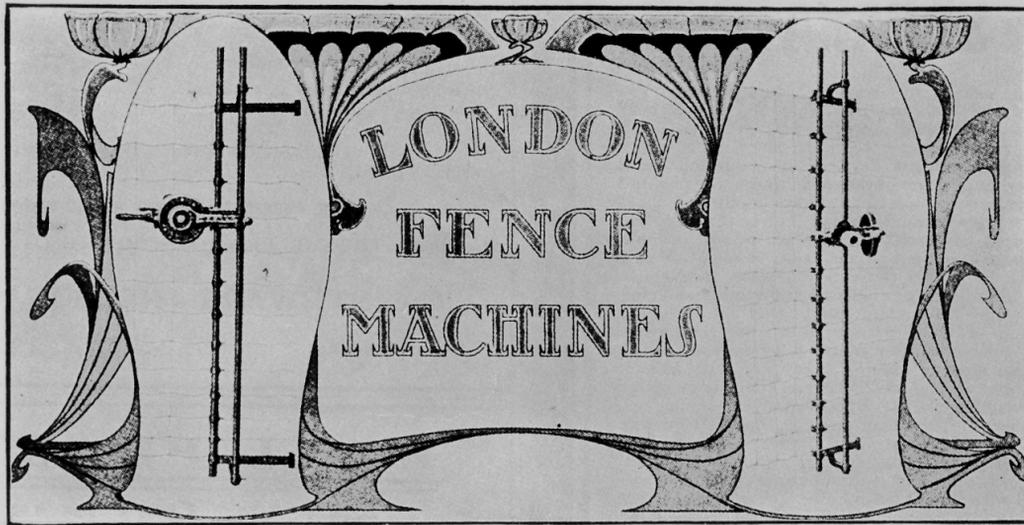


**PAGES
MISSING**

A Marvel of the Age

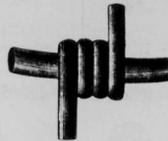


FARMERS Build Your Own Woven Fences at Half the Former Cost

Capacity: 75 to 100 Rods per Day

Easy to Operate

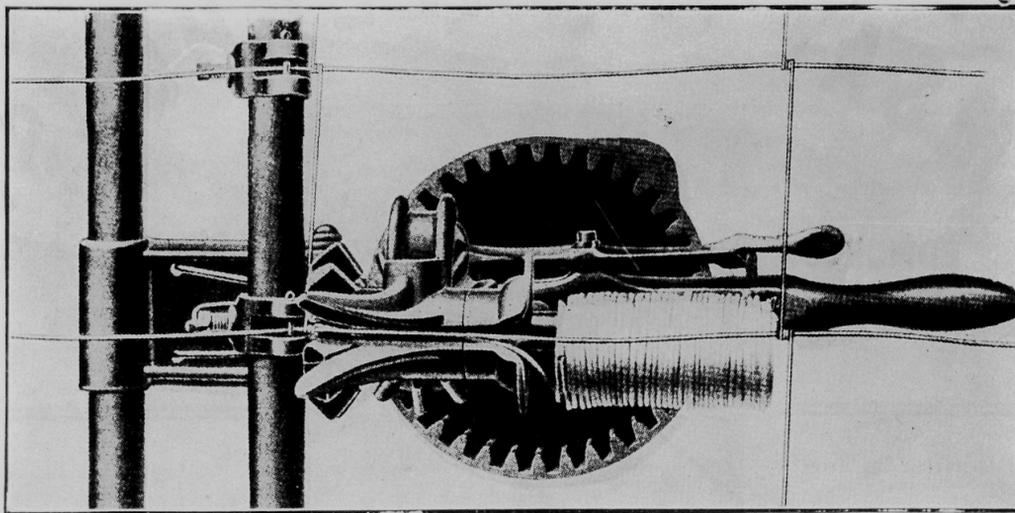
Every farmer wants a machine. It cuts the cost in half and builds better and stronger fences. Saves hundreds of dollars in fencing a Western farm. Makes best fence ever constructed and one absolutely unequalled at twice the cost. In field constructed fences all the strands can be stretched equally and they are easily adapted to unlevel or brush covered land.



Buy your machine now and save its cost on the first stretch you build. We furnish a complete outfit with it.

Best High Grade Coiled Spring Wire for strands and weaving wire ready wound in spools for the machine, furnished through our agents or direct where we have no agent.

Easy Terms on machine. Catalogue free. Write for prices.



The weaving gear of the London Machine which puts the "stays" on "London" Fence "to stay."

"Mixed" farming is the only SAFE plan. Then, if your wheat is damaged, you still have profits on cattle, hogs or horses to tide you over. "Mixed" Farming requires improved fencing. The loss of a single good animal through barb wire costs far more than the extra outlay for Fence built by London Machines. It is safe, strong and durable, the best that money can buy. It is hog-proof and bull-proof. Has the right coil and temper to take up summer expansion and winter contraction.

AGENTS WANTED. Good money in it for a lively man, honest and reliable. Write for particulars. Fence Booklet Free.

LONDON FENCE LIMITED

Portage la Prairie

Manitoba

ibly have
a than
S'S
a sustaining
ritious and
cellent Cocoa
n in robust
it to resist
e cold.

DA
Storekeepers
Tins.

es
xes, for sale.
for breeding,
wo years old.

kotoks, Alta.

**THE
GENIC
OUTE**

ST
Velvet Run-
Time, Mod-
xcelled Din-
irteous Em-

nean and
urs; Steam-
s, including
o Bermuda

) Portage
an.
it.

ie use of the
ten the com-
Now, Jones,
r in the middle.
r, for the bird

Fat

ith the tendency?
r is it due to just
ctors say not any
a correctly. They
son's digestive or-
rgans, it seems,
eaten by stout
, as they should.
to the system un-
accumulate under
he chin, abdomen,

corrected and the
k to his or her
e this on yourself.
from your drug-
mola Prescription
le by the Marmola
ake one of these
bedtime and the
e. Very soon you
digestive comfort
ased energy which
son by a gradual,

eriod you eat and
The tablets need
exercising, never-
pproximate ten to

n? Why is it the
eaving your flesh
Simply because
ve defect, thereby
tion and enabling
dissolve what has



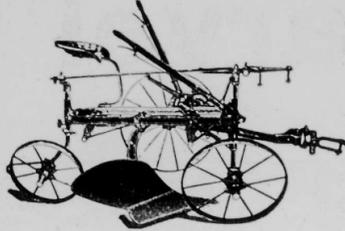
TEN YEARS AHEAD
OF ALL OTHER
CREAM
SEPARATORS

In skimming efficiency, simplicity, durability and convenience, the new 1908-1909 improved De Laval Cream Separators are fully ten years ahead of any other machine on the market to-day. Thirty years of experience, protecting patents, and many valuable improvements devised and perfected by the De Laval engineers in all parts of the world during the past three years, are responsible for this fact. Every feature of the De Laval has been improved, from the supply can to the base. The new centre-balanced bowl with its separate spindle is alone a triumph in separator construction and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Then, there is the new one-piece "anti-splash" sanitary supply can, adjustable shelves for skim-milk and cream receptacles, new frame designs, and many other but less important improvements,—all combining to make the De Laval as nearly ideal as a separator for farm and dairy use can be made. There is the proper size machine for every size dairy from the smallest to the largest and no cow owner can afford to be without one of these improved machines. It will cost you nothing to see and examine the new De Laval and right at your own home too, if you will but say the word. Our new illustrated catalog describing the De Laval improvements in detail is sent for the asking. Write us at once and you will receive this interesting book at first mail with full information as to how you may have a free demonstration of the improved De Laval in your own home. It will pay you to do so and your only regret will be that you didn't investigate sooner.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

THE ADVOCATE—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WEST

New Eclipse Plows



The Self-Locking device on New Eclipse Plows has a double advantage.

FIRST—When your land is very hard, you can lock the Plow down, so that it will stay absolutely to its work.

SECOND—When your land is ordinary, or stony, you convert your plow—in a moment—to a

floating beam, which automatically raises over obstructions and enters the ground again.

No other plow has this device. It is patented. Let us send you printed matter, describing fully

"THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS"

Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

The STEWART - NELSON CO., Ltd.

General Agents

WINNIPEG

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAMSAY'S GREENHOUSES

EDMONTON

ALBERTA

Largest and most modern in the West. 9 houses each 150 ft. long covering nearly one acre of ground. All plants and cut flowers home grown.



Send for Price List. All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to. Cut flowers and plants shipped in good condition to all points in the West.

RAMSAY'S GREENHOUSES, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Fa

Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S
AND HOME

Canada's Foremo
Published I

ESTAB

SUBSCI

Canada and Great Brita

United States and Fore

Date on label shows

In accordance with t

is sent to all subscribers

for its discontinuance,

arrearsages.

British Agency, W.

Norfolk St., London, W

Specimen copies ma

Address all commu

individual.

FARMER

OF WI

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDI

The Seed

Growing grain for the most profitable in which farmers demand in this country variety, and free which production however extensive will be sometime matter of fact, the and pure seed has the seed business i have in the older for some time to c reasing interest i annually widening seeding purposes, largely of the edu our departments provincial, throug fairs. Everything discriminative der man who sets him ply his fellow-far grain, who works if only locally it n continually, is a from his labor an pleasure of know thing worth doi munity. Recent parts of the coun won prizes, eith at seed fairs, hav in their localities true to name and such that they n any quantity of twice what the g It pays to use more men each y

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 21, 1909.

No. 865

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance	\$1.50
" " " " " " (if in arrears)	2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance	2.50

Date on label shows time subscription expires.
In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C., England.
Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.
Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

The Seed Growing Business

Growing grain for seeding purposes is one of the most profitable lines of grain production, in which farmers may engage. There is a demand in this country for seed grain, true to variety, and free from noxious weed seeds, which production for this special purpose, however extensively it may be undertaken, will be sometime in catching up with. As a matter of fact, the farmer who has clean land and pure seed has a monopoly more or less of the seed business in his locality, and will likely have in the older settled parts of the country for some time to come. Then there is the increasing interest in good seed stimulating an annually widening market for pure grain for seeding purposes, an interest that is the result largely of the educational efforts put forth by our departments of agriculture, federal and provincial, through the medium of the seed fairs. Everything is working towards a more discriminative demand for seed grain, and the man who sets himself to work seriously to supply his fellow-farmers with a better quality of grain, who works up something of a reputation, if only locally it may be, and keeps progressing continually, is assured of profitable returns from his labor and investment, as well as the pleasure of knowing that he has done something worth doing for his fellows and community. Recently correspondents in different parts of the country, farmers mostly who had won prizes, either in field grain competitions or at seed fairs, have advised us, that the demand in their localities this year, for seed known to be true to name and free from weed seeds, has been such that they might have disposed of almost any quantity of such, at prices in some cases twice what the grain was worth in the market. It pays to use the best seed obtainable and more men each year seem to be finding out the

truth of the old saying that good seed is the basis of good farming. To aid them in finding it out, and to impress them more thoroughly with that truth, our departments of agriculture and Canadian Seed Growers' association are carrying on a most extensive educational campaign, demonstrating the value of the use of good seed on one hand, and, on the other, affording the best possible means for those with clean, pure grain, bringing their products before the buying public. A man has to work a little harder and farm a little better than the ordinary run of men do, if he wants to get results. As a general rule he has to be content with farming a smaller acreage, than the average of his neighbors do, at least if he is in the ordinary kind of neighborhood, where continual warfare has to be waged against the weeds of the entire community, as well as those of his own farm.

But the business holds money-making opportunities worth inquiring into, and, if a man has a new, clean farm, we know of no line he can go into, in grain, that is likely to prove more remunerative than the production of seed for his neighbors, the average of whom is generally trying to spread himself over as much of the earth as he can get legal title to, and needs to purchase clean seed periodically from those who have the foresight to grow it for him.

A Question for Practical Inquiry

In no one line of western agriculture does there seem less information of practical nature available than in the growing of alfalfa and the clovers. Several weeks ago we asked our readers, through our regular inquiry department, to set forth their experiences in the growing of these crops. We have been asking similar question in regard to other subjects, and in all cases had received any number of valued replies. In this case, however, it would seem that little general information in the matter exists. Elsewhere in this number four articles are published, written by practical farmers who have made a success of the clover or alfalfa growing business. They tell how they succeeded in doing what a great many others have failed at, and their methods are well worth considering. We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity of each man trying this thing for himself on his own farm. Ultimately we have either to grow clover or quit farming so we may as well be learning how to grow it. Learning how, entails the carrying on of an experiment. An experiment fully carried out is of advantage far beyond the result attained. The man conducting it gains knowledge in, and enthusiasm for his work far outbalancing the trifling cost of putting the question in point, direct to his own soil and conditions. Start a little clover-growing experiment. That is the advice we are endeavoring to tender.

Potato Growing

This week, in another column, we publish the experiences of farmers who have specialized in the production of potatoes. Potato growing has never been favored much in this country, as a line of general farming. Men here and there have taken it up as a business and made money from the crop, and at the estimated cost of production, and the market value of the commodity after it is produced, potatoes, at present prices, or at average prices year by year, ought to be, and are to those who go about the business right, a profitable line of production.

The chief difficulty to be faced in the potato growing business at the present time is to find a satisfactory market for the kind of potatoes we are producing. As the case stands at present, and as it has stood for sometime, wholesale buyers profess an unwillingness to handle mixed lots of potatoes excepting at lower prices than straight grade stock would sell for. At the same time there is a noticeable unwillingness too, on the part of the same gentlemen to reward the exercise of care and judgment, in growing and marketing the crop by paying a higher price for lots of straight varieties. They want stock of one type and quality, but pay as much for goods that are mixed as they offer for that which is of straight grade. In the matter of selling, it is doubtful if any farm products are in much worse way in Western markets than potatoes.

Among the other disadvantages of potato growing is the rather serious demands it makes on labor. No matter what the conditions are under which the crop is grown, considerable hand work is required, not by any means so much manual labor as the uninitiated grower imagines, but sufficient to make the procuring of it sometimes a matter of difficulty. Both planting and harvesting come at a time when the main crops of the farm are being rushed into the soil or are being gathered in. And potatoes when they are harvested are bulky to handle and store, so all things considered most men have been content to leave potato growing to others who saw profits in that line of production.

At present prices, however, or at average prices, potatoes figure into money rapidly enough to make the growing of them worth intelligent consideration. As a farm crop the potato possesses advantages that are worth looking into. A crop of potatoes properly grown will clear the land of weeds as effectively as summer fallow, and leave it in as good condition for the growing of the succeeding crop. They will bring in more money per acre than wheat or any other grain grown, even under the unfavorable selling conditions of the present. These are some advantages worthy of consideration.

Plows

g device on New has a double ad-

our land is very in lock the Plow t it will stay ab- work.

your land is or- ony, you convert a moment—to a actions and enters

Let us send you

ADISON, WIS.

O., Ltd.

WINNIPEG

ER

ER

brands and

Limited

S

st. All lly and to. Cut shipped to all

A.

Saskatchewan University and Agricultural College

Saskatchewan seems at last to be working definitely towards the establishment of an agricultural college. The Governors of the University decided last week to locate the provincial university at Saskatoon. Almost simultaneous with this announcement comes the news that the college of agriculture will be a department of the provincial institution, that W. J. Rutherford, deputy minister of agriculture for the province, will be dean of the agricultural faculty, that he will proceed at once to gather about him a teaching staff, and acquire the necessary equipment for getting the institution underway in 1910.

One of the largest questions the University Governors had to settle, and the first, was the location of the proposed institution. Saskatchewan has too many desirable locations for a university to make the deciding on one, anything of an easy task. The province is however to be congratulated upon the wisdom of its commissioners' choice, in deciding that Saskatoon is the logical location for the chief seat of higher education in Saskatchewan. Saskatoon has numerous advantages as a university city and the district is one that is desirable in nearly every way for the location of an agricultural college and experimental farm. The relation of the agricultural college to the university has not yet been defined, but from present indications it would seem as if the Saskatchewan college is to be laid down on lines similar to American agricultural colleges, that is in direct connection and affiliation with the provincial institution. The appointment of Prof. J. W. Rutherford, to be dean of the agricultural faculty, will find favor with the farmers of Saskatchewan and all those interested in agricultural education.

Showing it to the Stockmen

In the matter of the wintering of stock, Alberta is giving to the rest of the Dominion some valuable demonstrations. Somewhere in the distant past we became imbued with the notion that in order to bring stock successfully through the winter, we had to house them in warm quarters and protect them from every breath of wind, which also included sunshine. As a result we provided splendid incubating depots for tuberculosis, developed a pampered, emaciated class of stock and largely eliminated natural tendencies to form flesh and resist disease. The "comfortable" basement stable is one of the grandest monuments to our ignorance in violating natural laws that we have on record. In Manitoba we know of a "model" stone stable 60x80 in which one cow has her winter habitat, and in which the owner lost some \$1000 annually trying to fatten cattle, while less than a mile away enough steers to fill this stable have been contentedly putting on flesh all winter. This is the Manitoba adaptation of Alberta conditions.

With horses, the sunny province is giving us as emphatic demonstrations as with cattle. At the recent Calgary show the first and second prize draft teams had wintered on the prairie and came into the show with their ribs buried in good, firm flesh. From such illustrations we can draw our own conclusions. It is just possible that had Alberta stock raisers fol-

lowed the beaten tracks of the industry and adhered to the orthodox teaching of the stock-raising fraternity, their reputation as raisers of cattle and horses would be no better than that of the stock-raisers of other places, but necessity pointed a way which they were not slow to follow with the result that the best cattle and horses found on the markets come from the ranges. The ill effects of a dark, warm, ill-ventilated stable could counteract the benefits of even Alberta's sunshine, grass and fresh air.

Looking for Miracles

Among Alberta stockmen some misconceptions seem to exist as to what the proposed establishment of chilling meat depots would really do. The opinion is quite generally held that if the chilling process were extensively employed, most of the cattle would be slaughtered in the fall as soon as the summer grazing was over, the carcasses put into cold storage and kept there indefinitely. Such an arrangement would, it is thought, not only do away with the expensive method of transporting cattle on foot but would also remove the necessity of keeping cattle over a certain age, of winter feeding, and of several other associated expenses in the producing end of the cattle business.

But it is not the claim of the advocates of the chilled meat industry nor is it possible that these changes can be made. Chilled meat must be used within eight weeks of the time of slaughter. Frozen meat may be kept a considerable time but the price our frozen meat would sell for on the world's markets would not tend to encourage production. Cleared of all the verbiage which surrounds it, the proposed chilled meat industry offers the advantage of a saving in transportation charges, an opportunity to market Canadian meats more gradually, and an additional outlet for the smaller butcher stock of the country. The progress of the movement is only hindered by demanding or expecting of it that it will cure all the ills of the live-stock trade and especially that because the government is asked to guarantee the bonds of the proposal that prices for live cattle will be kept at a uniformly high figure.

* * *

The annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the year ending March 31st, 1908 is being distributed. The report deals with the experiments carried on and results attained on the farms at Nappan, N. S., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Lacombe, Alta., and Agassiz, B. C., together with the reports from the various departments of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. While the most valuable parts of this report have already been given to the farming public through the press, and in other ways, it is unfortunate, that so much delay exists in compiling the complete report. The printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, as the job printer of government matter styles himself, may be working under a speed limit, that will not permit any faster work than this, but it certainly does not add to the value of the report of experimental farms, to have that one dealing with experiments carried on in 1907, ready for distribution by April 1st, 1909.

HORSE

The Calgary Horse Show

Calgary's first indoor horse show, recently held, has given an impetus to interest in good horses and breeding that could not be aroused by any other means. Alberta has long been famous as a horse breeding country, but interest had begun to lag and confine itself to the ranchers and dealers, but the show attracted the attention of all classes. Too much credit for the successful carrying out of the details of the show, such as preparing classes, getting entries, arranging the order of showing, assisting exhibitors in preparing their horses, etc., cannot be extended the president of the Horse Breeders' Association, and the secretary and manager, Messrs. John A. Turner and E. L. Richardson.

The people of Calgary responded enthusiastically to the idea of a horse show. Practically every one who had a horse entered him, while many bought new horses and equipment or induced neighbors to patronize the event, and all sat through the long sessions intent upon the selection of winners.

In the matter of judges the executive made wise selection in Principal Black and Professor Rutherford (soon to be Dean Rutherford), but the mistake was made in giving Principal Black too much to do. To judge class after class of horses of different types for four hours in succession, is too much of a strain on a man, and not fair to exhibitors. This is a matter that should be remedied another year. Another suggestion is that the classification be less extensive, so that the same horses would not appear in so many classes. Perhaps keener competition would tend to confine exhibits more strictly to fewer classes, but the prize list should also assist to this end.

In a show of carriage, saddle, roadster and pony horses, the bulk of the entries naturally come from the city where the show is held, and while this was the case with Calgary, there were many entries from outside.

Among the city exhibits, most noticeable were those of Mrs. I. S. G. Van Wort's team, Nelson and Comox, P. Burns, Chas. Reddock, I. G. Ruttle and Co., John A. Turner and The Pacific Cartage Co. From outside noticeable exhibits were made by G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulyea, Thos. McMillan, Okotoks; J. Halman and Sons, Airdrie; and Jaques Bros. Lamerton.

So successful was the show in attracting visitors, that its future is assured and it may be expected that a strong association will be formed to conduct the show in a specially built amphitheater.

More Size for Clydes

Duncan McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., speaking recently before an audience of horsemen, of Quebec, stated that in the future showing, judges will have to give more value to general conformation in the Clydesdale, to size, weight, color and action, and give up the present exclusive attention to feet and ankles. Judges, he declared would have to adopt a happy medium as to the size of the feet and length and obliquity of the pasterns. Decisions would have to be based upon the essentials, upon such points as strength, endurance and soundness of the body, the joints and constitution, a combination of those qualities that give the animal the highest commercial value.

Dr. McEachran believes that the time has come when Clydesdale breeders must make a supreme effort to improve the size of the breed. The market demands a heavier type of horse. One has only to visit such large commercial centers as Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, to see that most of the goods' handling is now done by single horses, approaching and exceeding a ton in weight. This is an economic necessity, and it is reasonable to expect that all carriers will adopt the large one horse instead of the double team hitherto in use. Asphalt pavements and improved streets make this practicable.

The demand wherever horses are used is for heavier animals. Clydesdale breeders may ignore the demands of horse users for a time, but ultimately they must breed in size and conformation to meet those demands or else cease being a heavy draft horse altogether. In this country the demand is for weight. Clydesdale breeders



GEO. HOADLEY
PRESIDENT ALBERTA H

who have given utter foot and bone quality opportunity now, if of greater substance, of breeders of any other quality with weight, what the market at enough of.

Indigestion

IMPORTANCE OF

Digestive trouble is acute. Chronic indigestion. The usual cause is improper, on account of the animal will produce amount of food, but the hair will be dry-looking in flesh, dull in spirit sometimes subject to colic, due to trouble masticated food. Hind and digestion irregular diarrhea, often followed by examination of the regularities of the teeth upper molars and the will present numerous irritate the cheeks of old horses, one or more bearing surface being below their fellows. cause, the opposing sent, or worn down press upon and laceration. It is surprising or less inconvenience-condition of the teeth sider the anatomy of the stand why this is. Both the inner and are uneven, present length of the teeth, being lateral, we can table or bearing surface beveled from within those of the lower and inwards. This is viz., on the outer margin of the lower accustomed to examine surprised to notice young ones, will be marked to interfere with mastication. A horse four years of age, may say that his teeth year after that, and to need dressing at are exceptions; some attention, but there proved by it. It is a veterinarian to tell should have their be classed as a fake

E

se Show

se show, recently interest in good ld not be aroused ta has long been ntry, but interest self to the ranchers cted the attention for the successful the show, such as ntries, arranging exhibitors in pret be extended the ders' Association, Messrs. John A.

ounded enthusias-how. Practically ntered him, while equipment or in-equipment or in-he event, and all intent upon the

executive made ck and Professor an Rutherford), giving Principal ge class after class four hours in suc-on a man, and not atter that should nother suggestion ess extensive, so ppear in so many tion would tend to fewer classes, sist to this end. oadster and pony naturally come s held, and while there were many

most noticeable an Wort's team, Chas. Reddock, Turner and The rtside noticeable ddard, Cochrane; r Bulyea, Thos. nd Sons, Airdrie;

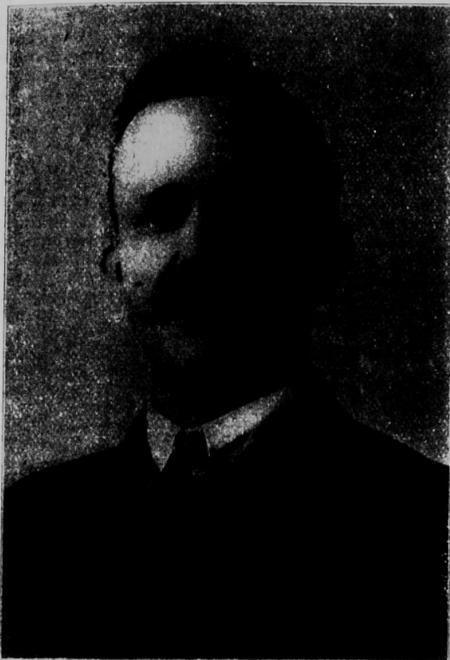
ttracting visitors, may be expected e formed to con-ilt amphitheater.

ydes

.S., speaking re-emen, of Quebec, judges will have information in the and action, and attention to feet ed would have to e size of the feet e pasterns. De-upon the essen-ngth, endurance joints and conse qualities that mercial value.

ne time has come make a supreme the breed. The of horse. One mmercial centers t, Paris, Berlin, handling is now g and exceeding nomic necessity, that all carriers ead of the double pavements and ticable.

are used is for eeders may ig-for a time, but size and confor-else cease being In this country esdale breeders



GEO. HOADLEY, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA. PRESIDENT ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

who have given attention for generations to the foot and bone qualities of their stock have an opportunity now, if they will breed animals of greater substance, of combining, better than the breeders of any other of the heavy draft breeds, quality with weight, and horses of that kind are what the market at the present time cannot get enough of.

Indigestion in Horses

IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTION TO TEETH

Digestive trouble in horses may be chronic or acute. Chronic indigestion is by no means rare. The usual cause is inability to masticate the food properly, on account of irregularities of the teeth. The animal will probably consume a reasonable amount of food, but will not look or feel well. His hair will be dry-looking and staring; he will be low in flesh, dull in spirits, and will tire easily. He is sometimes subject to more or less severe attacks of colic, due to trouble in digesting the imperfectly-masticated food. His appetite is often capricious, and digestion irregular. Periodical attacks of a semi-diarrhea, often followed by a semi-constipated condition of the bowels, are frequently noticed. An examination of the mouth will usually reveal irregularities of the teeth. The outer margin of the upper molars and the inner margin of the lower molars will present numerous little sharp projections, which irritate the cheeks and the tongue, which often present abrasions. In many cases, especially in old horses, one or more teeth are quite long, the bearing surface being from 1/4 to 1 inch above or below their fellows. In such cases, from some cause, the opposing tooth or teeth are either absent, or worn down until the long tooth or teeth press upon and lacerate the gums during mastication. It is surprising how many horses suffer more or less inconvenience—often more—on account of the condition of the teeth. When we, for a moment, consider the anatomy of the mouth, we can readily understand why this is. The upper jaw is wider than the lower, hence the rows of teeth are further apart. Both the inner and outer surface of the molar teeth are uneven, presenting grooves running the whole length of the teeth. The motion during mastication being lateral, we can appreciate the fact that the table or bearing surfaces of the upper molars become beveled from within outwards and downwards, and those of the lower molars from without upwards and inwards. This leaves the sharp points as stated, viz., on the outer margin of the upper, and the inner margin of the lower, molars. Those who are not accustomed to examining horses' mouths will be surprised to notice how many horses, even quite young ones, will present this condition sufficiently marked to interfere to a greater or less extent with mastication. A horse has a full mouth of molars at four years of age, and, on general principles, we may say that his teeth should be dressed once every year after that, and it is not uncommon for them to need dressing at an earlier age. Of course, there are exceptions; some young horses do not require this attention, but there are few that would not be improved by it. It would not do for the practicing veterinarian to tell his patrons that all their horses should have their teeth dressed. He would soon be classed as a faker. At the same time, there are

few that have reached five years or over, upon whom a dollar each spent for dressing their teeth once every year would not be money well spent. Slight irregularities of the teeth are not usually sufficient to cause chronic indigestion, but they interfere to a greater or less extent with mastication, and, as imperfectly-masticated food, while not necessarily causing disease, does not digest thoroughly, hence the animal does not get all the good he should from what he eats. The trouble may not be sufficient to cause visible symptoms during or following mastication, but an examination of the mouth will reveal many sharp points already referred to, the removal of which, a little consideration will convince us, will enable the animal to masticate more comfortably and more thoroughly. There are many so-called "veterinary dentists" who do not understand the operation, and there are many who think that any person who has a tooth rasp can dress teeth properly. This is a mistake. It is not necessary for a man to be a veterinarian in order that he may be able to dress horses' teeth properly, but the two usually go together. Many of the so-called dentists apparently think that, in order to earn their fees, it is necessary to rasp a good deal off the teeth, and often rasp the bearing surfaces, which, of course, is radically wrong. The bearing surfaces of the molars are quite rough, in order that, when pressing upon each other with a lateral motion, the food between them may be reduced to fine particles. If these surfaces are made smooth, this grinding cannot be done, and the horse is in a worse state than before. Some farmers and horse-owners, without any instructions or special knowledge of the subject, think that all that is necessary is to rasp the edges a little, and they do their own dental work. An examination of the mouth so dressed will usually reveal the first two or three molars in each row fairly well dressed, but the molars further back not touched. The competent veterinary dentist always uses a mouth speculum (an instrument by which the horse's mouth is kept open at whatever width desired). This enables the operator to insert his hand with safety, and feel all the teeth—the only way he can tell just what should be removed. If any of the teeth are very much too long, he uses a shears to cut off the projecting portion; then, with rasps of different shapes and designs, he carefully rasps off just such portions as should be removed, and no more. The ordinary horse-owner can, with some study and practice, become proficient in the art, but he must spend some money in purchasing the necessary instruments, and gradually acquire skill by practice, and it requires considerable practice to give proficiency. On the whole, we think it better to employ a veterinarian, but the work should not be entrusted to any faker who travels the country as a veterinary dentist, as these are out simply for the money they can make. They have no reputation to maintain, as they seldom visit the same locality the second time, and, so long as they can get a job, they do not care whether or not the horse requires the operation, nor yet whether it is properly performed.

(To be continued.)

"I shall always remember the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as one of my best friends."

J. J. WHITE. Brandon, Man.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited

A Manitoba drover has an order to supply 2500 stockers to the Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond, Alta. The prices are \$22.50 for two year olds and \$15.00 for yearlings.

It is estimated that there are 3000 head of cattle being fed in the Stettler district of Alberta this winter.

Nelson Morris and Company are shipping cattle from Alberta this spring via Boston, to fill the space they have contracted for on the boats, and also to make a little profit for Nelson Morris and Company.

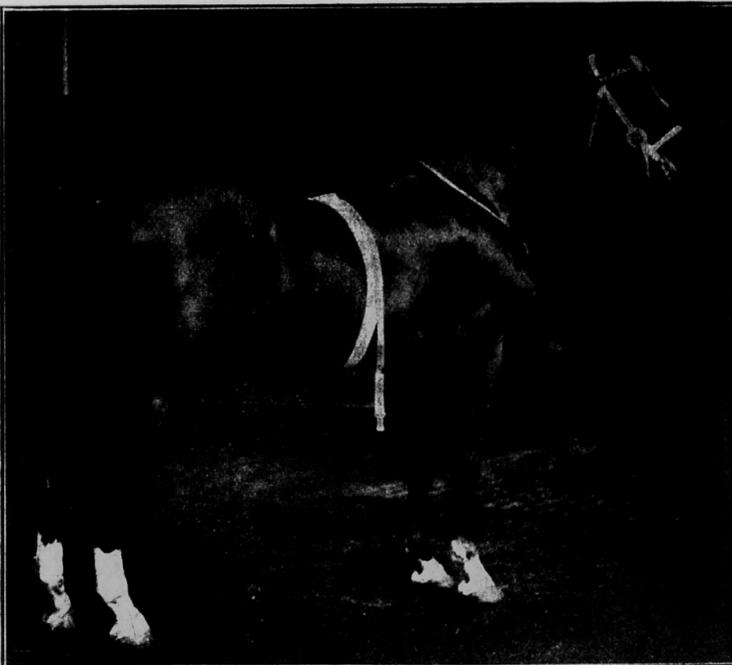
This has been one of the best winters for stock that the ranchers have ever seen. The number of losses is practically nil and cattle are going out in good heart although the spring is backward.

Alberta is giving a man a farm, if he can demonstrate that it pays to work it his way. Isn't that a backhand compliment to the thousands who have taken up land? Duncan Anderson says he would like the opportunity to demonstrate that it pays to keep milking Shorthorn cows, raise beef steers and hogs, and will give his time for six years if the government will furnish the farm and give it to him when he has concluded his demonstration.

Soja beans are being introduced into Great Britain for the first time, as a cattle food. Large supplies of this grain are said to be produced in China, Manchuria and Japan, and it is expected that soja meal will soon be as well known to British cattle feeders, as cotton seed or linseed is now. The soja bean is a very oily seed, from a leguminous plant. The cake or meal used by feeders is the residue remaining from the extraction of oil from the seed. It is rich in protein and forms an excellent food for milch cows.

Australian Wool

In a letter from D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, wool conditions are discussed as follows: Since July 1st, 1908, the sales of Australian wool within the Commonwealth, to the latest available dates, totalled 1,199,325 out of 1,211,232 bales offered. The wool exports to the close of January show an increase of 198,278 bales as compared with the same period last season. The abnormal increase is the result of great activity in the local sales, as compared with a stagnant period last year. Later returns will reduce the present increase, as very little wool will be available towards the close of the season. According to reports from Bradford, "The one article of world-wide consumption, the production of which is not keeping pace with the world's requirements, is wool." A steady demand has set in from the United States, contrary to January and February, 1908, with the result that better values are obtained by the grower. The outlook is considered to be a satisfactory one, and it is expected that present prices will be maintained for some months ahead.



[KIRKBURN TOREADOR 8534]

Hackney Stallion; Chestnut; foaled 1901. First and champion stallion, London Hackney Show, 1909.

Pasturing and Soiling Hogs

Wheresoever situated, no farmer is rightly prepared to raise hogs profitably in any considerable numbers, unless well provided with pasture and grass, or facilities for providing acceptable substitutes. In the economical growing of pork there is no more important factor to be considered than that of pasture. Range in pasture affords growing animals the exercise so necessary to health and proper development; and the succulent grasses, while rich in muscle and bone-forming materials, tend to prevent disease and to counteract the heating and fever-imparting properties of corn. This latter quality, and exercise, annually save many thousands of dollars to hog-raisers in the United States, yet the loss that results every day to farmers who do not act upon the fact that the hog is, in his normal condition, a ranging and grass-eating animal, is still enormous. Because the hog is tractable and uncomplaining, his keeper does not realize that an effort to maintain him wholly upon the more concentrated and heating feeds, is as unnatural and unprofitable as it would be to keep horses or cows in the same manner. A further and very important consideration in favor of grass and forage for swine in summer is its small cost, which, as compared with grain-feeding, is merely nominal.

It is well put by Director H. J. Waters of the Missouri experiment station, in bulletin No. 79, and with a wide application elsewhere, outside of his state, in his avowment that "perhaps the largest single waste occurring on the Missouri farm is that, which comes from the too exclusive use of corn in growing and fattening hogs. The cheapest and most easily applied remedy is a more general use of the proper forage plants in summer and the use of some home-grown protein in winter. It is not, of course, to be denied that the hog is primarily a grain consuming animal, but forage plays an important role in economical hog production and deserves far more attention than it has yet received.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PASTURE FOOD

A comparison merely of the nutritive values in the produce of an acre of land in grain or in grass, including the legumes, such as clover, particularly red clover, and alfalfa, serves to show the importance of the grass. If a comparative basis be taken of four pounds of grain or 15 pounds of green clover or alfalfa to make one pound of pork, and the pork is valued at four cents a pound, the following table will show a fair average:

NUTRITIVE MATERIAL PRODUCED ON ONE ACRE OF LAND IN CEREALS OR LEGUMES

Product	Gross Product per acre	Pork per acre	Value at 4 cents per lb.
Wheat.....	15 bushels or 900 lbs	225 lbs	\$9.00
Barley.....	35 " 1,680	420	16.80
Oats.....	40 " 1,320	330	13.20
Corn.....	40 " 2,240	560	22.40
Peas.....	25 " 1,500	375	15.00
Green Clover... 6 tons	12,000	800	32.00
Green Alfalfa... 10 "	20,000	1,333	53.32

This estimate of the product of an acre of clover or of alfalfa may be considered rather low (especially for alfalfa), as often a larger yield is obtained in a favorable season. In fact, an experiment at the Oregon station (Bulletin No. 80) in which 12 pigs about three months old were huddled on good clover from May 2 to August 2, results nearly one-third better were secured. In addition to the clover the pigs were given 317 pounds of shorts (worth \$11 a ton), 69 pounds of whole milk (worth 90 cents a hundredweight) and 1,207 pounds of skim milk (worth 15 cents a hundredweight). A gain of 253 pounds was reported, valued at 44 cents a pound. The pigs utilized 26 square rods of clover. As the

gain was worth \$11.38 and the supplementary feed (shorts and milk) cost but \$4.17, the profit by means of clover pasture was \$7.21, from which the deduction was made in the report of the experiment that "it seems that one acre of good clover for growing hogs represents a value of \$44.36."

If the foregoing table, compiled by the author from the figures of scientific observers, may be accepted as reliable in practice, it is evident that an acre of alfalfa is worth for growing swine as much as six acres of average wheat, more than four acres of good oats, almost as much as two and two-fifths acres of good corn, and equal in value to one and two-thirds acres of clover.

A mixture crop may be used to good advantage for preliminary pasturage. A sowing of equal parts wheat, oats and barley, mixed, with the addition of two pounds of rape seed to the acre, supplies good spring grazing. "Succotash" is a term applied in recent years to various mixtures sowed together and designed for either forage or soiling. These mixtures admit of considerable range, but usually consist of one or more legumes, one or more smaller cereals, and corn. Experiments in this line have not been extensive enough to determine what mixtures would be standard for special purposes, and at present the term succotash may be applied to any mixture of green crops for livestock feeding.

A succotash crop may be purposely short-lived, and to tide over an emergency, or it may be so calculated as to return two soiling crops, with a moderate grazing between the cuttings. In the former instance it will probably be grazed off closely, and its usefulness ended. When it is some crop that will yield a growth after the first cutting, the mixture should not be of such varieties that the rapid growth of one will smother others of a slower growth.

The Michigan experiment station obtained good results with succotash crops (Bulletin No. 235). It was found that a "succotash mixture, consisting of corn, peas, oats, rape and clover, is an extremely useful combination and that it can be produced as regularly as successfully as any other crop or mixture if properly treated. Though the first attempt was to use this mixture as a forage crop for swine, it has not proved so valuable for that purpose as was expected. When the succotash was grazed off, the losses were heavy from the trampling and wallowing of the animals; in fact, so much so that it had to be huddled off, giving them access to but a limited area every few days, and this is a somewhat expensive and troublesome method. When cut, hauled, and fed in the hog lots or pens there was little or no loss. When the rape and clover were bitten off close to the ground by hogs, many plants failed to grow again; when cut higher with a scythe they did not fail to grow. The composition of this succotash does not vary greatly from that of green corn in the earlier stages when used for soiling. If succotash is grown to any great extent for soiling purposes, it should be sown at two or three different dates, the first late in April or early in May, the others following at intervals of ten days or two weeks. From the different dates of seeding some one or more of the lots is almost sure to produce a second growth suited for swine pasture.

SWINE IN AMERICA.

Weaning Pigs

If the sows have been bred at the proper season, say, from December 1st to January 15th, the weaning time for the spring litters will fall about the season grass is starting, and the young pigs may be taken from the sows, and turned into a grass lot, where there is some shelter in the form of sheds or pens. The sows should be bred with the object in mind of having the young come at a season when they are not likely to be injured by cold or unfavorable weather. The gestation period in sows is 112 days, with rarely more than a days' variation either way.

A litter dropped the middle of April is ready to wean the first of June, that is, allowing them six weeks on the sow, which is generally held to be long enough. As soon as the pigs are weaned, run them in a grass plot until other forage crops are ready. If one has two or more litters to wean about the same time, and they vary considerable in size, it is as well to make two lots of them, grouping according to age.

