patches, and the legs are hot and itchy, and there is a crack in each heel. I clipped the legs and have been applying lard. J. M.

Ans.—This is a skin disease called erythema, and, as she is in foal, it will not be wise to give medicines internally. Dress the legs, three times daily, with a lotion made of 1 ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and half ounce carbolic acid to a pint of water. Give her regular exercise. Do not apply any grease. After she foals, the swelling will subside.

#### ERYTHEMA.

Four-year-old draft stallion has little lumps between fetlock and hoof in hind legs. When washed, they are very red, and discharge corruption. He has very hairy legs, and it is very difficult to keep them clean and dry.

H. J. C.  
Ans.—Horses with beefy legs, with a large quantity of coarse hair are predisposed to diseases of the skin. Do not wash his legs under any conditions. If they get wet, either rub with cloths until dry, or allow them to dry naturally, and then brush them clean. Purge him with 10 drams aloes and 3 drams ginger. Follow up with 2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic on his food twice daily for a week. Dress the sores once daily, with butter of antimony, applied with a feather for four days. Then dress, three times daily, with a lotion made of 1 ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and half ounce carbolic acid to a pint of water. Feed lightly, and, as soon as the roads become dry, give him regular exercise.

THESE TOOLS ARE PLENTY

Roofing Right With "OSHAWA" Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES Is Easy Work

Put them on with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears,—can't go wrong. They lock on all four sides, are self-draining and water-shedding on any roof with three or more inches pitch to the foot. Make buildings fire-proof, weatherproof and proof against lightning. Cost least in the long run. Made of 28-gauge toughened sheet steel—only one quality used and that the best—bent cold and double-galvanized. Last longer with no painting than any other metal shingles heavily-

painted. Guaranteed in every way until 1932. Ought to last a century. Cheap as wood shingles in first cost; far cheaper in the long run. "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 a square, 10 ft. x 10 ft. Tell us the area of any roof and hear our tempting offer for covering it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to buy. Let us send you FREE booklet about this roofing question—tells some things you may not know.

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

Send for FREE Book—"Roofing Right" Get Our Offer Before You Roof a Thing

The Pedlar People

Oshawa Canada

Address our	MONTREAL	TORONTO	OTTAWA	LONDON	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
Nearest Warehouse:	321-3 Craig St. W.	11 Colborne St.	423 Sussex St.	69 Dundas St.	76 Lombard St.	615 Pender St.

## How do you Grind or Cut Feed, Pump Water, Saw Wood, Separate Cream, Churn?

Do you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the labor-saving way, to do these jobs and many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—right when you want it—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

It's so easy to start and to run; it is so simple an operation that before you've had one a month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

\* \* \*

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.

—About their simple construction.  
—About their strength and durability.  
—How little fuel they use and

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.  
—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—  
Vertical, 2 and 3-horsepower. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

\* \* \*

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

It is probable you will always have trouble with his legs.

#### CLEANING PLOW.

I have a gang plow that has not been working for two years and the mould-boards are very badly rusted. Could you tell me of any chemical that would remove the rust, or what is the best method of repolishing them?

A. N.

Ans.—The best way we know of to clean mould-boards is to rub them with a brick, keeping the surface damp with

coal oil. It requires considerable hard rubbing to get all the rust off, but if there is a sand bank near, plowing a few furrows in it will clean the plow. If there are no bricks in the community, use domestic bath brick.

#### LATE SEEDING.

A rented his farm to B for three years from the spring of 1927. The crops of last year were badly damaged by the carelessness of the tenant. No plowing was done last year, and there are seventy acres of land that will not spring

Recently B and his brother rented four other farms in the settlement above six miles apart and they have over three hundred acres to seed.

A wants to know if there is an limit for the time of wheat seeding according to law. If not, can he stop B from seeding wheat after the 15th of May?

A. de B.  
Ans.—No there is no time specified by law. If A had wanted to restrain B from seeding after a certain date he should have had it inserted in the lease.

**"WE ALL NEED OUR ANCHORS"**

Is the phrase used by a prominent Financier in alluding to the benefits of Life Insurance. He writes as follows to the Great-West Life Assurance Company:—

"I received my Policy and desire to thank the Officers of your Company for permitting me to subscribe for \$50,000 of the amount.

It appears to me but just to those who have given me their confidence—my family, my creditors, and my business associates,—that I should protect them against the incident of my removal.

The investment feature combined with the Life Insurance principle in this Policy is attractive in that it creates a sinking fund which I hope to live and enjoy. We all need our anchors and I know of no better one."

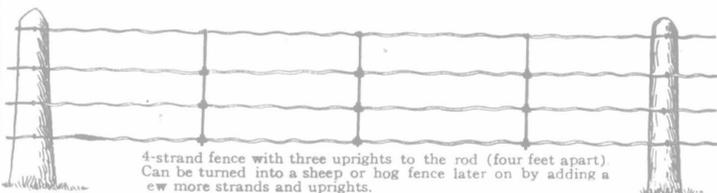
This Insurance was placed with The Great-West Life—after the most careful enquiry—by reason of the low rates and high profit returns offered by that Company.

Full Information and Personal Rates on Request.

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

**"Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences**



4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

When writing for prices state for what kind of stock required.

Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences, Gates, etc.

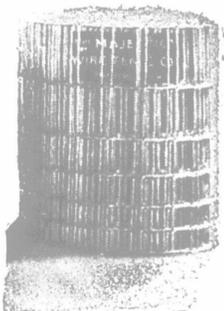
We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

**MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE Co.**

LTD.

90 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG



**GOSSIP.**

**THE COST OF HAULING CROPS.**

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin upon the subject, "Cost of Hauling Crops from Farms to Shipping Points," which reveals some surprising facts. A circular letter, sent to 2,800 correspondents of the Department, brought answers from residents in 1,894 counties. The questions asked included the weight of the average load, the number of horses or mules used for hauling such a load, the cost of hiring a team for the purpose, the greatest distance to a shipping-point, the principal farm products hauled, and the time ordinarily taken for the round trip.

Using the information gained from these answers, an expert has prepared tables showing the cost of hauling the principal crops to the nearest shipping point. It is shown that nearly \$29,000,000 was spent in a single year to get the corn crop shipped, this item representing nearly ten per cent. of the value of the average load carried. In the case of wheat, the aggregate cost was nearly \$22,000,000, or a little over 7 per cent. of the value of the load. Taking twelve of the principal products, the aggregate cost of hauling to a place of shipment was \$73,000,000, this making no account of the expense of hauling grain to mill.

Such a large outlay in a given year has its own eloquent suggestion of the saving from better roads or fewer horses. No better argument could be made in favor of good roads than this table of figures. The statistics indicate, also, the possible saving through the development of freight-carrying trolley lines, bringing the farmer nearer to the point of shipment. With an annual outlay of \$73,000,000 for hauling \$1,500,000,000 worth of ordinary products, it is plain that the saving secured by improvement of transportation facilities would be enormous.

**A PROLIFIC SOW.**

Geo. Little, Neepawa, the one-time owner of Scottish Canadian, and a breeder of Shorthorns, reports one of his sows as farrowing twenty-two pigs at a birth.

In his Shorthorn herd Scottish Canadian (imp.) and Lavender Knight of Prairie Home have been used recently. He has for sale five young bulls and several females by Scottish Canadian.

**SOME OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEINS.**

Many of our readers when considering the matter of milk yield are often bewildered as to the amounts that may be produced by cows. Occasionally a big yield is reported, but the majority feel that it is such a marked exception to the rule that the lesson of such a yield is lost sight of. The American Holstein Association keep official records of production, of which the following for 120 cows for a 14-day test are worth considering.

Twenty-seven full aged cows averaged: age, 6 years, 11 months, 3 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 454.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.56; fat, 16.193 lbs. Seven senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 9 months, 22 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 461.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.34; fat, 15.413 lbs. Eight junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 10 days; days from calving, 21; milk, 466.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.46; fat, 16.125 lbs. Twelve senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 9 months, 29 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 409.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.44; fat, 14.078 lbs. Six junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 3 months, 3 days; days from calving, 18; milk, 386.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.51; fat, 13.564 lbs. Thirteen senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 9 months, 2 days; days from calving, 18; milk 308.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.39; fat, 10.453 lbs. Forty-seven junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 1 month, 4 days; days from calving, 21; milk, 281.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.38; fat 9.511 lbs.

This herd of 120 animals, of which



Zam-Buk is compounded from pure herbal extracts, is highly antiseptic and applied to a wound or sore kills all bacilli and disease germs which otherwise set up festering, blood poison, etc. It heals cuts, burns, scalds, bruises; and cures eczema, prairie itch, salt rheum, poisoned wounds, ulcers, etc. All stores and druggists sell at 50c. per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.