After weaning, the pigs should be fed carefully. They get along very well if skim milk is available. If not, they will not thrive as well. When skim milk is lacking, feed them a ration of two-thirds middlings and one-third ground oats, which has been soaked between meals. Feed the pigs three or four times a day for a few weeks after they are weaned. Barley scattered on the ground for them to pick up can be fed from the time they are over two or three months old.

The pigs should be castrated before they are weaned, as they recover from the operation more readily at this age than at any other. It is not a good practice to let pigs get over a month old before they are castrated.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

April 28.—Tell how to prepare the land for a crop of roots, either turnips, mangolds or carrots; how the seed is sown, cultivation given and whatever practical suggestions you think necessary.

May 5.—What has been your experience in harrowing grain after it is up? Have you adopted it as a fixed practice? Tell why you do it and give what you consider practical hints.

May 12.—What method do you follow in caring for cream intended for delivery to a cream gathering creamery?

May 19.—Which pays the average farmer best, to stable feed and fatten his steers in winter, to feed them outside in yards or in the scrub, on hay or straw and grain, or to sell them as stockers? Some farmers may think that none of these three methods of handling, offer profit making possibilities so they are invited to explain their own system of turning profit out of the cattle they rear each year. Just now while the experiences of a season's operations are fresh in the mind is a good time for the discussion of such questions as this.

* * *

Foals are coming plentifully in Sunny Alberta.

* * *

Trade in stallions was brisk at Calgary. Lane was sold out of Percherons, Turner sold five Clydesdales, and Jaques five Suffolks.

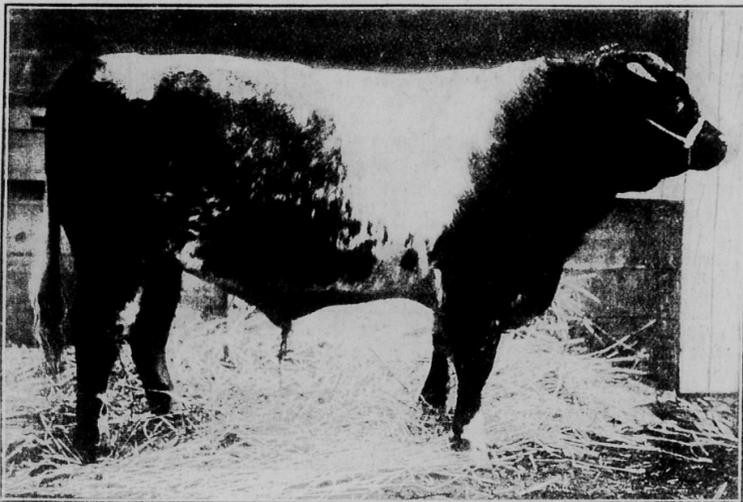
These were show horses of their respective breeds, and none of them commanded up to \$2000, yet their are lots of horses sold for more than this figure to syndicates through the country. Here is one way to keep money on the farm.

* * *

Calgary offers an excellent market now for moderate priced harness horses. The sheriff bought a carriage pair for the show and there are a lot of people who are not willing that the Van Wort's shall have the only distinctively carriage pair in Alberta.

* * *

It is doubtful if there was ever a better class of standard-bred stallions' line up in Canada than that which faced judge Black at Calgary.



OVERSTONE

Yearling Shorthorn Bull; bred by Lord Lorat; Sold for \$2730, at the Birmingham Show and Sale, March 4th, 1909

The Growing of

The question to which week to contribute the in the following terms: paring the land, seeding used with best success; and alsike, or in the the nature of the reply there is little information successful growing of t Canada. Here and t are farmers who have e of clover or another, pened that these expe did not indicate a fav climate for the growin general rule, experime most two, gave up the But in a few cases so crowned the efforts c result that in each of t farmers farming in di growing the three was to gather the ex we framed the query readers a month ago. in answer we have sel which explain the me: the success they have clovers and alfalfa. T ed to Philip Leech, Disney, Manitoba

A Successful Alfalfa

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A few years ago I can time would come, when Western country would as well as grain. Hay and the wonderful feed of a few Western peopl to try some on my ow time will come when ev will be growing alfalfa.

In the first place, if alfalfa, the first thing you around the field you so if it is pastured while r you have any stock r have got, will be on th got used to eating it. what I consider to be for alfalfa. Take a pi been a few years c months give it a good h after seeding the follow and should there be a might get it out of you mean to say you shoul you would a field of s piece of land and worl do for wheat. Most but I say if land is wort it surely is worth it spring plow that san again would object to when you sow a field you will look after it, fo that will not be plowed inclined to get grassy. you will stop the grov anyway. Now harrow soon as the rain comes pounds of seed per acre

The next thing you r an alfalfa field to inn will do an acre, but m scatter it all over the could not get the soil a it would do afterward Probably a great many for. It contains bacte field and if you will e will find on those root little lumps a little lar often examined the r hundreds of them an spoken to several peop and, in all cases, those succeeded in growing get soil to inoculate t

Should the seed be s will cut a pretty good but if the land was di require to keep it clipp clipped off on the g August the alfalfa will just let it alone and I it. If they get on it a it will be killed. If yo will cut two good crop stay for quite a numbe

As soon as the alfalfa disc and disc it, but c Disc it every time aft down.

The Growing of Clover and Alfalfa

The question to which readers were invited this week to contribute their experiences was couched in the following terms: What method of preparing the land, seeding and after care, have you used with best success in the growing of red clover and alsike, or in the growing of alfalfa. From the nature of the replies received one would judge there is little information extant as to the successful growing of these clovers in Western Canada. Here and there, all over the country are farmers who have experimented with one kind of clover or another, but too frequently it happened that these experiments, from some cause, did not indicate a favorable condition of soil or climate for the growing of these crops. So, as a general rule, experimenters, after one test or at most two, gave up the attempt to grow clovers. But in a few cases something better than failure crowned the efforts of experimenters, with the result that in each of the three provinces we find farmers farming in districts in no wise favored, growing the three clovers satisfactorily. It was to gather the experience of such men that we framed the query first propounded to our readers a month ago. From the letters received in answer we have selected a few, the writers of which explain the means they adopted to attain the success they have attained in the growing of clovers and alfalfa. The prizes have been awarded to Philip Leech, Saskatchewan and C. J. Disney, Manitoba.

A Successful Alfalfa Grower's Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A few years ago I came to the conclusion that the time would come, when the farmers throughout this Western country would require to grow forage plants as well as grain. Having read a lot about alfalfa and the wonderful feeding value of it, and the success of a few Western people in growing it, I determined to try some on my own farm. I believe that the time will come when every farmer in Western Canada will be growing alfalfa. Now as to the way I grew it:

In the first place, if you intend to try to grow alfalfa, the first thing you must do is to put a fence around the field you sow it in, as alfalfa will not live if it is pastured while in its tender stages, and should you have any stock running loose, every head you have got, will be on that alfalfa patch once they have got used to eating it. I will give you my methods of what I consider to be the best way to prepare land for alfalfa. Take a piece of stubble land that has been a few years cropped. During the winter months give it a good heavy coating of manure, then after seeding the following spring give it a harrowing and should there be a large amount of straw you might get it out of your way by burning it; I do not mean to say you should burn the whole lot over as you would a field of stubble. Summer fallow that piece of land and work it thoroughly as you would do for wheat. Most people would object to this but I say if land is worth summer fallowing for wheat, it surely is worth it for alfalfa. In the following spring plow that same land again. Most people again would object to this, but my reasons are that when you sow a field of alfalfa it is there to stay if you will look after it, for a number of years, and land that will not be plowed for a number of years will be inclined to get grassy. By plowing it in the spring you will stop the growth of grass for a year or so anyway. Now harrow it and pack it firmly and as soon as the rain comes, sow from fifteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre.

The next thing you must do you must get soil from an alfalfa field to inoculate the ground, a sackful will do an acre, but more would be better, and just scatter it all over the land and harrow it. If you could not get the soil at the time you sowed the seed; it would do afterwards, but the land must have it. Probably a great many will not know what the soil is for. It contains bacteria that are in the old alfalfa field and if you will examine roots of the same you will find on those roots what is called nodules, small little lumps a little larger than a pin head. I have often examined the roots of my alfalfa and found hundreds of them and it has done well. I have spoken to several people that have tried to grow it, and, in all cases, those I have spoken to that have not succeeded in growing it did not go to the trouble to get soil to inoculate their land.

Should the seed be sown by the middle of May you will cut a pretty good crop by the middle of August, but if the land was dirty with foul weeds you would require to keep it clipped off and just leave what you clipped off on the ground. After the middle of August the alfalfa will make considerable growth but just let it alone and I say again, keep your cattle off it. If they get on it and eat it off right to the ground it will be killed. If you get a hardy alfalfa seed you will cut two good crops a year and it will be there to stay for quite a number of years.

As soon as the alfalfa begins to get grassy take the disc and disc it, but do not run the disc very deep. Disc it every time after it is cut to keep the grass down.

It is three years ago since I sowed my alfalfa. The first two years I cut very heavy crops. Last spring I put a pig fence around it and used it as a pig and calf pasture. They did very well on it. Alfalfa, I believe, is the best forage plant we can grow. My reasons are these: Last year was pretty dry here in July and very hot. The native grasses and cultivated grasses all dried up, but our alfalfa was as green right to freeze-up and the dry weather did not seem to hurt it as the roots of it are away down into the ground and I would hate to have to dig to find the bottom of them.

Sask.

Successful Method of Growing Red Clover and Alsike

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I commenced growing alsike in the year 1893, on a small piece of land by way of experiment. It was oat stubble land. I plowed it in the spring, harrowed once and sowed with barley. Afterwards I sowed alsike by hand, four pounds to the acre, after which I harrowed and rolled. This proved successful as the land was low. I cut four good crops in successive years. After this I top-dressed the field with barn-yard manure, and took two more crops off it, which were even better than the first crops.

During the winter of 1902-1903 I drew barn-yard manure and distributed it evenly over a piece of wheat stubble. Early in the spring I disced and harrowed it, and left it till the end of May to give the weeds a chance to grow. I then plowed, drag-harrowed and rolled the land. Then I sowed a mixture of two pounds of alsike and four pounds of common red clover to the acre, going over it with light harrows afterwards. When the weeds were six or eight inches high I mowed them off, (setting the mower high enough to miss the young clover), and left them lying on the ground to wilt. This method proved very successful. I cut the first crop in 1904 getting over two tons per acre, and the crops of 1905 and 1906 were equally good. In the fall of 1906, I top-dressed the land with a light coat of well rotted barn-yard manure, evenly distributed. In the following spring I went over it with a drag-harrow several times. This treatment seemed to benefit the land quite a lot as the crops of 1907 and 1908 were even better than the former ones. Care should be taken to prevent stock from running on the land in the spring when it is wet.

The first method I find to be successful on low land, but I would not advise it on high land as the nurse crop takes all the moisture from the young plants. Judging from my personal experience, the latter is the method I would recommend to farmers wishing to grow clover or alsike.

Man.

C. J. DISNEY.

Seeding to Alfalfa

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the seeding of any small seed as grass, clover or garden seed, the most important factor is the weather following the sowing. If the seed sprouts and the drouth kills it, the crop is gone. Taking that chance, however, must be always necessary. S. A. Bedford tells me, and I find it correct in this district: "That alfalfa needs no inoculation in Manitoba, the soil having the proper bacteria from the other legumes, the wild vetch, and the buffalo bean." The stated quantity of seed is 20 pounds per acre. I took a teaspoonful of seed, halved, quartered and divided until I could count; then multiplied to find the number of square feet in an acre, after which I sowed five pounds or less to the acre. On ninety acres, I believe half died or failed to get through the summer, thirty or forty acres blew out together with the wheat sown with it as a nurse crop, but probably half is a good catch. It looks thin as alfalfa never stools with a nurse crop but the rows are six inches apart and the plants from two to six inches apart in the rows. When these plants have stoled, as they do up to twenty or even one hundred stalks to the root, I will have a stand good enough for me. I shall reseed with varying quantities the blown out part, not disturbing more than necessary the plants still easily found there. The seed is as easy to get in the ground as brome, and anybody can get that to grow.

The ground should be firm. Mine had been harrowed and crossed until it was firm, the seeder put at an inch to an inch and a half deep. I do not advise plowing the land for alfalfa seeding. I shall sow on stubble well disced and harrowed, and without a nurse crop this coming year, mowing about every month. This is ideal treatment. The objection to a nurse crop is in the ripening period for the grain. The leaves drop off the little alfalfa plants, and they push up little green leaves at the root making still another effort for life. This continued last summer for about a month. I thought the whole stand did die a few times but when I got the grain off the whole ground was as green as an onion bed in a week.

I shall sow alfalfa in the future with some early crop like barley or the Orloff oats, which is, if anything earlier than barley, as I am sure I can get the grain off before it would damage the alfalfa. If I found a drouth got me I would mow the grain for hay. The day of alfalfa is here. It is easy to grow. I mowed it for hay on June 17th. Again it was ready

on July 25. All farm stock eat it in preference to other food. It sprouts in the spring as early as brome. Geo. Leigh, of Aurora, Ill., the Hereford breeder and importer, laid over a day to see my alfalfa last fall. He thinks we have an alfalfa country all right. He says: "If you can grow alfalfa you never need manure. You'll have wheat 50 and 60 bushels to the acre after alfalfa." I am spending from \$75 to \$100 per year for seed and will continue till I go broke or get rich.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

Successful Experiments with Alfalfa

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I will describe as well as I can my experience in alfalfa growing. It has been rather limited being confined to half an acre of alfalfa. I sowed the seed on land that had previously been in potatoes, manuring the soil thoroughly in the fall with well rotted manure, plowed the plot in the spring and worked it down firm and fine. I sowed the seed with an ordinary double disc drill. I would say here that I would advise anyone sowing in this way to mix dry sand with the seed to prevent sowing too thickly. I did not use any nurse crop, nor did I treat the seed with nitro culture, or inoculate the soil. The alfalfa came up and was a good even stand.

During the first summer I clipped the plot off twice with a mower, to prevent the weeds from seeding. It was left without mulch or protection of any kind and came through the winter without killing in the least.

Last summer I mowed the plot twice, first about the middle of July and next about the 24th of August. The first crop, when cut, measured over two feet in height, the second about twenty inches. I had some difficulty in curing as most of the leaves dropped off in the handling. That however has been my experience with alfalfa up to the present. I am satisfied it can be grown in this part of Saskatchewan, that is in the Moosomin district.

Sask.

A. P. CRISP.

Seeding Down for Meadow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Since the articles which have appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE lately have not been quite satisfactory I give you my way of seeding down. It suits me and may be of benefit to others.

Preparation should begin in the fall or sooner, and I would wait a year before seeding in order to put the soil in proper shape. Plow in the fall early and deep, level and pack crossways of the plowing then harrow also across. For levelling and packing I use a frame seven feet by fifteen feet made of three seven-inch poles fifteen feet long and three feet apart and five cross pieces seven feet long with a seat near the front and drawn by four horses. Harrow or disk in the spring, and sow spring wheat or barley a little thin and as early as possible, and the grass seed by an attachment behind the drill or by any other way while the soil is fresh. Then harrow with a light harrow. All grass seed needs covering and will germinate at quite a depth in our light humus soil.

If the soil is solid and moist, and it will be with this preparation, eight pounds of good timothy seed per acre is quite enough. Much more seed will produce finer stalks and fewer tons. Timothy suits best for the middle of Alberta. Timothy and brome is better for pasture. Manure is very important for successful work, and can be applied during the winter a year before seeding down, or in the fall just before plowing, or a year after seeding and brushed in.

Alta.

W. J. BAYCROFT.

Folly in High Places

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This is just to let you know that I am looking for an editorial in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in reply to all the foolishness appearing in the press relative to navy building.

Hasn't Germany as much moral right to a great navy as has Britain? Hasn't she as much right to possess a navy to "guard her shores" as Britain has to possess one to "menace" them. This sentence presents the thing from the German viewpoint. The converse is identically the Briton's viewpoint. Which is right? Obviously: neither!

Some fools in high places have even suggested that Britain present an ultimatum to Germany to cease building. How would it be to emulate the meek and lowly Jesus, and set them an example? Britain has no more moral right to curtail Germany's operations than you have to hold a gun to my head and threaten me, upon pain of death, to refrain from selling more than one car of wheat per year.

Surely the day has come when our modern civilized barbarians shall cease to demand each other's blood in a vicarious propitiation of their own vanities.

The thing that seems to me most deeply significant is that the church is foremost in this ravenous clamour. Money wasted upon war and battleships is the worst economic waste known to man's inventive brain.

We, as individuals at least, can continue humanitarian and more wholly Christian.

R. L. SCOTT.

oril is ready to wean
them six weeks on
to be long enough.
run them in a grass
ready. If one has
out the same time,
it is as well to make
ng to age.

d be fed carefully,
a milk is available.
l. When skim milk
wo-thirds middlings
h has been soaked
three or four times
re weaned. Barley
to pick up can be
wo or three months

fore they are wean-
ration more readily
is not a good prac-
old before they are

I

tions Welcomed.

mission

r the interchange
where information
will publish each
rtment a list of
vited to discuss.
of publication of
re reminded that
e subjects given,
ten days earlier
for discussion in

l on each topic,
of Three Dollars
ollars, paying
ributions on the
n the same issue.
words in length.

s
re the land for a
ngolds or carrots;
ven and whatever
necessary.

r experience in
Have you adopted
y you do it and
hints.

follow in caring
a cream gathering

rage farmer best,
rs in winter, to
e scrub, on hay or
stockers? Some
ese three methods
possibilities so
own system of
y rear each year.
of a season's
is a good time
is as this.

Sunny Alberta.

Calgary. Lane
urner sold five
Suffolks.
their respective
led up to \$2000,
more than this
country. Here
farm.

arket now for
s. The sheriff
how and there
willing that the
y distinctively

a better class
up in Canada
at Calgary.

The potato is the most extensively cultivated plant in the world. A native of the mountainous

regions of the tropics, it has been taken out to every corner of the earth, and thrives under conditions ranging from equatorial heat, almost to polar cold. Potatoes, on this continent, have been grown beyond the arctic circle. In South America they are cultivated beyond the climatic limits of the cereal and most other crops. Bushel for bushel there are more potatoes grown each year, than any other crop cultivated, of which statistics of acreage and yield are estimated. The uses to which the potato may be put are nearly as wide as the climatic conditions under which it may be grown. One thinks of the potato as a human food, but less than half the total crop each year goes into consumption as a food for man. In Europe, millions of bushels are converted into alcohol, millions of bushels more are used in the manufacture of starch, they are dried and used in breakfast foods, fed to live-stock and used for as many purposes as wheat or our cereal grains, unless perhaps, corn.

In the Dominion of Canada, the potato does not rank very high in importance in agriculture, manufacturing or commerce, generally. Our market is almost entirely a home one, there is small demand for alcohol for use in the production of heat, power or light and little market for starch. Hence most of the potatoes grown on our farms and entering trade pass into human consumption as food. In the United States, the crop is more extensively grown, in comparison with the other crops cultivated, than it is here, and some years a large proportion of it is used in manufacturing. But despite this, the demand for the potato as a food, and the supply of the commodity, not the extent to which it is required as a raw material in manufacturing, determines the price at which potatoes shall be sold. The supply of potatoes, it must be remembered, fluctuates more widely perhaps than any other crop. It is one of these crops that cannot be carried over one year from another, so that the size of the crop each year determines the price that will be paid for it. There are never any potato reserves as there are reserves of corn, wheat, oats, pork and other non-perishable commodities. Therefore, potato prices fluctuate within wider limits in a country that depends entirely upon its home market, and the human food demand, than does any other crop grown. It is not unusual to see potatoes three times the price one year that they were the year before. This present winter we had an example of the way values jump just as soon as supplies are touched. Frost was said to have damaged seriously the potatoes stored in Alberta and British Columbia. There was a small quantity in store in Winnipeg, and about the usual quantity in dealers' and farmers' hands in the country. Prices simply advanced from about 40 cents a bushel one week to 80 or 90 cents per bushel the next. No one ever saw wheat move up the scale of value at such speed as that, or any other commodity almost that men trade in.

In this country we have not gone into the potato growing business very extensively yet. Down in Eastern Canada where population is more dense and agriculture more intensively carried on, the potato is, in some districts, a crop of some importance. In the Maritime provinces, certain districts favorably situated as regards soil, and markets are noted more for their growing of this crop than they are for anything else. In Ontario, of late years, potatoes have increased in importance as a farm crop, chiefly because of the difficulty of procuring help, one of the most serious difficulties farmers have had to contend with in recent years. In this country, we mean the prairie West, we have not yet gone much into the growing of any field crops save the cereal grains, for the reason that for them only, of farm crop, is there an export market. We had to have something that could be turned into money regularly, or fairly so each year, and something that could be produced at a minimum labor cost.

As a general rule, potatoes are grown in this country on land that is not much use for anything else. They are put in without much preparation, given little attention during the growing season, harvested, if there is anything to harvest and the deal closed. Grown in this manner there is little money to be made in the potato business, but grown in such a soil as would be prepared for any ordinary crop, and given the required amount of attention during growth, there are possibilities

THE POTATO AS A FARM CROP

in potato growing that figure into money more rapidly than it may be made in most farm crops. Following are some experiences in potato growing contributed by prominent growers in various parts, though mostly from Manitoba, where marketing facilities are better than in the far West, and farmers apparently, less inclined in the desire to occupy all the land in sight at one cropping. The districts adjacent to Winnipeg have been heavy potato producers for many years; now, however, the potato growing territory is spreading out, until the province is fairly uniform,



W. A. A. ROWE.

Member of Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and Prominent Grain Grower of Neepawa District.

district by district, in its output of this crop. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the potato is grown chiefly for local consumption, though some years, considerable quantities of Alberta potatoes enter the general trade. British Columbia, is a potato growing province with many possibilities.

To such difficulties in the way of growing, as are incident to the shortness of the season, scarcity of help and pressure of other work, must be added some difficulties in the way of marketing. If one reviews the development of any department of agriculture or live-stock rearing, in any section of the world, he is impressed at once with the importance of every producer of whatever commodity it may be that section is producing, specializing in the production of one particular kind of that commodity. A section of country that breeds nothing but Clydesdale horses is a better place for a Clydesdale breeder to live in than any other. He can sell his stock more readily and at better prices. The same principle operates with all breeds of live-stock, and with all classes of farm products. If the farmers of Western Canada were producing as many distinct varieties and types of wheat as they are of potatoes, wheat would not be as saleable a commodity, as it is now. Because nearly all of us are producing one kind of wheat, and trainloads of the one kind, whole shiploads of one variety in fact, are available for export, is one reason that our wheat market is as satisfactorily established as it is, is the reason largely, we are able to sell wheat under the selling system in vogue.

Now the potato buyer requires a product graded as closely as to type and variety as the wheat buyer does. He wants to buy stock by the carload, every tuber of which will cook out exactly the same. And as a general rule, he fails to get them. Mixed potatoes are about the only kind that may be purchased in our Western markets. Nothing is more rarely seen in the wholesale produce trade of Winnipeg, than a carload of potatoes of one variety and of one size. They come in every size from marbles up, and of varieties, samples of everything grown within the province.

Now, establishing one variety of potato in a district and inducing every potato grower to raise it, is very nearly impossible. But one farmer raising five, ten or twenty acres can just as easily keep within one variety as he can attempt to grow every kind he hears about. The man who grows potatoes in quantities should grow one variety alone, unless, of course, he is situated near a city market and a portion of his crop is intended for early use.

In the letters which follow most of practical points of potato cultivation are discussed, but for brevity and by way of summarizing the ideas expressed it may be said that the potato thrives best in a cool rich soil, plentifully supplied with moisture. The seed should be planted sometime between the 10th and 25th of May, in rows from 30 inches to 3 feet apart, and covered 4 inches at least with soil. The sets or seed should be about 16 inches apart in the rows, and each set of sufficient size to nourish two eyes. Preparation of the land previous to seeding should consist of good deep plowing in the fall, the application of well rotted manure if the soil requires it, plowing again in the spring. Planting, if any quantity is grown, is most economically done by use of the planter. After seeding cultivation consists of thorough harrowing of the surface after the potatoes are planted, and harrowing once or twice a week afterwards until the plants show through the surface. As soon as the rows may be seen, the scuffler, or two horse cultivator, may be started, and this will provide all the cultivation necessary during the season.

If bugs are numerous it is necessary to spray the patch once or twice during the summer, adding somewhat to the cost of growing, and if blight appears it may become necessary to treat the crop with Bordeaux mixture, but blight has not yet appeared to any extent in this country, or bugs either for that matter, and the bulk of our potato crop is raised without treatment with either insecticide or fungicide. How long we may remain in this fortunate condition is difficult to forecast. In Ontario, fifteen years ago, potato diseases were unknown, but now some seasons and in some sections they destroy the entire crop.

In harvesting the potato crop, if one has any considerable acreage, a digger is a necessity. A digging machine may be purchased for a hundred dollars or less, and saves its cost in manual labor in a short time. The machine lifts the tubers, shakes the soil from them and leaves the crop in a row on the surface, cleaned of earth, and easily picked up. As to selling it is probably as well for the average farm grower to sell directly from the field, unless he has convenient facilities for storing. If he has it pays to carry the crop over till spring, or on into the winter at least.

There is considerable difference of opinion among our correspondents as to the cost per acre of raising potatoes. Some estimate the cost as over \$40.00 per acre, and some as low as \$17.00. It is probable that the average cost one year with another does not exceed \$35.00 per acre, including rental of the land as well as the necessary labor cost for preparing the soil, for planting and handling the crop all through the season. The average yield runs about 200 bushels per acre. At the Brandon Experimental Farm the best yielding variety last year produced at the rate of 597 bushels per acre; at Indian Head the highest yielder was 486 bushels per acre. The grower who gives attention to the details of cultivation, planting and management of the crop generally, will have no difficulty in raising from 200 to 400 bushels per acre. There are farmers in this country who are doing it year after year. And it costs no more to raise a three hundred bushel crop than one yielding a hundred or less.

SUCCESSFUL POTATO GROWING

Before planting the seed for a profitable crop of potatoes the two most important points to consider are the selection and preparation of the soil and seed.

In selecting the plot, any old place where the soil is not good enough for anything else, will certainly do. It is a very good idea to clean land by putting in potatoes, but not with the idea of a profitable crop. Select the highest laying land you have and the cleanest if you expect to make money from the crop.

I find that one has to be very particular in selecting seed, selecting the best tubers of the previous season, being careful to select those that have not sprouted at all. It is not necessary to cut the seed each season—every other year will do.

Doubtless the best method of planting is with the planter. It puts the potatoes in a warm soft bed. With the plough the seed is put in a hard bottom, but with ploughing and good cultivating the bed is made warm and soft for the planter to work in. After the potatoes are planted, however clean the land is, have them harrowed in the

first week, and every year and advise grower than one can reasonably like best for an ear. Eureka and Drew Sta. MacGregor is coming to many varieties of potato if we had one or two would be better.

As I have said I have tops are showing 9 inches and as soon as the rows and go through the field I follow the hilling system dry season, hill twice.

Potatoes should be few early frosts and dead. I prefer hauling field to the root house if left out in the field guided by the market. If one has a good reliable advise holding the crop turn them into money. For harvesting I can't do good work, especially.

I should estimate potatoes as follows:

Plowing	.....
Cultivating	.....
Planting	.....
Harrowing	.....
Scuffling	.....
Hoeing	.....
Harvesting, with	.....
Seed, 15 bushels	.....

Undoubtedly their opinion as to cost of an acre a liberal estimate.

One may expect a per acre, and 50 cent crop.

I have always four from the middle of October early ones come in at per bushel in November June.

The trouble among growing potatoes is to put in the seed bushels per acre crop planted or looked at. If a small crop resists they grumble at the but themselves. Pay care in growing as man.

GROWS ON A

I consider the potato crops, the best for are more bushels grown unless it be true there is no market. potato crop is better clean the land, and shape for wheat with

I have five or six the land now for to seed I find the Wee McGregor. The one McGregor, is that it which is a very great

Now I have been glowing sides of the many drawbacks to other crop. I will 1st.—It is sometimes 2nd.—The season planting is very planted between the very much the better getting help for the the other work done in hand-cutting the last year and I believe and it takes four planter going steady machine one man with drawback is the becoming a hard all right as the snow

In the letters which follow most of practical points of potato cultivation are discussed, but for brevity and ideas expressed it gives best in a cool and moist climate. The time between the rows from 30 inches to 36 inches at least with a depth of 16 inches and a set of sufficient size. The rotation of the land consists of good deep plowing, followed by a plowing again in quantity is grown, use of the planter, consists of thorough hoeing of the potatoes twice a week after the surface, then the scuffer, or started, and this is necessary during

necessary to spray during the summer, of growing, and if necessary to treat ure, but blight has not in this country, and the bulk of without treatment. How long in a state condition is, or, fifteen years unknown, but now conditions they destroy

op, if one has any is a necessity. A used for a hundred in manual labor lifts the tubers, leaves the crop in a earth, and easily s probably as well sell directly from nient facilities for arry the crop over ter at least.

ence of opinion a- the cost per acre estimate the cost as e as low as \$17.00. cost one year with per acre, including he necessary labor for planting and the season. The bushels per acre. al Farm the best duced at the rate an Head the high- acre. The grower ails of cultivation, he crop generally, g from 200 to 400 farmers in this after year. And e hundred bushel red or less.

GROWING a profitable crop portant points to eparation of the

d place where the nything else, will idea to clean land t with the idea of ighest laying land u expect to make

very particular in est tubers of the l to select those t is not necessary every other year

f planting is with es in a warm soft l is put in a hard l good cultivating for the planter to re planted, how- n harrowed in the

first week, and every week thereafter each way and every way. Harrowing saves hoeing. I grow about twenty acres of potatoes each year and advise growing less rather than more than one can reasonably handle. The varieties I like best for an early one are the Bovee, the Eureka and Drew Standard. Just now the Wee MacGregor is coming to the front. There are too many varieties of potatoes. It would be better if we had one or two kinds only. Then markets would be better.

As I have said I harrow each week until the tops are showing 9 inches or so above the ground, and as soon as the rows are visible start scuffling and go through the field at least twice and hoe. I follow the hilling system of cultivation and if a dry season, hill twice and three times.

Potatoes should be harvested after the first few early frosts and when the tops are quite dead. I prefer hauling them straight from the field to the root house for a good many get frosted if left out in the field in pits. One has to be guided by the market and circumstances in selling. If one has a good reliable place to store I would advise holding the crop over winter; if not then turn them into money at once and be sure of it. For harvesting I can recommend the digger. It does good work, especially if the land is dry.

I should estimate the cost per acre of growing potatoes as follows:

Plowing	\$ 1.00
Cultivating .....	.50
Planting .....	.30
Harrowing	1.00
Scuffling	1.00
Hoeing	1.00
Harvesting, with digger	5.00
Seed, 15 bushels @ 50c.	7.50
	\$17.30

Undoubtedly there will be a difference of opinion as to cost of growing, but I think \$20.00 an acre a liberal estimate of the expense.

One may expect a yield of about 200 bushels per acre, and 50 cents is an average price for the crop.

I have always found a good and ready market from the middle of October to the season when the early ones come in at prices ranging from 40 cents per bushel in November to \$1.00 per bushel in June.

The trouble amongst farmers generally in growing potatoes is that they think one has only to put in the seed and harvest in the fall 500 bushels per acre crop, without having carefully planted or looked after the growth of the crop. If a small crop results, which is very likely, they grumble at the wet, at the frost, or anything but themselves. Potatoes require thought and care in growing as much as anything else.

Man. W. J. HARRISON.

GROWS ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE

I consider the potato one of the best of farm crops, the best for these reasons: 1st.—There are more bushels grown to the acre than any other crop unless it be turnips or beets, and for them there is no market. 2nd.—The cultivation of the potato crop is better than summer fallowing to clean the land, and the soil is left in first class shape for wheat without plowing.

I have five or six hundred loads of manure on the land now for this year's crop. Regarding seed I find the Wee MacGregor is the best producer I can get and is a beautiful smooth white potato, keeps well and cannot be beaten as a table variety. I am trying a variety called the Mortgage Lifter this year. They closely resemble the Wee MacGregor. The only fault I find with the Wee MacGregor, is that it is a little late in ripening, which is a very great drawback.

Now I have been giving you all the bright and glowing sides of the subject. There are a great many drawbacks the same as in growing any other crop. I will just mention a few of them: 1st.—It is sometimes hard to get first class seed. 2nd.—The season for preparing the soil and planting is very short. I find that potatoes planted between the 10th and 24th of May are very much the best, though one has trouble getting help for the few days to cut seed and get the other work done in the right time. I believe in hand-cutting the seed. I used a seed cutter last year and I believe I lost a lot by doing so, and it takes four men cutting seed to keep a planter going steadily while with a seed cutting machine one man will do as much work. Another drawback is the bugs. The bug question is becoming a hard problem. This year may be all right as the snow has not covered the ground

and the frost will have gone down a great depth and by those natural circumstances the bugs will not be bad. Two years ago I used 90 pounds of Paris green, which along with the work of a man and horse and a four row sprayer takes away considerably from the profits.

I do not think it pays to grow potatoes extensively when one is very far from a railroad, as there is so much carting in potatoes for the money received per bushel. Then the harvesting comes in the time when men are at a premium and it takes some planning to work the harvesting profitably. We handle them but once—putting the tubers right in the bags as they are dug up, and drag them from the field to the car, selling them at F.O.B. at our own station. I believe it would be a profitable proposition to build an up-to-date warehouse where potatoes could be loaded at any time in winter into a heated car, and by so doing cut out this great expense of cartage, storing and insurance in Winnipeg and save handling once. The best kind of soil for potatoes is a nice sandy loam, such as we have around MacGregor. There are about ten or fifteen cars shipped from here every year. I am sending you a photo of my potato patch in flower, and my man using a four row Aspinwall sprayer.

Man. M. WARD.

GROWS POTATOES FOR WINNIPEG MARKET

I have two kinds of soil on my farm. In the valley it is a little sandy, and on the hill it is a heavy black loam, but I like the sandy soil the best as it is loose and easy to work. The best method of preparing the soil for potatoes is to plow it in the fall, harrow well in the spring, open out drills and plant your potatoes about eight inches apart, and the drills about three feet apart, and then cover with plow or cultivator. When the weeds start to sprout start the harrow going and keep harrowing whenever you see the weeds making their appearance, until you can see the potatoes in rows. Then use the cultivator and keep it going through the patch about once a week, till the plants are large enough to hill up and look after themselves.

I have been raising six to eight acres of potatoes each year. The kind I raise are the Early Ohio, Early Sixweeks and the Mortgage Lifters. The latter is the kind I like the best. It is a white potato, a good cooker and yielder, it is fairly early, not more than a week later than the Ohio. My average crop is about two hundred bushels per acre. The cost of harvesting and storing them is about thirty dollars per acre.

I have been troubled with bugs some years and I have used Paris green. Sometimes I had to apply the liquid two or three times during the growing season. To use it I drew a barrel of water out into the middle of the patch, and had a dry barrel which I mixed the powder in, then filled the barrel with water, and took a common sprinkling can and applied the liquid to the plants. I never had any experience of blight or scab.

I store my potato crop in the basement. In marketing them I sell what I can in the fall, then towards the end of February or first of March I haul them in to market on sleigh in a grain tank, putting hay in the bottom of the tank and covering the potatoes with blankets. I draw them in to Winnipeg, a distance of eighteen miles, where I always find a ready market, and a paying price.

My estimate of the cost of growing a crop of potatoes per acre is as follows:

Plow in fall	\$ 2.00
In spring harrow, open out drills, planting, covering	3.50
Harrowing weeds four times	2.00
Cultivating four times	3.00
Hoeing	3.00
Harvesting, 7 cents a bushel	14.00
Cost per acre	\$27.50

Man. SAM SMITH. CLEARS A PROFIT OF FORTY DOLLARS PER ACRE

I may say in regard to potato growing that my soil is a black loam with enough sand in it to make it work easily and let the plow run clean at all times. The way I prepare it for potato growing, is to manure it with green manure the year before I want to use it for a crop of potatoes. Manure it in the early fall after freeze up, and continue all winter putting on green manure from the stables every day. We generally get ten or twelve acres covered before spring work starts. We leave this patch until the last week in June or first week in July, so as to let the weed seeds germinate, then put on the plows and bury all weeds and manure and sow a crop of oats for green feed for cows the following winter.

As soon as the oats are stacked, we plow and harrow to start any weed seeds that may be near enough the surface, before cold weather comes. That is my potato patch for next year. We plant in rows three feet apart on the flat, generally about 20th of May or thereabout.

I generally grow from 5 to 8 acres each year and put in a good sized patch of turnips. I find that any of the early varieties are best. I like the Burpees or Bovees. They are good croppers and nice and dry when cooked. We plant mostly by hand, every third furrow. That I find is the surest way of having no blanks. After planting I harrow every week until the plants are up enough to see the row. To handle the crop successfully you have to keep the cultivator and hoe going until you hill the potatoes up; you never want to let the weeds get the start. I may say right here that you never want to let any of your work get the start of you or you will be behind all the time.

The harvesting part is the biggest job of all. We split the drill with the plow and get a bunch of pickets to follow and pick the tubers up, and put them in bags. I always put my potatoes in the root house right away and save handling, putting in what I want to store for winter and spring selling, and pick them over when selling. What I don't store are put in the stable and hauled as soon as convenient to the city to customers, or to wholesale firms, at whatever price is going.

As nearly as can be estimated, the cost of growing an acre of potatoes is as follows:

Seed per acre, 15 bushels	\$ 7.50
Two men dropping seed	3.00
Man and team plowing	4.00
Harrowing until plants grow	5.00
Cultivating and killing	5.00
Hoeing	3.00
Two men and team plowing and hauling in	7.00
Five pickers	7.50
	\$42.00



POTATO GROWING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE. A field of potatoes with the crop in full bloom, on the farm of Mr. Milton Ward, Macgregor, Man.

Say the selling price is 35 cents per bushel, would be \$85.50, leaving you a profit of \$43.50 per acre. When you put in the cost of hauling to market and expenses for same, would leave you about \$40.00 profit per acre. I have never had any trouble in selling potatoes either at home or in the city. When a man is close to the city and has a good article he has no trouble selling it.

Man.

W. WAUGH.

POULTRY

Geese and Goslings

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

In breeding geese, mate one gander with three females. Breeding birds should be well developed, strong and vigorous. To obtain the greatest possible number of eggs from each goose it is advisable to add a little grain to the feed. I have found that good oats or barley are the best; do not overfeed them. The birds should be given some small yard or fenced off space, where they will be unmolested. A few rough boards laid across a corner serves as protection from rain or snow. Place a deep covering of earth into a large, shallow box. Cover the earth plentifully with clean, soft hay or straw and place a nest egg conspicuously in the centre. This egg should never be removed. The eggs laid should be gathered every day soon after they are laid, and placed in a dry, cool place, where there is no draught, as goose eggs are easily chilled. They should be set as soon as possible.

If geese are not being kept in a large way, hens will be found convenient for hatching. The mother goose can take care of her second hatch. Care should be taken to have the setting hen free from lice. The nest, contrary to the usual impression, should be dry. It is best to set four eggs at a time under a hen. If a number of hens can be set at one time, eight or nine goslings may be given to one hen as soon as they are old enough to leave the nest; as the hen in the raising of goslings, serves chiefly as a rallying point.

I have found that in hatching and rearing goslings the following points need most consideration: The eggs should be gently turned night and morning. Even a goose, is very remiss about turning her eggs, and the goslings stick to one side of the shell. After the second week of incubation, sprinkle the eggs with luke warm water. Lift the hen off to do this and place her upon the nest again. This should be done once a day after the twenty-fifth day; every second day before that time and after the fourteenth day. Perhaps the chief point of all, is to leave the egg alone when once they are chipped. If the nest is well made and not overcrowded, no harm will come to the struggling, wet birds. They will work their way out and I have often found a sturdy fellow perched upon the hen's back.

As a rule goslings only require "mothering" for two or three days after being hatched, therefore it is a good plan to have the nest constructed so that the hen and goslings may be kept there for at least three days. The hen should be watered and fed as though she were still sitting upon eggs. Give the young ones a little mash composed of hard boiled egg chopped fine, cornmeal, ground wheat or granulated oatmeal, the whole to be mixed with boiling water; do not give them much. Be careful not to allow them to wet themselves in the drinking water. Place it in a shallow dish. After three days discontinue the boiled egg and give bread soaked in water, oatmeal or broken rice boiled until soft, outer leaves of cabbage, lettuce, onion tops and all the green grass they can eat. Water should be given them to drink abundantly but remember they should not be allowed to enter water until fledged. Remove the hen to a coop, in a close yard while the young ones run about the yard.