**Totally Eclipsed**  
That ancient relic, the Washboard, is totally eclipsed and entirely displaced by this up-to-date product of modern labor-saving ingenuity—the New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine. The New Century brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on wash days. Booklet giving full description will be mailed on application. Sold by dealers for \$2.50. THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA

**CUSHING BROS. CO., LTD.**

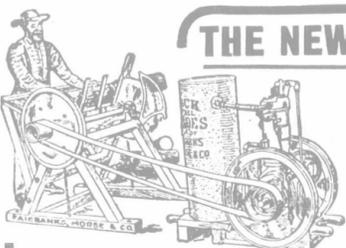
THE GREATEST SASH AND DOOR

HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Doors  
Windows  
Plate Glass**

**Shingles  
Lumber  
Lath**

**FACTORIES:** Calgary, Edmonton, Regina  
**BRANCHES:** Strathcona, Red Deer, Fort Saskatchewan



**THE NEW WAY TO SAW WOOD**

If you want to saw your wood cheaply and also make money sawing for your neighbors, get a

**FAIRBANKS-MORSE Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE**

A 2 H.P. engine will saw wood as fast as three men can handle it.

It also pumps water, grinds, shells corn, runs separator, etc., etc. Write to-day for free catalog 101 showing the different uses the engine can be applied to. Cut out this advertisement and send it to

**The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, 92-94 Arthur St., WINNIPEG**

I may want an engine for

Name..... Address.....

Ferry Seeds are not an experiment, but with proper cultivation, they assure success from the start. Users have no doubts at planting nor disappointments at harvest. Get **FERRY'S SEEDS** for biggest, surest, best crops—at all dealers. Famous for over 50 years. 1907 Seed Annual free on request. **D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

more than one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 43,699.8 lbs. milk, containing 1,507.106 lbs. butter-fat; showing an average of 3.45 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 364.2 lbs. milk, containing 12.559 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 52 lbs. or 25 quarts of milk daily, and 14 3/4 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

**SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE LUMBER COMMISSION.**

The following is taken from an interview by the *Moose Jaw Times* with Mr. F. W. Green on his return from Ottawa, where he had been giving evidence on the lumber trade: "The special committee is no doubt getting at the true state of affairs as well as possible, but there is not that united action on the part of the consumers to present their case that is shown by the lumber dealers and manufacturers' organizations. Mr. H. O. Partridge, of Sinaluta, and myself went hurriedly

from our own daily work and presented the best case we were able; but from the consumers' standpoint a great deal more can be said than we were able to say. I think, however, that it has been clearly proved already that the Mountain and Coast millmen are thoroughly organized; that the dealers' association in the prairie provinces and the manufacturers' and mill men's associations work in unison to advance and keep up the prices, and to keep out competition; that the millmen will not and dare not sell direct to cities or towns, contractors, or individual farmers, even though cash accompanies the order; that if any millman did sell direct the retail dealers' association would boycott him; that these associations either singly or in collusion can put up prices to just what they like and that they have the necessary machinery to put their mandates in force and do so. The only limit seems to be the limit of willingness or ability of the consumer to pay the prices they choose to ask.

"We were asked to suggest a remedy for these things. Of course this request

was a pretty hard nut for the farmers to crack, especially when we had not much opportunity to study the matter. Whilst in Ottawa, we took advantage thus afforded to interview the different ministers and to present the resolutions passed by the Grain Growers' Convention.

"We brought before the Minister of Railways the Grain Growers' recommendations in regard to claims against the railway companies for damages in connection with stock killed and fires, and he explained his approval and promised them in a bill that he proposed to bring down this session, but which would now have to stand over till next session owing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's absence while attending the Colonial Conference. The Minister of Railways also manifested much interest in our plan for interior terminal elevators and spoke favorably of it. However, we suggested several things that we thought might help. For instance we suggested that anyone who had the money should be able to pay direct from the mills if they chose to do so, and

that an organization that had the power to compel the people to pay for a service that the people do not want, should have its back broken.

"We also suggested that a commission might be appointed to manage our lumber trade on lines somewhat similar to the Railway Commission; that the duty should be removed from every class of building material for a time at least; that the Dominion should transfer to the provinces the control of the timber therein, so that the provinces could more effectively deal with the problem; that every homesteader should be allowed the right of a timber lot. These among other suggestions, were submitted, but the question is a very large one and the more it is investigated the more one sees in it.

"I believe that the committee when through with the investigation will be able to advise Parliament as to providing some measure of protection to consumers; but it is questionable whether any general reduction will take place in view of the enormous demand both at home and abroad for all kinds of lumber."