The most important point of all is to keep the goslings in yards which they cannot get out of. I once had fifty-five, most of them partly fledged, go away to parts unknown never to return. Geese will take care of themselves and no not require much labor. A fenced pasture and plenty of drinking water is all they require and should be ready for sale or use by November coming off the grass fat. The feathers are a source of profit too, bringing a good price per pound, or may be used by the raiser to fill pillows of cushions.

I may say in conclusion that I have had none but Toulouse and found them profitable indeed.

Port Arthur, Ont.

DELL.

Feeding a Flock; Shipping Eggs; Dressing old Hens

The following questions on poultry lately received are answered herewith:

1. We have sixty hens and pullets and only get five or six eggs a day. What is the matter?

2. Are eggs injured in any way for hatching when shipped by express?

3. Will you explain how best to dress old hens?

Ans.—1. You must have a very poor laying strain or else you do not feed them right. Try feeding them wheat, oats and barley, and see that they have a good appetite all day long. Also feed all kinds of roots, such as turnips, mangolds or potatoes, cook the potatoes for a change, and give them some meat. If you can get some beef heads, cook them in the oven, and when cold hang them up in the hen house just high enough so that the hens have to jump up for the meat. In that way they get plenty of exercise. Skimmed milk is also a good thing for laying hens, but you must make them work hard. A laying hen is a working hen, and she should be kept warm and comfortable at night, with lots of fresh air without being in a draught.

The windows of the hen house should be made of cotton, and also the inside door, so that on warm nights you can leave the outside door open. In that way the birds will get fresh air all night when they need it most. You will also find your henhouse will keep dry if ventilated in this manner.

2. No, I do not think so, not if the eggs are fresh and come from strong healthy stock. For years I have sent eggs for hatching to all parts of the country, and have had little or no trouble so far. Eggs are best shipped in the Morgan egg baskets.

3. Old hens should be killed and dressed just the same as young birds. All birds should be starved for thirty-six hours before being killed. This is to ensure of there being no food in the bodies that might ferment and cause decay when shipped long distances. The birds should be killed by pulling their necks, and then bled by running a sharp knife in the roof of their mouths. They should be dry-plucked immediately after they are killed, before the body gets cold, commencing at the breast and working back to the wings and legs. This allows the blood to drain towards the neck, before the feathers are plucked from the extreme parts, and there will be no disfigurements by blood rushing to fill the holes left where the feathers are taken out.

After plucking, shape them, forcing them into a compact appearance and do not pack them till quite cold. You will find a ready market for well dressed poultry at any time of year in Winnipeg.

"BUSY B."

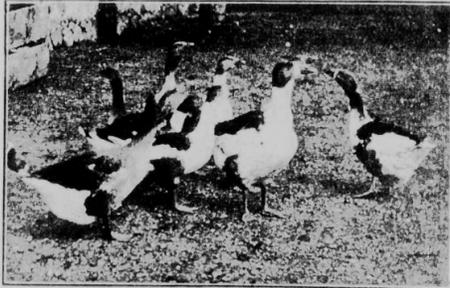
Making a Proper Nest For Sitters

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with pleasure many letters about poultry the hatching of eggs and the care of chickens, and as my method is a little different to any I have read, I thought I would write and tell about it, as I have had great success. I take a box and put a board along the front at the bottom to keep the nest in. Then I get a good thick sod three or four inches thick and scoop the earth from the under side in the shape of a nest, care being taken not to go through, so that when the sod is placed in the box, grass side up, the middle will sink to the desired shape.

The sod being a fresh cut one, has the right amount of moisture in it, or if too dry, it is easily sprinkled with a little warm water. If the wether is very warm it needs sprinkling with water sometimes, about the fourteenth day. After having the sod ready, I get some straw, sprinkle it with insect powder and make it the desired shape on the sod, being careful not to put too much in, so that all the eggs will come evenly in contact with the moisture from the sod, which the heat of the hen's body draws up.

The sitting hens I endeavor to put by themselves, so that the other hens do not bother them, and I place a sack over the front of the boxes, both for warmth at night and to keep them shaded from the light in the day time. Once a day I take care to see that they all come off for feeding, drinking and a dust bath, lifting them off if they do not come themselves. I find the most convenient time to feed is directly after dinner, it being warmer then and the eggs are not



PART OF A FLOCK OF A DOZEN OR SO ON THE FARM OF GUS. WIGHT, EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, NAPINKA, MAN.

likely to get a chill. When the hens have been off from twenty minutes to half an hour, I see that they are all on again and this you see, I can do in my dinner hour. I find, too, that if I have a fixed time for feeding, it is not forgotten. A dust bath and grit are as necessary to a sitting hen as to a laying hen.

When the chicks arrive I take out the sod and put in a fresh nest of hay, well dusted with insect powder, and then feed them when twenty-four to thirty-six hours old on chopped oats and hard boiled eggs for the first day, after that one meal of very crumbly mash and the rest of dry food, cracked wheat and oats without husks. I read of this method in the Old Country, and have found it a success both there and here, so that if the hens are set in a building with a wooden or otherwise dry floor, it brings them to as near natural conditions as it is possible to get.

Sask.

A. M. R.

HORTICULTURE

The Farm Garden

That every farmer in Saskatchewan or any place else, ought to have a garden, is, I think, a well-demonstrated fact. Everyone who has given the matter careful thought, knows that the garden is the source from which we may obtain health and pleasure, combined with profit.

And yet we constantly come in contact with farmers, who say it is too much work to make a garden. They claim that an acre of wheat will buy more vegetables than a family will use. Therefore, they say, grow wheat and buy your vegetables. But how many of them keep their tables supplied with good, fresh, crisp vegetables, such as they might have in a small garden?

The fact is, that no matter how willing we may be to do so, we cannot secure fresh vegetables unless we grow them for our own use.

Then what should the farmer aim to grow in his garden? And what can he do this month in preparation?

In the first place, the seeds and plants can be chosen and ordered. This should be done as early as possible, so that if any mistakes are made in filling the order, there will be time to correct them before seeding time. We will presume that the garden in question is for family use only, not for market.

The following varieties of vegetables will be found satisfactory:—

Asparagus, Palmetto; beans, Golden Wax and Harlington Windsor; beets, Crosby's Egyptian and Long Smooth Deep Blood Red; cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, All-head Early, Danish Ball Head, Chester Savoy and Red Rock; cauliflower, Early Erfurt, Early Snowball; carrot, Guerande for cooking purposes, and Giant Short White for feeding stock; celery, Paris Golden Yellow; corn, Early Premo; cress, Extra Curled; citron, Red Seeded; cucumbers, Cumberland; lettuce, Hanson; onions, Yellow Globe Danvers, Large Red Wethersfield, Australian Brown, Barletta, White Welsh, Egyptian Perennial, Yellow Dutch Sets, Potato Onion, and Shallots; parsnips, Elcomb's Giant; peas, Gradus, Yorkshire Hero and Telephone; pumpkin, Common Yellow Field; parsley, Champion Moss Curled; potatoes, Early Sunrise, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Ohio; radishes, French Breakfast, Chartier, Long White Icicle; rhubarb, Victoria and Johnston's St. Martin; squash, Golden Hubbard, Long White Bush Vegetable Marrow; tomato, Sparks' Earliana; herbs, caraway, catnip, sage, summer savory; turnips, Extra Early Milan, Early Snowball, Golden Ball, Hazard's Swede; Sugar Beet.

In ordering your seeds, do not forget to include a few flowers. They are not much trouble, and will more than repay you for your work by the pleasure they will give. All the hardy annuals and many fine perennials do unusually well here. Of hardy annuals, do not neglect the following:—eschscholtzia or California poppy, sweet peas, mignonette, phlox drummondii, shirley poppies, cornflowers and sweet sultans. Any others that you fancy may be added, with the assurance that they will succeed. Of perennials, larkspur, columbines, dianthus, lychnis, lupins and iris, are amongst the hardiest and most easily grown. Flowering shrubs including roses, will make your garden beautiful at times when other flowers are scarce. Space forbids any lengthy discourse on flowers, but their beauty and perfume should be felt in every home in all the land.

The seeds are chosen first seeds to plant will be. These should be planted as early as possible after it is moist, and in a warm room in twelve days. Give plenty of warmth and air. When the plants are six to eight inches high transplant, in Old tomato and salmon. Let the plants grow in the transferred to a place in which can remain till the second can be set out in the garden seeds you will find necessary.

As soon as possible in a made. You will not need to build it. Dig a hole four feet deep, and bank all manure or earth, to prevent chilling the bed. It is with a sprinkler. Leave seeds commence to grow plant your seeds. Cabbages and perhaps celery and need to plant in the hot-beds.

Now you can plan the garden. Arrange it so in rows, and cultivated with Good summer fallow is the best. It will be best to plant trees along the west and east sides. The ground can be easily prepared.

Of fruits, the following are most locations:—red and Red Cherry; black white currants, White Houghton; red raspberries, strawberries, Senator Currants and gooseberries, therefore, they are the best.

If summer fallow is selected planting will be a thorough one and smooth. It is about having very early crops can be done away with a few plants.

In another issue I will plant the seeds, and planted to insure good results.

British Columbia

En:

That a big market for opening up in England is Hallett of Proctor, B. C., a trip to the Old Country thorough study of the qu made a special point of Convent Garden wholesale and also the retailers in dollars. He states that gold with regard to the fruit and he found that the coming well known and the first in quality. Apples were retailing at and Jonathans cost four bergs were sold at six per bushel.

These were prices actually made mention of this that there was for a Columbia. All this fruit and showed no ill results six thousand miles.

Convent Garden dealer was a large and increasing variety of apples particular Yellow Newton Pippin, but remarkably good color. Wellington. With regard to Hallett found that the growers was very strong the comments of the dealer from British Columbia hold their own with the fruit from the maritime provinces.

Mr. Hallett took with Orange Pippin grown on better proof can be given apples excited in England Messrs. Rivers and Co. from whom Mr. Hallett had him to ship them a box. Hallett expressed his growing possibilities of coming better known in

hens have been off hour, I see that they see, I can do in my f I have a fixed grit as to a laying hen. out the sod and put with insect powder, ty-four to thirty-six hard boiled eggs for deal of very crumbly cracked wheat and is method in the Old cess both there and in a building with a t brings them to as possible to get.

A. M. R.

TURE

rden

atchewan or any rden, is, I think, veyone who has it, knows that the h we may obtain with profit.

e in contact with ch work to make n acre of wheat a family will use. at and buy your them keep their, crisp vegetables, a small garden? w willing we may fresh vegetables n use.

r aim to grow in do this month in

nd plants can be ould be done as mistakes are made e time to correct will presume that ily use only, not

vegetables will be

Golden Wax Crosby's Egyp od Red; cabbage, d Early, Danish nd Red Rock; Snowball; carrot, and Giant Short y, Paris Golden s, Extra Curled; s, Cumberland; Globe Danvers, ralian Brown, tian Perennial, n, and Shallots; Gradus, York- npink, Common n Moss Curled; rican Wonder, ench Breakfast, ubarb, Victoria h, Golden Hub- stable Marrow; rbs, caraway, Extra turnips, Extra Golden Ball,

orget to include much trouble, r your work by All the hardy ls do unusually ot neglect the lifornia poppy, c drummondii, sweet sultans. be added, with l succeed. Of dianthus, lych- st the hardiest ing shrubs in- rden beautiful scarce. Space wers, but their felt in every

The seeds are chosen and ordered. The first seeds to plant will be the Earliana tomatoes. These should be planted in a box in the house, as early as possible after receiving them. If kept moist, and in a warm room, they will germinate in twelve days. Give plenty of sunshine, water, warmth and air. When they are about four inches high transplant, giving them more room. Old tomato and salmon tins make good pots. Let the plants grow in these till they can be safely transferred to a place in the hot-bed, where they can remain till the second week in June, when they can be set out in the garden. These are the only seeds you will find necessary to plant in the house.

As soon as possible in April a hot-bed should be made. You will not need to go to much expense to build it. Dig a hole two feet deep in the ground. Make a frame of old boards, into which one or more storm sashes off the house, will fit. Let the south side of the frame be four or six inches lower than the north side. Now, fill the hole with fresh horse manure, tramping it firmly to a depth of eighteen inches. On top of this place a layer of soil four inches deep. Put on the sash, and bank all round the frame with manure or earth, to prevent the wind from drying or chilling the bed. If very dry, water well with a sprinkler. Leave till you see a few weed seeds commence to grow. Then you may safely plant your seeds. Cabbages and cauliflowers, and perhaps celery and tomatoes, will be all you need to plant in the hot-bed.

Now you can plan the size and shape of your garden. Arrange it so it can be planted in long rows, and cultivated with a one-horse cultivator. Good summer fallow is the most suitable for a start.

It will be best to plan for a windbreak of hardy trees along the west and north. If fruit bushes are to be grown, plant them in rows so that the ground can be easily cultivated on either side the row.

Of fruits, the following varieties will thrive in most locations:—red currants, Ruby Castle and Red Cherry; black currants, Lee's Prolific; white currants, White Grape; gooseberries, Houghton; red raspberries, Turner and Cuthbert; strawberries, Senator Dunlap and Bederwood. Currants and gooseberries need no shelter, therefore, they are the best for the first garden. If summer fallow is selected, all it will need before planting will be a thorough harrowing, to make it fine and smooth. If you are not particular about having very early cabbage, the hot-bed can be done away with altogether.

In another issue I will deal with the method of planting the seeds, and the time they should be planted to insure good results.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

British Columbia Apples Popular in England

That a big market for British Columbia fruit is opening up in England is the opinion of Mr. G. A. Hallett of Proctor, B. C., who has just returned from a trip to the Old Country. Mr. Hallett made a thorough study of the question while in London, and made a special point of interview, both the large Convent Garden wholesalers, and commission agents, and also the retailers in different parts of the metropolis. He states that golden opinions were expressed with regard to the fruit of the Province, generally, and he found that the Kootenay product was becoming well known and considered as being among the first in quality. British Columbia cooking apples were retailing at three pence each; Baldwins and Jonathans cost four pence each, and Spitzenbergs were sold at six pence each.

These were prices actually paid by Mr. Hallett and he made mention of this, to emphasize the demand that there was for a first class apple from British Columbia. All this fruit was in first class condition and showed no ill results from its journey of nearly six thousand miles.

Convent Garden dealers informed him that there was a large and increasing demand for certain varieties of apples particularly Cox's Orange Pippin, Yellow Newton Pippin, Jonathan and a very scarce, but remarkably good cooking variety known as the Wellington. With regard to the Gravenstein Mr. Hallett found that the competition of the Nova Scotia growers was very strong but from what he saw and the comments of the dealers the Gravensteins sent from British Columbia were quite able to more than hold their own with the apples of this variety coming from the maritime province.

Mr. Hallett took with him some samples of Cox's Orange Pippin grown on his ranch at Proctor and no better proof can be given of the admiration that these apples excited in England, than to mention that Messrs. Rivers and Company, a large nursery firm from whom Mr. Hallett purchased his trees requested him to ship them a box for display purposes. Mr. Hallett expressed his gratification that the fruit growing possibilities of British Columbia were becoming better known in the old land.

E. W. D.

Dominion Forest Reserves in the West

Mr. A. Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, has written an account of these reserves, which has been published as Bulletin No. 3 of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

In regard to the purpose of the forest reserves, Mr. Knechtel writes: "The Dominion Forest Reserves are intended to preserve and produce a perpetual supply of timber for the people of the prairie, the homesteaders' needs being considered of first importance. They are not intended to furnish wood for the lumber trade. Hence the policy of the department is favorable to small mills rather than to large ones, which need large tracts of forest and manufacture lumber beyond the needs of the settlers."

Mr. Knechtel then gives in detail the area of the different reserves, with the dates of their formation. The areas are summarized as follows:

Manitoba (6 reserves)	3,575½ sq. mls.
Saskatchewan (4 reserves)	740 sq. mls.
Alberta (6 reserves)	9,702 sq. mls.
British Columbia (10 reserves)	2,295 sq. mls.

Grazing will be allowed, under certain restrictions, on those portions of the reserves that are adapted for this purpose. Good grass should not be allowed to go to waste, the Inspector thinks, besides, grazing may be desirable on portions of the reserves, as the cattle will consume the grass and peavine, which, if dried, would be very inflammable. Besides, the cattle, in going to water, make paths, which, narrow as they are, serve to check any fire which may come along that way.

The fire problem in the West, Mr. Knechtel shows to be one of special difficulty, much more so even than in the East. The number of rainy days and the amount of rainfall is shown, by tables supplied by the Weather Bureau, to be much less in Alberta,



Pile of cottonwood poles planted in 1902 and cut in 1906 show that fuel can be grown in four seasons.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba than in Ontario. The velocity of the wind, moreover, is about twice as great in Winnipeg as in Toronto. The reserves are under constant patrol summer and winter. Only two fires of any consequence occurred in 1908. Of these one in "The Pines" reserve burned over 22 square miles, but destroyed no merchantable timber; the other, in the Turtle Mountain Reserve, burned over 28 square miles, mostly covered with grass. Both fires, however, damaged large quantities of young growth. Various methods employed to prevent fire, such as the burning of fire lines and the plowing of fire-guards are mentioned. Roads through the reserves and along their boundaries are also being constructed, largely with this end in view. One hundred and fifty miles of such road were made last year.

Experiments are being made with a view to re-foresting areas on the reserves that have been denuded by fire; sowing is favored rather than planting. A number of squatters were removed from the reserves during 1908—one hundred and twenty-six from the Riding Mountain Reserve, and twenty-five from the Turtle Mountain Reserve. In spite of the delicate nature of this work, it has been so carried out that all those removed have made affidavit to the effect that they have been well treated and are pleased with the change.

The boundaries of the forest reserves are being marked, and timber surveys conducted on them with the object of ascertaining the present amount of timber and the annual growth. The species of timber-growing on the reserves, with their average size and condition, are stated, and an approximate estimate given of the timber on the different reserves. The estimates total as follows: Manitoba, 602,933,000 board feet of saw-timber, and 6,250,000 cords of fuel wood; Saskatchewan, 55,000,000 board feet of saw-timber and 690,000 cords of fuel wood; Alberta, 3,402,000,000 board feet of saw-timber and 54,220,000 cords of fuel wood; British Columbia, 600,000,000 board feet of saw-timber and 6,000,000 cords of fuel wood. The saw-timber cut from the reserves during the year ending 31st March, 1908, totalled about 45,751,325 board feet, and the cord-wood 105,943 cords. The regulations of home-steader's permits for cutting on the reserves are given in full. Proposed regulations for portable mills (the only kind to be allowed on the reserves) are also given. Similar regulations have already been imposed on one mill in the Cypress Hills (Alta.) reserve this winter, and have apparently been a success. This Bulletin may be obtained by addressing R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Planting for Winter Beauty

ADDRESS BY D. W. BUCHANAN, AT THE WESTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY CONVENTION, 1909.

Although the season for annuals and budding plants is quite short in this latitude, it is possible to maintain a garden in continuous bloom from April to late October.

The snow is hardly off the ground before some of these hardy plants will be found appearing through the soil, to be followed soon by the bloom. And again in the fall, there are species and varieties that seem to thrive in the frosty air of October. To those who wish to have a good flower garden, with an abundance of bloom for the longest possible season, I would say indulge liberally in the hardy perennials. The severe cold of our steady winter seems more favorable to these hardy plants than the freezing and the thawing which they are subjected to in milder climates. We leave our perennial flower plots unprotected, except for the cover which nature provides in the snow, and have not suffered any severe loss from winter-killing.

But the flower garden is not everything. In beautifying the surroundings of the home, and especially the rural home, where abundant space affords opportunity for spreading out, trees, shrubs and vines should be used liberally. We cannot have the flowers blooming outdoors in the winter, but by a judicious use of shrubs and trees, we can produce pleasing effects for all seasons of the year, and make the garden, or the home surroundings, beautiful, even in midwinter. Some people may smile at the idea of planting for winter effect in our climate. Granted, that with the thermometer away down below zero, we are not likely to linger to contemplate landscapes or artistic effects in planting, after all, the really severe days of winter are few.

For fall effects, pleasant views may be created by attention to the coloring of autumn foliage. When Jack Frost has touched the leaves with his magic wand, many of our trees and shrubs take on a richness of coloring that is hardly equalled in beauty by the fresh foliage and flowers of spring and early summer. There are other shrubs which hold the leaf green until very late in the season. Of the shrubs where foliage is particularly attractive in the fall, we may mention, among others, the beautiful Ginnala maple. The coloring of the foliage differs with individual plants. Some will be found beautifully tinted quite early in the season, increasing in richness as the season advances. The foliage of the Virginia Creeper is nicely tinted in the fall, but drops early. Another little shrub is the Japan Barberry, a beautiful foliage plant all the season, but especially beautiful when it has taken on its rich autumn coloring. This plant holds its foliage well. Our native plum and also the Sheepberry, have finely-colored foliage in autumn. The Russian aloe holds its leaf late in the autumn; its light, silvery color blending nicely with the richer coloring of surrounding trees. Of plants which hold the green leaf late in the fall, we may mention the common lilac, buckthorn and common Barberry. The purple-leaf Barberry also retains its peculiar shade well into the fall.

Planting for winter effect naturally leads first to a consideration of the evergreens as the subject of greatest value. Good use can also be made of those bushes which carry their ornamental fruits through the winter. Again some trees and shrubs with richly-colored bark are very ornamental in winter. Thus with these combinations, there is no lack of material suitable for winter effect, even in this climate. The evergreens are, of course, of first importance in any scheme for winter effect. They afford an appearance of warmth and comfort that cannot be essayed without them. Our experience with evergreens in this country is as yet quite limited, but we have some trees that we know we can depend upon, and will, no doubt, find more as time goes by. Our natal spruces, of which the white spruce has the preference, take first place among the evergreens. The Balsam spruce is also good. The Scotch or European pine is succeeding well in many locations, and seems destined to become thoroughly acclimatized here. The Austrian pine is spoken of favorably, although my own experience with this tree is somewhat limited. The Colorado blue spruce is also doing well in rural locations. Among the dwarf evergreens, the mountain pine is promising for our climate. In Junipers, we have the Savin, which seems fairly hardy. The Virginia Juniper is effective where it succeeds, but possibly is not hardy enough for general planting. We have a few that seem to be gaining in hardiness. We must not overlook our noted arbor Vital, usually known as the white cedar. This gives us quite a list-to start with, sufficient to afford variety in size, form, leaf and shade of green.

Of the berry-bearing plants, we may venture a few. Our native Verburnum, commonly known as the High Hill Orange berry, is a handsome shrub in foliage, flower and fruit, and the bright-colored berries hang through the winter without impairment of color. The Rugosa rose, so beautiful a runner with its rich glossy, green foliage, is scarcely less attractive in autumn, when the frost has colored its leaves, and, still, in winter it is ornamental in fruit. The Barberries are not always entirely hardy enough to be worth growing, and will sometimes produce fruit which remains to make the bush ornamental in winter.

Lastly, we have the trees and shrubs with bright-colored bark and branches. Of these, the willows afford quite a variety alone. It is worth noting that the bark of many of these plants is much brighter in winter than in summer, as if nature had specially intended them for winter effect. The red corun, or dogwood, the bark of which is a dull red in summer, takes a more brilliant color in winter. The same is true of the willows. In the willows we have the bright yellow or the golden, the dark red or brownish red of the *Acutifolia*, the green bark of the laurel, and the light red of the red-barked willow. If these willows are cut down to the ground in the spring once in two or three years, they will make a rapid new growth, and show a fine winter effect where the colors are well blended. A native tree which is effective in winter is the paper or carrol birch, with its white bark and slender twigs. This tree is particularly effective among the evergreens.

DAIRY

Why is so Much Butter Low in Quality?

One of the complaints most frequently made against the buttermakers of the present day, is that with all their increased knowledge of the butter-making art, gained from the experience of all those who have labored at the work since creamery butter-making became an industry, with all the instruction offered by the dairy schools, dairy instructors and the dairy press, the quality of the butter made is no better today than it was ten years ago. This complaint is not confined to one section of this country alone but is applicable to the whole continent. The Commissioner of Dairying for Iowa, in his annual report of dairying in that state suggests as the only practical method of bettering the quality of the butter made, is to improve the conditions under which the raw material is produced and handled before delivery to the creamery. He says:

From all over the country, without an exception, makers of butter and particularly dealers in this product are complaining that the butter which they now make is at least not better than that which they made three, or five, or ten years ago, notwithstanding increase in knowledge and ability of buttermakers generally, and notwithstanding the introduction of improved methods during the last decade. No part of the country that produces butter at all is free from this complaint, and in the last analysis of causes for the situation practically everybody has agreed that while there may be other reasons, the principal reason is the character of the raw material which comes to the creamery. It is difficult, of course, to compare the quality of butter produced nowadays to that produced in the years gone by. It is perhaps true that the market is more critical; it is likely true that buttermakers themselves are demanding better results than formerly; it is possible that dairy schools and dairy instructors are keener in their criticisms than formerly, but at any rate, the demand for better quality of butter is universal on the part of producers, manufacturers, commission merchants, and consumers.

In the last decade extraordinary efforts have been made in the direction of instruction of buttermakers along scientific lines. The thought has been often expressed that with buttermakers, better trained for their work, and with greater knowledge of conditions from a scientific standpoint, a great improvement in the quality of butter would be noticeable. The efforts of these various forces has been very marked and great advances have been made in the directions as planned. Only once in awhile is a buttermaker discovered that is not making about as good butter out of the material at hand as could be expected. The ability of buttermakers has very greatly improved without a corresponding improvement in the quality of the goods that they are able to produce, and it is quite evident that further improvement in their knowledge of buttermaking will not wholly solve the question of quality in the future any more than it has in the past.

There is universal complaint on the part of good buttermakers and poor buttermakers alike, that the quality of milk and cream which comes to them has at least not shown any improvement and very likely in a good many places is less desirable than formerly. The introduction of the hand separator has changed our buttermaking from 10 per cent. gathered cream to 80 or 85 per cent. gathered cream. The less frequent delivery of the cream has resulted in a much poorer product from patrons who always did furnish a poor quality of product and from those patrons who formerly could be depended upon to furnish a good quality of milk, now comes a quality of cream at least no better. It is quite evident that the fault lies not with the creamery management nor the buttermaker, it does not lie in any increased ignorance of the farmer, nor in any decreased activity of various persons in official capacities, but rather with the producer of the raw material. It is, therefore, logical to suppose that efforts towards improvement must be more largely directed to the farmer than they have been heretofore.

Experience has shown that the efforts of the buttermaker so long as he is confined to the creamery by his

usual duties, are not effective in most cases in improving the quality of the product sent to him. The experience of those who habitually go among the creameries, leads to the conclusion that the improvement in quality can only be secured by giving some attention to the farmer on his farm, by insisting that better practices be followed by him.

Temperature Rules for Churning

The question of the proper churning temperature is one that is impossible to give a definite answer to. There is no best temperature at which cream may be churned. This is something which must be determined by experiment. We say that, as a rule, it lies between 50 and 74 degrees F., but this is such a wide range, that it is of little practical value to a churner. If we have the cream too cold, below 50 degrees F., except in special cases, the fat globules seem inert, lifeless, and will not come together. On the other hand, if the cream be too warm, the conditions are similar, so far as temperature is concerned to those when the fat globules were in the warm milk, and they tend to remain in a liquid condition and will not coalesce or come together.

A few general rules may be given as guides in temperature for the person churning:

1. When cows are fresh, or when they are receiving succulent feed, such as grass, roots or silage; and when the weather is warm, the temperature or "heat" of the cream for churning may be lower than when cows have been milking for a long time, when on dry feed, or when the weather is cold.

2. When the cream is thin, (has too much skim milk in it), the churning-room cold, or the churn more than half full, the cream must be warmer in order to obtain butter within a reasonable time.

3. When the cream is obstinate and butter will not come, the cause is probably some abnormal fermentation in the cream. Keep the cream sweet until sufficient is collected for churning; then heat it to a temperature of about 160 degrees F., allow it to stand for 20 minutes, then cool to about 70 degrees F., and add some good flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk, and keep in a moderately warm place until ripe, or sour.

Effect of Temperature on the Milk Yield

At a recent meeting of the Highland Society directors, Mr. John Speir, Newton, gave a brief report on the experiments which the society—aided by a grant from the Board of Agriculture—are carrying out in the keeping of cows at different temperatures. These experiments are taking place at Newton, Glasgow, and at the Asylum farms at Woodilee, Crichton Hartwood and Rosslynlee. At each of these centres two lots of cows are being kept in separate byres or separate divisions of one byre. In each case the two lots of cows are made up of cows giving about the same quantity of milk and at about the same stage of their milking period. They are all fed alike, and the milk is weighed and sampled twice daily. The ventilation in each byre or division of the byre is under control, and by regulating it the temperature of the one division is kept from 8 to 10 degrees higher than in the other.

For the first eight weeks reported on by Mr. Speir at the meeting the average temperature at Newton was 49.46 degrees in the cold and 60.35 degrees in the warm division; at Woodilee the averages were 52.81 degrees and 59.87 degrees; at Crichton, 51.80 degrees and 58.50 degrees; and at Hartwood, 49.88 degrees and 57.94 degrees. The following table shows the total yield of milk from each lot of cows for seven weeks at the Crichton, and for eight weeks at the other three centres:—

	Newton	Woodilee	Crichton	Hartwood	Totals
Number of cows in each lot. . . .	18	10	8	8	88
Cold byre milk in lbs.	27,170	13,422	10,898	13,620	65,110
Warm byre milk in lbs.	27,470	13,122	10,957	13,522	65,071
Increase or decrease per cow, per week, in warm over cold byre, in lbs. . .	$\times 2$	-3	$\times 1$	$-1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

From this table it will be seen that the difference in the milk yield between the cows kept at the different temperatures was infinitesimal. A similar result was found in the case of the butter-fat. The average percentage of butter-fat from the cows in the cold byres was 3.45, and from the cows in the warm byres 3.47. These results are very different from those encountered in the everyday experience of farmers and cow-feeders.

Teaching a Calf to Drink

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to give, through the columns of the *Advocate*, a pointer or two to the beginner on how to teach a new born calf to drink. When a calf is born take it from the cow and do not let it suck. The natural tendency for a calf is to reach up for its

food, but seeing that we cannot hold a pailful of milk upside down, and the milk still stay in the pail, we must teach the little "sucker" to look down for his food.

I have tried several ways of teaching drinking but the following is the one I now adopt, it being the most simple and satisfactory both to calf and attendant:

Take the pail of milk in left hand, and stand so the calf will be on your right facing the same way. Then put your right arm over calf's neck, turn the palm of your hand up and bend fingers. Now put fingers in calf's mouth from underneath, and it will immediately start sucking them, at the same time trying to reach up, but finding nothing there, will come down again. Let it suck for a second or two. Then put pail over your right hand and calf's mouth, keep your fingers apart a little and you will find that every time it sucks, the milk goes up between your fingers. With one or two lessons like this the calf will be able to drink alone.

I have seen old farmers putting their fingers in the calf's mouth from the top, and wonder why in the "dickens" it takes such a long time to teach the calf to drink. When you put your fingers in from the top, the calf feels the palm of your hand, and naturally "bobs" at it, thinking, no doubt, it is the udder, whereas if you put your hand underneath there is nothing to "bob" at.

Man.

VEAL.

FIELD NOTES

To Ship Alberta Wheat to Britain Via Mexico

Another route for wheat from Alberta to England is now being talked about. A prominent C. P. R. official, has recently returned from an extensive trip down the Pacific coast and across Mexico, and the report is, that wheat from Alberta is to be taken across the mountains to Vancouver, shipped down the coast to Salina Cruz, and then carried across on the Tehuantepec railway, to Puerto Mexico, a distance of 190 miles. There is already a line of steamers plying regularly, between Vancouver and Salina Cruz, the Mexican railway will arrange handling facilities for transferring grain in bulk from steamer to railway and from railway to steamer again. The route will be a much quicker one than around the Horn, and should be speedier even than through the canal. If it develops into all the C. P. R. people expect it to, Alberta wheat will go into the British market at the same rate, as wheat from further east, is carried to the same market by the Atlantic route.

Delegations at Ottawa

Two delegations, representing the farmers of the prairie provinces are at Ottawa this week, urging upon the government the claims of the agricultural interests of the West, in respect to the establishment of government meat chilling plants, and in the matter of public ownership of grain storage facilities. From Alberta, Messrs. E. G. Palmer, and E. J. Greenstreet, cold storage expert and secretary respectively, of the committee that recently reported to the government, advising public assistance in the establishment of a chilled meat trade, are in conference with the Minister of Agriculture, urging the necessity of immediate action of some kind in the matter. Representatives of the Grain Growers' Association from the three provinces are waiting upon the Minister of Trade and Commerce, requesting that he take immediate steps to obtain control of the terminal elevators of Western Canada. This delegation consists of E. F. Fream, Innisfail, Alta.; George Langley, Maymont, Sask., and R. McKenzie, Winnipeg. These gentlemen have with them a petition signed by some 32,000 grain growers and farmers in the three provinces.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the merits of government ownership of public utilities, and as one studies the operation of public facilities by governments here in Canada, he has some reason, undoubtedly, to question the efficiency and economy of the service. Whatever differences of opinion may exist, as to the necessity of the government lending aid in the establishment of a chilled meat business, there is no manner of doubt but that these gentlemen are presenting real grievances to the federal government, and grievances which it is the function of government, in so far as it is possible, to remove.

* * *

The American sporting public are becoming Marathon mad. A great international race is being arranged at Chicago, to be pulled off shortly in which all the famous long distance runners of the world will compete.

The Condition of the

Conflicting reports continue the condition of the winter: Canada, the only crop of a ported on. In some sections be a total failure while in expected. It is difficult yet winter wheat has survived the fall of 1908, and the past winter board of the Bureau of States, find that the condition that country on April 1st was, as against 91.3, April of 86.6 for the past ten years.

The backwardness of spring the dominant and almost current reports concerning Europe. The long and continued well into March. It was characterized by snow southern parts of the Continent practically the middle of the cover disappeared.

The success with which survived the winter is still and of widely divergent view clear that in the western countries unusually well. There is a considerable fear that the alteration in France two months ago was resowing, but even there means abnormal, while in the for wheat is exceptionally bright.

In central Europe the present are not satisfactory. Several snowfall of March not only seeding, but affected advanced crops.

In Germany winter wheat disadvantage from the state weather last fall, give rise While it is still too early to wintering of the grains, it the wheat has suffered from winter, and that in native varieties is unsatisfactory native varieties of wheat winter much better than they are now grown to a considerable extent.

The weather in Hungary about the middle of March beginning of field work a been rendered easier by the of the soil since the disappearance of winter crops, according to the Hungarian Ministry material improvement of month earlier, but warm was deemed essential.

The weather of March is able in Russia. The crop situation refer to the winter. An official report the state of the field crops.

The outlook of the Bureau, notwithstanding so country. The delay in announced than was expected.

The second general report wheat crop shows an area of last year's, but slightly age. No general statement covering the whole country contains more than one-tenth of India, the prospects at while last year at the same for an average crop; in one-fourth of the total actual yield, the same as last total estimated acreage to Last year the corresponded acres, and the final estimate

Unofficial reports concerning crop state that in Santa Fe of from 30 to 50 per cent, damage from grasshoppers. A materially lower yield generally looked for, but increase in acreage may any previously gathered stated that revision of the to corn and as to the wheat but these have not yet appeared.

Dry Farm

A congress of dry farming was held recently in Wyoming from all over the country were filled with interested farmers and agricultural whole field of farming of of moisture has to be crops sown upon the the west of the Mississippi, acres of this semi-arid boundary we have a total study of dry farming, on agriculture.

Dry farming is not simply conserving all the

hold a pailful of milk stay in the pail, we to look down for his

eaching drinking but opt, it being the most calf and attendant: and, and stand so the sing the same way. calf's neck, turn the d fingers. Now put l, at the same time, and calf's mouth, and you will find that es up between your like this the calf will

g their fingers in the wonder why in the me to teach the calf fingers in from the hand, and naturally bt, it is the udder, underneath there is

VEAL.

NOTES

at to Britain

Alberta to England prominent C. P. R. m an extensive trip ss Mexico, and the erta is to be taken iver, shipped down en carried across on erto Mexico, a disady a line of steam- ncouver and Salina l arrange handling l bulk from steamer teamer again. The e than around the n than through the he C. P. R. people go into the British t from further east, the Atlantic route.

Ottawa

ing the farmers of Ottawa this week, the claims of the 'est, in respect to ent meat chilling ublic ownership of Alberta, Messrs. treet, cold storage rely, of the com- to the government, the establishment nference with the e necessity of d in the matter. Growers' Associa- are waiting upon merce, requesting to obtain control Western Canada. Fream, Innisfail, nt, Sask., and R. gentlemen have some 32,000 grain ee provinces. ion may exist as nership of public peration of public n Canada, he has n question the eff- ervice. Whatever t, as to the need- ding aid in the business, there is ese gentlemen are e federal govern- is the function s possible, to re-

becoming Mara- race is being ar- shortly in which of the world will

The Condition of the World's Crops

Conflicting reports continue to be received as to the condition of the winter wheat crop in Eastern Canada, the only crop of any importance to be reported on. In some sections it is said the crop will be a total failure while in others, average yields are expected. It is difficult yet to determine exactly how winter wheat has survived the unusual dryness of the fall of 1908, and the past winter. The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics, of the United States, find that the condition of the winter wheat in that country on April 1st was 82.2 per cent. of a normal, as against 91.3, April 1st 1908, and an average of 86.6 for the past ten years.

The backwardness of spring plowing and sowing is the dominant and almost universal characteristic of current reports concerning the growing crops in Europe. The long and rather severe winter continued well into March. The first half of the month was characterized by snowfalls in all but the most southern parts of the Continent, and it was not until practically the middle of the month that the snow cover disappeared.

The success with which the autumn-sown crops survived the winter is still a matter of speculation and of widely divergent views. It seems reasonably clear that in the western countries the crops wintered unusually well. There has been, it is true, considerable fear that the alternation of frost and thaw in France two months ago will necessitate more or less resowing, but even there losses have been by no means abnormal, while in Great Britain the outlook for wheat is exceptionally bright.

In central Europe the prospects of the winter crops are not satisfactory. Severe weather and the heavy snowfall of March not only delayed spring plowing and seeding, but affected adversely the autumn-sown crops.

In Germany winter wheat and rye, which were at a disadvantage from the start, owing to unpropitious weather last fall, give rise to many complaints. While it is still too early to judge definitely as to the wintering of the grains, it is believed that much of the wheat has suffered from the severe, long-continued winter, and that in some parts of the country rye likewise is unsatisfactory. The more hardy native varieties of wheat have come through the winter much better than the English varieties, which are now grown to a considerable extent.

The weather in Hungary did not moderate until about the middle of March sufficiently to permit the beginning of field work and seeding. Plowing has been rendered easier by the well-watered condition of the soil since the disappearance of the snow. The winter crops, according to the mid-March report of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, showed material improvement over their condition one month earlier, but warm and sunny spring weather was deemed essential.

The weather of March continued extremely favorable in Russia. The complaints still heard as to the crop situation refer to the injury suffered early in the winter. An official report from Roumania describes the state of the field crops as still satisfactory.

The outlook of the Bulgarian crops remains favorable, notwithstanding some loss in the east of the country. The delay in spring sowings is less pronounced than was expected.

The second general report of the British India wheat crop shows an area 5,000,000 acres in excess of last year's, but slightly below the five-year average. No general statement of condition is made covering the whole country. In the Punjab, which contains more than one-third of the total wheat crop of India, the prospects are described as "excellent," while last year at the same time the indications were for an average crop; in the United Provinces, with one-fourth of the total acreage, 85 per cent. of a normal yield, the same as last year, is anticipated. The total estimated acreage this year is 25,950,000 acres. Last year the corresponding estimate was 20,258,000 acres, and the final estimate 20,963,400 acres.

Unofficial reports concerning the Argentine corn crop state that in Santa Fe, drought had caused a loss of from 30 to 50 per cent, while in Buenos Aires great damage from grasshoppers had been experienced. A materially lower yield per acre than last year is generally looked for, but it is admitted that the large increase in acreage may bring the total yield above any previously gathered. It has been officially stated that revision of the former estimates, both as to corn and as to the winter crops, will be required, but these have not yet appeared.

Dry Farming Congress

A congress of dry farmers of the United States was held recently in Wyoming State, to which delegates from all over the country came. The sessions were filled with interesting experiences of practical farmers and agricultural experts, who covered the whole field of farming in sections where every drop of moisture has to be conserved for the use of the crops sown upon the land. In the United States, west of the Mississippi, there are some 400,000,000 acres of this semi-arid land, and on this side of the boundary we have a total area sufficient to make the study of dry farming, one of the first importance in agriculture.

Dry farming is not farming without water, but simply conserving all the available moisture that

falls during the entire year in the soil and making use of it for crop growth. Dry farming is not an experiment. It has been practiced in all the the western States for the last fifteen to twenty years. It is only during the last three years that an effort has been made to gather all available information on the methods practiced, and to crystallize them into scientific rules that may be followed by the inexperienced farmer.

Dry farming has been in use in China for 3,000 years, according to statements made by experts of the Department of agriculture; in California for thirty years; in Utah for twenty years, and is now practiced by over 1,500 farmers within a radius of forty miles of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and with marked success. Dry farming products at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, International Irrigation Congress, won the highest awards over products raised by irrigation.

The remarkable success of the dry farmers as told not only by government experts at the last congress, but the many successful farmers from all the Western States, demonstrates that it is the coming method of farming in the west.

In addition to selecting Saskatoon as the location of the Saskatchewan University, the board of governors also appointed W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, dean of the College of Agriculture. Mr. Rutherford will begin at once to ma-



PROF. W. J. RUTHERFORD.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina, appointed dean of the faculty of agriculture, in Saskatchewan University.

ture his plans for the college buildings, and the management of the experimental farm, which will be operated in connection with the college.

It is also understood that J. Bracken, now director of agriculture societies, will have charge of one of the departments in the new college, field husbandry probably.

Teaching Farmers to Farm

James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, and former Canadian, has been thinking and talking so much outside railway circles during the past five years, that he has created for himself something of a reputation in America as an advocate of more agricultural education and as an exponent of the conservation of our natural resources. True it is that Mr. Hill gathered in a large fortune in the exploitation of certain very valuable resources within and without that portion of the Northwest served by his Great Northern lines, and while it may be equally true, that his concern to increase the acre yield of farms, is due, as somebody suggests, to a desire to see more freight developing in the Northwest for his railways to handle, there is a good deal of truth in what he has been telling the farmers of the United States lately, about the condition of their farming, and something worth heeding for us.

Mr. Hill recently addressed the members of the legislature of Minnesota on the question of agricultural education, and outlined his plan for teaching farmers to farm better. Speaking of agriculture in the United States, he said: We are now raising enough wheat to feed 100,000,000 people, a few more than we have. By 1950 we shall have 200,000,000 people, who would need 1,300,000,000 bushels. Where will we get it? There are few new acres to cultivate. We must get it largely from the land already under cultivation. Production is increasing some, but it is by no means keeping pace with the increase in the population. I shall not be surprised to see the regular price of wheat \$1.50 a bushel, and that will help stimulate production, but at our present rate of increase in production, when we have 200,000,000 people we will lack 400,000,000 bushels of having enough wheat to supply their bread. Where will we buy it? What will be its price?

The time is coming when the coal and iron on which our present manufacturing industry is based will be gone. What is to employ the millions of people now subsisting on these industries. There is but one answer. They must go back to the land, to Mother Earth, who will treat them well if they do not abuse her.

I would suggest that \$50,000, be spent under the direction of the state agricultural college, and that 200 graduates of the agricultural school be scattered over the state, to give practical demonstrations to farmers of what can be accomplished by scientific methods. On my own farm I had my manager manure ninety acres out of a 3,000 acre wheat field. Those ninety acres produced thirty-five bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat, weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, and the average for the whole field was only sixteen bushels. It is such things as this that must be shown the farmers.

We must carry the education to the farmer, to the man whose feet are in the soil. Two hundred teachers, each taking care of ten plots of ground, would mean 2,000 centres from which would radiate information needed to preserve and realize the possibilities of the soil. I would spend \$50,000 this year, and double it next year. I hope you will make the experiment. You will find that properly handled the land will become more fertile year by year. Land can't wear out. All it needs is to have the consumed elements in it restored by fertilization and rotation of crops, and its utmost possibilities developed by intensive farming.

One is a little inclined to wonder, as he reads the above and other stuff similar in tone, as to what kind of men anyway are farming in the American central states. That territory seems to be the stamping ground for more agricultural educationalists, than are found on any equal area on the continent. By institute work and in other ways, they have been campaigning in that quarter for the past thirty years and now Mr. Hill, as the apostle of a new agriculture, is out telling them they will have to redouble their efforts and hustle into the educating of farmers, harder than ever. We are inclined at times to think that even educating the man whose feet are in the soil may at times be overcome, that if more of the graduates of our agricultural colleges were found with their feet in the soil and fewer of them engaged in this so-called educational work, the uplifting of agriculture, for that is what they say should be accomplished, would be more speedily brought about.

Suggests More Enterprising Methods

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

May I crave space to disagree with your Western correspondent in her remarks published March 17th? I do not hold a brief for "the lonely bachelor," but as an observer and resident among the Alberta homesteaders, I would like to know how one of them can be expected to "migrate once in a while to town" in search of a wife, or to spend, in "a community where there are good numbers of the fair sex," sufficient time to court one of them. He may not be able to afford to go travelling in search of one, or leave his farm in another person's care whilst he does.

The Eastern girls talk a lot about sympathy, and many of them would write letters unlimited (some of them, I fear, only doing so to be able to boast of "my farmer young man out West"), but why do not more of them come and see for themselves, the hard-working boys, and the little shacks only waiting the feminine touch to be as comfortable as need be. Life on a homestead for a woman who is not tied to a man she has married in haste is a truly happy life if she is fond of housekeeping, content with small beginnings and with little company, and does not pine for city enjoyments (?) and a big house with all modern conveniences.

I am housekeeper for two young bachelors, and should think myself well paid for the amount of work I do if I only received ten dollars a month, as I have my own way in everything and lots of time for needlework, visiting or reading. Then think of the treats, drives, and attention one gets! Of course, I have had offers of marriage, but one is not obliged to accept, and there need be no embarrassment, even if the offers are from near neighbors. Perhaps the right man will come along some day. One is, however, not compelled to have "view to matrimony" printed on her trunk just because she comes amongst marriageable men.

Girls, I beseech you, come West, especially if you are working out for your living anyway. Come in pairs if you are too young or giddy to come singly. Don't be tied to conventionality too much. I am aged nearly forty, so had no compunction on that score. Young men, advertise for two friends as housekeepers. You can manage the cost if you can afford to marry. They won't ask too much salary if one is elderly and the other wishful to "make some young homesteader happy." Only, beware of mentioning "matrimony" until you know each other's peculiarities, and find yourselves mutually attracted. Do not be suspicious. "Nothing ventured nothing have." Advance the fare, or at least send the ticket, remembering that there are many young women who really cannot raise the funds to travel on. You need not commit yourselves to more than two or three months' misery if you find the fair ladies impossible to get along with. Only until the price of the ticket is earned, then they can move on; surely the girls of to-day have more sense than to remain where they are not wanted. AN OLD MAID.

The Bachelor and His Problem

CONCERNING MENDING AND WASHING

After a few weeks homestead life the bachelor is surprised to find some small triangular tears in his clothes, if he investigates their cause he will discover that his barb wire fence is responsible for the ragged state of his garments. No matter how careful he may be, in some mysterious manner these holes continue to appear. They are one of the banes of a bachelor's existence. Even a pair of overalls do not overcome the difficulty, although they are to be strongly recommended for the protection they afford to the garments that are worn beneath them.

Some men are content to allow the damage to remain without attention, but those who believe in the maxim "a stitch in time saves nine" endeavor to counteract the evil as much as possible by taking it in its early stages and making as presentable a mend as possible. The clumsy, puckered results so often obtained would be laughable indeed did we not feel pity and sympathy for the unfortunate who is compelled to darn his own pants.

A plan that is to be commended is to offer to some old lady living on a neighboring quarter a certain amount of money, within certain dates, to attend to all the clothes that need attention. If this plan can be followed, then the bachelor has banished one of his problems in an efficacious and satisfactory manner, provided he has no trouble with the old lady. An even superior method would be to become on friendly terms with some engaging person of the opposite sex and then gently hint at the desirability of some kind friend overhauling a wardrobe so dilapidated as to be like every other bachelor's in the West.

Some must do their own mending and these we would warn against a very common mistake with men. It is best described by relating the experience of a "Greenhorn" whom we shall call Tom Jones. Tom had a high opinion of his own abilities, so when he came "out West" he determined to show the "natives" how a man can be independent of womanly aid. Yet he appreciated the fairer sex for every Sunday morning his buggy might be seen calling regularly at the home of a certain young lady.

On one occasion, whilst carrying the milk to the house (it happened to be Sunday) he fell and burst the knee of a certain garment. Following the common custom of bachelors he had laid in bed a little longer than usual, which left him little time to prepare for his weekly outing. In mad haste he rushed for the house, removed the offending garment and started in on repairs. After an hour's steady laborious sewing he had managed to draw the gaping ends together. With feverish speed he started to climb into his clothes once more, only to find a sudden obstruction half-way down the leg. Investigation proved that he had sewn both ends of his clothes together. The sequel of this touching tale must be supplied by the imagination of the reader, as the writer did not linger any longer round Tom's shack when he discovered his mistake.

Button sewing has, to a certain extent, been done away with on the introduction of the "bachelor's button," yet even this would not suffer if a few additional improvements were made. However, it is superior to a nail, or piece of stick in holding clothes together. A fortune awaits the man who can invent some sort of button that, when being sewn on, does not viciously jab the needle into the hand of the unsuspecting man who is inoffensively trying to improve the "shutting apparatus" of his shirt.

A pin cushion with needles already threaded will prove a boon to the bachelor, as will also an arrangement simply made, to contain spools of various colors and qualities of thread. It being only a piece of 1/2" board, covered neatly with colored cloth and provided with ribbons, for hanging purposes. Into this are driven some half-dozen nails to serve as support for the spools, the holes in which act as a means of affixing these nails.

Darning socks is easy after it is properly learnt. A piece of shaped wood placed inside the sock makes the operation of darning simpler, and leaves freer scope to the hands. If one sees somebody else darn and closely watch the method, no difficulty will be then experienced even by the tyro. As has been recommended in a previous article, one day each week should be set apart for baking, mending and washing. If the washing is conducted every week regularly and systematically, it will be so insignificant as not to cause any inconvenience, but woe betide the man who leaves his to accumulate for a considerable length of time, then he will wonder how washing can be such dreadfully hard work.

The labor can be lessened by steeping the clothes overnight. Take some good laundry soap, soak the garments and rub well with the soap, roll them up as tightly as possible, procure a wooden tub or pail and pack in the rolled up clothes as closely as they can be. Fill the pail or tub with soft water. The water need not be warm. Socks and flannels should never receive this treatment, but be retained on one side till the close of the washing. Next morning the "washing" that has been soaking should be unrolled and placed in a washtub of boiling water and opened up. After thoroughly saturating one may proceed to wash in the usual manner, using frequent changes of water till they are clean. It is essential that the water should be soft. Retain the soapy suds in which the socks and flannels are to be washed. Never on any account use hot water for woolen clothing.

A washboard is a paying investment, even if one has not many soiled clothes each week. The profanity and bad temper that it prevents makes it an inestimable boon to the bachelor.

Floor scrubbing is considered by many to be such a nuisance that it is often evaded to such an extent as to make existence a perfect misery. The accumulation of dust in a shack is certainly startling and causes great wonderment on the part of the owner as to its origin. To merely sweep the floor each morning is not sufficient to banish dust, an occasional scrubbing of the floors will repay the industrious person whose desire it is to have a healthy and cleanly home. If linoleum is laid upon the floors the labor of house-cleaning will be considerably lessened, the chief objective to this is the added expense that it entails.

Every man can be his own cobbler and so save an outlay in that direction. An outfit called "Awl-U-Want" and also a last will fit a man up so that he can half-sole and mend his own shoes and perhaps make a little extra cash in the evenings doing the same for his neighbor who is not so capable, or who has not the inclination of doing such work.

Alta.

LOUIS C. BELROSE.

Batching Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Looking back on a period of ten years spent batching I can truthfully say that some of the most pleasant years of my life were in that period. I always batched for a purpose and not from inclination, but always being more or less of an observant nature, I noticed that if a man married, and was not blessed with some of this world's goods, married life, especially if misfortune and sickness came along, was a very serious grind both for the man and woman. However, when I did change, I was fortunate enough to get a prize and of course it would now, after a number of years of married life, be impossible to return with any comfort to batching.

I found that batching was like every thing else if you started in the right way it worked along quite smoothly, at least it did with me, and also with some of my chums. Then again, of all the miserable failures, it has been my lot to see some of the worst, no order, no system, dust and dirt everywhere and I am sorry to say the latter class was the most numerous, and as soon as they got their patent the greater portion of them either sold out or quit disgusted.

My shack was 10 feet by 12 feet, 8 feet in front and 6 feet behind. I found that for all purposes it was sufficient in size and comfort for what it was intended, a make-shift. After using it for a few years, I put up a larger and more commodious house but I found not so much comfort in that as in my small shanty. Now reader, just imagine for a day or two, that you are I, and I am some one else, and I will in as few words as possible give you my mode of procedure.

At 9.45 at night, after we will say, a day spent at haying, get ready for bed, put water in the kettle, make kindling and have fire wood ready for morning; put the cat out and jump into bed and in a few moments you will be lost to everything; six to six-thirty next morning get up, light fire, put kettle on, go out and attend to the team, come back and put your rolled oats on as water is generally boiling; leave it on stove and go and milk the cow. Back to breakfast and while finishing getting it ready, put your supply of bread for the day in the oven. On an average, I used two pie plates of either sour milk and soda, or baking powder, generally the former, as it is so much sweeter and by eight, or a few minutes before, you should be ready to start work. Work until twelve or twelve-thirty and in to dinner. (I never worked after seven). I usually cooked up a supply of fruit, potatoes, pudding, etc., and so when I came in to dinner had only to make tea and cook a piece of meat or eggs. I was soon seated enjoying myself and generally by two was ready for a full afternoon till seven. After supper I washed up the three sets of dishes, cooked, read, or did a few odd jobs. Sunday morning I generally took a bath and put everything straight and clean, went to church, fishing, or over to see a neighbor and passed the day as pleasantly as I could.

The whole secret of batching as far as I could find out was the grub supply and the only way when busy was, when you were eating one meal to be sure that you had a sufficient supply on hand of the main thing for the next meal, as bread, fruit, cake, etc take just about the time you are eating to cook, and so by taking this way very little time is lost, for I have timed myself a number of times and I found fifteen minutes was time enough to make tea and put a good meal on the table.

One word more before I close. In the winter or slack time, chop up a good supply of wood, for I would not advise anyone to attempt the above who, when a quick meal is wanted, find they have only green or half dried wood on hand to do it with.

Now reader, I will go back with your permission, to my little girl and with you bachelors all "good luck."

Alta.

CONTENTED

Wealth and Waste

I notice Mr. Trafford again contributes to the above mentioned subject, ending his remarks with doggerel rhyme, seemingly to me, the output of some of the ingenious tribe of Chamberlain tariff reformers whose policy would, if allowed by the electorate of Great Britain, land them in worse trouble than the masses of the people suffered during the first half of the nineteenth century under protection. When free trade was in the air at the latter part of that period, there was a noted rhymist, a Sheffield man, and he rhymed to some purpose and with truth, but the so-called tariff reformers of the present period do not rhyme with truth, re tariff reform. I may just mention that the late W. E. Gladstone was a tariff reformer, a real one, he abolished duties and reduced them wholesale, and it seemed as if the more he had taken off or abolished, the greater his surpluses. Why? because there were fewer barriers to trade and commerce, the more he gave the more he received. But it is the reverse with the Chamberlain party. Truth is before anything else, protection duties upon the necessities of life, save and except for revenue purposes, is dishonest, and getting to the bottom of the matter, is, that duties upon articles of necessity are intended to discourage their importation in order that the home producer gets a fictitious value and the monopoly of the home market. That is the object aimed at by the selfish—or to be charitable—"ignorant"—classes of the United States, Germany, France, and some other countries.

But someone may say "The workers in the United States earn higher wages!" Yes; but that country is a self-containing one, a world in itself, and there is free trade between its numerous States, some as large as other kingdoms! so it is not comparable with Great Britain in that respect. But look at protection in Germany and France! How do the workers there compare with the masses of Great Britain as regards wages? Their earnings are considerably less and the purchasing power of their earnings is less also, as Lord Avebury, — one of the cleverest and most experienced men in England — recently said (in a speech at Queens Hall, London) "Free trade is the sheet anchor of our commerce," also "that during the last ten years the exports of France had increased in value £80,000,000, but the British exports had increased £170,000,000," also "British exports were £17,000,000 more than the United States and £45,000,000 more than Germany. Under free trade, British capital has not only exploited industry at home, but it has also helped to build up the Empire abroad, and the return is the food supplies and raw material, without which the industrial system could not be maintained."

Mr. Trafford refers to the English laborer as getting but £1 per week. Well, all English country laborers do not earn that much, but at that he would be one of the best paid laborers in the world, as good men are generally in work all the year round and often cottage and garden found. He generally has an allotment of ground near the village and if he rents his cottage it would be 9d. or 1s. per week. I do not think the town laborer is quite so well off although men desert the country for towns for a few shillings per week more wages. I would not have written upon this but Mr. Trafford mentioned the English country laborers wages, though he omitted about beer. 99 per cent. of them and over, will have their beer; they expect a couple of pints of beer—or rather ale as it is called here—per day, or more, but allow me to inform Mr. Trafford and others, they are no spirit drinkers. Thousands have never tasted spirituous liquors, but drink ale every day, and are steady, sober and industrious.

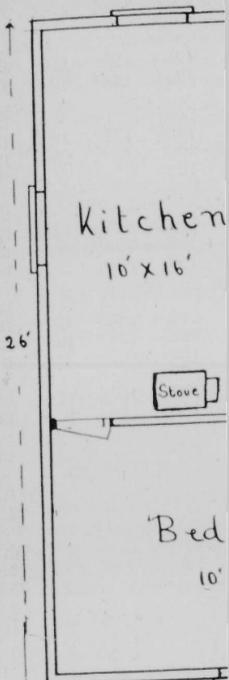
But I prefer to write upon free trade and protection in general and may add that under protection many years ago, that the wages of the English farm laborer was only about eight shillings per week, with bread always 50 to 100 per cent. higher than he now pays for it, also groceries over double the price; and as the British Prime Minister recently remarked "free trade has given us a higher standard in regard to wages and hours of labor," also "It has enabled us to develop from these islands the fabric and resources of the British Empire. It has made our marine, and our capital the clearing house of the world's financial transactions, and last—but not least,—by excluding from our politics the sinister and illegitimate pressure of selfish forces, and artificially fostered and manipulated interests, it has maintained the purity of our public life. That is what free trade has done for us. That is what tariff reform threatens to put into jeopardy. But I do not say that free trade is in danger. I do not think it is. The assault can be repelled as it's been repelled before, but there is the responsibility of driving back the most formidable attack levelled in this generation."

I would prefer to show Mr. Trafford and others how protective duties hinder agriculture in a country like Canada, especially, which I will endeavor to do in another article, but at present reminding protectionists that free exchange is a natural right and that the curtailment of individual liberty is a wrong, as long as a man does not harm his neighbor. The special advantages which protection gives one man, if a barrier were placed against others in favor of him, who, either through selfishness or ignorance or both, fails to see that other trades and interests all round would clamor for protection likewise, ending in the fact that he would be worse off than

previously, owing to appreciation whereby his purchasing power and at the same time, vest getting stronger and stronger harder to escape from than individuals had fallen in more general wealth and protection. Protection to of a small body of monopoly of the interests of the general with the permission of the how free trade would benefit an agricultural standpoint. I think Mr. Trafford in Sparrow means, yours truly Edmonton.

A More Pretentious

The shack design reproduced on ground plan of a rather more one finds homesteaders' builder of this house, into



A LITTLE BETTER THAN T

stead a home, decided to better than a tar-paper place to live in. The twenty-six feet with a pi

How

One of our readers sends news clipped from the

"Cold becomes really the temperature reach Fahrenheit (says "Ca The air is so intensely o slightest exertion in the mospHERE may actually which is sudden, vio' death. When the th tremes as 40 below, p choice but from necessit

"January 19th, 1904,

all Canada and most United States, the me zero.

"The results were e

great cities, like Mont

business was at a stand

en to death in their be

seriously impeded. O

frost it was impossib

Trains were two to five

And many good peo

respect for the Old La

cation, of politics, of c

command the same res

Ignorance is a sure

would be quite withi

people perish from ex

in Birmingham than in

Waste

contributes to the... his remarks with... the output of some... plain tariff reformers... by the electorate of... se trouble than the... rring the first half of... protection. When... latter part of that... a Sheffield man, and... with truth, but the... e present period do... reform. I may just... adstone was a tariff... l duties and reduced... s if the more he had... eater his surpluses... er barriers to trade... the more he received... Chamberlain party... otection duties upon... except for revenue... ng to the bottom of... articles of necessity... mportation in order... titious value and the... That is the object... be charitable—fig... l States, Germany... ries... orkers in the United... s; but that counry... n itself, and there is... States, some as large... t comparable with... ut look at protection... to the workers there... t Britain as regards... nsiderably less and... arnings is less also... cleverest and most... recently said (in a... "Free trade is the... also "that during... rance had increased... rish exports had... rish exports were... nited States and... Under free trade... ploited industry at... uld up the Empire... od supplies and raw... industrial system

sh laborer as getting... ish country laborers... at he would be one... world, as good men... ar round and often... generally has an... age and if he rents... s. per week. I do... so well off although... s for a few shillings... l not have written... tioned the English... he omitted about... ver, will have their... s of beer—or rather... or more, but allow... others, they are no... never tasted spirit... ay, and are steady.

rade and protection... er protection many... ngish farm laborer... r week, with bread... than he now pays... e price; and as the... marked "free trade... n regard to wages... enabled us to de... bric and resources... made our marine... use of the world's... but not least, by... ster and illegitimate... icially fostered and... ntained the purity... t free trade has... f reform threatens... not say that free... ink it is. The as... n repelled before... driving back the... a this generation."... ord and others how... re in a country... ill endeavor to do... reminding protecu... ral right and that... rty is a wrong, as... n his neighbor... otection gives one... st others in favor... hness or ignorance... ades, and interests... otection likewise... be worse off than

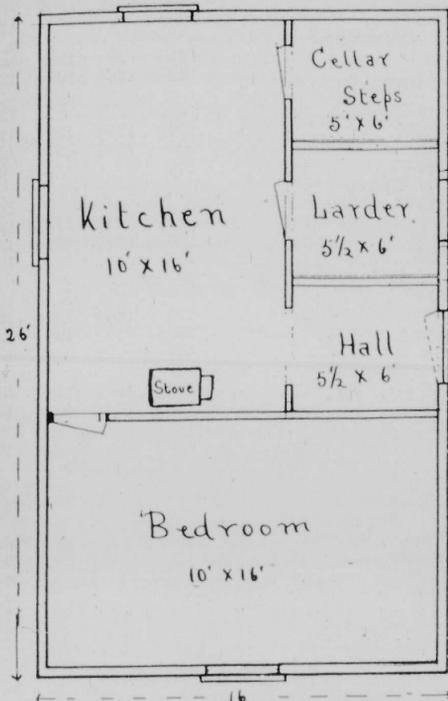
previously, owing to appreciation of prices all round whereby his purchasing power would be against him, and at the same time, vested interests and monopoly getting stronger and stronger, making it harder and harder to escape from the trap such short-sighted individuals had fallen into. Free trade tends to more general wealth among all classes than does protection. Protection tends to the excessive wealth of a small body of monopolists, but to the detriment of the interests of the general public. I hope to show, with the permission of the editor, in another letter, how free trade would benefit Canada, especially from an agricultural standpoint.

I think Mr. Trafford in his letter referring to Mr. Sparrow means, yours truly,
Edmonton.

T. W. SWALLOW.

A More Pretentious Shack

The shack design reproduced herewith, shows the ground plan of a rather more pretentious shanty than one finds homesteaders ordinarily building. The builder of this house, intending to make the home-



A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE HOMESTEADER'S ABODE.

stead a home, decided to have, first of all, something better than a tar-paper-sided, one-roomed box of a place to live in. The building is sixteen feet by twenty-six feet with a pitch roof.

How Awful!

One of our readers sends us the following item of news clipped from the *Birmingham Post*:

"Cold becomes really dangerous to human life when the temperature reaches 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (says 'Cassell's Saturday Journal'). The air is so intensely cold that one dare not take the slightest exertion in the open. Breathing such an atmosphere may actually freeze the lungs, the result of which is sudden, violent pneumonia and speedy death. When the thermometer registers such extremes as 40 below, people stay indoors, not from choice but from necessity.

"January 19th, 1904, was such a day. Over nearly all Canada and most of the northern part of the United States, the mercury fell to 48 degrees below zero.

"The results were extraordinary. The streets of great cities, like Montreal, were practically deserted; business was at a standstill. People were found frozen to death in their beds. Railway traffic was most seriously impeded. Owing to the intensity of the frost it was impossible to keep up adequate steam. Trains were two to five hours late."

And many good people in England marvel that our respect for the Old Land's great institutions of education, of politics, of commerce, and of society do not command the same respect here as they do "at home." Ignorance is a sure fore runner of ridicule. One would be quite within the mark to say that more people perish from exposure and cold in one winter in Birmingham than in all Canada.

Homesteading in a Timber Country

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being an interested reader on all topics regarding homesteading, my experience may be of benefit and interest to other homesteaders. Homesteading is not altogether a summer holiday, as those who have tried it have no doubt discovered for themselves, but it is some comfort and encouragement to know that the 160 acres one is putting so much time and labor on will one day be his own. I have been in the country nearly two years and have a claim twenty-five miles west of Didsbury, which is our nearest town, though the post office is only nine miles away. Having a timber homestead our house is built of logs. The house is the first problem that presents itself to all homesteaders. I think it as well to build a comfortable fair sized building at the start as it costs very little in time and money when one has the logs at his disposal. He is also saved the necessity of building onto the original shack at some future time. If one has neighbors and friends he can change work and the building of his house need not cost anything but labor and time.

After the house building comes the question of furnishing the house on the inside. Some homesteaders hew the logs on the inside until the walls are very straight and fill the cracks with wood fibre making a neat inside wall. Then building paper, costing about a dollar a roll, may be pasted or tacked over the logs making them less unsightly. If one prefers, wall paper may be pasted over the building paper or the inside may be ceiled or boarded up which ever one prefers, or can afford.

The furnishing of one's home and making a living comes next. The former I was lucky enough to bring, with the exception of a few articles, but small poles are handy and convenient to make serviceable beds, benches, chairs and other articles of furniture as needed. As to the living our experience has taught us that a few dairy cows are the best solution to that problem. Have kept five cows since last April and they have brought us \$165 for butter, besides five calves and butter, milk and cream for table use. There is fruit on our own homestead, all that is required is the work it takes to gather it but who minds that. There are cranberries, blueberries, gooseberries and others equally good.

The hardest problem is getting the ground ready for cultivation, there being timber on it, but the trees are easier to clear off one's farm than a mortgage. The trees can be uprooted by means of a stump-puller requiring the use of one horse or a block and tackle requiring two horses. The question of hauling feed to our homesteads from the prairie is an important one but that problem will be solved when we get our land cleared and grow our own feed. The trees are not hard to pull. Another obstacle the homesteaders have to face is the question of school, but our school house is now being built and then school will commence and the community will be able also to have church services and Sunday school to attend.

Our house is situated on a southeast slope with trees all around. A spring of fine water flows just across the road which is fine for the stock, as the spring never freezes though the temperature gets fifty-four below sometimes. The house is built on the north and south road allowance. Fallen Timber Creek is not quite a mile east of us, has lovely pine trees on either side and is a splendid place to fish. I hope my remarks will help some other homesteader, as topics I have read in our paper have helped me.

One has an advantage on the timber homesteads in being able to trade wood for many things that is necessary, such as feed for stock, hay, groceries and flour, and if one succeeds in keeping out of debt and buying a few cows it is all he can expect to accomplish for the first couple of years.

Alta. A HOMESTEADER.

Some Hints to Homesteaders

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A man realizes after passing through homestead days, if he had but started different, how much better off and happier he might have been. We take it for granted that the average homesteader, after paying \$10.00 to file on his homestead, has not much money left, this having been the average case in my district. The result is they are in a hurry, and I would refer them to page 14th of your January 6th issue, which so ably sketches, what practically the average homesteader does, namely, throws up his log shack, careless as to distance from water, stable, surveyed roads, which eventually will be worked up and mostly building in a low place, with no regard as to whether the shack, faces north, south, east or west. Apart from the essential team of horses or oxen, which most homesteaders when starting up have not, he must have a gun, tent, cooking stove, and necessary pans, also a good axe. A man in these circumstances should at once look up a good and fortunate neighbor possessing a team and arrange to exchange work, getting the neighbor to haul a set of logs.

I would say to the homesteader beginning, do not be in a too much hurry; build your shack well. Be sure and dovetail your logs, the common and quicker way of simply notching the logs into one another, is fit only for a temporary pig pen. A comfortable, clean, well-built shack is absolutely essential, if you wish to feel renewed energy every day.

When fencing up a pasture, the middle of the homestead will do but should not be used, as eventually you will find it necessary to alter the location of the pasture. Be sure and have, at least one of your pasture fences right on your homestead boundary line. Do this, and then naturally you will be sure and have your breaking running north and south, or east and west, not angling across the farmstead, any old way, because there happens to be a clear open piece of prairie. You have lots of time to clear that bluff away, or those stones on your north, south, east or west line, then, knowing where the survey monuments are, enclosing your quarter section, you are unlikely to go breaking, in blissful ignorance, partly on your neighbor's homestead, for which accommodation he is privileged to pay for or not. Having now got a nice strip of breaking, make it the half mile in length while you are about it. Do everything on the square, whether you do a trade with your neighbor, or in putting a day's work in on your own place.

A lonely life, I believe, has an average tendency to lower the morals. Let it occur to your mind occasionally that man was made unto the likeness of God. It will help stimulate you to respect your own person, and others. A bachelor needs a dog for company. Treat yourself the same as you would your hired man, get out early and work not too hard, but well every day. Hoping I have suggested something that may be helpful to a new homesteader, have had twelve years western experience, and am still an old bachelor. Take my advice boys, as soon as that shack is built, never mind making it comfortable, perhaps you have not the price of a second-hand chair left, and but a few handfuls of flour, you still have your shot gun, send away for the girl, if you have one, if not, get after one. She will help you make a farm of that homestead, and what's more she will make it a home, worth calling home.

A HOMELESS HOMESTEADER.

The Alberta Dry Farming Demonstration

The department of agriculture for Alberta, is presenting a section of land to Prof. H. W. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, on which, and for which, Mr. Campbell will carry on some experimental, or demonstration rather, it is expected to be, through which it is hoped the gospel of dry farming will be sounded through all the semi-arid portions of the province. As soon as the farm is well established, excursions will be run to it from all southern points, that farmers in those districts where the gospel moisture conservation is most urgently required. In addition, it is expected that students will be taken in, who will be taught the principles of dry farming. Either Prof. Campbell, or some other capable man will be in charge of the farm at all times.

Prof. Campbell has gained, to a very marked degree, the confidence of the farmers of Alberta. He came to them with a farming story, not new by any means, for the principles of the Campbell system have been known and practiced long enough, but sufficiently fresh and so succinctly set forth as to be attractive. The practices advocated have been tried and found satisfactory. It is safe to say that hundreds of farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan are practicing the new fangled dry farming methods, who would have been a long time putting into practice the same principles, had they been advocated under the guise of the more old fashioned summer fallow. In Manitoba, grain growers are getting the same results from summer fallowing as in the far West, they are getting them from dry farming. In truth the two systems are so nearly identical that for practical purposes they are one. However if Mr. Campbell or anybody else, by establishing a demonstration here or there, can show in a practical way, to those who need showing, that it is possible to grow crops in sections where the rainfall is inadequate, can drive home to some more minds, the absolute necessity of us in this Western country, working our soils in such a manner and in such season, as will retain for the use of the crop we plant thereon, the maximum proportion of the moisture that has fallen on that soil months previous to seeding. To this end the undertaking of the Alberta government is justifiable, the trading of a section of land that some of the thousands of acres in the southern parts may become grain producing.

An Automatic Grain Shocker

One of the latest inventions of a farm implement device is an automatic grain shocker which does away with the necessity of a man touching the sheaves until they are ready to fork on the wagons. This device was invented and patented by Mr. James Homon of Grandview, Man., who has organized a company to manufacture and sell the machine. A roughly constructed machine was used last year by Mr. Homon and pronounced by all who saw it to be entirely satisfactory and practicable. Expert implement men have examined it and declare that it is the first device of the kind that appears to do all that is required of a shocker, without the assistance of a man or two. The new machine is called the Homan automatic grain shocker and will probably be offered for sale this season.

Agricultural College Examination Results

The results of the examinations at the Manitoba Agricultural College are given herewith, the names being given in order of proficiency. H. E. Walker, Winnipeg, won the Governor-General's gold medal for highest standing in general proficiency in the second year. H. Saville, Rothbury, Saskatchewan, wins the \$200 scholarship offered by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture.

The other students from Saskatchewan obtaining first class honors in some one of the subjects of animal husbandry, field husbandry, horticulture or dairying, and for that reason entitled to \$50 scholarships, are as follows: A. Blackstock, F. S. Coffey, J. E. Cowan, H. E. Potter, J. Wolstenholme, P. M. Abel, J. H. Bridge, J. Bryce, J. C. Duffon, J. A. Finlay, W. H. Lees, A. Morrison, E. F. Park, G. R. Pratt and R. M. Salkeld. The latter scholarship is granted on the results of the final examination only, while all others include the work of the entire year.

Messrs. Dickie, McTavish, McLachlan, Ross, Story, Topley and Wood, of the first year, and R. M. White and L. Shanks, of the second year, who were not able to write on all or any of their final examinations, have been granted their year's standing. The last named student, on account of his exceptionally high standing on the term examinations has been granted first class honor standing. The names are given in order of general proficiency.

First year.—Gordon, K. W., Hanlan, Abel, P. M., Earl Gery, Sask.; Bridge, J. H., Battleford, Sask.; Muir, J. F., Margaret, Salkeld, R. M., Dongola, Sask.; Hepburn, L., Virden; Spence, J., Westminster, B. C.; Rayner, J. G., Elm Valley; Langrell, J., Woodlands; Finlay, J. G., Wolsley, Sask.; Chalmers, S., Brandon; Ferguson, A. R., Plympton; Willett, G., Treherne; Duffon, J. C., Wapella, Sask.; Simmonds, J., Virden; Park, E., Fleming, Sask.; Coffey, J., Dalesboro, Sask.; McPhail, A. J., Winnipeg; MacWilliam, J., Mount Royal; Hawthorne, E., Deloraine; Sullivan, J., Arnaud; Lees, W. H., Arcola, Sask.; McErvel, J. D., Virden; Blakeman, J. E., Elkhorn; McIntosh, J. F., Stonewall; Dobbyn, A. F., Melita; Dryden, J. C., St. Agathe; Setter, R., Russell; Jones, G. H., Carman; Brown, A. K., Sperling; Bryce, J., Arcola, Sask.; McKenzie, L., Brandon; Fitzsimmons, W., Marquette; Doak, B., Attrill; McKellar, V., Margaret; Dutton T. H., Gilbert Plains; Forrester, C. R., Emerson; Stevenson, E., Dunstan; Milne, J., Starbuck; Stuart, C. L., Pilot Mound; Robison, E. R., Carman; Sanborn, C., Drinkwater, Sask.; Scott, J. P., Atwell; Staples, F., Treherne; Muir, R. M., Margaret; Mulholland, R., Winnipeg; Rabe, A., Alexander; Fraser, R. P., Minnedosa; Campbell, L. R., Minto; Masters, J. W., Carroll; Pratt, G. R., Rouleau, Sask.; Ramsay, L. R., Dominion City; Cunningham, H., Hayfield; Scarrow, R., Rathwell; Paul, T. H., Bagot; McClelland, T. W., Letellier; Robertson, F., Macdonald; Hall, F. L., Sinaluta, Sask.; Gueronniere, M. De La., Ste. Rose; Connell, R. P., Neepawa; James, C., Rosser; McGorman, C., Arden; Morrison, A., Lockwood, Sask.; Hanna, W. G., Katrine.

Second Year.—Walker, H. E., Winnipeg; Senter, W., Belmont; Saville, H., Rothbury, Sask.; Blackstock, A., Ovenstoun, Sask.; Rogers, S., Carberry; May, O. H., Rosser; Pratt, H. E., Basswood; Coffey, F. S., Dalesboro, Sask.; Lewis, T. J. H., Morris; McGregor, J. F., Manitou; Stewart, J. R., Gladstone; Dickson, A. B., Winnipeg; Rogers, A., Carberry; Hitchcock, W. R., Griswold; Smith, E. K., Oak Lake; Qually, A. E., Dacotah; Baskerville, C., Dominion City; Longman, O. S., Deloraine; Taylor, F. W., Minnedosa; Kowles, F. W., Glendale; Potter, H. E., Montgomery, Sask.; Snarr, E. H., Morris; Weston, J. R., Brandon; Stuart, A. B., Pilot Mound; Cowan, J. E., Whitewood, Sask.; Whiteman, R., Russell; Ivens, C. E., Virden; Dixon, E. A., Hamiota; Fleming T. E., Whitewater; Moody, A. W., Morris; Wolstenholme, J., Highclere, Sask.; Taylor, M. H., Oak Lake; MacMillan, R. J., Macdonald; Hill, H., Hilton; Hall C. W., Neepawa; Gamble, R. W., Swan Lake; Wilson, J. F., Sunnysdale, Sask.; Henderson, A. F., Morden; Baragar, F. B., Elm Creek; Tully, W. P., Raeburn; Porter, T. J., Baldur; Dennstedt, C., Carberry.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Quicksilver is reported to have been discovered thirty miles north of Star City, Saskatchewan.

Richard H. Stedman, deputy warden of Edmonton Penitentiary was murdered by a convict on April 15th.

Hon. Joseph Martin, ex-premier of British Columbia is a candidate for parliamentary honors in Stratford-on-Avon, England. The election will be held this week.

During March, 726 cars of settlers' effects and 4,783 people, passed through North Portal for points in Western Canada.

The Manitoba Teachers' Association met in convention in Winnipeg last week. The program consisted of papers and addresses, contributed by leading authorities on education in this country and the United States.

The C. P. R. is reported to be negotiating for the control of several important electric lines in the United States, to be operated in conjunction with the recently acquired Wisconsin Central, now a branch of the Soo system.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Charles A. Swinburne, the well known English poet died on April 10th.

The British government, under pressure of popular demand, will increase its naval appropriations, and work will commence immediately on eight new Dreadnaughts.

A serious condition of affairs has developed in Constantinople, and the Young Turk party, instrumental about six months ago in having representative government established in Turkey, has been overthrown.

MARKETS

Last week, in wheat has been characterized as the most sensational in the past sixty years. America furnished the pyrotechnic display and in all the exchanges of the continent the wheat market ran wild. Nobody seemed to have even a vaguely indefinite idea of what was going to happen at any time, save perhaps those who were engineering the Chicago corner in May, and they were simply stepping out from under the tremendous jag of May they have been carrying for months, and letting the wheat pour down to the wildly scrambling shorts. Patten and his bunch sold the May option in millions and the band of trailers, who have been following the Patten lead ever since last November, threw over their stock by the hundreds of thousands. It was done openly. The shorts simply came out and bought the cereal at whatever price the bull element seemed minded to charge for it. Thus things progressed till Thursday. Then for some unknown reason came a crash. Winnipeg led in the slump, May falling off over five cents in as many minutes. At Chicago the option, for the first time in months, got away from those manipulating it. Sellers simply threw their stock into the pit, and for a time it looked as if Patten and his followers had lost control of the situation and that prices might drop to anywhere. The market was rallied, however, by strenuous buying on the part of the leading bulls, and closed strong. It was the greatest day seen in many years in the wheat pits of the new world. In the meantime, while the manipulators are fighting tooth and nail on one hand to hold prices up level, and, on the other, endeavoring to unload the stock they acquired around 104 or thereabouts, flour has been advanced in price, and in the Eastern American cities, bread is running higher in price.

Aside from the corner so successfully affected in wheat, there are many indications in the world's situation in respect to it's supply of the cereal, to account for present values. For the week previous to last there was a serious falling off in shipments from exporting countries, a falling off in which the Argentine took the lead. There was a marked decrease in the quantity of wheat on passage, none too favorable reports from the winter wheat section in the world, and enough in the situation, viewing it generally, to account for strong advances in the value of the cereal. There was a decrease in the visible supply of 1,279,000 bushels. Visible in this country increased some 375,000 bushels, but this was more than offset by decreases in every other quarter of the world worth considering.