**Humorous.**

Wife—"Now that Dr. Parker has married that millionairess, do you suppose he'll cut us?" Husband—"Yes; but he'll charge more for doing it."

"Lady," began the wanderer, "kin I chop some wood fur you?"

"No thank you," replied the up-to-date housewife; "we cook and heat entirely by electricity."

"Nothin' I kin do to git a bite to eat?"

"Yes. If you care to peel the shocks from the electric wires I'll allow you to eat the currents."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Tom—Bess said "No" to me last night, but I don't think she really could tell why she did it.

Nell—Oh, yes, she could. She told me.

Tom—Did she?

Nell—Yes, she said she didn't think you'd take "No" for an answer.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Among the interested visitors of the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion was a party of young girls from a Maryland town, friends of one of the officers of the barracks. They proved much interested pertaining to the life and discipline of the post.

"What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one of the young women.

"Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers."

A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked:

"What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"

"Umph!" grunted the Big Chief Gumshoe, as he calmly watched a crowd of cowboys on a rampage. "When paleface brother gets full of firewater he act like Injun."

"And how does the Injun act when he gets full of firewater?" asked the stranger.

"He acts like paleface."

"Does, eh?"

"Yes, he play cards, spends all his money."

Those who listened as the man and woman parted at the station heard this conversation:—

"Good-bye, dear," said he.

"Good-bye. Don't forget to tell Bridget to have the chops for dinner," she answered.

"All right."

"And be sure and feed the canary."

"Sure."

"Lock up the silver every night."

"Very well."

"And don't forget that the gas man is coming to renew the burners. Be sure and have him put the four-foot burner in the servant's room."

"I'll remember."

"Order kindling wood on Thursday."

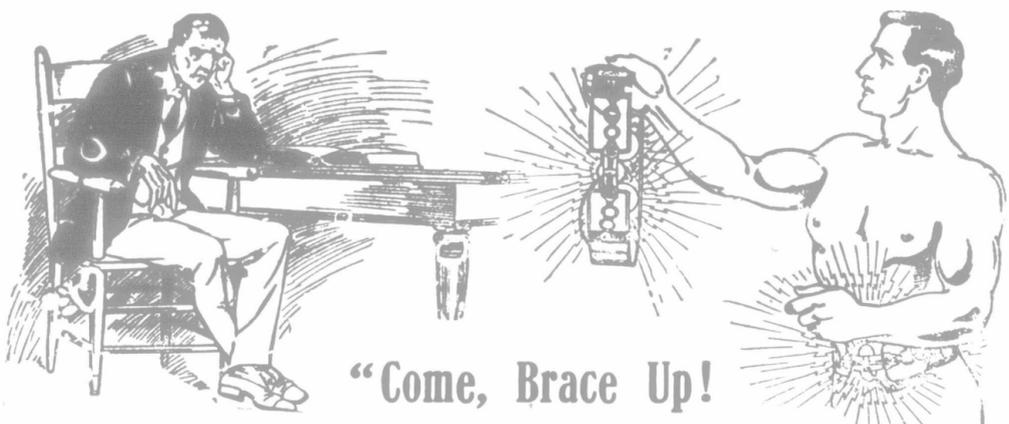
"All right."

"Consult the list I made out if you forget anything."

"I will."

"Better not kiss me. People will think we are just married."

"Not if they have been listening."



**"Come, Brace Up!**

**It Cured Me and It Will Cure You"**

Why do you sit there depressed by gloomy thoughts, with that sad, discouraged haggard face, when there is within your grasp the means by which you can regain your strength, energy, ambition and happiness? It is time for you to brace up, be a man, take an interest in the good things of life. Look at me! Wasn't I in the same condition as you? Now I am happy, full of strength, and ready to tackle any obstacle. Yes, I too, tried drugs, but they failed. Electricity will not fail. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured me, and it will cure you. No weak man will ever regret a fair trial of this grand Belt—it has brought health and strength to thousands in the past year. Here is one of the many men cured: "Thos. Bridges, Ashdod, Ont., says: 'I have been greatly benefitted by the Belt I purchased from you some time ago. My heart is much better and the rheumatism in my arm has all left. I feel improved in every respect. It has done all you claim for it. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in my case.'"