Not in years has it been more difficult to forecast events in wheat prices. Observers of the situation are now agreed that Patten read the signs aright last fall when he loaded up for the present shortage, and Patten's forecast, if he was to be relied on then, and is taken as a prophet now, is for higher prices still before the world starts grinding its crop of 1909, and the well nigh exhausted reserves are brought back somewhere near standard. There is no denying the fact, prospects for the crop of 1909, yet to be planted in the Northwestern and our own provinces, are none too bright. Today is the nineteenth of April, not a late date by any means, but every kernel of seed, practically has yet to be sown in the spring wheat country of North America. What will happen if seeding is delayed by inclement weather much longer, is not difficult to see, at least in so far as the speculative market will be affected. The season is getting late and every day is adding to the prospects for maintenance and augmentation of present prices. It is not such a very far cry after all from May to September, and September is being made these days.

Prices for the week for both cash and the speculative commodity were:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	122½	123½	124½	121	123½	125½
No. 2 North-ern.....	119½	120½	121½	118½	120½	122½

No. 3 North-ern.....	117½	118½	119½	115½	118½	119½
No. 4.....	112	113½	114	110½	113	114½
No. 5.....	103½	105	105½	102	104	105½
No. 6.....	93½	95	95	93	95	97
Feed 1.....	79	81	81	79	80	81
No. 1 Alber-ta Red ..	120	121½	122½	119	121	123
Oats—						
No. 2 White	42½	42½	43	43	43½	43½
No. 3 White	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42½
Feed	41½	41½	42	42	42½	42½
Feed 2.....	40½	41	41½	41½	41½	41½
Barley—						
No. 3.....	56	56	56½	56½	57	57
No. 4.....	54½	54½	54½	54½	55	55
Feed	49	49	49	49	49	48½
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	136	136	136	135½	137	137½
No. 1 Man.	134	134	134	133½	135	135½

OPTION MARKET

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	122½	122½	122	122½	122½
July.....	123½	124½	123½	124	124
Oct.....	109½	.....	.....	.....	107
Tuesday—					
May.....	125	125	123½	124½	124½
July.....	125½	125½	124½	125½	125½
Wednesday—					
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124½
May.....	123½	125½	123½	125	125
July.....	125	126½	123½	126½	126½
Oct.....	108	.....	.....	.....	105
Thursday—					
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
May.....	125	125½	119½	121½	121½
July.....	126	126½	121½	122½	122½
Oct.....	105	.....	.....	.....	100
Friday—					
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123½
May.....	123	123½	122½	124	124
July.....	123½	125	123½	125½	125½
Oct.....	104	.....	.....	.....	103
Saturday—					
April.....	.....	124½	125½	124	125½
May.....	.....	125½	126½	125½	126½
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct.....	.....	105	.....	.....	105

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....					\$21.00
Shorts.....					22.00
Chopped Feeds—					
Barley and oats.....					26.00
Barley.....					23.00
Oats.....					28.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,					
Winnipeg, (prairie hay).....	\$ 6.00	@			7.00
Timothy.....	10.00	@			12.00
Baled straw.....	4.50	@			5.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	27	@			28
DAIRY BUTTER—					
Extra fancy dairy print.	19	@			21
Dairy in tubs.....	14	@			16

EGGS—

Manitoba fresh.....	18½	@			20
---------------------	-----	---	--	--	----

POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba.....	19	@			20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight).....	19	@			20
Spring chicken, per lb.....					18
Ducks, per lb.....					17
Geese, per lb.....					14

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel.....	85	@			95
Carrots, per cwt.....					\$1.50
Beets, per cwt.....					1.25
Turnips, per cwt.....	50	@			75
Cabbage, per cwt.....	\$4.00	@			4.50
Onions, per cwt.....	2.00	@			2.50
Parsnips, per cwt.....	2.00	@			2.50
B. C. onions, per case 95 lbs. net.....					3.00

HIDES—

Cow Hides (subject to usual tare).....	6½	@			7
No. 1 tallow.....	5				
No. 2 tallow.....	4				
Sheepskins (late taken off).....	40	@			75
Lambskins (late taken off).....	40	@			75
Wool (western unwashed).....	7	@			8

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG

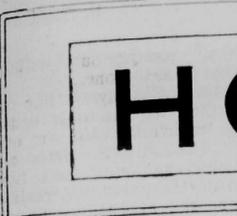
Quotations at Winnipeg for the past week averaged about as follows: Export steers, 1300 lbs. and over, \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.00; sheep, \$6.50; hogs, \$7.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.40 to \$5.85; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; prime butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.40; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.20 sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$8.00 each; hogs, \$7.10.

CHICAGO

Export steers, 1275 to 1400 lbs., \$5.90 to \$6.50; Western steers, \$5.30 to \$6.60; choice heaves, \$6.60 to \$7.15; cows, \$3.30 to \$5.85; heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.10 to \$4.75; canners, \$2.85 to \$3.15; sheep, \$5.25 to \$5.60; lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.15; hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.55.



People and the W

The Geographical Society Victoria Research Med. Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass. also awarded a special H. Shackleton, who rec. expedition to the South I.

Mme. Helena Modjes tragedienne, and one of the American stage, 8th, in her island home County, California, at illness of about two mont.

Another death among was chronicled on April from Sorrento, Italy, Crawford had died that in Italy, of American p. Thomas Crawford, the author of many books and besides was an ad and a navigator of no m.

Algernon Charles Swin poet and essayist died of influenza and pneum April 5th, 1837, and w As a master of form and first among English- choice of themes in earl to English tastes and then clung to him, and that prevented him Poet Laureate by Queen died.

A Canadian, Mr. Ae deceased, has left a fu Toronto, the interest of time to time to certain nated as fitting recipien not be made annually b as the Board of Gove shall determine. The o shall be given are thus:

(1) To any Canadi country to the other, an who invents or discover process for the treatm minerals of any kind, ad proved to be of special (2) Or for any impo or device by any Cana dangers and loss of life of electricity in supply (3) Or for any m achieved by any Cana in any useful practical li

Each prize is to within the terms of the Canada, domiciled in th renounced his allegian prize will not be entert. be nominated by a qu will be considered. T what the qualification nomination must be or discoveries will only they have been proved In awarding prizes the to methods of smelting invention of methods attendant upon the use is offered under the th worthy of a prize, it venter distinguished in fic research. The first June next.

Founded 1866

194	115	118	119
14	110	113	114
15	102	104	105
15	93	95	97
11	79	80	81

12	119	121	123
----	-----	-----	-----

3	43	43	43
11	41	41	42
2	42	42	42
11	41	41	41

6	56	57	57
4	54	55	55
9	49	49	48

6	135	137	137
4	133	135	135

MARKET

High Low Close

2	122	122	122
3	124	123	124
9	107	107	107

5	125	123	124
5	125	124	125

3	125	123	124
5	126	123	126
8	105	105	105

121	121	121	121
125	119	121	121
126	121	121	122
100	100	100	100

123	123	123	123
125	123	123	123
103	103	103	103

124	124	124	124
126	125	126	126
105	105	105	105

21.00	22.00	26.00	23.00	28.00
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

\$ 6.00 @	7.00
10.00 @	12.00
4.50 @	5.00

EGGS

27 @	28
19 @	21
14 @	16

18 @	20
19 @	20
19 @	20
18	18
17	17
14	14

85 @	95
\$1.50	1.25
50 @	75
\$4.00 @	4.50
2.00 @	2.50
2.00 @	2.50

3.00	3.00
6 @	7
5	5
4	4
40 @	75
40 @	75
7 @	8

NNIPEG

past week averaged
1300 lbs. and over,
\$4.50; bulls, \$4.00;

bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00;
medium, \$4.50 to \$5.20;
cows, \$5.50 to \$6.50;
hogs, \$7.10.

bs., \$5.90 to \$6.50;
choice heaves, \$6.60
ifers, \$3.00 to \$6.25;
2.85 to \$3.15; sheep,
\$8.15; hogs, \$7.00 to

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Geographical Society has awarded the Victoria Research Medal to Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass. The society has also awarded a special medal to Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, who recently returned from an expedition to the South Pole.

Mme. Helena Modjeska the famous Polish tragedienne, and one of the most noted actresses of the American stage, died at 10 o'clock, April 8th, in her island home in Bay City, Orange County, California, at the age of 65, after an illness of about two months.

Another death among distinguished authors was chronicled on April 9th, when the news came from Sorrento, Italy, that Francis Marion Crawford had died that day. Crawford was born in Italy, of American parents, his father being Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. He was the author of many books all readable and enjoyable, and besides was an adept in Oriental languages and a navigator of no mean ability.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the noted English poet and essayist died in London on April 10th, of influenza and pneumonia. He was born on April 5th, 1837, and was educated at Oxford. As a master of form and poetic rhetoric he stood first among English-speaking poets, but his choice of themes in earlier poems was not pleasing to English tastes and the reputation acquired then clung to him, and was really the barrier that prevented him from being appointed Poet Laureate by Queen Victoria when Tennyson died.

A Canadian, Mr. Aeneas McCharles, recently deceased, has left a fund to the University of Toronto, the interest of which is to be given from time to time to certain persons who may be nominated as fitting recipients of it. The awards will not be made annually but only from time to time as the Board of Governors of the University shall determine. The objects for which the prize shall be given are thus stated:

(1) To any Canadian from one end of the country to the other, and whether student or not, who invents or discovers any new and improved process for the treatment of Canadian ores or minerals of any kind, after such process has been proved to be of special merit on a practical scale;

(2) Or for any important discovery, invention or device by any Canadian that will lessen the dangers and loss of life in connection with the use of electricity in supplying power and light;

(3) Or for any marked public distinction achieved by any Canadian in scientific research in any useful practical line.

Each prize is to be \$1,000. "Canadian" within the terms of the bequest, is a native of Canada, domiciled in the Dominion, who has not renounced his allegiance. Applications for the prize will not be entertained; all candidates must be nominated by a qualified person before they will be considered. The circular does not state what the qualification of the person making the nomination must be. Prizes for inventions or discoveries will only be given in cases where they have been proved to be of practical worth. In awarding prizes the first place will be assigned to methods of smelting Canadian ores; next to the invention of methods for lessening the dangers attendant upon the use of electricity. If nothing is offered under these heads that is deemed worthy of a prize, it will be awarded to an inventor distinguished in the general field of scientific research. The first prize may be awarded in June next.

Old Age

It is too late! Ah! nothing is too late
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,
When each had numbered more than fourscore
years;

And Theophrastus at fourscore and ten
Had but begun his 'Characters of Men.'
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,
At sixty wrote the 'Canterbury Tales.'
Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed 'Faust' when eighty years were past.

What then! Shall we sit idly down and say
The night hath come; it is no longer day?
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light;
Something remains for us to do or dare,
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear.
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

—LONGFELLOW.

Womans Suffrage—Yes or no?

What must have been a very interesting debate on Woman Suffrage was held in the lecture hall of the Passmore Edwards settlement in old London. There were present 350 avowed sympathizers of the suffrage movement and 150 declared anti-suffragists. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, upheld the contentions of the "antis" and Mrs. Henry Fawcett presented the plea of those who are asking for the franchise.

Mrs. Ward spoke first. She said that the vast majority of grievances under which women suffered a quarter of a century ago had been redressed without the feminine ballot. Woman's economic position was not dependent upon her having the franchise. The law enacted by men was giving women rights in marriage, guardianship of children and ownership of property; a course of legislation for factories had been enacted especially in the interests of women and children; the professions and industrial lines had opened to her almost without limit. Mrs. Ward held also that the immense increase of England's responsibility as an empire and the problems before her statesmen called for the wisdom and the labor of men who should be left untampered by the political inexperience of women.

Mrs. Fawcett in reply said that the ballot would better women's economic status. Wages tend to become lower to any unprotected bodies. In parliament the workman was aided and protected because of the workman's vote, while woman was ignored because she was ballotless. Men were not intentionally neglectful but were taken up with their own affairs. She did not see any danger of weakening the government by putting a woman's vote behind it. If reports were true, it had not worked that way in Australia, for since Australian women had had the franchise the men had seriously taken up the question of national defence.

At the close of the debate Mrs. Ward's motion "That the concession of the parliamentary franchise to women is not necessary to their interests and would be dangerous to the interests of the country" was lost by a vote of 74 to 235. Apparently fifty per cent. of the "antis" had become uncertain of their attitude, and about a third of the suffragists were too doubtful to express an opinion.

* * *

Twelve societies entered the Earl Grey musical and dramatic competition which began on April 19th. They all belong to Eastern Canada.

A Wonderful Lamp for the Taj Mahal

A wonderful lamp, the gift of the ex-vice-roy of India, Lord Curzon, has just been suspended, with elaborate ceremonies, over the tomb of the Emperor Shah Jehan and his wife, in the famous Taj Mahal. The original lamp disappeared long ago, and when Lord Curzon conceived the notion of replacing it, the problem was how to find an appropriate and worthy substitute. He consulted with Lord Cromer as to the possibility of discovering a suitable model in Egypt, and on his return from India in November, 1905, he halted in Cairo to visit the Arab museum and the principal mosques. It was found that the most suitable model would be a lamp that once hung in the tomb of Sultan Beybars II, and which is illustrated in many works of art, though efforts to discover its present whereabouts have failed. It was ascertained that there were only two workmen in Egypt capable of carrying out a work of so much delicacy, and finally one of these, Todros Badir, was entrusted with the commission. Two years were occupied in making the lamp, which is of bronze, inlaid throughout with silver and gold. Mr. Richmond of the Egyptian ministry of public works has stated his belief that no such lamp has been made since the period of the original, many centuries ago. The inscription, in suitable Persian script, runs in a belt of pierced metal round the broadest part of the lamp, and simply states that the lamp was presented by Lord Curzon, viceroy of India. In his letter, Lord Curzon expresses a hope that "the lamp may be thought worthy of a place in the most solemn and beautiful building in the east," and that the gift may "hang there as my last tribute of respect to the glories of Agra, which float like a vision of eternal beauty in my memory, and to the grave and potent religion which is professed by so many millions of our fellow-subjects in India."

For X-Ray Sufferers

The force that is capable of great good is also able to work great evil when misdirected through ignorance or malice. The beneficial powers already known of the X-ray and its future possibilities cannot be rightly estimated. The passing of the years will bring to light what this wonderful discovery will eventually mean to mankind. But the men who did pioneer work with this potent agency for good, have had to make the sacrifice demanded of the pioneer in any line of life. In the experiments that proved the incalculable value of the discovery they ran risks to health and life, of which they were ignorant and knowledge of which was gained only through affliction. Taken up entirely with the good the X-ray could do, they did not dream of the evil until fingers had to be amputated, hands sacrificed and lives given up. Only then was it learned that exceedingly severe precautions must be taken by those working with the ray if disaster was not to be the consequence. The *London Daily Express* has begun an agitation for government aid to be given to those who are suffering from X-ray dermatitis, as it is called, and who contracted the disease before the necessity for careful precaution became known. These men ran all the risks that the race might be benefited, and so have a claim on the people as a whole as well as on their successors in the work, who can now labor under conditions of comparative safety if the care now known to be essential is taken in handling the mechanism used in transmitting the rays. Many well known English medical men are heartily supporting the *Express* in its campaign.

THE QUIET HOUR

THE HISTORICAL TRUTH OF THE EASTER STORY

When the accusers stood up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed; but had certain questions against him of their own superstition, and of one JESUS, which was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive.—Acts xxv., 18, 19.

I seldom speak of the historical evidence of the Gospel story, because I don't expect this column to be read by people who echo the airy statement of Festus—given in our text—that JESUS, who claims to be the Life of the world, is "dead." And, even if men like Festus could be convinced by the overwhelming weight of evidence, this conviction would be absolutely worthless, unless their lives were the better for it. Satan knows that Jesus is the Son of God, but that knowledge only adds to his guilt while he is fighting against Him. S. James points his assertion that "faith without works is dead," by saying: "Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe and tremble." Of what value is thier abject fear of a God who is not revered or obeyed by them? It is a very terrible thing for a man to be convinced of the truth of the Bible, and yet deliberately to refuse obedience to God's commands, as our Lord warns us: "That servant which knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes." When the chief priests and the Pharisees could not disprove the miracle of the raising of Lazarus, they decided that this man, who "doeth many miracles," must be put to death; and said that, for the safety of their own plans, it might be necessary to put Lazarus also to death. Such terrible fighting against God would hardly be possible to one who could truthfully say that he doubted the truth of the Gospel story. But wilful ignorance is almost as bad. When a man turns his back on the light and complains that he can't see, the darkness of unbelief is a sin. It is a mystery to see how many people apparently care very little whether the Bible is telling the truth about life here and hereafter, or whether it is legendary. Because, if the Bible be false, no religion can possibly be worthy of an educated person's belief. It is the only book which really throws light on the life beyond death—and we are all marching straight towards death. It is a marvellous thing that anyone who has to die can be utterly careless about the future which an immortal soul must enter into. We have to die, and yet we can't die. No one, by wishing, can put out his own soul "like the flame of a candle"—as people used to say, before we were informed that it was an unscientific statement, because even the flame of a statement, because even the transformed into some other force.

But I am wandering from my subject. Though I care little to convince unbelievers, by argument, that the Founder of the Christian religion really rose from the dead; I feel the importance of establishing the faith of those who want to feel sure that it is really true. From the accounts of the visible appearances of the Risen Christ which are preserved to us, it would seem as though He took care to establish, by many infallible proofs, the fact of His Resurrection—but only to His friends. And I believe it is much the same to-day. The proofs are there, if we want to seek and find them; but they may be overlooked by those who don't feel especially interested, and they seem inadequate to those who don't want them to be true.

Poets and painters and musicians have been inspired by the beauty of Christ's marvellous Life, and have poured out the treasures of their imagination in the attempt to describe

But perhaps the halo around the

head of the King makes Him seem unreal sometimes, and it is well to look through the flowers and music of our modern Easter Day to the solid fact of the first Easter. Unless our faith rests on a basis of historical fact, it may be very beautiful, but it will be impossible to rest all our hopes on it. It is either a Fact of history, or it is the greatest falsehood the world has ever known. There can be no half measures.

Let us judge of the truth of the Resurrection story by what it has accomplished. I have no new proofs to offer, but will just put before you a few which have been gathered together by careful students. Let us see just what would have been the natural result of the death of the Nazarene Leader if there had been no Resurrection. The little company of his friends and followers, having no money or influence, would have scattered sadly to their homes. They

of the world, and, as a matter of fact, wherever He reigns the darkness dies out. There is plenty of wickedness in Christian countries, but that only proves my statement; for the people who harden themselves in lives of deliberate sin, are never Christians in more than name. To really serve Christ, from the heart, is to fight against all kinds of evil.

There is no effect without a cause. The Great, Victorious Christian Church could not have grown and accomplished such marvellous results if it had been dead, if the Living Christ had not been working in it all these centuries. Millions of the best people in every age have been inspired to live in joy and peace and fearless courage, no matter what difficulties or dangers faced them. The greatest witness to the truth of Christ's Living Presence in the world has always been its power to inspire fresh and eager love and devotion to God and man in the hearts of men and women.

Then there is the weekly witness of Sunday. Some wonderful Event must have caused a body of Jews to change their rest-day from Saturday to Sun-

days of linen, passing out without disturbing the sealed stone.

What the spiritual body is like we cannot tell, for we can only understand things which fit into our own experience. Probably S. Peter and S. John, who had seen their Lord transfigured on the mountain, realized at once from the appearance of the grave-cloths that His body was now able to appear and disappear, according to His will, and was unfettered by the attraction of the earth or the laws of peace.

I have not time to speak more on this subject, except to remark that those who doubt the possibility of a resurrection, on the ground that it is a "miracle"—and that "miracles never happen"—are speaking very unscientifically. Huxley said that the miracles of the Bible were mere child's play to the miracles of science, and that the question was purely a matter of evidence. We, who can see through solid bodies by the help of the X-ray, can listen to the voice of men who have long been dead, by means of a phonograph, and send a message thousands of miles in a few minutes—not to speak of many other seemingly impossible commonplaces of every day—should hardly dare to say that anything is impossible.

DORA FARNCOMB (HOPE).

LITERARY SOCIETY

THE LAST WINNERS OF THE SEASON

Do you remember an old school rhyme we used to sing with more vigor than music, that ended with "The last and best of all the game"? That line describes our last contest of this season in respect of numbers and interest, and should be a pleasing prophecy for the re-opening of our Literary Society next fall. By the way, if an idea strikes you at any time that you think would be useful for our Literary Society next season, make a note of it or drop a card to this department while it is fresh in your mind.

The prize-winners in this last contest are four competitors who had no errors at all in their list. They are Mrs. D. G. Markle, Alberta; Miss Clara Sharman, Saskatchewan; Miss Annie Garnett, Manitoba; Miss Cordie Gill, Manitoba. Will they state their preferences in prizes promptly?

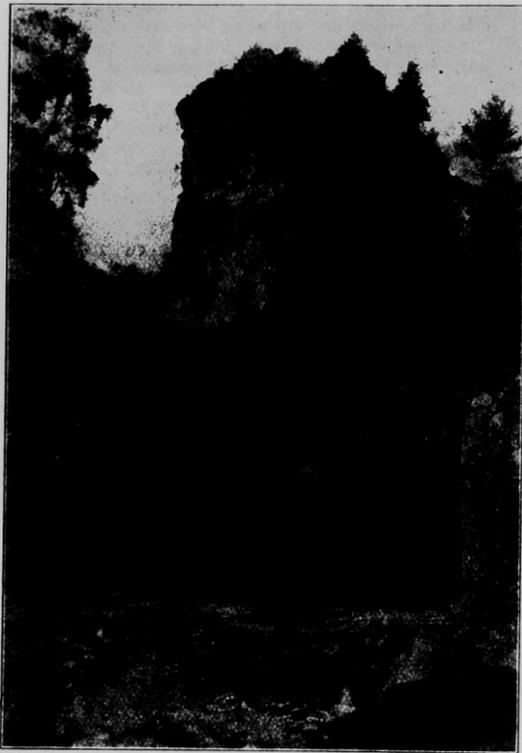
Deserving of mention, I think, are all those who had three errors or less in their stories and these are Miss A. Rutherford, Manitoba; Miss Pansy Munday, Manitoba; Stanley Fuller, Manitoba; Mrs. A. J. Hunter, Ontario; Mrs. T. D. McCallum, Saskatchewan; Miss M. E. Ireton, Manitoba; Miss L. Elder, Saskatchewan; Miss M. Lackey, Alberta; Mrs. M. H. Tallant, Saskatchewan; Miss L. Thorn, Manitoba; Mrs. L. Killough, Saskatchewan.

With best wishes for a prosperous summer, and hopes for a grand reunion next fall we leave our pleasant comradeship for a time.

The complete story used in the contest is given below:

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE

A girl whose name was Maud Muller is the heroine of this story. She was born in the Deserted Village and was as good and beautiful as a Fairy Queen. For the purpose of educating their daughter her parents left their native town for a larger city where they rented the House of Seven Gables. Here they hoped their daughter would become The Betrothed of some worthy man, and would be able to furnish them with plenty of Hard Cash; however, She refused to carry out their wishes, and the family for a while had Hard Times instead of having their Great Expectations realized. Her most intimate friend was a beautiful blonde with A Pair of Blue Eyes and was called Gold Elsie. As they had some artistic ability they decided to keep a Sketch Book; this afforded them much amusement, as it did also a young man to whom they had often showed it, and whom they styled Our Mutual Friend.



UNTOUCHED BY TIME.

would have had no object in trying to make people believe in one who had failed even to save himself. In a generation or two the name of Jesus of Nazareth would have been almost forgotten. But what do we find? This little body of disciples glorying in the Cross, which was the symbol of their Leader's shameful death, eagerly and joyfully attempting the apparently impossible task of making the world believe that He was alive. How they succeeded, the pages of history can tell us. It is an historical fact—a fact which no educated person can doubt—that the Founder of the Christian religion was put to death by Pontius Pilate, and yet that, in the face of terrible persecution, in about 300 years it had spread until the great Roman Empire called itself Christian. And it has gone on conquering the world ever since. The most enlightened nations are those who call Jesus their King. It has stamped out such terrible evils as infanticide, slavery, the murder of helpless prisoners, the torture of criminals, etc., wherever it has taken deep root. Christ said He was the Light

day. If it was not the fact of the Resurrection, what was it? Those who deny that great miracle should offer us some other good reason for the changed day. The burden of proof lies with them.

Then there is the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Why should disciples of a loved Master take the solemn Memorial of His death and call it their great "Eucharist," or Thanksgiving? Only the Resurrection could transform the remembrance of His death into a feast of joy. Only the Resurrection could have made the Cross a token of triumph instead of sorrow and shame.

Then there was the witness of the grave-cloths in the tomb, which convinced the apostles that their Master's body had not been taken away by friend or foe, but had been changed into a spiritual body. The undisturbed folds were "lying flat," pressed down by a hundred pounds of spices, the turban-like napkin was still twirled where it had been about the sacred Head. Nothing had been stirred as the natural body changed mysteriously and rose through the

Soon our heroine be that the young man wa to her friend than to began to play The Spy Yourself in his Place an stand how he felt. were soon realized, young man give her and heard the young l call in The Little Mi lived in a seaport town one of the Ships That and at once started Meanwhile the parent

IN

THE HOUSEWIFE SOME HINTS ON THE WHICH WILL BE FO HOUSE W

What is it? Surely for every woman is t even if she be not yet into the middle of eve Housecleaning! D ty soon now the ho cleaner will ascend to and the thump, thum of the carpet beater the land. We can on to don dust caps, ol worried expression, a broom, a pail and a mc dusty corners and c agreeable subject is it, to enlarge and expc going to do much of though, you may find among the various lit gestions in the fol

When the first war we feel the houseclea ing through our veins to just let our extra in setting to rights th trunks and boxes. the next day will be and the "housecleani abated somewhat. I mulated a lot of us you, like old clothe really have no use fo them to someone y Many poor children clothed on some of have been stored aw other rubbish.

"Needless waste m is an old saying wh told our mothers, a b we gladly hand do young Canadians. advisable to save it is not right to w there are women w inches of lace, which this wide world for fill a rag bag. The even the sleeve clipp a dress and nine ti a clipping of a particu it is like hunting for stack to find it.

Old papers, magaz pieces of worn, old articles too nume find their way into which would be be the spring when hou done the wardrobes heaval of a departm due to the desire to s mical part of the hou to be in filling ragba in other respects. painting to do? Di Every time you ente greeted with an o and oil, so strong th you out again. To almost surely resul It is said that chlo newly painted room the odor. That's a tolerate the smell o vessels filled with v efficient, especially changed frequently. a wisp of hav put in the treatment mor ask me why, for I d

What is your sp what are you gni spring? It is one cold, clean, comf with a never-used, d

passing out without ealed stone. e body is like we can only under-ich fit into our ownobably S. Peter andad seen their Lordhe mountain, realizede appearance of theHis body was nowd disappear, accordand was unfetteredn of the earth or the

ie to speak more onept to remark thathe possibility of athe ground that it isand that "miraclesare speaking very un-uxley said that mere Bible were merehe miracles ofthe question wasat the question wasof evidence. We, whoolid bodies by they, can listen to thewho have long beenof a phonograph, andousands of miles in—not to speak of-ingly impossible com-ry day—should hardhat anything is im-

INCOMB (HOPE).

Y SOCIETY

ERS OF THE SEASON

ber an old schoolsing with more vigorended with "That linee game"? That linecontest of this seasonmbers and interest,leasing prophecy forour Literary Societyway, if an idea strikeshat you think wouldLiterary Society nexte of it or drop a cardt while it is fresh in

rs in this last contestwho had no errorsThey are Mrs. D. G. Miss Clara Sharman, Miss Annie Garnett, Miss Edie Gill, Manitoba. their preferences in

ention, I think, are three errors or lessd these are Miss A. itoba; Miss Pansy a; Stanley Fuller, J. Hunter, Ontario; lum, Saskatchewan; 4, Manitoba; Miss I. an; Miss M. Lackey, Tallant, Saskatche-orn, Manitoba; Mrs. tchewan.

OF TRUE LOVE

ne was Maud Muller his story. She was d Village and was as d as a Fairy Queen. of educating their ts left their native ty where they rented ven Gables. Here r daughter would hed of some worthy be able to furnish y of Hard Cash; ed to carry out their nily for a while had d of having their realized. Her most a beautiful blonde Eyes and was called y had some artistic d to keep a Sketch them much amuse- so a young man to ten showed it, and ur Mutual Friend.

Soon our heroine became suspicious that the young man was more attentive to her friend than to herself, so she began to play The Spy upon him. Put Yourself in his Place and you can understand how he felt. Her worst fears were soon realized, for she saw the young man give her friend The Ring and heard the young lady say he might call in The Little Minister. As they lived in a seaport town, the couple took one of the Ships That Pass in the Night and at once started Westward Ho. Meanwhile the parents of our heroine

were compelled to keep The Old Curiosity Shop for a livelihood, and finally returned to their native Hamlet. The girl was alone in her room one evening when she heard someone singing, "Come into the Garden, Maud," she obeyed the request, and found the singer to be a young man known in the village as Sentimental Tommy. Not very long after a friend met them at the station waiting for a train. "Quo Vadis?" he said to them, and with a smile and a blush they told him they were on Their Wedding Journey.

INGLE NOOK

THE HOUSEWIFE'S SPRING

SOME HINTS ON THE SEASON'S WORK WHICH WILL BE FOUND HELPFUL TO HOUSE WIVES

What is it? Surely you can guess, for every woman is thinking about it even if she be not yet actually plunged into the middle of events.

Housecleaning! Dear me, yes, pretty soon now the howl of the housecleaner will ascend to the very heavens, and the thump, thump, whack, whack of the carpet beater will be heard in the land. We can once more get ready to don dust caps, old wrappers and a worried expression, and armed with a broom, a pail and a mop, make war upon dusty corners and cobwebs. Not an agreeable subject is it, nor one on which to enlarge and expound. Nor am I going to do much of either. Perhaps though, you may find something useful among the various little ideas and suggestions in the following lines.

When the first warm days come and we feel the housecleaning fever throbbing through our veins, it is a good plan to just let our extra force expend itself in setting to rights the bureau drawers, trunks and boxes. As likely as not the next day will be cold and stormy and the "housecleaning fever" will have abated somewhat. If you have accumulated a lot of useless stuff around you, like old clothes, hats, etc., and really have no use for them, then give them to someone who would have. Many poor children could be properly clothed on some of the dresses which have been stored away to mildew with other rubbish.

"Needless waste makes woeful want" is an old saying which grandmothers told our mothers, a bit of wisdom which we gladly hand down to the rising young Canadians. But is it always advisable to save everything? nor is it not right to waste anything, but there are women who will save two inches of lace, which is never used in this wide world for anything but help fill a rag bag. They save old scraps, even the sleeve clippings when making a dress and nine times out of ten if a clipping of a particular dress is needed, it is like hunting for a needle in a haystack to find it.

Old papers, magazines, useless books, pieces of worn, old clothing and many articles too numerous to mention find their way into drawers and boxes which would be better in ashes. In the spring when housecleaning is being done the wardrobes look like the upheaval of a department store. It is all due to the desire to save, and the economical part of the housework is supposed to be in filling ragbags instead of saving in other respects. Have you any painting to do? Disagreeable, isn't it? Every time you enter the house you are greeted with an odor of turpentine and oil, so strong that it almost drives you out again. To stay indoors long almost surely results in a headache. It is said that chloride of lime left in a newly painted room will soon remove the odor. That's all right if you can tolerate the smell of the lime. Large vessels filled with water will be found efficient, especially if the water is changed frequently. I have heard that a wisp of hay put into the water made the treatment more effectual. Don't ask me why, for I don't know.

What is your spare room like, and what are you going to do to it this spring? It is one of those dreadful cold, clean, comfortless apartments with a never-used, don't-touch-me look,

Where everything is so exceedingly immaculate, from the pin-cushion, so fine that no guest would dare punch it puffed up glory with a pin, to the pillow shams that are so brave with starched ruffles that one fears to touch them. Have you ever stayed in a room of this description? Then you know what I mean. Do have your guest room so comfortable that it would be a pleasure to visit in it yourself. Let there be one comfortable chair, one that would invite one to remain in it for some time. A waste paper basket is something that will be appreciated by the occupant of the room. Let there be books, readable books and varied to suit different tastes. Nothing gives a room such a home-like, habitable air as a shelf of books, and believe me your guest will bless you for your thoughtfulness. How dreadful it is to lie awake for several hours on a strange bed, counting sheep and thumping the pillows to woo slumber, with not a scrap of printed matter in sight, when fifteen minutes of a soothing story would bring sleep. Don't forget matches either, also a lamp.

It is wonderful what a difference little things like these make to one's comfort, and the hostess who remembers them will find that her friends know how to appreciate the thoughtful acts. Are you going to be very ambitious and undertake to recover a piece of upholstered furniture that has grown hopelessly shabby. It sounds rather like an undertaking indeed, but if one goes at it carefully it is really not so difficult after all. It is wise to practice upon something one can afford to spoil, as upholstering is among the things easier said than done.

Here are a few hints that may help: In re-covering anything, as a chair or sofa, first remove the tacks which hold the edging-gimp, then remove the buttons, noting how they are applied. Loose all the edge tacks, take off the old cover, mark the middle of it, brush it well, and press very smooth.

Spread out covering flat and smooth, doubling it lengthwise, right sides together. Fold the old cover likewise, and lay it on as a pattern, taking care to have the threads run the same in the old and new. Cut with very sharp scissors and sew up wherever seams are needed.

Next, put the middle of the new cover to the middle of the frame, tack it lightly with temporary tacks along sides and arms; then begin tufting straight down the middle, taking pains not to pull the new cover away. Thread a darning needle with strong twine, double and knot it, then stick it from the back through the top middle tuft, press the cover in with the fingers, arrange it in proper folds, pass the needle back, draw it tight, then bring it out again, thread a button upon it, and again pass it back. Fasten there and go on to the next tuft.

Work straight up and down, taking care not to draw the new cover so it will not reach. When the tufting is finished, lay the edge in proper pleats, tack down, and cover with new gimp.

Speaking of upholstering reminds me that cretonne is yearly becoming more popular. It has been in use for a long time, more than fifty years, but the lovely designs and colorings seen to-day are very different from the crude stiff material with outrageously ugly patterns that used to answer to the name. Especially is this material appropriate for bedrooms. It may be used for curtains, cushion covers, ottomans,

cosy corners, shirt waist or shoe boxes, and even the walls may be covered with it.

Most housewives are banishing the stuffy carpets and substituting rugs. This is a blessing at housecleaning time if at no other, for anyone who has ever pursued the doggedly resistant carpet tack, all the way round a large room with a dull-edged screw-driver knows what to think of carpets. If any knows better than she, it is the woman who has tried to hammer the tacks in for the second time.

Rugs are undoubtedly an improvement, whether viewed from an artistic or healthful standpoint. When large rugs are used put newspapers underneath just as would be done when laying a carpet. This not only protects the rug but makes it warmer in winter. Be sure your kitchen has lots of sunlight for the gleam of sunshine in a bright, cosy kitchen will make any woman work with a lighter heart than if she had to spend hours where all is cheerless in appearance.

If you can possibly afford it have linoleum on the floor and if not paint it a nice yellow.

Not long ago I was visiting a farmer's wife whose kitchen, though on the north side of the house, almost an affliction to any woman, but by taking special care was made to look cheerful and bright. The walls were papered with paper having a nice red color, the floor was painted yellow. The one window had curtains of white cheese cloth as neatly put up as though they had been of costly material. A lounge made of two long boxes placed end to end and nailed together. A mattress made the right size and filled with straw; over this was draped a cover made of red and white bedticking. There were two pillows to match. The covers would not fade and when washed and ironed would look as good as new.

Having a lounge in the kitchen, where you may spend the few waiting moments between the acts, as it were, in rest, is a splendid idea, for, while you are watching the cakes, bread pies, and the like, why not rest while you wait for your baking to brown. If you cannot afford to buy a lounge especially for that purpose make one. You will be surprised how much refreshment you will gain even for one minute's relaxation upon this improvised lounging quarter.

DELL GRATTAN.

HOT CROSS BUNS

Dear Dame Durden:—for some time past I have been a very interested reader of your very helpful page and have found a great many useful hints and recipes in it. It is a splendid idea to have a weekly paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which is useful to the women folk as well as the men.

I do not wish to be too much trouble but would like to secure a real good recipe for Hot Cross Buns for Easter. I hope you will be successful in getting one which I would like to have in at least two weeks' time.

With many good wishes for success in your column.

Sask.

S. A. D.

(I am afraid this recipe will not reach you in time, for your letter apparently was delayed in transit. Then, among the thousand and one recipes I have, there was not one for hot cross buns among them. Finally a friend supplied this one and I intended to send it to you by mail, but that was rendered impossible by the fact that you neglected to give your full name and address. So this is the best I can do:

Hot Cross Buns.—Set in the evening a pint of milk, butter the size of an egg, three tablespoons yeast and flour enough to make a thick batter. Warm the milk and butter together and add the yeast and flour. In the morning add two eggs, four tablespoons sugar, a half-teaspoon of mixed spice and enough flour to roll in the hand, not on the board. After mixing let stand till quite light, then make into buns, letting them stand four hours before baking. Just before putting in the oven brush the tops with sugar dissolved in a little milk and cut a cross on each bun with a knife. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes. I'd like to hear the results. D. D.)

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS



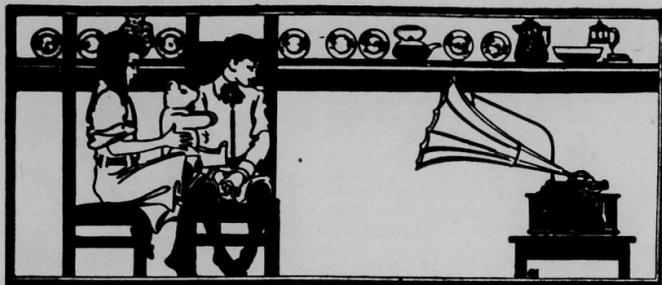
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6266 Sailor Blouse.
6157 Three-Piece Skirt.



6287 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.
6272 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

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

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



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Is there anything that will give more pleasure to a house full of children than an Edison Phonograph?

Is there anything that will add to the entertainment of grown folks better than an Edison Phonograph?

It is the plaything of young and old, although it is a scientific invention of the world's greatest scientific man.

For the Edison Phonograph you can now secure **Edison Amberol Records**

which play twice as long as the old ones. Your present Phonograph can be equipped to play the new Records in addition to the Records you have. Many selections each month for both Records.

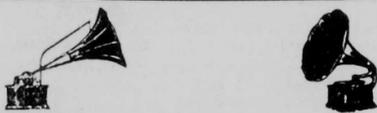
You have a treat before you if you have not yet heard the new Amberol Records, and you should go to your dealer's today and get familiar with them.

FREE. Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

We Want Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to



National Phonograph Company, 127 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.



Columbia, Victor, Edison, Berliner Gramophones. Simple spring motors, not electric, a child can operate them. We sell all makes. Our special Edison outfit, including 12 records, \$24.75, pay \$5 down and \$4 monthly, splendid value. Home concerts and dances always available. Every record in stock (16,000), all Columbia disc records now double sided, 10 inch, 85c. Columbia indestructible cylinder records, won't break, 45c. Pianos, organs, musical instruments. Interesting booklet free. Cash or easy monthly payments. Expert repairs.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest, Best and Busiest Music House, 295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

THE FENCE THAT SAVES EXPENSE

Made of all No. 9 Heavily Galvanized Steel Wire—with just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

It saves expense because first cost is the only cost. It turns any kind of stock—and weather does not affect it. No repairs. Our free book tells why. Write for it today.

The Barwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Dept. H, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

THE HOSPITAL IN SIGHT

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been reading the Ingle Nook letters every week with much interest, and have thought sometime of writing again to tell all the members who so kindly wished us success in our hospital venture, that we have at last succeeded, and we now feel happy in the thought that there is an able young doctor living among us to be called on when needed. We did not get the church to take over the responsibility of the hospital, but we have managed it in a small way independently, and a Hospital Committee will arrange for the building of a small hospital and a comfortable doctor's residence as soon as spring opens. The hospital will be small to begin with but as our ability and means increase it can be enlarged and improved.

The different ladies' societies are working to make all they can, for each have the same aim in view, to comfortably furnish a ward in the completed hospital. The Ladies' Union, alone, made over \$200 last year for that purpose.

BELLA COOLA.

(You will have received a letter before this regarding the possibilities of your circular.

We are glad to hear about your hospital. It should be a success after the hard work you have all done. I think it was wise for the church not to assume the management of it, for some people would have felt that it was in some sense a denominational institution, while now it makes a bond among all the denominations and will prove a stepping stone to the great church union which is bound to come some day, and which, I believe, will first be consummated in Canada. D. D.)

A COMPLIMENT FOR BERTZ

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a deeply interested though silent member, but I feel that Rastus should have a reply. Bertz expressed my feelings when he said "It almost makes me sick" upon reading the letter Rastus wrote. In my opinion, judging from the two letters, the woman whom he attempts to criticise is his superior in mental attainments. She, I am sure, could fill a public office with credit to herself and friends. I admire Bertz's letter very much. I could almost imagine that he is a woman from the genuine ring of his statements and the soundness of his principles. I would like him to give his views on the matrimonial bureau. I feel it rather beyond me.

Some one was asking for a remedy for erysipelas. If they will apply a poultice of low bush cranberries it will give relief and subdue the disease.

A. J. H.

FALLEN LEAF

Dear Dame Durden:—I have long been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook, but have never written before as I never felt that I knew anything worth putting in print, but now I see "A Prairie Maiden" is asking for the words to the Indian song "Fallen Leaf," and as I know a song by that name I have copied the words for her and hope it is the one wanted.

In regard to the suffrage question now so much agitated, I can only say that for my part I am perfectly willing to let the men take care of the politics. I have always found as much or more to do that I could do properly without politics, and as most wives would vote the same as their husbands I can't see that it would materially change the results if women were given the suffrage.

Do any of the other Ingle Nook mothers dye their children's light or faded last summer's clothes for everyday wear for the coming summer? I have just colored two of my small son's "Buster" suits that were past the "Sunday" stage, but still whole and good. I used navy blue dye. They look quite well and will be much more serviceable than the faded garments. It is well when dyeing to put in a piece of cloth. Then when the inevitable tear comes you have something to mend it with.

My letter is already long so will close wishing Dame Durden and all the Nook-

ers a happy Easter and prosperity for the coming season.

Sask. ANOTHER HAWKEYE.

FALLEN LEAF

Far away across the prairies where the noble forests rise,
Lived the fairest little maiden ever seen by mortal eyes.
She whose smile was like the sunshine, daughter of a Warrior Chief,
Came to gladden hearts in autumn and they called her Fallen Leaf.

CHORUS:
Fallen Leaf, the breezes whisper
With a spirit's early flight,
But within that lonely wigwam
There's a wail of woe to-night.

Thru the forest dark and dreary all alone one summer day,
Came a hunter, worn and weary with his long and toilsome way,—
Weeks went by and still he lingered little Fallen Leaf beside,
Till with smiles of love she promised to become his woodland bride.

One bright day this hunter wandered thru the forest glade alone,
Long and lone the maiden waited but his fate was never known.
Like the summer day she faded, like the autumn leaf she died
And they closed her eyes in slumber by the gleaming riverside.

(We had one Hawkeye, but I changed your name as little as possible in the hope of calling out another letter from her, as she is from Iowa, too. It was thoughtful of you to send the poem and I'm sure a Prairie Maiden will appreciate it. Come again. D. D.)

THE DOWER LAW WORTH CONSIDERING

Dear Dame Durden:—The discussions following the letters of Nameless and Rastus are making the Ingle Nook quite interesting of late. If all women had secured such fine men as leaders of their homes, as Sunshine and Helmet of Resolution, they probably would not think of woman's suffrage and the dower law in the same strain they now do. But we must not be too severe in our judgments against them, as circumstances certainly alter cases in these lines. The dower law, in my opinion, needs our time and thoughts mostly, as it affects our comfort and well being. But I do not think it a necessity for women to have a vote in order to change this law. Surely the men of our Western country have not reached such a standard, that they cannot be persuaded to grant a wish to all womankind, especially if it will bring peace and happiness to many homes. In some of these homes this same law brings up some lively debates where very few others occur. I wonder if it would mend matters any, if instead of having scrutineers at polling booths, (who aim to have a man change his mind, if he really had it made up who he would vote for) we should have medical officers who should be able to ascertain, with little delay, whether the man is sane enough to know the good and bad points of the candidate and the government party he wishes to represent him.

I think it would be quite a help to the women of the Nook, if such members as Sunshine would outline in brief, a system of housekeeping whereby we could find time for music or to read books, etc. What would happen to the Ingle Nookers if Dame Durden should choose to start housekeeping in earnest, as Sunshine suggested? Why if Dame Durden had a hubby to please, one who wanted ginger-bread such as mother used to make, she would have as many troubles as ourselves, and we could never more bring our grievances big and small to her to smoothen out, which she now does to the satisfaction of all.

For those who have trouble keeping their shirtwaists down, cut a piece of silk elastic two inches shorter than waist measure, sew a hook and eye firmly on each end and fasten over shirtwaist.

It is a help in making good coffee to, once a week, fill coffee pot with cold water and a tablespoon of baking soda, allowing it to boil slowly, then scrubbing out well, rinse and air. Tea and coffee pots may be put on stove when baking



Baby's Own Soap color and fresh fragrance, gettable oils from white. It does not contain coloring matter or process perfumes. That is why "Baby" be used exclusively.

Baby's Own

"Best for baby"

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., M.

EE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE



THE DOCTOR: "and feverish. G man's Powder will be all right."

Steedman's Soo

EE CONTAINS NO POISONS

A Group of Waster

Are arranging to take over able producing coal for others to join them in for full particulars to

Canada General Investment K5 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG

When answering mention the Farm

A Woman's

Are you discouraged? a heavy financial load? physical burden? I know delicate women—I have but learned how to relieve your burdens. Stop the doctor's bill! I will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to remedy (Orange Lily) with my hands to be given a box will cure you—I have so, I shall be happy and (the cost of a postage stamp confidentially. Write to ment. MRS. F. E. CU

Strawberry Pla

From my straw duc and Ohrville, delivery. Prices, add 40c. for mail thousand and expre

JAMES CHEGWIN

prosperity for the

OTHER HAWKEYE.

LEAF
prairies where the
se,
little maiden ever
l eyes.
like the sunshine,
Warrior Chief,
hearts in autumn
d her Fallen Leaf.

eezes whisper
ly flight,
nely wigwam
woe to-night.

nd dreary all alone
y,
n and weary with
toilsome way;
still he lingered
eaf beside,
love she promised
oodland bride.

hunter wandered
glade alone,
maiden waited
s never known.
y she faded, like
f she died
r eyes in slumber
g riverside.

ye, but I changed
as possible in the
other letter from
owa, too. It was
o send the poem
irie Maiden will
again. D. D.)

WORTH CON-
ING

den:—The dis-
letters of Name-
making the Ingle
g of late. If all
uch fine men as
, as Sunshine and
, they probably
woman's suffrage
the same strain
must not be too
its against them,
ainly alter cases
lower law, in my
ne and thoughts
our comfort and
o not think it a
o to have a vote
law. Surely the
ountry have not
d, that they can-
ant a wish to all
if it will bring
to many homes.
es this same law
debates where
I wonder if it
ny, if instead of
polling booths,
man change his
it made up who
we should have
ould be able to
lay, whether the
o know the good
e candidate and
y he wishes to

quite a help to the
such members as
ine in brief, a
ng whereby we
usic or to read
ld happen to the
e Durden should
eping in earnest.
Why if Dame
bby to please,
ger-bread such
ake, she would
ubles as our-
ld never more
ig and small to
which she now
of all.

trouble keeping
cut a piece of
orter than waist
nd eye firmly on
ver shirtwaist.
g good coffee to
e pot with cold
of baking soda,
then scrubbing
Tea and coffee
ve when baking



Baby's Own Soap has the natural color and fresh fragrance of the vegetable oils from which it is made. It does not contain a particle of colouring matter or of "chemical process" perfumes. That is why "Baby's Own" should be used exclusively in the home.

Baby's Own Soap

"Best for baby—best for you" 8-09

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

A Group of Western Canadian Men

Are arranging to take over and operate a profitable producing coal mine, and they invite others to join them in the enterprise. Write for full particulars to

Canada General Investment Corporation, Ltd.
K5 Grain Exchange Building
WINNIPEG MAN.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. P. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Strawberry Plants for Sale

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

JAMES CHECWIN, Leduc, Alta.

bread or ironing, thus taking little time or extra fire. When baking potatoes, wash them well, drop in boiling water for five minutes, drain and wipe dry, rub them over with lard, and they will bake in less time than when placed in oven just as they are.

A few weeks ago I emptied a sack containing small chunks of lime, which the hens picked up. In a few days it ruined the crops of the birds, the contents escaped, and seven had to be killed in one day and a few more later. Surely this is a warning to all. Chickens need lime, but it does not need to be pure, by all means.

The advice so often given that only a small quantity of food should be offered to a patient at a time can not be followed too closely. We all know how the sick one is disgusted to see a big plate set before him and often barely touches it. Then again it encourages the nurse to find the plate has been cleared, to think she can please the taste of her patient and she will make an effort to make tasty dishes much to the comfort and well-being of the sick. I have been telling you quite a lot of what I think; you will all be glad you do not need to listen to all I have to say. Will send a recipe for invalid soup as from time to time I see that there are a few invalids as members of the Nook. With best wishes to one and all.

SNOWFLAKE.

Invalid Soup.—In a hot spider place a very little butter and piece of bread cut in squares, allow them to brown, pour boiling water over all, add two or three tablespoons of sweet cream, a well beaten egg, salt and a very little pepper to taste. Allow it to boil up once and serve.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT BUSHES

Dear Dame Durden:—I believe I owe an apology to one of our members. Her letter was printed in the issue of February 3rd, and she made an enquiry about some gardening operations I once wrote about. I never read her letter. If I had seen her question, I would have written sooner. I hope I am not too late to be of use to her yet. She asks if the currant bushes were transplanted in the spring in Saskatchewan. Yes, all my suggestions were for Saskatchewan. I believe the same rules hold good for transplanting bushes in Manitoba and Alberta, also. The reason it is better to transplant in spring rather than fall is this:—

If bushes are dug early, before growth commences, the roots are not as easily injured as they are during the growing period. It is best to cut off a portion of the root. Then set the bush a trifle deeper than it was in its old place. When the roots commence to grow they will send out numerous branches at all the points that have been cut. The bush will soon become established in its new place, and will grow rapidly. It will have all summer to grow and to recover from the shock of transplanting. Then, when the severe test of our cold dry winter comes, the whole plant will be hardy and strong, the wood well ripened, and the roots dormant. On the other hand, if the bushes are moved early in the fall, a little growth will be made. The new growth will be very tender when winter comes, and probably the bushes will be so much injured that they will take all the next year to recover, and then not be as strong as they should be. If moved in the fall at all, it is better to wait till very late, just before the ground freezes up. The roots are dormant then, and the bushes will most likely remain in a perfectly dormant state till spring. I would not advise this course, however, for the bushes may get too dry to start growth quickly and well in spring. Currants may be moved at any time of the year with a fair chance of living. They are the hardiest of small fruits, I think. It is really almost impossible to kill them out-right. But then, we do not merely want to keep them alive. We want to move them at a time when we have the best chance of securing good growth and good crops of fruit. If you move raspberries in the fall, you may not have a bush alive next spring. I think the rule for almost all perennial plants in Saskatchewan, is, move them during the spring. If you cannot do it

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—
Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8½c
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST.
COOPER CORDAGE CO. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

BRANDON
Operating in
Manitoba Alberta
Saskatchewan

Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00
Substantial Cash Deposits with
THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE
Pure-Bred Registered
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
HAIL INSURANCE
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

On our UNBROKEN RECORD for prompt
payment in full of all Loss Claims
we solicit your patronage.
You pay the Premium. We Carry the Risk.

Full information on application to any Local Agent,
or the Head Office of either Company

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO.
CANADA REGINA
EDMONTON

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH GAS POWER?



If not all the more reason you should buy a

"London" Engine 2½ and 4½ H.P.

They are so simple

CATALOGUE 20 G.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited

LONDON

CANADA

SEEDS THAT SATISFY BRUCE'S

New Century Swede Turnip
The Best All-Round Variety



Sales season 1901, when first introduced, 16 pounds; 1906, 4,351 pounds; 1908, 9,370 pounds. Besides its heavy cropping recommendation, it is the handsomest and best in quality of all Swedes. It is one of the few Swedes that resist mildew, the best shipping variety, and for cooking purposes cannot be excelled by any other Swede. It is a purple-topped variety, resembling Westbury, of splendid uniform growth, of fine quality, and the roots are clean and of handsome shape. In sections where large quantities are grown for the American Market the growers and shippers will have no other. 1 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 95c. If by mail add postage, 5c. per lb. to Canadian points, 15c. per lb. to United States and Newfoundland.

Send for our handsomely illustrated 100 page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1909. FREE.

John A. Bruce & Co. Seed Merchants Hamilton, Ont. Established 1850

Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; watersoaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years—from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without containing an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cement which accompanies each roll of Ruberoid roofing, which makes ours practically a one-piece roofing—sealed against leaks—sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors. The attractive Red, Brown and Green Ruberoid are fine enough for the costliest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready roofings, but with other roofings—shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at our factory.

The result of these twenty years of tests we have written into a book which will be gladly sent you free.

This book is a gold mine of roofing information, telling about the advantages and disadvantages of each roofing for each purpose. To secure a copy, address Dept. 97 The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

before growth starts, never mind. It is almost as good any time before the end of May. Our best growing season is in June, and all perennials need that season to gain strength for the dry weather and the cold that follows it. If we had abundant fall rains here the situation would be changed entirely,

and fall transplanting might then become the rule.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

P. S. Seeds of perennials and trees germinate best if sown carefully, and watered well, about October. They will germinate the following spring.



The Western Wigwam

A NEW SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy—That is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for one year and I like reading the letters. I live nine miles from the station. I have one brother and one sister. I am one and one-half miles from school and the school is going to start 1st April. It is a new school built last spring for \$1200. I think my letter is getting long so I will close.

Man. (a) JOHN MAGNUSON.

A TRIP WELL DESCRIBED

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is the third letter I have written to you. I am going to tell you about my trip to Saskatchewan last June. We started on June 17th. We got on the train at Hallsboro. There were mother, a lady friend and her baby, and Harold, my little brother, and I. It was a cloudy day and showed signs of a storm. The train stopped at Neepawa for dinner. It was a very slow ride to Dauphin for we were on a mixed train. We reached Dauphin at six. We stopped at King's Hotel for the night and had to get up at one o'clock to catch the train. It was not very nice getting up so early. We got on the train all right. It was crowded very much because people had their children lying out on the seats. A woman moved her baby so mother and her friend could sit down. Harold and I had to sit on valises. About four o'clock some people got off leaving us seats. There was a long seat, twice as long as the others, where a person could lie down. I lay down on it and slept about three hours. We had breakfast at nine on the dining car. We just had our lunch for dinner. We crossed the Saskatchewan river twice. On the west side of the second crossing is where one of the battles was fought in the time of the rebellion. We reached Fielding at six where we got off. We drove sixteen miles to our friend's house and reached there at ten o'clock. In the west we saw an engine plowing and a man driving five oxen. We saw a cattle ranch from the train. Well, I must say good-bye now.

DUGLAS HALL.

FINE DOG FOR CATTLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for one year and like it, and I like it fine. My father has one pig, and four horses and twenty-two cattle. I have one dog and his name is Buster and he is a fine dog for cattle. I got one brother and one sister. I am thirteen years. I think my letter is getting long so I will close.

Man. (b) T. M.

YOU CAN BE ROSEBUD

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is my first letter to your corner. I saw my sister's letter in print so I thought I would write too. I am twelve years old. I was going into the seventh grade when we left Illinois. The snow is going away very fast now.

We have a Women's and Girls Institute here. It is held in different homes in this district. I am a member of it, and my sister is secretary. Our president's name is Mrs. Graham. At the last meeting there were thirty-eight members and the next meeting we expect more.

Cousin Dorothy, would Rosebud do for a pen-name?

I am sending a drawing. Wishing your corner every success.

MAGDALENE S. HALL.

(This is your first letter, Rosebud, but do not let it be the last, for I want to hear more about that Girls' Institute of which you and your sister are members. What is the object of the Institute? What kind of programs do you have at the meetings? You have a fine large membership. C. D.)

THE JOYS OF WET FEET

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is the third time that I have written. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Well, I think it is very near spring. We have a very big meadow beside our house which is very near three feet deep in water. Every day I go and puddle in it and get my feet wet. The gophers will soon be out and the men will soon be on the land. We have bought another farm to work so I expect I will have to do some stooking this summer. We have three little colts and three little calves. I have stopped the school that I was going to and I am going to a country school now. Well, that will do for to-day.

Man. (a) EDGAR ROBINSON.

WELL TREATED

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I like reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My teacher's name is Miss S—. I have four brothers and no sisters. I got quite a lot of things from Santa Claus, a P. C. album, a book, a set of dishes, three silk hankies and two school hankies. My little brother got a Teddy bear. There are no girls going to school just now but myself.

KATIE MAY HOWIE. (7)

CHOOSE ANOTHER PEN-NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and I enjoy reading the Western Wigwam very much. I am eight years of age and am in the third book. Our teacher's name is Mr. P—. I like him very much. We have got sixteen horses, eleven head of cattle. I have two brothers and two sisters. My pets are two little dogs whose names are Tiny and Mack. I have a little calf and a pony. My pony's name is Nancy, and my calf's name is Barny. My sister and I go to school.

Sask. (a) LILLIAN DEFOE.

DRIVE TO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy—I like reading letters in the Children's Corner. We have nine horses and twenty head of cattle and six pigs. We have about a hundred hens. We have got two miles to go to school and we drive sometimes. I have three brothers and one

sister. As this is my first letter I won't write very much.

GEORGE

A LITTLE RED

Dear Cousin Dorothy going to school for two years in grade two. My mother is taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for me. I like the new time. I have a pet named Lizzie. I have one cat for pets. The cat is Rab and Nell and the Polly. My mother and little calf. Mine is a little I call Ned. Father has one sister and one brother.

Man. (a) NEL

THROUGH SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy with great interest the letters in the "Western Wigwam" department, I think I will write you a little girl of five one mile and a quarter town of Balcarres. I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember it fine. I have four brothers and one sister. My two oldest brothers go to school. I am in the fifth class, and expect to go to school in this coming year. We have 20 horses, at which my brothers own four cows. I would like to have some post cards with some pictures. I would like to have a button to remember me.

Man. (a) MAP

What was the puzzle at the bottom of the page? about it.—C. D.)

A STRAIGHT

Dear Cousin Dorothy another brave to get a wigwam! I live west of Winnipeg, and miles south of a little Homewood. This is my country. My father has a few sections of land. We have now sailing boats which is half full of water. A young cow that got its leg and was dying, told my brother to shoot it. He was afraid he would be shot. They asked me to shoot the gun and aimed and shot. The cow was and the bullet went through its neck and fore left leg. It was dead. We shot a wolf with a rifle, and it was a ha. The rifle is a Snider mile.

Man. (a) EDGAR ROBINSON.

How many of the letters? I do, and we are riding ponies. I intend to go to the city this summer, and have a good time.

Man. (b).

(If you come to Winnipeg see us at the Advocate's office.)

THE FIRST WILL

Dear Cousin Dorothy first letter to your corner. My father has changed its name to move to Rivers. I expect I will be in school week after next. I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for three years now. I like the letters of the Western Wigwam fine.

The wild flowers are now; I just noticed. Do any of the members ever gather wild flowers? They are pretty. My letter is pretty long, so close.

Man. (b) FRANCES K.

A JOLLY LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy second letter to your corner. I am coming very fast out of the snow. I have all the birds. The

Trees That will Grow for You Are Those Grown in the West

'Tis Money Thrown Away to Bring Trees from the East or South. We Have a Million Trees Growing in our Nurseries.

WE WANT YOU TO HAVE SOME

You can make money better than by planting upon your land. Every 5 cents spent in trees planted properly will add one dollar to the value of your land.

WHY DON'T YOU GROW MORE TREES?



We offer:—

- 25,000 Maples 3 years old. 4 to 5 feet at \$10.00 per 100.
- 200,000 Maples 2½ years old. 2 to 3 feet at \$5.00 per 100.
- 100,000 Golden Willows, 2 years old at \$5.00 per 100.
- 50,000 Caragana for Hedges 3 years. 2 to 3 feet at \$5.00 per 100.
- 5,200 Scotch Pines 2 feet high twice transplanted at \$20.00 per 100.

This valuable tree is perfectly hardy and suitable for this climate, and at this figure are splendid values.

OUR \$10.00 FRUIT COLLECTION includes: Large fruits, 6 Small fruits, 24 Shrubs, 16 Perennial Flowering Plants, 12 Asparagus. Horse-radish, etc., 50 cts. Half this collection for \$5.00.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS of all description. Try our \$1.00 Mail Collection. We have a complete collection of Hardy Nursery Stock suitable for this Country. GROWN RIGHT HERE. Write for our Catalogue.

PATMORE NURSERY CO.

Established 1883

BRANDON, MAN.

ning might then be-

RENDA E. NEVILLE.

f perennials and trees
f sown carefully, and
at October. They will
owing spring.



ern

Women's and Girls
t is held in different
rict. I am a member
er is secretary. Our
is Mrs. Graham.
ng there were thirty-
nd the next meeting

would Rosebud do

a drawing. Wishing
y success.

GDALENE S. HALL.

irst letter, Rosebud,
e the last, for I want
t that Girls' Institute
your sister are mem-
the object of the
kind of programs
the meetings? You
embership. C. D.)

OF WET FEET

rothy —This is the
I have written. My
FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
is very near spring.
g meadow beside our
ery near three feet
Every day I go and
I get my feet wet.
soon be out and the
n the land. We have
farm to work so I
to do some stooking
e have three little
ittle calves. I have
l that I was going to
to a country school
will do for to-day.
EDGAR ROBINSON.

TREATED

rothy —This is my
Western Wigwam.
letters in the Advoc-
er's name is Miss
r brothers and no
e a lot of things from
C. album, a book,
ree silk hankies and
s. My little brother
There are no girls
st now but myself.
MAY HOWIE. (7)

HER PEN-NAME

rothy —My father
OCATE for a number
y reading the West-
much. I am eight
m in the third book.
e is Mr. P—. I like
We have got sixteen
d of cattle. I have
wo sisters. My pets
s whose names are
I have a little calf
y pony's name is
alf's name is Barny.
o to school.
LILLIAN DEFOE.

O SCHOOL

rothy —I like read-
Children's Corner.
es and twenty head
igs. We have about
We have got two
l and we drive some-
ee brothers and one

sister. As this is my first letter I
won't write very much.

GEORGE HOWIE. (9)

A LITTLE RED CALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy —I have been
going to school for two years and I
am in grade two. My father has been
taking the ADVOCATE for a very long
time. I like the new name for the
corner. I have a pretty big doll
named Lizzie. I have two dogs and
one cat for pets. The dogs' names are
Rab and Nell and the cat's name is
Polly. My mother and I each own a
little calf. Mine is a little red one that
I call Ned. Father has ten horses.
I have one sister and one brother.

Man. (a) NELLIE SMITH (10)

THROUGH SCHOOL IN JUNE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I read
with great interest the pleasant let-
ters in the "Western Wigwam" de-
partment, I think I will try my luck.
I am a little girl of thirteen, and
live one mile and a quarter from the
town of Balcarres. My father has
taken the "Farmer's Advocate"
ever since I can remember, and likes
it fine. I have four brothers and one
sister. My two oldest brothers and
myself go to school. I am in the
fifth class, and expect to be through
school in this coming month of June.
We have 20 horses, and two ponies,
which my brothers own. We milk
four cows. I would like to exchange
post cards with some city girl if she
is willing. I would also like to re-
ceive a button to remember the club
by.

Sask. (a) MAPLE ALLEY.

What was the puzzle cipher at the
bottom of the page? I am curious
about it.—C. D.)

A STRAIGHT SHOT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here comes
another brave to get a seat in your
wigwam! I live just fifty miles
west of Winnipeg, and two and a half
miles south of a little village called
Homewood. This is a great wheat
country. My father has three quar-
ter-sections of land. We have lots of
fun now sailing boats on the ravine,
which is half full of water. We had
a young cow that got blood poison in
its leg and was dying. My father
told my brother to shoot it, but he
was afraid he would not kill it, so
they asked me to shoot it. I took
the gun and aimed at its forehead
and shot. The cow was lying down,
and the bullet went through its head,
down its neck and out behind its
fore left leg. It was killed instan-
tly. We shot a wolf with the same
rifle, and it was a half a mile away.
The rifle is a Snider, and shoots a
mile.

How many of the Indians like rid-
ing? I do, and we have two good
riding ponies. I intend visiting the
city this summer, and expect to have
a good time.

PRAIRIE CREE.

Man. (b).

(If you come to Winnipeg, come to
see us at the Advocate.—C. D.)

THE FIRST WILD FLOWERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my
first letter to your corner since it
has changed its name. We are going
to move to Rivers next week, and I
expect I will be going to Rivers'
School week after next. My father
has taken the "Farmer's Advocate"
for three years now. I enjoy read-
ing the letters of the Western Wig-
wam fine.

The wild flowers are coming out
now; I just noticed them to-night.
Do any of the members of the club
ever gather wild flowers? I think
they are pretty. My letter is get-
ting pretty long, so I guess I will
close.

FRANCES KILBANK (10).

Man. (b).

A JOLLY LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my
second letter to you. Spring is
coming very fast out here; there are
crocus-beds, pussy-willows, and near-
ly all the birds. There was splendid

ice on the ravine this morning, but
it is thawing now. I glanced at the
editor's letter to another club, and
he was boasting that their club was
the greatest in the Dominion and
greater than some in Great Britain.
If that is true now, it won't be in a
few years, as I think the Western
Wigwam will be the greatest club
in Canada pretty soon. I am very
fond of reading. Some of my favor-
ite books are: "Rebecca of Sunny-
brook Farm," "Mrs. Wiggs," "Little
Women," "Good Wives," "Ivanhoe,"
"The Lady of the Lake," "The
Talisman and The Prospector." I
am very fond of Ralph Connor and
Sir Walter Scott.

I like my music better now that
we have a piano. I am very sorry
to hear that Philadelphia is dead. I
am in Grade V at school. My
studies are: arithmetic, spelling, his-
tory, geography, dictation, reading,
competition, and music. I like them
all very well. The Normal school is
open here now. The normalites often
have a class over to teach. Grade
V. had to go on Thursday last for
history. I like going, but some of
the girls said they did not, as they
were very nervous.

When I last wrote to you, we had
six cats, but some strange disease
came on them, and we have only
Biddy left. We get from fifteen to
eighteen eggs a day, and we have
only about thirty hens. Some men
put a lot of baled hay in our barn.
They pile it like a big stairs. We
climb up it, and have lots of fun
playing hide-and-go-seek in it, for
there are so many holes that you can
get into. Up at the top, us children
have a cozy place which we call our
cave.

Man. (a) BOOKWORM.

FOND OF MUSIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am not go-
ing to give a detailed account of the
live stock kept on our farm, which is
not very large, but is situated in a
very productive portion of this great
Western country. I attend school
quite regularly, also my sister when
it is warm enough for her to go. I
have seen quite a number of wild
geese and ducks this spring, but I am
not very good with a gun, and, being
a girl, I suppose I am a little bit
timid. I am taking music lessons
on the organ, and I like music very
much. I attend quite a few of the
musical concerts, which are usually
very good. This is my first letter
to this paper, though I have been an
interested reader for some time, and
now, as my letter is getting long, I
will close. Hoping to see this in
print. I remain,

A WESTERN BLUEBELL.

(Man. (a).

PLAYING BALL WITH A LEMON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little
girl eight years old. I have one
sister and four brothers. Two of
my brothers and I had the whoop-
ing-cough. We have a ranch 23
miles out of Medicine Hat, and we
are going out to it on the 1st of
May. My sister and one of my
brothers have to stay in town and
go to school. We have a canary
bird, some house plants, and a
bunny. My brothers and one of my
uncles have a lemon, and they are
playing ball with it.

ALICE LAING (8).

Alta. (a).

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.

COPYRIGHT BY E. C. PAGE CO., INCORP.

"And then, your Excellency? Surely the Bourgeois was not encouraging the mob, or participating in the riot?"

"No! I do not charge him with participating in the riot, although the mob were all his friends and partisans. Moreover," said Bigot, frankly, for he felt he owed his safety to the interference of the Bourgeois, "it would be unfair not to acknowledge that he did what he could to protect us from the rabble. I charge Philibert with sowing the sedition that

AN ACRE FERTILIZED

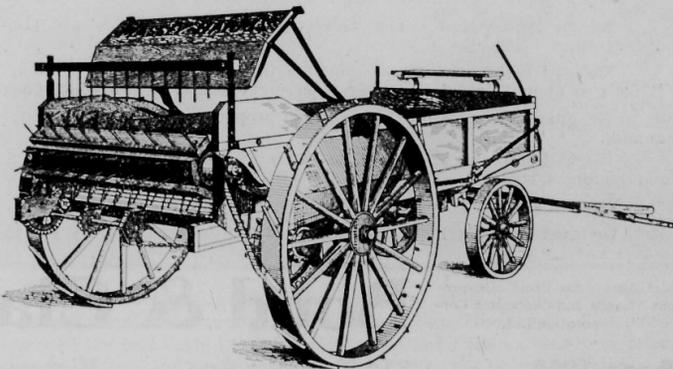
Increases Its Value

An Acre Fertilized Evenly and Regularly

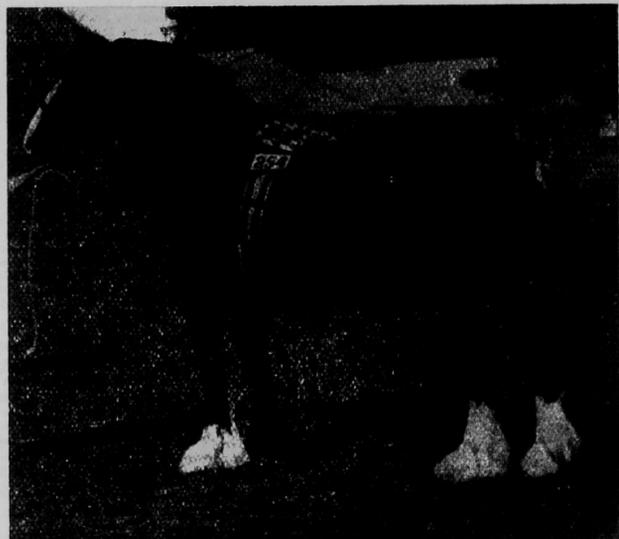
Doubles Its Value

ACRE FOR ACRE

Your land will yield more with a smaller amount of
manure spread with a modern manure spreader.



The MASSEY-HARRIS Manure Spreader
will Treat your Fields as they
Ought to be Treated



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For quick sale I am offering a few personally selected imported Clydesdale stallions. They were bought right and will be sold right. First in the lot is SCOTLAND'S MOTTO by Baron Glasserton. Then there are five other newly imported horses and one Canadian-bred.

These horses have been bought right, through my personal connection in Scotland and will be sold right. Call and see them or write for further particulars.

WM. MARSHALL

NAMAKA

ALBERTA.

Titles Indefeasibly Issued Direct from the Mexican Government

PACIFIC SLOPES BE READY BETTER THAN GOLD

First sub-division of the Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Limited. Purchasers are sure to make as high as ten times the cost of the lands.

Inside of one year, private lands adjoining ours, but further from market, increased and sold at more than three times the price we are asking for ours, and is now held at \$50.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

We guarantee titles direct from the Government.

We guarantee exemption from Federal Government taxes for 10 years.

We guarantee that our settlers can land their effects, and ship their products, with exemption from duty.

We will sell you a 62½-acre or 125-acre farm at \$10.00 per acre, and give you the right to pay for it in five annual instalments, first payment being 25 per cent. on application.

We guarantee any of these farms, properly cropped, will produce at least \$50.00 (gold) per acre per annum.

We will sell you a 62½-acre or 125-acre farm at \$5.00 per acre, which will produce the finest oranges and lemons possible.

We will also sell you first-class land for cattle and hog raising, etc., at \$3.00 per acre.

We guarantee that the Climate is delightful and healthy for those who go to our lands to live.

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation Ltd.

Bond & Clark

Sole Agents for the Mexican Government Wild Lands in the State of Guerrero, Mexico.

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Ave.

Victoria, B.C.

Phone 1092

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

This New Picture of DAN PATCH 1:55 in Six Brilliant Colors MAILED FREE



This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large Beautiful Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, Dan by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for someone. We paid \$60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$120,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1900 lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can. You MUST Fill In THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON

OUT OFF HERE

E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.

I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses..... Sheep

Name.....

Post Office..... Province.....

caused the riot, not with rioting himself."

"But I accuse him of both, and of all the mob has done!" thundered Varin, enraged to hear the Intendant speak with moderation and justice. "The house of the Golden Dog is a den of traitors; it ought to be pulled down, and its stones built into a monument of infamy over its owner, hung like a dog in the market-place."

"Silence, Varin!" exclaimed the Governor sternly. "I will not hear the Sieur Philibert spoken of in these injurious terms. The Intendant does not charge him with this disturbance; neither shall you."

"Par Dieu! you shall not, Varin!" burst in La Corne St. Luc, roused to unusual wrath by the opprobrium heaped upon his friend the Bourgeois;

"and you shall answer to me for that you have said!"

"La Corne! La Corne!" The Governor saw a challenge impending, and interposed with vehemence. "This is a Council of War, and not a place for recriminations. Sit down, dear old friend, and aid me to get on with the business of the King and his Colony, which we are here met to consider."

The appeal went to the heart of La Corne. He sat down. "You have spoken generously, Chevalier Bigot, respecting the Bourgeois Philibert," continued the Governor. "I am pleased that you have done so. My Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Philibert, who is just entering the Council, will be glad to hear that your Excellency

does justice to his father in this matter."

"The blessing of St. Bennet's boots upon such justice," muttered Cadet to himself. "I was a fool not to run my sword through Philibert when I had the chance."

The Governor repeated to Colonel Philibert what had been said by Bigot.

Colonel Philibert bowed to the Intendant. "I am under obligation to the Chevalier Bigot," said he, "but it astonishes me much that any one should dare implicate my father in such a disturbance. Certainly the Intendant does him but justice."

This remark was not pleasing to Bigot, who hated Colonel Philibert equally with his father. "I merely said he had not participated in the

riot, Colonel Philibert, which was true. I did not excuse your father for being at the head of the party among whom these outrages arise. I simply spoke truth, Colonel Philibert. I do not eke out by the inch my opinion of any man. I care not for the Bourgeois Philibert more than for the meanest blue cap in his following."

This was an ungracious speech. Bigot meant it to be such. He repented almost of the witness he had borne to the Bourgeois' endeavors to quell the mob. But he was too profoundly indifferent to men's opinions respecting himself to care to lie.

Colonel Philibert resented the Intendant's sneer at his father. He faced Bigot, saying to him,—"The Chevalier Bigot has done but simple justice to my father with reference to his conduct in regard to the riot. But let the Intendant recollect that, although a merchant, my father is above all things a Norman gentleman, who never swerved a hair-breadth from the path of honor—a gentleman whose ancient nobility would dignify even the Royal Intendant." Bigot looked daggers at this thrust at his own comparatively humble origin. "And this I have further to say," continued Philibert, looking straight in the eyes of Bigot, Varin, and Cadet, "whoever impugns my father's honor impugns mine; and no man, high or low, shall do that and escape chastisement!"

The greater part of the officers seated round the council-board listened with marks of approval to Philibert's vindication of his father. But no one challenged his words, although dark, ominous looks glanced from one to another among the friends of the Intendant. Bigot smothered his anger for the present, however; and to prevent further reply from his followers he rose, and bowing to the Governor, begged His Excellency to open the Council.

"We have delayed the business of the King too long with these personal recriminations," said he. "I shall leave this riot to be dealt with by the King's courts, who will sharply punish both instigators and actors in this outrage upon the royal authority."

These words seemed to end the dispute for the present.

CHAPTER XIV.
THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

The Council now opened in due form. The Secretary read the royal despatches, which were listened to with attention and respect, although with looks of dissent in the countenances of many of the officers.

The Governor rose, and in a quiet, almost a solemn strain, addressed the Council: "Gentlemen," said he, "from the tenor of the royal despatches just read by the Secretary, it is clear that our beloved New France is in great danger. The King, overwhelmed by the powers in alliance against him, can no longer reinforce our army here. The English fleet is supreme—for the moment only, I hope!" added the Governor, as if with a prevision of his own future triumphs on the ocean. "English troops are pouring into New York and Boston, to combine with the militia of New England and the Middle Colonies in a grand attack upon New France. They have commenced the erection of a great fort at Chouagen on Lake Ontario, to dispute supremacy with our stronghold at Niagara, and the gates of Carillon may ere long have to prove their strength in keeping the enemy out of the Valley of the Richelieu. I fear not for Carillon, gentlemen, in ward of the gallant Count de Lusignan, whom I am glad to see at our Council. I think Carillon is safe.

The Count de Lusignan, a gray-headed officer of soldierly bearing, bowed low to this compliment from the Governor. "I ask the Count de Lusignan," continued the Governor, "what he thinks would result from our withdrawing the garrison from Carillon, as is suggested in the despatches?"

"The Five Nations would be on the Richelieu in a week, and the English

THE 1909 WASH

The "1900 Gravit" is simply the greatest and work saver you have ever used. Ask any tubful of clothes in clean and spotless or tear.

I will send you one FREE TRIAL. You do pay a cent. Write sure for particulars.

A. W. S. Bach, M.
THE 1900 WASH
357 Yonge St., Toronto
C. W. TANNEY
459 Sherbrooke St., W.

THE ORGAN
Of an operating and profitable joint stock company offers for small investors, who project will stand rigid in for information to
Canada General Investment
K5 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG

Well PROSPER
Fastest drillers known. GRE
LOOMIS MACHINE CO.

WHEELER &
ENGINEERS
BRAZIER
Brazing of Cast Iron, Wroug
We have the following new 4 h.-p. vertical engine on base, complete with second-hand 4 h.-p. vertical boiler, on base, complete with 1 second-hand engine only. Write for description of the above guarantee will be as 153 Lombard St.



THAT it is your own best to advise your stock keep it in mind of the ing public. also to advise in a paper or subscribers just the pe that you desi get in touch a Now, we are isfied that we bring you re and want yo write for cards, etc.

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

THE 1900 WASHER

The "1900 Gravity" Washer is simply the greatest money and work saver you ever saw in your life. Ask any woman who has used it. Washes a whole tubful of clothes in six minutes—clean and spotless—no wear or tear.

I will send you one for 30 days FREE TRIAL. You don't have to pay a cent. Write me to-day sure for particulars.

A. W. S. Bach, Manager,

THE 1900 WASHER CO.,

357 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

C. W. TANNEY
459 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg 1463

THE ORGANIZATION

Of an operating and profitable coal mine into a joint stock company offers a splendid chance for small investors, who act quickly. The project will stand rigid investigation. Write for information to

Canada General Investment Corporation, Ltd.
R5 Grain Exchange Building
WINNIPEG MAN.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

WHEELER & CARLE
ENGINEERS MACHINISTS
BRAZIERERS

Brazing of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel

We have the following for sale: 1 new 4 h.-p. vertical engine and boiler, on base, complete with fittings; 1 second-hand 4 h.-p. vertical engine and boiler, on base, complete with fittings; 1 second-hand 4 h.-p. vertical engine only. Write us for full description of the above, which we guarantee will be as represented.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



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

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

in Montreal a month after such a piece of folly on our part!" exclaimed the Count de Lusignan.

"You cannot counsel the abandonment of Carillon then, Count?" A smile played over the face of the Governor, as if he too felt the absurdity of his question.

"Not till Quebec itself fall into the enemy's hands. When that happens, His Majesty will need another adviser in the place of the old Count de Lusignan."

"Well spoken, Count! In your hands Carillon is safe, and will one day, should the enemy assail it, be covered with wreaths of victory, and its flag be the glory of New France."

"So be it, Governor. Give me but the Royal Roussillon and I pledge you neither English, Dutch, nor Iroquois shall ever cross the waters of St. Sacrament."

"You speak like your ancestor the crusader, Count. But I cannot spare the Royal Roussillon. Think you you can hold Carillon with your present garrison?"

"Against all the force of New England. But I cannot promise the same against the English regulars now landing at New York."

"They are the same whom the King defeated at Fontenoy, are they not?" interrupted the Intendant, who, courtier as he was, disliked the tenor of the royal despatches as much as any officer present,—all the more as he knew La Pompadour was advising peace out of a woman's considerations rather than upholding the glory of France.

"Among them are many troops who fought us at Fontenoy. I learned the fact from an English prisoner whom our Indians brought in from Fort Lydius," replied the Count de Lusignan.

"Well, the more of them the merrier," laughed La Corne St. Luc. "The bigger the prize, the richer they who take it. The treasurers of the English will make up for the beggarly packs of the New Englanders. Dried stock fish, and eel-skin garters to drive away the rheumatism, were the usual prizes we got from them down in Acadia!"

"The English of Fontenoy are not such despicable foes," remarked the Chevalier de Lery; "they sufficed to take Louisbourg, and if we discontinue our walls, will suffice to take Quebec."