Isn't this alone evidence enough to convince any man that we tell the truth? Here is another: James Hatt, Beech Hill, N. S., writes: "I am glad to tell you that your Belt has proven good. I have never felt as strong and well in my life as I do now. The pains in my chest and back are gone, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I can work every day, and I no longer feel the first symptoms of pain in my body. It is a pleasure to say that I have at last found a remedy that would cure me of my aches and pains."

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will make you strong. It will set the warm life blood circulating through your veins. You will feel the cheerful spark warm your frame; a bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your

hand, and you will be able to grasp your friends and neighbors and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you.

I want to talk with those who have tried every other known remedy—those who have about given up trying and think that there is nothing more to be done. Do you think you do justice to yourself to fill your stomach with drugs day after day, when you can't see anything but temporary stimulation in them? (If you want stimulation, take whisky; it is alcohol, like the drugs, and does less harm taken in the same way.) I want to explain how vital power is restored by electricity and I can prove to you that vital power is nothing but electricity. Then you can see that your trouble can be cured by electricity and can understand why drugs don't cure you. Come and let us show you the only road to health, strength and happiness. No healthy person was ever unhappy, because a heart full of vitality is light and joyous and quickly shakes off the gloom and depression which is called grief. Some people are unhappy without cause. That is depression due to weakness.

I have a Special Electric Attachment which I give free to those who wear our Belt. This Attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power; bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, and Constipation are all cured by this New Method. It is the only method of curing "Electricity" which will cure any Injun. See how you can get it. Write to me for a free copy of my book, "The Electric Belt," which will tell you all about it. I will send you a free copy of my book, "The Electric Belt," which will tell you all about it. I will send you a free copy of my book, "The Electric Belt," which will tell you all about it.

ments, since I got your Belt nearly three years ago. I recommend it at every opportunity, and will continue to do so as long as I live, for I believe it has saved me a world of suffering. I am now 73 years of age, and hale and hearty, thanks to your Electric Belt."

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body, and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. Our Belt has removed them, and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure—and if you have tried them, you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first. If you haven't got confidence in my remedy, all I ask is reasonable security and you can pay me after you are cured.

I have a book which every man should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't, send coupon for beautifully illustrated 84-page Free Book.

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**MISS "CA'LINE'S" BOUQUET.**

An amusing case of mistaken identity is described in *Lippincott's Magazine*. A certain good physician whose door bell rang late one night, supposing that the summons was from someone who needed his services, rose from bed, put on his dressing gown and went down to the door.

A colored man stood there, holding a huge paper package, from which buds and leaves were protruding.

"Is Miss Ca'line Ward in?" asked the man.

"She has retired," returned the doctor. Miss "Ca'line Ward" was his colored cook.

"I's sorry, sah, to call so late. Dah was a jam in de street-cars. I'll leeb dis fo' her, sah, ef you will kindly gib it to her in de mo' nin'."

"Certainly," said the doctor.

He took the bundle carefully, closed the door, and carried the flowers to the kitchen. There he placed a basinpan in the sink, drew a few inches of water in it, carefully pressed the base of the package into the water, and went back to bed, thinking how pleased Miss "Ca'line" would be.

The next morning he went into the kitchen early, to find the cook holding a dripping bundle. Her manner was belligerent and her tone was in keeping with it.

"Ef I had de pusson heah dat did dat," said she, "I'd empty de kittle on

'em! I'd jes' like to know who put my new hat in de dish-pan, dat I would!"

Hilary K Adair, the well-known detective, was complimented in Galveston on an arrest he had made.

The arrest had been mysteriously achieved, and Mr Adair was asked to explain it. This, though he refused to do.

"There are so many ways of catching criminals," he said, laughing. "You know what the old man told his wife? She said first to him:

"Don't talk, John. You can't say I ever ran after you."

"True," the old man assented. "And you can't say the trap ever runs after the mouse, either, but it gathers him in just the same."

"Deduction is the thing," declared the law student. "For instance, yonder is a pile of ashes in our yard. That is evidence that we have had fires this winter."

"And, by the way, John," broke in his father, "you might go out and sift that evidence."—*Houston Chronicle*.

"Uncle Eph'm, did you hear about that colored man down in Georgia who has made a bet that he can eat thirty 'possums in thirty days?"

"Not a word o' trufe in dat story, boss."

"How do you know, uncle?"

"How d' I know? Good Lawd, boss, you can't find anybody in lawdy dat ud take de oddah eend o' dat prop'sition!"

**STRANGE, ISN'T IT?**

That a cavalryman unhorsed is most easily cowed?

That one can show his temper only after he has lost it.

That no young man ever rose rapidly till he had settled down?