"Louisbourg was not taken by them, but fell through the mutiny of the base Swiss!" replied Bigot, touched sharply by any allusion to that fortress where he had figured so discreditably. "The vile hirelings demanded money of their commander when they should have drawn the blood of the enemy!" added he, angrily.

"Satan is bold, but he would blush in the presence of Bigot," remarked La Corne St. Luc to an Acadian officer seated next him. "Bigot kept the King's treasure, and defrauded the soldiers of their pay; hence the mutiny and the fall of Louisbourg."

"It is what the whole army knows," replied the officer. "But hark! the Abbe Piquet is going to speak. It is a new thing to see clergy in a Council of War!"

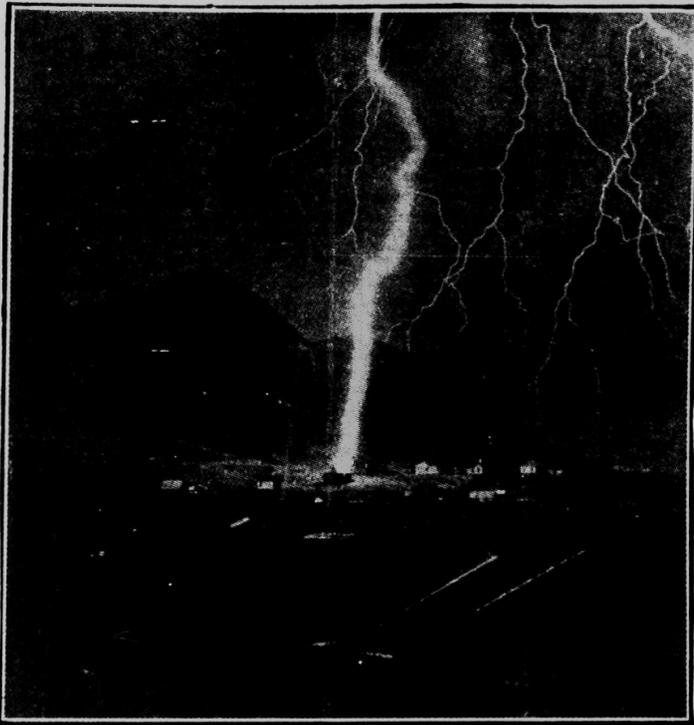
"No one has sent more Indian allies into the field to fight for New France than the patriotic Abbe."

Other officers did not share the generous sentiments of La Corne St. Luc. They thought it derogatory to pure military men to listen to a priest on the affairs of the war.

"The Marshal de Belleisle would not permit even Cardinal de Fleury to put his red stockings beneath his council-table," remarked a strict martinet of La Serre; "and here we have a whole flock of black gowns darkening our regimentals! What would Voltaire say?"

"He would say that when priests turn soldiers it is time for soldiers to turn tinkers and mend holes in pots, instead of making holes in our enemies," replied his companion, a fashionable freethinker of the day.

(To be continued.)



The only church in this little village was destroyed by lightning June 12, 1908.

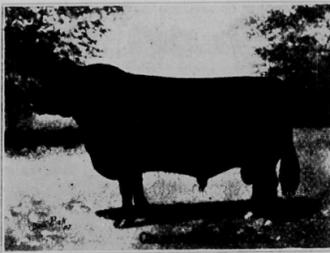
This picture is furnished by M. Townsley & Sons, Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturers of the best Cable Lightning Conductors and Fixtures known to science. Thousands of homes and buildings are now protected by the Townsley System. Ask your hardware dealer for particulars or write to

M. TOWNSLEY & SONS

1315 Fourth Street, Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

GLENCARNOCK ANGUS

Brandon, Man.



We have a few good Bulls and Heifers sired by the

CHAMPION BULL

PRINCE OE BENTON

for sale at reasonable

prices

First Prize Yearling Bull at 1907 International Show, Chicago. As a two-year-old this Bull was only beaten once

ROBT. BROWN,
Herdsmen.

JAS. D. McGregor,
Proprietor.

Stockmen!

Let us sell your stock for you. The method is easy. Write us for rate card, send your ad. and customers will come.

FREE

Ink Pencil or Fountain Pen! Just what you want for doing your Homework!

You can have your choice FREE of either of these valuable and useful articles, (Made from very best materials. Fountain Pen is Gold-Banded), for selling only \$2.50 worth of our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Seeds are assorted varieties in 5c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages, and are easy sellers. Send-to-day—your name and address, plainly written. A postcard will do. **The Reliable Premium Co.** Dept. H. Waterloo, Ont.

The Farmer's Library

We are in a position to give you the best books and references on Farm, Stock, Dairy, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, Bees, Tanning and Blacksmithing Subjects by the best authors. Write for prices.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

KELOWNA—Fruit farm. 50 acres, 4 miles out. House, outbuildings, own irrigation system, clear 15 acres cultivated, school, church, post-office, store. Axel Eutin, Kelowna, B. C.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS and bulls for sale, heavy milking strains, prices right. John Gemmill, Pilot Mound, Man.

FARMERS write me for prices on Fence Posts. Direct from the bush and get the best. J. H. Johnson, Malakura, B. C.

SCOTCH TERRIERS and wire-haired fox-terriers \$8.00 up. Enclose stamps for reply. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C.

FOR SALE—Twenty Veterans Land Grants, immediate delivery. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—South 1/4 of Sec. 13, 17, 9 West 2 m., adjoining village of Summerberry. Main line C.P.R. Soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil. level, no sloughs or bluffs. Every foot can be broken. All prairie at present. Price \$25.00 an acre. Small payment down, balance on terms to suit purchaser at 6% interest. An ideal farm, right at town. Come and see it. Apply for particulars to Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask.

FOR SALE—Four young registered Clyde Stallions, price \$200 each. Address W. Gibb, Brookbank P. O., Montraille Co., N. Dak.

320 ACRES—2 1/2 miles from Station. 280 acres cultivated, house and barn, \$25.00 per acre. \$2000.00 cash, balance crop payments. W. C. Presnell, Choice Saskatchewan farm lands, Dundurn, Sask.

POTATOES—"Maple Leaf," \$1.00. "Dollar Finder," \$2.00. "Victory" (new), \$3.00 per bushel. John C. Walker, Holland, Man.

WE CAN SELL your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—One Spanish Jack, registered, a good one, also Vick's Early Seed Potatoes. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FOR SALE—Stud Shire "Curlew" (574). Two-year-old. Reared in Range. Parents prize winners. W. S. Black & Son, (Hardisty Station), Puffer, Alta.

HOMESTEADS WANTED—For Grain and dairying. Sufficient wood for fuel and shelter. Will some kind friend say where such can be had? Masters, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

WALTER JAMES AND SONS—Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CASH—For your Real Estate, Home or Business, no matter where it is located or what it is worth. I can sell it for you in the shortest possible time. I co-operate with over 10,000 experienced Real Estate Salesmen in every part of North America. If you desire a quick sale send description and price. If you want to buy property of any kind anywhere, tell me your requirements. I can save you money. Address The Real Estate Specialist, Box H, c-o Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron Stallion, six years old, imported from Iowa. Guaranteed sure foal getter. Apply N. Wright, Innisfail, Alta.

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

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15.00 to \$25.00 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—One-fourth section, forty acres under cultivation, newly broken; good buildings good fences around property. Three miles from Rathwell Man. Bargain for quick sale. Price \$2200. Terms easy. Apply FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WANTED—Whole section to rent on shares for a term of years all broken with good house, out-buildings and water. Box 61, Sedley, Sask.

SABLE COLLIE PUPS for sale from good working stock, \$5.00. G. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

SCRIP—Anyone having Scrip for sale apply to N. Wright, Innisfail, Alta.

WOLF HOUND PUPS from prize stock, price \$5.00. Douglas Wallace, Niverville, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

PURE CLEAN SEED OATS FOR SALE—240 bushel Garton's Regenerated Abundance, 600 bushel Abundance, 400 bushel Swedish Select Regenerated from 2-5 bushels @ \$1.65; from 5-10 bushels @ \$1.40; from 10-20 bushels @ \$1.25; over 20 @ \$1.10. Abundance and Swedish Select @ 60 cents. Prices F. O. B. Baring (C. P. R.) or Glenavon (C. N. R.). Bags free. These oats are absolutely free from wild oats or noxious weed seeds. Sample on application. Would trade for 160 bushels clean Mensury barley. Edward Cram, Baring, Sask.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED—From Souris on April 10th, one two-year-old bay Filly, three white feet and white stripe on forehead. Black mane and tail. Also one horse, bay with white feet. Mrs. A. Moos, Souris, Man.

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-shires

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

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

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

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

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

R. P. EDWARDS, breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Eggs in season, Rhode Island Reds a specialty. Stock at all times. South Salt Springs, B. C.

LITTLECOTE POULTRY YARDS—Pure bred Barred P. B. eggs. Warranted to hatch a good percentage of strong chicks. \$1.50 for fifteen eggs. Incubator cap, special rates. Few Cockerels left. Mrs. M. Vialoux, St. Charles, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, from grand winter-laying strain. One dollar for fifteen eggs. R. M. Richardson, Melita, Manitoba. 13-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Stock from my yards. Won at Brandon and Regina two past years. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

MOUNTAIN SIDE POULTRY FARM—Our pens of Buff Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks contain our prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. Seller V. Thompson, Strassburg, Sask.

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Manitoba, breeder of the finest strain of Mammoth Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks in Canada. Bred for exhibition, utility and laying eggs. During the past year my birds won 33 prizes at Winnipeg, Portage, The Provincial, Regina and Glenboro. This is proof of quality. Before placing your order for eggs get my free illustrated circular which will show you the kind of Rocks I keep and breed. Eggs for hatching at \$3.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 30.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—\$20.00 Cockerel at head of pen. Eggs \$2.50 per 14. R. D. Mooney, Abernethy, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—For hatching from large good colored birds with free range, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per hundred from select—per all show birds, \$5.00 per 15, infertile eggs replaced. Won 9 regular prizes and special at Manitoba show at Portage la Prairie in February. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Dunston Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, Box 1063 Regina, W. H. Rothwell.

Questions & Answers

TROUBLE WITH HENS; CATTLE SWEATING

Flock of about 80 Buff Orpingtons look fine and healthy. Every morning one or more will be unable to walk, will fall from the roost, and be that way for a day or two, and then be as smart as ever. They were very bad during February and March?

2. We get quite a few eggs that are strong and unfit for use. What is the cause of this trouble? The hens are getting both milk and water. We feed barley and oats mixed, oyster shells and plenty of grit.

3. Why is it that some of my cattle and calves sweat at night very freely, and the stable is only fairly warm? J. E. C. Sask.

Ans.—1. The trouble likely is leg weakness, brought on by feeding unbalanced rations. It occurs sometimes in hens that are being fed heavily, and is taken as an indication that there is not a sufficiency of protein in the ration. Reduce the amount of food given, and add meat to the ration twice a week.

2. It is difficult to say what is causing the trouble here. It very rarely happens that eggs, freshly laid, have an undesirable taste or odor. We are of the opinion that your flock has not had an opportunity to exercise sufficiently, and has not been given bone, and the hens forced to exercise for their food. This, together with the addition of a bulky green food, like mangels, to the winter ration, should correct this trouble.

3. Cattle at this season are apt to sweat, from the fact of their

BUFF ROCKS—Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs 10 cents each. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C.

EGGS FOR SETTING—From pure bred S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks; have some fine pens of winter layers; city address C. H. Baird, 265 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

PRIZE WINNING White Wyandotte eggs for sale. \$1.00 per dozen. \$3.00 per 4 dozen. \$6.00 per hundred. Also young and old birds in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—15 for \$2. County Champions. Two pens of select females, headed by a Bradley cock and a Hawkins cockerel. Nine chickens or another setting at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From pure bred R. C. Rhode Island Reds exclusively. First class stock. No inbreeding. Price two dollars per fifteen. Samuel H. Meek, Blackwood, Sask.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting. Five dollars per hundred. W. H. Tebb, Langenburg, Sask.

SINGLE COMB—White Leghorns. Eggs from two pens (not related) large birds. Heavy winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Three for \$5.00. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City.

C. W. ROBBINS—Breeder. Laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.00—15. Chiliwack, B. C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

EGGS—From prize-winning light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, Black Breasted Red Game and Single Comb White Leghorns at \$2.00 per setting. G. A. Robinson, Box 35, Stoughton, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50—15. Chas. Peach, Sinitata, Sask.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—My famous Busy "B" Strain are the champions of Western Canada. Write for my show record and be convinced. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treeshank, Man.

coats being heavy, not having yet shed their winter coating of hair. This combined with bad ventilation, although the stable may not be overheated, would bring about sweating. Ventilate your stable well. Never close it up tight while the cattle are in. This, we think, will overcome the trouble.

BOUNTY FOR GOPHERS

Is there any bounty offered for the killing of gophers in Saskatchewan? Sask. READER.

Ans.—At no time has any bounty been offered in Saskatchewan for the destruction of gophers. In some of the L. I. D.'s the councils purchase a quantity of strychnine and supply it to the settlers for destroying gophers. Last year there was a rebate allowed on such purchases, but no appropriation has been made for a continuance of this practice.

INBREEDING

1. Is a calf, the dam and sire of which are mother and son, eligible for registration in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, the sire and dam both being registered therein?

2. Would it be advisable to use an animal as closely bred as this for breeding purposes? J. S. D. Sask.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. Inbreeding generally is not advisable, though it is a matter of record, that some of the most noted individuals in the Shorthorn breed were the progeny of stock that had been closely in-bred for several generations. In ordinary circumstances, however, unless one cannot avoid it, it is advisable to breed from unrelated stock. Close breeding in a herd, especially if the breeder is not a master in the art, is liable to induce deterioration in the size, quality and vigor of the stock. Carried on for any time, it is likely to ruin

CO

EVERY PLOW
WORKS
INDEPENDENTLY

COCKSHUTT ENG
for 4, 5 or 6 plows;
The nature of t
strain upon the strai
causing trouble in f
for them to bend or
In the spring a
wheels to sink and
This is impossible f

Ask your near

CC

the herd. In your cas
is related to no other
the herd except the dan
lar harm is likely to
he is, it will depend al
his individuality, and th
males you have, as to
use would be advisabl
we would not advise it.

VALUE OF WINNIP ESTATE

As a six year subscri
uable paper, I beg to ask
regarding some lots in
Winnipeg. They are
gentleman up here, and
trade them for my farm,
follows: Lots 11 to 20 i
18 to 27 in Block 6, part o
in the Parish of Kildonan
in the Winnipeg Land
No. 1033.

1. What is the present
of these?

2. Is there likely to b
car line run by them, or
distance, if so will it
present value?

I trust that you will b
know soon and oblige.
Sask.

Ans.—These lots are 1
mile outside the city lin
on what is called Pemb
of the continuation of M
and are 25x99 feet each t
is no car line in prospect
that I know of, no chart
plied for and this woul
being outside the city
are no improvements of
I know of on this prop
not consider the value o
speculative purposes to
\$75 each. Though it
estimate the value of p
kind at all, other than f
den purposes.

Winnipeg F. C
Real Estate Agent

EGGS
 Louisiana, Black Lang-
 shire and Indian Runner
 each. Bradley-Dyne.

From pure bred S. C.
 Red Rocks; have some
 sets; city address C. H.
 Winnipeg.

Wyandotte eggs for
 \$3.00 per 4 dozen.
 10 young and old birds
 Bernethy, Sask.

15 for \$2. County
 of select females,
 cock and a Hawkins
 for another setting at
 Deloraine, Man.

From pure bred R. C.
 exclusively. First class
 Price two dollars per
 set. Blackwood, Sask.

POUTH ROCKS, \$1.00
 Five dollars per hun-
 dreds. Sask.

ghorns. Eggs from
 large birds. Heavy
 for setting. Three for
 Crystal City.

Laying strain Buff
 15. Chiliwack, B.

5—White Plymouth
 ottes. Western raised
 ring stock. Eggs, \$2
 30. Day old chicks a
 cell. Abernethy, Sask

ng light Brahmas,
 asted Red Game and
 ghorns at \$2.00 per
 set. Box 35, Stoughton.

ockerels, \$1.50 each.
 5. Chas. Peach, Sin-

OCKS—My famous
 champions of Western
 show record and be
 r 13. Mrs. A. Cooper,

not having yet
 oating of hair.
 bad ventilation,
 may not be over-
 about sweating.
 le well. Never
 le the cattle are
 will overcome

OPHERS
 offered for the
 Saskatchewan?
 READER.

has any bounty
 chewan for the
 s. In some of
 uncils purchase
 ine and supply
 destroying go-
 here was a re-
 purchases, but
 been made for a
 ractice.

ING
 am and sire of
 ad son, eligible
 the Dominion
 , the sire and
 eced therein?

able to use an
 ed as this for
 J. S. D.

ully is not ad-
 s a matter of
 the most noted
 horthorn breed
 stock that had
 r several gener-
 circumstances,
 unnot avoid it,
 ed from unre-
 breeding in a
 breeder is not
 s liable to in-
 the size, qual-
 stock. Carried
 s likely to ruin

Hundreds of Users

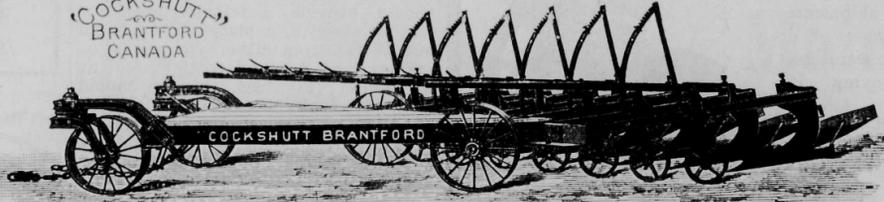
Every One Enthusiastic

Every One a Praiser of

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANGS

Because they
ARE BUILT ON PROPER PRINCIPLES

EVERY PLOW
WORKS
INDEPENDENTLY



EVERY PLOW
CUTS
AN EQUAL DEPTH

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG—14 in. bottoms, either breaker or stubble (interchangeable). The above style on wheels is made with 6-furrow frame for 4, 5 or 6 plows; 8-furrow frame for 6, 7 or 8 plows; also in 10 and 12 furrow sizes. The 10 and 12 furrow sizes are also sold with frame on skids. The nature of the land in Western Canada is such that in the dry seasons it becomes hard and tough. In traction plowing this causes an enormous strain upon the strain resisting parts of the plow. The bent beams used by some engine gang plow builders are liable to become partly straightened, thus causing trouble in operation not easily remedied. The strong straight beams of The **COCKSHUTT** cause the pull to come direct, making it impossible for them to bend or break. This feature insures straight, even, uniform plowing. In the spring and wet seasons of the year, the ground is necessarily very soft. The ponderous weight required in traction engines, causes the drive wheels to sink and press the ground, leaving as it were a sunken path. Our individual plows working under these conditions can turn uniform furrows. This is impossible with gangs of two; one plow cuts deep, while the other travelling in the pressed track of the drivers, merely skims the surface.

There are other reasons why the **COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG** is the best Plow built. Ask your nearest steam plowman why he bought a **COCKSHUTT**. Our 1909 catalogue also tells. Just ask for it—we will mail it Free.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. Ltd. Factory: **BRANTFORD**

Western Branches
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON

FENCE TALK No. 4

Find out beforehand the strength difference between Page Wire Fences and other kinds. Needn't buy blindfold any more. Test for yourself—this way:

Make the dealer give you a foot-long piece of the horizontal wire from the other kind of fence—and a piece from a Page Fence.

Heat both pieces cherry-red. Drop them in cold water. And then—

Try to bend them—both of them.

The Page wire will be found to have taken such a temper that it will cut glass. The other wire will bend like sheet-tin and easier.

That test proves Page wire to be "high-carbon" wire that will take a temper—which simply means it is high class—lots of steel in it—hence far greater strength, toughness, power to stand strain and stand up.

And that test also proves other fence-wire to be merely, "hard drawn" that softens if you try to temper it. Such wire must stretch too much in service—must make only saggy fences—must give out in short order.

Make the test first; you'll see then why the cent or two more Page Wire Fence costs per rod is a great investment—because it gets you a fence that will outlast other kinds two-to-one—because Page Fence is fully a third stronger than the others. And you will see, too, that this great strength makes it possible to stretch Page Fence tighter—and to use fewer posts to hold it tight. The saving in posts figures 5 to 8 cents a rod—and yet the Page Fence will be a stauncher fence.

Let us send you a booklet that proves why Page Fences wear best and tells how you can prove fence-quality before you buy it. Get the Booklet from the nearest place of the Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA TRADE SUPPLIED BY
Richard Langtry, 137 Bannatyne St. E. Winnipeg. Goods in Stock

COST OF STONEMORY

What is a fair price for stone masonry by the cord? How many feet are there to cord of stone?
 Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The cost of labor, sand and lime, required in the laying on one cord of "rubble" masonry, will generally run at about \$14.00, to which, if you add the price of the stone delivered at the job, and other transportation charges, you will have the price per cord in almost any locality. A "cord" of rubble masonry contains one hundred cubic feet. The customary unit of measurement for rubble masonry is the "perch" containing sixteen and one-half cubic feet.
 Winnipeg, H. E. MATTHEWS, Architect.

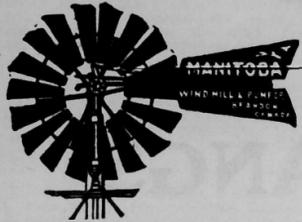
GOSSIP

BELIEVES IN DISCING AFTER BINDER

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 From a long experience in growing barley, we find that we get the best results by seeding early in May. We like the Mensury (6-rowed) variety the best. It is an early ripener, a heavy yielder, and has a stiff straw. We believe in using formaldehyde at the rate of about a pound to 40 gallons of water, and wetting the seed thoroughly with the liquid. The advantage of a fairly early seeding of barley is that you get heavier grain of superior quality. Our barley at the Provincial Seed Fair, at Calgary, last February, weighed 57½ lbs. to the bushel, which weight would be impossible with late seeding, though

Winnipeg F. C. HAMILTON,
 Real Estate Agent and Valuator.

POWER FOR THE FARM



Every up-to-date farmer should have a power windmill or gasoline engine.

The Manitoba Power Mill is made for the West in the West. The simplest strongest and best regulated mill on earth.

The Manitoba Gasoline Engines combine Simplicity, Durability and Economy. Made in all sizes from 1 to 25 horse power. Every engine thoroughly tested for two weeks before shipment. This saves trouble for the buyer. See the new 20 horse power Manitoba Threshing Engine before buying. It will pay you.



7 H. P. Vertical

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG.

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

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

About this time of year a number of things in and around the house would be decidedly better looking for a coat of paint or varnish. Every possible surface has been provided for in

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

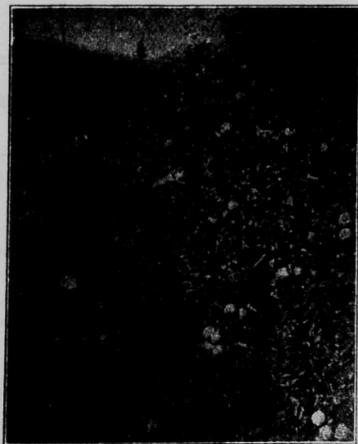
For wagons and farm implements we have a paint that will stand exposure to the weather; for porch floors we have a paint that will withstand footwear, moisture and repeated scrubbing with soap and water.

Making a special finish for every surface—requires us to keep 5000 formulas constantly in use but enables us to get best results. Tell the Sherwin-Williams agent what you want to finish, and he will give you the proper paint or varnish. Write for booklet, B-60.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Brighten Up



AN ABSOLUTE FACT

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

160 Acres of Farm Land

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

Free Map & Booklet

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

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

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

it ripened without frost. We believe in cultivating the soil to a good depth, say, from 4 to 6 inches. With a thorough surface cultivation in the fall, after the crop is off, the land is ready for the next crop. This starts the grain and weeds that are left on the ground to grow in the fall instead of in the following crop. We intend this summer to follow our binder with the disc. In that way we have a better chance of starting the barley and weeds, and also to preserve the moisture in the soil. If, however, there is any grass on the land, it will be necessary to plow.

HOW TO REAR AND TRAIN A COLLIE DOG FOR USE ON THE FARM

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the rearing of your dog, you should provide a suitable place for him to sleep in, a place which should not be far from either your house or stables, and dry and comfortable at all times. For feed, the pup should have principally bread and milk; but not much meat, if any, until fully grown. He should be fed regularly twice or three times a day, preferably at regular meal times.

Now, to train a dog properly, you must use common sense, which, of course, includes patience. When your dog is old enough to follow you around the yard, and wants to, and you see an opportunity to teach him something, take him with you. But, before you go among stock, you should have taught him to come to you whenever you called. Do not allow a dog to run away from you, but follow him, and pet him, giving him to understand that he has nothing to fear from you, and that you and he are friends.

Never allow the stock to chase your dog, and sometimes it may be necessary to do some "barking" yourself to get the dog to do the same.

I teach my dog not to allow any quarrelling among the stock (cattle or poultry), also to keep away hawks; to watch the creamers during milking, etc. Therefore, you must needs be on the alert for any unusual noise, and your dog will soon learn to draw your attention to anything wrong, and will try to correct it. Now, I will mention a few "don'ts." Don't use a stick, or the toe of your boot, to correct a dog's mistakes. Don't allow him to jump on your overalls, and then swear at him for doing the same with your best "duds." Don't feed him out of a vessel one time, which you will not permit it to have at another. Then if you have done your part faithfully, your dog will give you in return the most valuable service you will have on your farm, and accept thereof the poorest pay.

Sask. VERITY.

HORSE NOTES

W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont., has sold the good pacer, Barthena Bars, 2.09 1/2, to James Tonkin, of Fort William. Mr. Kidd owns the crack trotter, Monbars Jr., by Monbars; dam Wild Crocus, 2.25; largely entered in rich stakes the coming season, and other stars of the turf.

Mr. James Wetherill, manager of Cruickston Park Farm, Galt, Ont., it is reported, has purchased the Imp. Hackney stallion, Crayke Mikado 9176, foaled 1904, sire Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Halsham Topsy, by Lord Derby 2417. It is the intention to mate a number of the Standard-bred mares to this famous stallion.

M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, now owns the following famous quintette of trotting and pacing stallions: Dan Patch, 1.55; Minor Heir, 1.59 1/2; Directum, 2.05 1/2; Roy Wilkes, 2.06 1/2 and Arion, 2.07 1/2. The average speed of these five horses, by their records, is 2.02 17-20, and each one of them has the breeding of a champion to back up his breeding. Two are representatives of the Wilkes family—Dan Patch and Roy Wilkes, the first named being the world's champion, and king of the Wilkes tribe. Directum is the top-notch of the famous Dictator family. Arion is at least



Whether you meet a wolverine in the Rockies or a wildcat in Nova Scotia, you will be glad if your gun is loaded with Dominion Ammunition. Every single cartridge or shotshell can be depended upon as absolutely as if loaded especially for an international match. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION IMPROVED AND PROVED AMMUNITION

Don't Throw it Away

USE MENDETS

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Bfg Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE SCENIC ROUTE TO THE EAST

Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

"See here!" demanded the indignant subscriber, "this obituary notice is all wrong. I'm not dead!"

"If The Herald says you're dead," sternly replied the editor, "you're dead. But," he added magnanimously, "if you don't like being dead, we'll print your birth notice."—Success Magazine.

How to Reduce Fat Proportionately

Proportion is the thing. A fat woman yearns to reduce her abdomen, but she doesn't want to produce a scrawny neck. This fact condemns the dieting method of reducing. You can't starve the fat off one place and not off another. Simply impossible. But why try dieting, or even exercising, when there is a better way of reducing fat than either.

Try the following: One-half ounce Marmola three-fourths ounce-Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, four and three-fourths ounces Peppermint Water. Any druggist will fill the above cheaply. Take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime and see if in a few weeks you are not losing about a pound of fat a day—not from places where you are normally plump, but from those that are overly fat. The receipt works like a charm, I am told, and though it produces delightfully apparent results, yet it is perfectly harmless. Doesn't even cause wrinkles, they say who have used it, nor interfere with one's diet, which are two other exclusive and important differences it possesses over all other fat reducers I ever heard of. Instead of being harmful, in fact, as so many of the advertised remedies are, it improves the health and appetite and complexion.

the peer of any represent Electioneer family, while represents the best line brino family, that con Mambrino King (with a and a cross to Harold the male line.—Horse World.

THE CHILIAN NITRATE

In view of the fact that there exists an erroneous as to the length of life posits, the recent report of the Government's Inspector Propaganda, Ser Bertrand, on this subject is instructive.

In his report the Inspector "I could from the fact that the beds in question exhausted in the near 1892, when I held the delegate at Iquique, I mate of the land which plored and sampled up riving at a minimum million tons. Of this tons, 20 million have during the period of 15 have since elapsed, so that remained at least 120 n the beds explored up to While, as a matter of these 15 years, not only os fresh beds been disc has been ascertained th of those previously kn larger than that set above-mentioned e Government, in respons gent request for officia just sent me a specially port furnished by the the nitrate district, on the beds which have worked.

These are accessible been thoroughly explo the most part their ext it is therefore an easy proximately determine they will yield, thus a mimum stock on which, undoubtedly be able adding to this stock th sulting from the exp operations of boring, w continually carried out, the figures exported in shall be able to prepare inventory of the minim nitrate on which we c future.

The surface of the fi nitrate in the lands of panics in the Province cover an area of 5 metres, each of which yield an average of 90, however, we reduce th one-third, thus bringin tons, the contents c would still be in rou million tons of nitrate.

The lots of fiscal gro bored, and estimated n of Tarapaca cover an a metres, containing 6 m nitrate, or more than per kilometre, which p ure of 60,000 tons per the private grounds, moderate.

In the Province of 3,780 square kilometre been measured, but our specting their contents ent time only extends square kilometres, an rant our taking a mini tons per kilometre. reduce these figures t which leave us in rou total quantity of 186 nitrate for the fields c Thus we get these fi

Province of Tarapa owners... .. Province of Tara land Province of Antofaga

We can, therefore, trate industry of a mi 220 million tons. No allowance whate

the peer of any representative of the Electioneer family, while Minor Heir represents the best line of the Mambrino family, that coming through Mambrino King (with a Wilkes cross) and a cross to Harold through the female line.—Horse World.

THE CHILIAN NITRATE FIELDS

In view of the fact that even now there exists an erroneous impression as to the length of life of these deposits, the recent report of the Chilean Government's Inspector of Nitrate Propaganda, Senor Alejandro Bertrand, on this subject is interesting and instructive.

In his report the Inspector says: "I could from the first have contradicted the rumors to the effect that the beds in question would be exhausted in the near future, for in 1892, when I held the office of fiscal delegate at Iquique, I made an estimate of the land which had been explored and sampled up to date, arriving at a minimum total of 140 million tons. Of this 140 million tons, 20 million have been exported during the period of 15 years, which have since elapsed, so that there still remained at least 120 million tons in the beds explored up to that period. While, as a matter of fact, during these 15 years, not only have numerous fresh beds been discovered, but it has been ascertained that the extent of those previously known is much larger than that set forth in the above-mentioned estimate. My Government, in response to my urgent request for official figures, has just sent me a specially drawn up report furnished by their delegate in the nitrate district, on the extent of the beds which have not yet been worked.

These are accessible by rail, have been thoroughly explored, and for the most part their extent estimated; it is therefore an easy matter to approximately determine the nitrate they will yield, thus arriving at a minimum stock on which commerce will undoubtedly be able to rely. By adding to this stock the figures resulting from the explorations and operations of boring, which are being continually carried out, and deducting the figures exported in proportion, we shall be able to prepare every year an inventory of the minimum quantity of nitrate on which we can rely in the future.

The surface of the fields containing nitrate in the lands of private companies in the Province of Tarapaca cover an area of 59 square kilometres, each of which is estimated to yield an average of 90,000 tons. If, however, we reduce this estimate by one-third, thus bringing it to 60,000 tons, the contents of these fields would still be in round numbers 28 million tons of nitrate.

The lots of fiscal grounds measured, bored, and estimated in the Province of Tarapaca cover an acre of 29 kilometres, containing 6 million tons of nitrate, or more than 100,000 tons per kilometre, which proves our figure of 60,000 tons per kilometre for the private grounds to be very moderate.

In the Province of Antofagasta, 3,780 square kilometres of land have been measured, but our information respecting their contents up to the present time only extends to about 1,000 square kilometres, and would warrant our taking a minimum of 64,000 tons per kilometre. We, however, reduce these figures to 50,000 tons, which leave us in round numbers, a total quantity of 186 million tons of nitrate for the fields of Antofagasta. Thus we get these figures:

	Million Tons.
Province of Tarapaca—private owners.....	28
Province of Tarapaca—fiscal land	6
Province of Antofagasta.....	186
Total.....	220

We can, therefore, assume the nitrate industry of a minimum stock of 220 million tons.

No allowance whatever is made for

Main Street of Metal Town

The Philosopher is proud of his Metal Town—proud of the spic-and-span, fire-proof stores, public buildings and private homes. It's a town of low insurance rates, artistic appearance—sanitary and safe.

The stores are clad in metal fronts with ornamental cornices, and the dwellings and barns covered with the perfect-lock, weather-proof "Eastlake" steel shingles.

The theatre, too, and court house are roofed with fire, lightning, rust and storm-proof "Eastlake" shingles. Within they are covered with artistic metallic ceilings and walls.

The church is roofed with "Eureka" Spanish tiles, made of tinned steel plate, which will not break or detach like clay tiles.

All this construction spells safety and economy for the dwellers of Metal Town.

Write for catalogue, and send measurements for any kind of building. We will be pleased to estimate the cost.

Agents wanted in some sections.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Toronto and Winnipeg Limited

The oldest and largest manufacturers of Architectural Sheet Metal Goods in Canada.

Goods made and laid twenty-five years ago are still perfect.

Simcoe is SOMETHING of a Metal Town.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Toronto.

Simcoe, Ont., April 9th, 1908.

"Dear Sirs:—We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library and other public buildings in this town for 18 years, during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."

(Signed) MADDEN BROS.,
Tinsmiths and Hardware Merchants.

meet a wolverine or a wildcat in you will be glad if you see with *Dominion*. Every single cartridge can be depended on as if loaded by an international Cartridge Co.

inion AND PROVED NITION

MENDETS

Plugs in all utensils—in brass, iron, steel, tin, copper, etc. Also in rivets. Anyone can use them. Complete package sent by mail. Agents wanted. Dept. N. Collingwood, Ont.

THE SCENIC ROUTE

EAST

ck, Velvet Run-Fast Time, Mod- Unexcelled Din- Courteous Em-

terranean and ld tours; Steam- l lines, including hip to Bermuda s.

260 Portage g, Man.

UFF Agent.

nanded the indig- his obituary notice of dead!" says you're dead," e editor, "you're lded magnanimous- ce being dead, we'll ce."—Success Maga-

Juce Fat rtionately

A fat woman yearns but she doesn't want to. This fact condemns reducing. You can't ice and not off another. why try dieting, or here is a better way of

One-half ounce Mar- Fluid Extract Cascara -fourths ounces Pepperg- ist will fill the above nful after meals and at few weeks you are not f fat a day—not from mally plump, but from at. The receipt works and though it produces ults, yet it is perfectly cause wrinkles, they say sterfere with one's diet, clusive and important er all other fat reducers d of being harmful, in advertised remedies are, and appetite and com-

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"

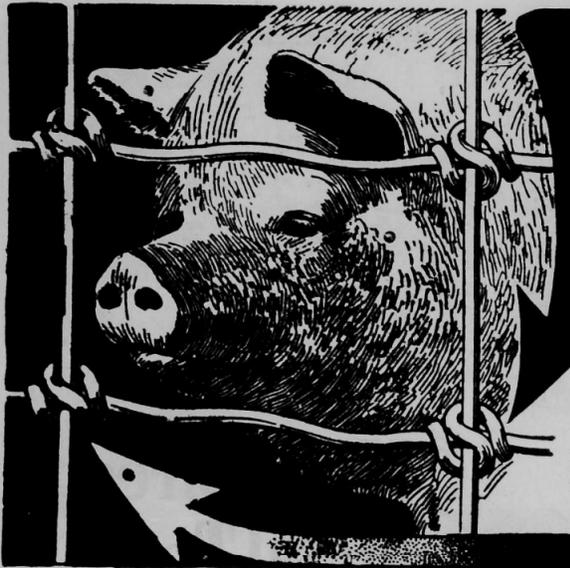
alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Cover the Walls Now With Alabastine and it will be less trouble and expense to redecorate them again when the time comes. When redecorating you don't have to scrape or wash Alabastine off the walls as with wall paper or kalsomine. Simply apply the New Alabastine tints over the old.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

tints last longer, too, as they are less liable to fade or discolor. Alabastine does not rub off, crack or peel. Our free book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," explains fully. Write for a copy. Many interior decoration schemes illustrated. A 5 lb. package Alabastine 50c, at the hardware store.

THE ALABASTINE CO., LIMITED, 50 WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONTARIO



PUT UP THE HEAVY, HOG-PROOF IDEAL WOVEN FENCE

You want a fence that is so heavy, stiff and strong that it will discourage any attempt at rooting. After an argument with the IDEAL your hogs will become thoroughly discouraged of trying to get under it. The IDEAL is undoubtedly the fence for you.

The IDEAL is the fence the railroads purchase because of its weight and quality. No. 9 hard steel wire throughout. Heaviest galvanizing on any fence. But the IDEAL lock is the BIG reason why you should buy the IDEAL fence. No lock equal to the IDEAL in gripping-tenacity has yet been discovered. Chances are there never will be. When stretched up, IDEAL is a very handsome fence. Every strand measures exactly true. Every lock is

correctly applied. You see, the IDEAL is manufactured by the most improved fence machinery, in a plant that is considered a model among fence factories. With such superior manufacturing facilities the natural result is a fence overshadowing others in quality—and that is IDEAL fence. For further reasons read our free booklet.

Agents Wanted to Sell This Superior Fence

IDEAL Agents make the best living, because IDEAL Fence has the weight, strength and quality that make it sell easiest. Let us send you our money-making proposition.

THE IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, DEPT. F, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

the unexplored land in the nitrate region, so that the farmer may rest assured that there is no fear of the supply failing for a century at least.

SOME HINTS ON OAT AND BARLEY CULTURE

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Among the most important factors influencing the production of high-class grain is the use of pure, sound seed, and one of the first requisites for the obtaining of such is a good fanning mill. Most fanning mills, to my mind, have not sufficient fanning capacity to blow out the light, yet full-sized kernels, and which, though of plump appearance, are deficient in vitality. By blowing out the light, hully grains, and the very small ones, one obtains a uniform sample of seed, which, it is reasonable to expect, will produce an even crop, other conditions being equal.

In this part of the West (Central Alberta), where the land is very undulating and the soil of different varieties, it is difficult to obtain equal results from all parts of a field, but I contend that the greatest obstacle in procuring an even crop is the difficulty of conserving the moisture evenly through a piece of land, which is not of the same variety or of the same slope and height. Just at this date, when the frost is allowing a top preparation for seeding on the highest elevations of a field, it should be harrowed frequently to conserve the moisture so that when the entire field is ready for seed, there will be sufficient moisture everywhere to start the grain evenly, otherwise the seed sown in the dry portions will lie unspouted until the first rain, hence unevenness results in growth and maturity, which will result in a very uneven sample.

There is a difference of opinion as to the best method of preventing smut. My experience, gained last season, is that oats or barley, treated with a solution of 40 per cent. formaldehyde (one pound to about 40 gallons of water), will give satisfactory results. The grain was dipped in the evening, put on a pile overnight and covered; spread out early in the morning and allow the air to dry it. A reasonable allowance should be made in sowing for the increase in size of the seed.

Now, as to the quantity of seed per acre, there cannot be a hard and fast rule laid down, owing to the various conditions of the soil and the variations of climate. On a soil which had been brushy, indicating a naturally sufficiency of moisture, the seed may be sown more liberally than on a drier soil, but under no conditions have I sown more than two measured bushels per acre of uniform, plump, clean seed on soil that would warrant a rapid growth.

The foregoing applies to oat culture, but the same methods are applicable for barley growing, with the exception that less may be sown per acre, and that since barley is seeded

HOW LITTLE RAIN-WATER REBELS SECRETLY DESTROY MOST ROOFING

Rain-water is deadly to nearly all Roofing, except Brantford. It contains millions of little germs which eat away its very life, and you are not aware of this rebellion until Roofing is destroyed. Wood pulp, jute, cotton-cloth, etc., is used as a foundation in most Roofing. It is lifeless, and cannot fight for itself. The refuse coating which does not possess one particle of resistance, is itself injurious to Roofing. Slight bending will produce numerous cracks or open seams, because it is brittle. But the foundation of Brantford Roofing is a long-fibred, evenly condensed sheet of pure Wool, which goes through special Saturating Process, forcing Asphalt saturation through and through, and becoming as hard as flint. This saturated Wool now, alone, is capable of resisting the onslaught of any enemy. But to make it doubly durable Brantford is heavily coated with weather-resisting, fire-proof Rock Crystals, which require no painting. After going through this process no Roofing Enemy can effect it.