That the plow must be soiled before the soil can be plowed?

That being a big ass at night will often make you a little hoarse the next morning?

On one occasion when he was busy President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to hurry the passing of some petty bill, in which they were interested. When they entered, Lincoln looked up gravely and said:

"If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will a sheep have?"

"Five," said the spokesman.

"No," replied Lincoln, "it would only have four. Calling the tail a leg wouldn't make it one." The delegation departed in discomfiture.

Professor's Wife: "Too aggravating! This morning I gave my husband a list of addresses, that he might go and look for a new house, and he has made out a table of statistics from them."

Lady (to new milkman)— "Now, Mr. Jones, I hope I can rely on the purity of your milk. I had to give up Mr. Smith because his milk became two-thirds water." Mr. Jones—"You can rely on this mum. It's been paralyzed by the public anarchist."

"Yes, sir, this is the place where the battle was fought."

"Have you any relics of it?"

"Yes, sir, John, mould the gentleman about twenty bullets an' tell the blacksmith to hammer out a bayonet—quick!"

They were quarrelling over their children. "Well," she exclaimed, spitefully, "it is certain John has your

"Well," he replied, quietly, "it is also certain he hasn't yours, because you've got it all yourself!"

A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana last summer. It was a hot, blistering day, and the men, longing for water and rest, were impatient to reach the next town.

A rancher rode past.

"Say, friend," called out one of the men, "how far is it to the next town?"

"Oh, a matter of two miles or so, I reckon," called back the rancher. Another long hour dragged by, and another rancher encountered.

"How far to the next town?" the men asked him eagerly.

"Oh, a good two miles."

A weary half-hour longer of marching and then a third rancher.

"Hey, how far's the next town?"

"Not far," was the encouraging answer. "Only about two miles."

"Well," sighed an optimistic sergeant, "thank goodness, we're holdin' our own, anyway!"

"O George, dear, I have a little favor I'd like to ask you before you go to town this morning," said Mrs. Jooks, the other morning.

"Well, what is it?"

"I wish you would just help Lizzie to move the piano out of the sitting room and get down those big book cases. And I want the couch carried out of the room into the yard, where it can be thoroughly dusted. And then, if you'll just lend a hand in getting the carpet on the line, and help Susan beat it, and take down those large pictures on the sitting-room wall and carry them out, so that all the dust can be brushed off the back, and—Well, if he hasn't gone! That's just like a man! Ask him to do a little thing about the house and he flies off as if a mad bull were after him! I never saw anything like it!"

**KIPLING AND THE AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS.**

The importunities of the autograph-hunters are one of the penalties of being famous, and many of the leading men and women now charge a charity fee for their signatures.

When Rudyard Kipling was recovering from a dangerous illness in New York, a young lady in the same house, coveting the great writer's autograph, but not quite daring to ask for it in person, wrote a note to Mr. Kipling requesting his precious signature, which she asked a chambermaid to deliver, slipping sixpence into the hand of her messenger.

The maid entered Mr. Kipling's apartments with the note. The young lady, hovering near, heard a roar of laughter. Presently the maid returned with the autograph.

"What did he say when he read my note?" asked the delighted autograph hunter.

"He didn't seem to mind, ma'am," answered the maid, "but he laughed and said he didn't just understand what the sixpence was for."

Another story is told of a regular American who wrote to Mr. Kipling at his home in Rattlingden, England.

"Hearing that you are sending letters at one dollar a word, I will send you one dollar for a sample."

To which Mr. Kipling replied with the single word, "Thank," and kept the dollars.

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**My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.**

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

**I Cure you before you pay me One Penny**

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for My Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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- Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

- Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
- Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes
- Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20
- Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
- Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
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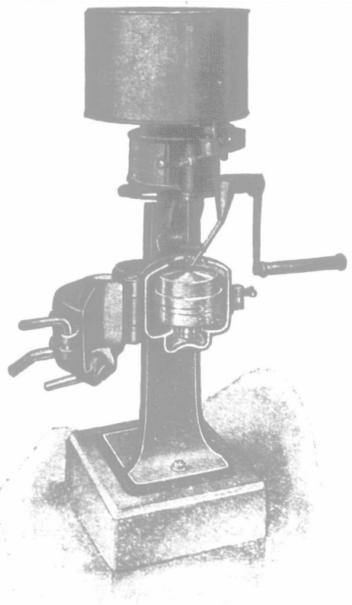
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An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

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

Dr. W. A. V. ... the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is based is absolutely correct and indisputable.

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