Brantford Roofing

is pliable, and water, frost, snow, alkali, acid and fire-proof. It cannot absorb moisture, freeze, crack or open at seams. It fits itself smoothly to Roof—cannot warp—and remains that way, resisting ravages of savage winter and tortures of summer's heat—it cannot melt or become sticky. And in the end, after many years of service, you will be glad you made the investment. Only one cost to Brantford: first.

It needs no repairs, and anyone can lay it in any weather. Big Roofing Book, with samples, free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy). Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.



BRANTFORD ROOFING, CO., Limited, BRANTFORD, CAN.

WINNIPEG AGENTS:

GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY OF CANADA, 147 BANNATYNE AVE.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:

FLECK BROS. LTD., IMPERIAL BUILDING, SEYMOUR ST.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

A Famous District

The Similkameen, as a fruit valley excels all other districts in British Columbia.

It is surrounded on all sides, with high mountains which reflect the sun into it, making it a piece of California transplanted into Canada.

All kinds of semitropical products grow perfectly and pay immensely. Almonds, rare wine grapes, figs, sweet potatoes, melons, Spanish onions, etc., attain perfection.

Open prairie lands, shortest railroad connections with Coast and Prairie markets.

Earliest district in the Dominion. A sunny, genial, healthful climate; an ideal spot for Colonies.

We operate excursions monthly from all prairie points.

ADDRESS

THE B. C. FRUITLAND CO.

258 Portage Ave.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Room 9, Clarence Bldg.
CALGARY, ALTA.

generally on spring-plowed land. The plow should be followed with the harrow, and the seed put in not later than the middle of May so as to escape early fall frost. It is to be hoped that from the benefit that may be derived from the Seed Fairs and Farmers' Institutes that the cereals of this great West will be greatly improved, both in quality and in quantity.

OLIVER W. STAUFFER.

Alta.

OATS IN NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The land around here is open prairie, sandy loam on clay subsoil. Let us begin our remarks on oat growing at the breaking of the sod. It is very important the time the breaking of the sod is done, and the manner in which it is done, to get best results. The best time, in my opinion, is from the 15th of May to the 15th of July, breaking 2 inches deep or as shallow as possible, and continuing till about the middle of June, then going over the field with the disc to facilitate rotting of the sod. Then it should be backset in the fall and disced thoroughly. After the 15th of June, I break 4 inches deep, and disc in the fall. It is a bad policy to leave breaking undisced till spring as many do.

In the spring, I go over the land twice with the disc harrow, half-lapping, and then two strokes with the drag harrows. I believe in treating the seed with formaldehyde, although there is no smut to be seen. The best time for seeding is from the 1st to the 15th of May. As to the rate of seed per acre, a great deal depends upon the variety of oats, and the state of the land. Take Garton's Abundance, for instance, if the land is in good heart, such as well cultivated breaking, or good summer-fallow, six bushels by weight per acre is none too much. For best results, of course, that would be too thick, as the land gets poorer. As to the depth of seeding, I should say about two inches, and after seeding give another stroke with the drag harrows. Do not cut until the grain is ripe. The judges at the winter fairs count a good deal on oats being well matured. After cutting it is a good plan to get your crop stooked as soon as possible, and keep it stooked. Some people think if they get it once stooked, it is all right, and if there comes a storm and blows part of the stooks down, they let them lie. The consequence is, if the sheafs have got wet, and are left on the ground until dry, we get many weathered oats in our sample. I believe in stacking, and standing in stack for a month before threshing to get the best sample of oats. It is also important to get a machine that can thresh your grain without hulling, and chopping as some of them do. To clean and grade oats for the fair, I find the

April 21, 1909

ECZEMA VICTIM SAVED— WANTS EVERYONE

Wintergreen Compound Stopped
Disease Soon Disappeared

After taking treatment doctors, and trying many remedies from drug stores seemed to make the disease tolerable, Mrs. H. E. Johnpeler, Ont., found a cure a preparation of oil of compounded with such healing and antiseptic as thymol and glycerine, but cures the disease.

Here is what Mrs. Johnpeler says:

"Your preparation has cured me after doctoring with and trying different ointments and drug stores, that only made me feel as though everybody of it so they might be helped."

Why go on suffering from skin diseases, when there is simple, safe and sure? For free sample booklet, D.D.D. Laboratory, Depa Jordan St., Toronto.

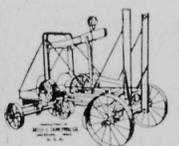
For sale by all druggists

THOROUGH

Representative of the Stud Book, Stud Kelston, 1st Prize and Stallion at Winnipeg, 1908 for sale at reasonable price. Dependence solicited.

R. DALE, S. QUINN

When answering advertisement mention the Farmer's Advocate



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Virden Nurseries



200,000

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

I have by far the largest stock these hardy, fast growing Russian willows; I send everything by so as to arrive in good order returned at my expense if not agents, no commissions, selling card will bring you my price directions.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden,
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA
Established 1870



ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATION

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety in barren and irregular breeders. \$7.50 Stallion Brides, Shields, Supports, prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Co. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35 City

**ECZEMA VICTIM SAVED—
WANTS EVERYONE TO KNOW**

**Wintergreen Compound Stopped Itch at Once—
Disease Soon Disappeared.**

After taking treatment from two doctors, and trying many different remedies from drug stores, that only seemed to make the disease more intolerable, Mrs. H. E. Johnston, of Hespeler, Ont., found a cure. It is simply a preparation of oil of wintergreen, compounded with such well-known healing and antiseptic substances as thymol and glycerine, but it certainly cures the disease.

Here is what Mrs. Johnston says of it:

"Your preparation has cured me of Eczema after doctoring with two doctors and trying different ointments from drug stores, that only made it worse. I feel as though everybody should hear of it so they might be helped."

Why go on suffering from torturing skin diseases, when there is a cure that is simple, safe and sure?

For free sample bottle write to The D.D.D. Laboratory, Department J., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

Chatham fanning mill does good work. ANDREW HARVEY, Sask.

BARLEY GROWER IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA ENDORSES CAMPBELL SYSTEM

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

My idea in cropping to barley the particular piece of land on which my prize seed was grown, was to clean it of wild oats. I had grown four crops of wheat in succession on it, and it was badly infested with this weed.

In preparing this land, I had it first doubled disced early in the spring, and harrowed so as to start all weed seeds, and, later, gave it another harrowing. About the end of the first week in June I plowed it about five inches deep, and immediately harrowed. Seeded it with a shoe drill on the 11th of June, and gave it another harrowing. In eighty-nine days exactly, I had it cut, stooked, and, as soon as it was ready, had it stacked and waiting for the threshing machine. I sowed at the rate of two bushels per acre as it was, as I thought, late in the season. It yielded thirty-three bushels per acre (machine measure), allowing fifty pounds to the bushel.

I expected that I would have some good hog feed, but was agreeably surprised to find that I had, instead, barley that was passed as good seed at our local seed fair, and a demand for such far beyond the supply at seventy cents per bushel. My purpose in growing this barley was fully attained, as the crop was practically a clean one; not a stalk of wild oats showed up till within a few days of cutting, and then only a sprinkling here and there, which were cut so green that they had nothing to them.

I had this land, again, double disced last fall, and intend sowing it to barley again, or late oats for feed. I might mention, in conclusion, that this crop never suffered for one day from drouth, although I had, along with others, some part of my crop light from the dry, hot time of the latter part of July and August, which was put in under the ordinary way of spring plowing. This is another proof to me that the Campbell system of soil culture is all right. I got good results, and only adopted it in a very small proportion.

H. MACKINTOSH.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., in sending change of advertisement, write that their Western trade is very good, the fifth shipment since last June being now on its way, and orders in already for the next car. They write as follows:

"Our service bulls are the best lot ever owned at one farm in Canada. Arthur's Golden Fox, now in his ninth year, a bull that has won first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa, is at the head of the herd. His get have won prizes from championships down, at our best fairs. They excel as milkers and butter cows. Three heifers, now in with first calf, have averaged over 30 lbs. per day since calving early in winter. Beside Fox is Imported Juen, a bull of superb Island breeding, and of ideal dairy type. Many claim him to be the best dairy sire in Canada. He has been champion bull at two of the Dominion fairs, a great prize winner also at Toronto, London and Ottawa. One of his daughters, Brampton Henrietta, has a bull calf, dropped in September, offered for sale, and has averaged about 27 lbs. milk per day since she freshened. This is her first calf. When eleven months old, this heifer won junior champion at Toronto, Brampton Raleigh, the bull which we selected on the Island, a year ago, for use on Fox's heifers, is surpassing our expectation of him. In cows, the old-time champion, Sweet Eyes, Darling, Minette, Defiance, Primrose Ruby, Sunbeam, Susanne, and Cantata, are still doing grand work. We have bulls descended from almost all of them for sale. Many of these cows

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

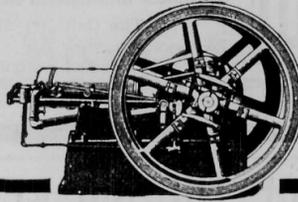
BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

BRANDON	ELKHORN	RIVERS
CARMAN	GILBERT PLAINS	SWAN RIVER
DAUPHIN	GRANDVIEW	TREHERNE
DURBAN	NEEPAWA	WINNIPEG
ELGIN	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

Power that Pays for itself



There is a long line of machines that save labor and make money for the farmer. But you are not operating them to the best advantage if you do not have a reliable power.

Cream separators, feed cutters, corn shellers and wood saws are valuable machines for the farm, but no one of them is complete in itself. Each requires a power to operate it.

Here is the great advantage of having one of the simple, powerful, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines on the farm.

An I. H. C. engine is not a machine for just one duty, like a churn or a pump. It is a machine of many duties. It enables you to operate all other machines to best advantage.

Its duties extend all through the year and it is used almost every day in the year.

There is corn to shell, feed to cut, water to pump, wood to saw and many other jobs, all of which you cannot do profitably by hand.

You must have power of some kind. An I. H. C. engine saves you a world of turning and lifting by hand, and because it is so well adapted to so many uses, you will find it a great improvement on old fashioned tread mills, horse power, etc.

It costs but a few cents a day to operate an I. H. C. engine. Many times it saves the wages of a man, and in some work the wages of a number of men. Estimate what it costs you for extra help at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day because you have no power, and you will see how rapidly an I. H. C. engine pays for itself.

Besides, these engines do work that you cannot do at all by hand—running the cutter, shredder, threshing machine, etc.

I. H. C. engines are strong, simple and easy to understand. We know the design to be of the best, and we know that every detail of construction is correct. This is proved to our own satisfaction by giving every engine a thorough working test before it leaves the Works. This guarantees that the engine comes to you in perfect working condition, and you have a right to expect many years of efficient service from it.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are designed to utilize the greatest amount of power from the fuel consumed. Every line of the engine is symmetrical. It looks substantial and is substantial without being clumsy or too heavy.

The I. H. C. Line

- I. H. C. Vertical Engines—made in 2, 3 and 25-horse-power
- Horizontal (portable and stationary) in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse-power
- Gasoline Tractors—in 12, 15 and 20-horse-power
- Famous Air-Cooled Engines—in 1 and 2-horse-power
- Pumping, Spraying and Sawing outfits in various styles and sizes.

Call on the International local agent, inspect these engines and secure catalogues and full particulars, or write nearest branch house.

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

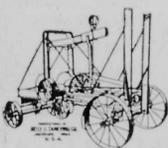
WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

R. DALE, S. QU'APPELLE, SASK.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



Well Drilling Machinery

We are headquarters for all kinds of Well-making Machinery and carry the largest stock of any house in the West.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Virden Nurseries



200,000

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

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

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries
VIRIDEN, MAN.
Established 1890



ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service of a stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. Priced and illustrated. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35 Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

OF CE

the IDEAL it improved it that is fence fac- result is a in quality For fur- booklet.

o Sell ence

best living, the weight, make it sell for money-

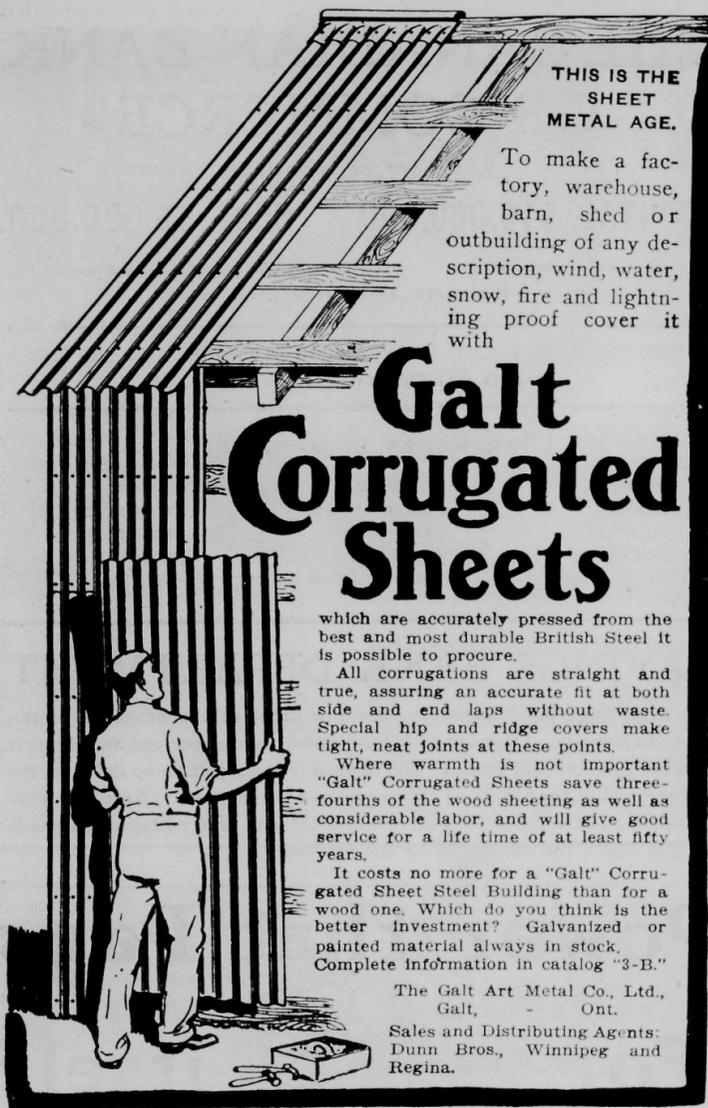
FOBA.

g-plowed land. The followed with the ed put in not later of May so as to frost. It is to be he benefit that may he Seed Fairs and s that the cereals st will be greatly in quality and in W. STAUFFER.

ERN SASKATCHE- AN

Advocate": and here is open n on clay subsoil. r remarks on oat eaking of the sod. ant the time the d is done, and the t is done, to get best time, in my e 15th of May to breaking 2 inches as possible, and ut the middle of ver the field with the rotting of the uld be backset in thoroughly. After I break 4 inches the fall. It is a breaking undisced do.

go over the land disc harrow, half- two strokes with I believe in treat- formaldehyde, al- smut to be seen. eeding is from the May. As to the e, a great deal de- iety of oats, and d. Take Garton's tance, if the land uch as well culti- good summer-fal- weight per acre For best results, uld be too thick, orer. As to the should say ab- ut r seeding give an- he drag harrows. he grain is ripe. vinter fairs count s being well ma- ing it is a good crop stooked as I keep it stooked. f they get it once ght, and if there blows part of the et them lie. The e sheafs have got n the ground un- y weathered oats lieve in stacking, ack for a month et the best sam- iso important to can thresh your g, and chopping . To clean and fair, I find the



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

To make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, snow, fire and lightning proof cover it with

Galt Corrugated Sheets

which are accurately pressed from the best and most durable British Steel it is possible to procure.

All corrugations are straight and true, assuring an accurate fit at both side and end laps without waste. Special hip and ridge covers make tight, neat joints at these points.

Where warmth is not important "Galt" Corrugated Sheets save three-fourths of the wood sheathing as well as considerable labor, and will give good service for a life time of at least fifty years.

It costs no more for a "Galt" Corrugated Sheet Steel Building than for a wood one. Which do you think is the better investment? Galvanized or painted material always in stock. Complete information in catalog "3-B."

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd.,
Galt, - Ont.

Sales and Distributing Agents:
Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"THE LAND OF THE BIG, RED APPLE"

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

FISHER AND SAGE,
ARMSTRONG B.C.

Watch Your FRUIT TREES

Have V 2 Fluid ready and watch the Fruit Trees. At the first sign of insects moving, of Scale, Aphis, Psylla or other destructive insects, spray the trees with V 2 Fluid Spray Mixture (one part V 2 Fluid to 100 parts water).

That means death to every insect on the trees in which it comes into contact—and absolutely no injury to leaf, blossom or fruit. Tell us the size of your orchard and mention this paper and we will send, free, copy of our book "The Eradication of The Plant Pests."

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
11 TORONTO.

V 2 FLUID
The Summer Spray

and their daughters have records of from 17 to 22 lbs. butter per week."

THOROUGHbred IMPORTATION

Mr. R. M. Dale, South Qu'Appelle, Sask., in renewing his advertisement, advises us that he has increased largely his stud of Thoroughbreds during the past few months, and is in a better position than ever to handle the increasing trade developing in the West for Thoroughbred horses. In view of the fact that the Imperial Government is perfecting a scheme for the breeding of cavalry horses in this country, ensuring a permanent market for horses suited for army purposes. The advantages accruing from the use of Thoroughbred sires for the production of such will be immediately felt in a larger demand for this breed of horses. We have any amount of mares in this country suited for crossing with the Thoroughbred for the production of army horses. We have a good demand for such horses in this country, whether for military uses or not. The Thoroughbred horse, by reason of the generations that stand behind him, centuries of pure breeding in fact, is enabled, more than any breed perhaps, to stamp his own characteristics more certainly upon his progeny. One can breed from him with most certainty of results. That is one practical advantage of his use upon commonly-bred females. Mr. Dale advises us that he has recently received an importation of three stallions and five mares, as follows:

Macco, by Sir Dixon, out of Katy Did. This horse is himself one of the best horses of his day, and is the sire of good ones. His sire, Sir Dixon, was for two years the premier sire of America. St. Parie, by Hindoo, out of Sappho, both the parents of this horse, were race horses of the highest class, and equally famous in the stud, Hindoo being the sire of the great Hanover, one of America's greatest sires of all time. St. Parie was a good winner under all conditions, from five furlongs to one and a half miles. Among his performances, having won a mile with big weight up in 1.604. He has not yet done stud work.

Manuel, by Bob Mille, out of Tispanita. This horse can boast of being one of the very best of the year, winning, among other races, the Kentucky Derby. He also has proved his worth as a sire.

The mares are representative of the most successful stud of the Blue Grass Country, being daughters of such noted sires as Rainbow, Deceiver, Farandole, Pirate of Purzance and Voter, the most successful sire in America to-day. Stalwart and Jack Point are the sires the mares that are in foal are bred to. All the above are animals of the highest type and breeding.

THINGS YOU CANNOT DO

You can't stand for five minutes without moving if you are blindfolded. You can't stand at the side of a room with both your feet lengthwise touching the wainscoting.

You can't get out of a chair without bending your body forward, or putting your feet under it; that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair, and not on the edge of it.

You can't break a match if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of either hand, and passed under the first and third fingers of that hand, despite its seeming so easy at first sight.

You can't stand with your heels against the wall and pick up something from the floor.

Don't try to rub your ear with your elbow, for it will be a failure.

It takes a clever person to stand up when placed two feet from a wall with his hands behind his back and his head against the wall.

WHO MOCKS AT THE FARMER?

Under the heading "Let's Kid the Farmer," the Calgary News hurls scathing sarcasms at those who deride the farmer and his calling, who call him a hayseed, and a rube, and a jay, who laugh at the hired man and the hired girl, who shake the farmer's pride in



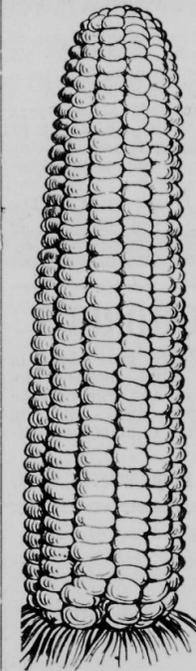
Bickmore's Gall Cure

Money refunded if Bruises, Cuts, Horns and Saddles, Galls, Scratches, Grease Heel, Chafes, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Bickmore's Gall Cure. Old, tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Bickmore's. Trade-mark on every box. Valuable Horse Book and liberal sample free if you'll send 6 cents for packing and postage.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD. Canadian Dist'rs,
505 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA.

CANADIAN GROWN SEEDS

For Farmers and Market Gardeners



DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN

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

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

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

ONTARIO SEED CO.

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

30 Acres Finest Fruit Land

20 under ditch with first-class water supply, 600 three-year trees, Ontario, Macintosh Red, Winter Bananas, and Johnnathans; five roomed house, eight miles from Kamloops on main road. Price till the end of April, \$4200.00.

FINEST CATTLE AND HORSE RANCH

of its size in British Columbia. 860 acres of deeded land with big creek through property, fine house, barns, corrals, and the whole lot fenced with wire, unlimited range, and a limestone soil. The owner will sell with or without stock. Write us for particulars. Excellent reasons for selling.

For these and other properties in the finest district of British Columbia apply to

GILLMAN & CALLOWAY
Kamloops, B. C.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

To Put

Because we sums for articles of thereby increasing The present y to the up-to-date, good farmer can a

WILL YOU ADVOCATE readers valuable?

It is iss

See this list

Your C

(For ONE NEW Sub These are the gen large blade open, of quality penknife, sui splendid value.

(For THREE NEW s A Carbo-Magnet delighted subscriber 1 years, and thought I a little the smoothest

Choi

(For THREE NEW Nickel case, open

(For FOUR NEW s A lady's silver s stem wind, pendant s

(For TWO NEW sub A Canadian Par The story is a real pi has ever drawn so tr should be in the hom

(For ONE NEW sub Contains 16 m their population, every home where th

The Bl

(For ONE NEW subs This book is the 6 pages of useful tabl has been kept in mi cup being the stand accurate scales. Th of convenient tables Just the book fo If you want the

Far

Bickmore's Gall Cure
 Cuts, Harness and Saddle
 Cuts, Chafes, Rope Burns and
 Speedily cured with Bickmore's
 Gally for these troubles. At all
 Bickmore's. Trade mark on
 the Book and liberal sample
 for packing and postage.
 LTD., Canadian Dist'rs,
 W. MONTREAL, CANADA.

BROWN SEEDS
 Market Gardeners

DEVITT'S EARLY
 SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago and steadily improved by him. It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields, vegetable, flower and field seeds. It is of vital interest to you.

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

ONTARIO SEED CO.
 Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
 42 King St.
 Waterloo, Ont.

Best Fruit Land
 with first-class three-year trees, Ash Red, Winter Athans; five roomed from Kamloops on till the end of

E AND HORSE
 in British Colum- ded land with h property, fine alls, and the whole wire, unlimited nestone soil. The h or without stock. ulars. Excellent

other properties in British Columbia

GALLOWAY
 ps, B. C.

advertisements mer's Advocate

mp Jaw Cure
 the standard treat- success back of it s and guaranteed to ent with substitutes no matter how old or t else you may have k if Fleming's Lump or fair plan of selling. tive information on tment, is given in est-Pocket y Adviser ary book ever printed ably bound, indexed us for a free copy. DS., Chemists, Toronto, Ontario

It Costs Thousands of Dollars a Year

To Publish "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" and Every Year the Expense Increases

Because we are continually improving the paper, paying large sums for articles on matters of vital interest and importance to farmers, thereby increasing its usefulness.

The present year will see still greater improvements, and its value to the up-to-date, progressive farmer will be greater than ever. No good farmer can afford to be without it.

WILL YOU HELP to increase the Big Family of FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers? Help to make your favorite paper still more valuable?

If your neighbor is not a subscriber induce him to become one. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a friend that is always working for your interests. It will do the same for your neighbor.

No other paper in Western Canada covers the ground so thoroughly. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE pays more for articles and contributions of practical worth than all its competitors combined. Point out this fact to your neighbor.

It is issued every week. It costs \$1.50 a Year or 3c. a week

See this list of Premiums and secure one or all of them by sending us one or more NEW subscriptions

Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)
 These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6 1/2 inches. The smaller one measures 5 1/2 inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)
 A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)
 Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.
 (For FOUR NEW subscribers.)
 A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

"Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)
 A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)
 Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

The Blue Ribbon Cook Book

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)
 This book is the best of the kind ever published. 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.
 Just the book for the bachelor homesteader.
 If you want the cook book for your own renewal only, send \$1.75.

Microscope

With strong magnifying lens Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. TWO MICROSCOPES for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

Bibles

(Bagster's) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

Baron's Pride

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)
 A handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire, size 17 x 13. Suitable for framing. Regular sale price of this picture, 50 cents. Hundreds have been mailed to subscribers during the past couple of months.

Your Own Subscription Free

IF YOU SEND US TWO NEW NAMES AND \$3.00 TO COVER SAME (EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER PAYING \$1.50), WE WILL MARK DATE ON YOUR PAPER FORWARD ONE YEAR AS REMUNERATION TO YOU; OR, FOR EACH SINGLE NEW NAME, ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.50, WE WILL ADVANCE THE DATE OF YOUR ADDRESS LABEL SIX MONTHS. CASH COMMISSIONS OR PREMIUMS, AS PREFERRED, FOR LARGER LISTS OF NEW NAMES.

IN CLUBS OF FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER WE WILL ACCEPT \$1.25 EACH. NO PREMIUMS INCLUDED IN CLUB OFFERS.

Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
 The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
 Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. North-West Trade a Specialty.
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
 (Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadbooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jit. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 30th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price Dos.	50 Tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle labels with name and address and numbers; Sheep or Hog Labels with name and numbers. Write for sample, free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD
 Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot weaned and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE



GLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON
 Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a young Shorthorn bull, from nine months to two years old, of a female of breeding age. Registered, foundation stock, from best herds in Ontario and Manitoba. This stock has been bred with a view of combining beefing and milking qualities. Correspondence solicited. Full descriptions of stock furnished.

J. BOUSFIELD,
 McGregor, Manitoba

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
 Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.
 Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses.
 Correspondence invited.



To Reduce My Herd of **SHORTHORNS**
 I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.
 JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder,
 Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
 G.T.P., C.P. and C.N. Railways.

HACKNEY AND GLYDESDALE

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

WILL MOODIE
 Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



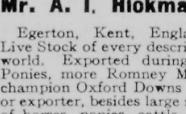
Melrose Stock Farm
 SHORTHORNS
 CLYDESDALES
 Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.
 George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

J. C. POPE
 Regina Stock Farm
 Regina, Sask.
 Breeder of
 Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.
 Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge
 Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS
 CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
 Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.
 We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.
 B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.



The Dispersion Sale
 of the **FOREST HOME**
 Shorthorns and Clydesdales
 will be held at the farm on June 2nd.
 Further particulars in later issue. For catalogue write
ANDREW GRAHAM
 POMEROY P. O., MANITOBA

calling, and make his children discontented with country life. Warmly the News defends the farmer, and praises the health and freedom of his life.

The News has the right point of view except, we think, that it exaggerates the importance of the jokes at the farmer's expense. Who mocks at the farmer? Nobody whose opinion is worth having. Among intelligent city men who have reached years of maturity the attitude toward the farmer is one not only of respect but of envy. You hear them sighing for the joys of country life, and sorrowing because the hard necessity of earning a living chains them to a desk in the city. You find them getting as near as they can to country life by taking a cottage in the suburbs, raising chickens, and hopefully studying the seed catalogues that bloom in the spring. You see the rich city man buying a farm and taking more joy in his expensively-raised crops than in all the shows and luxuries of the metropolis.

Young city people sometimes talk of the "hayseed" and the "rube" thoughtlessly. They will grow out of it, at least the best of them will. Those to whom city life is a novelty sometimes jeer at the country and at the farm, because of a desperate desire to look like knowing fellows, experienced men of the world who know the names of the streets. You will observe that it is the fresh and young conductor who is impatient with the slow-moving stranger from the country. The wise old conductor eyes the stranger wistfully. He has long seen wheels turning and men flying about from place to place and big crowds and tall buildings, and has concluded that all is vanity.

MANITOBA FAIR DATES

Forty-seven agricultural societies of the Province of Manitoba have co-operated with the Managing Director of these organizations in arranging the date of their show for this year, in order that expert judges may be supplied for the judging of live-stock, dairy and agricultural products. The dates were all arranged at a special meeting of the delegates at the recent Agricultural Societies' Convention, held at the Agricultural College. Societies not represented in the list of dates will secure judges on their own account, as it is impossible for the Managing Director to supply competent men to shows not connected in circuits. Following is list of dates of shows:

Miami	July 6
Morris	6
St. Perre	7
Emerson	8
Morden	9
Springfield	8
Cartwright	23
Hartney	28
Melita	29
Deloraine	30
Reston	30
Hamiota	28
Rapid City	29
Harding	30
Dauphin	Aug. 3
Roblin	4
Gilbert Plains	5
Oak Lake	3
Carberry	4
Virden	6
Pilot Mound	3
Cypress River	3
Swan Lake	4
Treherne	6
Sanford	7
Elkhorn	3
Miniota	4
Oak River	5
Holland	5
Boissevain	4
Manitou	5
Gladstone	3
Minnedosa	5
Russell	10
Shoal Lake	11
Strathclair	12
Birtle	13
Ste. Rose	Sept. 14
Headingly	15
Kildonan	23
Woodlands	29
Beausejour	30
Stonewall	Oct. 1
St. Jean	5
Kellwood	6
Meadowlea	7
Plumas	8

Write for Samples and Booklet of **REX FLINTKOTE REX ROOFING** and see for yourself
 J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.,
 21 India Street, Boston, Mass.
 Canadian Office 39 Common St., Montreal, Agents: MAKENZIE BROS., 244 Princess St., Winnipeg



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 your right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
 Duties.—Six months residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.
 In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.
 A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

More Water Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the **"American" Centrifugal Pump**.
 It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.
 The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
 R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

PREVENT BLACKLEG

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

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

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

HAD GIVEN ALL HOPE O LIVING.

Heart Trouble MILBURN'S HEART AND N

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Gr writes: In the year of 1905 I was sick and did not think I could live. My trouble was heart and people told me that I was done for a case like mine the very best doctors but the no good. For seven weeks I was on the floor. I had no pal weak nobody in the world could I felt. I had given up all hope and had given my little girl to law.
 One day a friend came to see me by name, said, 'Lixie I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good.' My husband got for two days I was not feeling but on the fourth day my husband believe those pills are doing was able to get up. I feel better this morning. He said get you another box right now two boxes and three doses of one, and I was perfectly well been sick since then.
 I will never be without them for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I would have been alive no more.
 Price 50 cents per box for \$1.25.
 The T. Milburn Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling. No history, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free. **ABSORBINE, J.R.**, for making \$1.00 delivered. Reduced Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hic, etc. Book free. Made only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 48 Monmouth St., LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Que.** Also furnished by Martin Bolt Winnipeg. The National Drug & Chemical Co., Calgary, and Hens Ltd., Vancouver.

Pacific Coast

Trees, Greenhouse and 187 page Catalogue free.

M. J. HENF

3010 Westminister Road, Va

TIMOTHY SEED & I

Orders received and shipped early.
 Early Ohio, per bushel..... Puritans, per bushel..... Carmans No. 1, per bushel.....
 The Early Ohio is an Early P planted later is a good main crop

LAING BROS

234, 236, 238 KING ST.,



POULTRY

Have you any stock to sell? If so, it pays to TISE and to advertise that reaches the class of you desire to get in touch can satisfy you and get Write us.

Write samples booklet of

FLINTKOTE ROOFING

for yourself

W. BIRD & CO.,
101, Boston, Mass.
Price 39 Cents
per 100 sq. ft.
Agents:
J. H. BROS.,
1000 St. J.,
Winnipeg

Ringbone Paste

guarantee
ringbone
Paste
and make the
may be refunded if it ever
three 45-minute
Works just as well on
Spain. Before order-
nd of a remedy for any
rite for a free copy of

**Vest-Pocket
ry Adviser**

eterinary information,
on to the treatment of
ound, indexed and
a right beginning by
c.

**R.S., Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario**

**ADIAN NORTHWEST
PLANTATIONS**

the sole head of a family
18 years old, may home-
n of available Dominion
skatchewan or Alberta.
appear in person at the
y or Sub-Agency for the
xy may be made at any
itions, by father, mother,
r sister of intending

residence upon, and
l in each of three years.
ve within nine miles of
um of at least 80 acres
sided by him or by his
ughter, brother or sister.
a homestead in good
a quarter section along
Price \$3.00 per acre.
x months in each of six
nstead entry (including
earn homestead patent)
extra.

has exhausted his home-
t obtain a pre-emption
i homestead in certain
per acre. Duties—Must
n of three years, cultivate
ouse worth \$300.00.

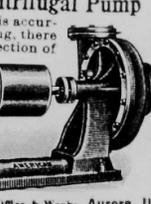
W. W. CORY,
Minister of the Interior,
publication of this adver-
for

Than is delivered by any
other style of pump and
25 to 33% more water

ny other pump of the
roduced by the

Centrifugal Pump

is accur-
ing, there
irection of



1, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
Bldg., Chicago.
4 W. Craig St., Montreal.

**BLACKLEG
ACCINE FREE**

nd one 10-dose package
\$1.00 of

BLACKLEG PILLS

KMEN'S FAVORITE"

blackleg and Anthrax
man who sends the
of 20 cattle-raisers.
accine, send us your
a post card and we
e booklet. It is up-
l interesting. Men-
ress

**RATORY, BERKELEY
CALIFORNIA**

**HAD GIVEN UP
ALL HOPE OF
LIVING.**

**Heart Trouble Cured by
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B.,
writes: In the year of 1906 I was taken
sick and did not think I could live any
length of time. My trouble was with my
heart and people told me that nothing could
be done for a case like mine. I consulted
the very best doctors but they could do me
no good. For seven weeks I could hardly
cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so
weak nobody in the world can believe how
I felt. I had given up all hopes of living
and had given my little girl to my sister-in-
law.

One day a friend came to see me, and call-
ing me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you
I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and
Nerve Pills as they are good for heart
trouble.' My husband got me a box, but
for two days I was not feeling any better,
but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I
believe those pills are doing you good.' I
was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal
better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will
get you another box right away.' I took
two boxes and three doses out of the third
one, and I was perfectly well and have not
been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home
for God knows if it had not been for Mil-
burn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not
have been alive now.

Price 50 cents per box,
3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co.,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze,
Roar, have Thick Wind, or
Choke-down, can be re-
moved with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling
No blister, no hair
gone, and horse kept at
work \$2.00 per bottle, de-
livered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for
mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors,
Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varico-
cele. Book free. Made only by
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 48 Manmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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



Pacific Coast Seeds

Trees. Greenhouse and Hardy Plants.
157 page Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY

3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

TIMOTHY SEED & POTATOES

Orders received and shipped forward as
ordered.

Early Ohio, per bushel.....	\$1.50
Puritans, per bushel.....	1.00
Carmans No. 1, per bushel.....	1.00

The Early Ohio is an Early Potato and when
planted later is a good main crop.

LAING BROS.,
234, 236, 238 KING ST., WINNIPEG

POULTRYMEN!

Have you any stock that you want
to sell? If so, it pays to ADVER-
TISE and to advertise in a paper
that reaches the class of people that
you desire to get in touch with. We
can satisfy you and get you results.
Write us.



Questions & Answers

HEAVEY COUGH

A twelve-year-old horse has an old
cough, which seemed to get very
troublesome last spring. He never
coughed when working, but had a
poor appetite, and coughed badly in
the stable. The veterinarian blis-
tered, and I gave the horse a run on
pasture. Although this did some
good, yet he coughed once in a while
last fall. In the winter, when fed
on oat straw, he never coughed, but
about a month ago when commencing
on hay feed, which is clean, he com-
menced coughing again, and it has
got worse. The veterinarian called
it a throat cough. Would the fact of
this horse having no cough in winter,
and the cough coming on in spring,
point to heaves? The veterinarian
saw him working and said he did not
show heaves in the flank. Would you
please advise me what is the best to
do, as I need to work him, if possi-
ble?
J. E.
Sask.

Ans.—Your horse has a chronic
cough from some cause, but just
what that cause may be is difficult
to tell. In heaves, the appetite is
generally ravenous; in fact, the de-
rangement of the digestive organs
from over-feeding is generally the
primary cause of heaves. Horses
suffering from this disease are, as a
rule, worse during warm weather.
Heaves, therefore, may be the trouble
with your horse. As you have
pointed out, he coughs less during
the winter months. A horse afflicted
with heaves may not always heave
at the flank. In many cases the
only symptom present is the peculiar
long-drawn, hollow cough. Since he
has coughed so long, we are forced
to conclude that it is a heavy
cough, and, for its relief, great care
should be exercised in feeding. He
should be fed hay and grain that is
perfectly free from dust. The grain
should be well sifted, and the hay,
which should be of good quality,
should be well shaken up and damp-
ened with lime water. Hay, or
other bulky feed, should be fed very
sparingly, so as not to overload the
stomach and bowels. Thus there
is more room in which the
lungs may expand. The lime
water may be obtained by putting,
say, a dozen knobs of lime in a
barrel of water; when the lime has
slaked, and the sediment settled, pour
off the clear solution. This should
be used for both drinking and sprin-
kling on his feed. If possible, give
this horse always lime water to drink.

LEGALITY OF SECOND MARRIAGE

My wife left me seven years ago and
I cannot find out whether she is living
or dead. I have not heard anything of
her in that time. If I marry again
shall I be liable for bigamy or would my
former wife have any grounds for
recovery? Would my second marriage
be legal?
Man.
J. E.

Ans.—You should apply to the
courts for a decree declaring that
your wife is dead and then you would be
at liberty to marry without any trouble.
You had better consult a solicitor as
it will be necessary to have the applica-
tion made in the regular way.

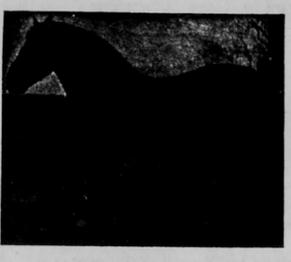
GOVERNMENT ADDRESSES

Would you advise me of the addresses
of the Commissioner of Agriculture for
Saskatchewan as I have a stallion I
want to enroll?

2. Where would I have to send for
an auctioneer's license for Saskatche-
wan?
Sask.
T. L. M.

Ans.—1. Everyone owning a stallion
should make application to have him
enrolled with the department of agri-
culture for the province in which he
lives. The address for Saskatchewan
is Regina, for Manitoba, Winnipeg and
for Alberta, Edmonton.

2. Write Attorney General, Regina,
Saskatchewan



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

Before buying a stallion see our exhibit of
imported SUFFOLKS stallions at the forth-
coming Calgary Spring Horse Show. Largest
and best ever seen in the Dominion of Canada.
Prices right. Twelve to choose from. Some
imported SUFFOLK mares and half-breeds
will also be exhibited.

JAQUES BROS.
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM
LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Allx Station, Alta.

**JOHN A. TURNER
Balgreggan Stock Farm CALGARY**

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the
best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offer-
ed for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers
will get the benefit of my years in the business. No mid-
dleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select, and personal-
ly transact all my business. The first to come has the largest
choice.

**FOR SALE
The Imported Clydesdale Stallion
Bulwark (12070)**

This horse is a proved foal getter and
has done excellent service in our district.
His breeding is of the best, being by Baron's
Pride (9122), and his dam, Kate of Ambrae
(2286) was by Scottish Pearl, by St. Law-
rence who was by Prince of Wales (673). His
breeder was Wm. Nicholson, Bombie, Kirk-
cudbright, Scotland. Best of reasons for sell-
ing. May be seen at address.



ALEX. MORRISON, Homewood, Man.
Pres. Carman Clydesdale Ass'n.

**JOHN GRAHAM
Carberry, Man. McLeod, Alta.**

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS SHORTHORN

I have a new lot of Clydesdales and Hackneys, on the water now and
should reach Carberry about March 13th all well. This new consignment
together with what I have on hand, will give a selection not equalled
by any stable on the continent. Will give more particulars of the
new lot later. In Shorthorns I have still a few young bulls left and
females of all ages for sale.

Another litter of working Collie Puppies just ready for shipping, all
from imported parents. If you intend buying anything in my line, come
and see the stock or write at least, and let me show you how well I can
treat you. Terms Cash or Bankable paper.

**SUFFOLK HORSES
—AND—
SUFFOLK SHEEP**

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale
winners at the Dominion and other
fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale
bred from imported rams and ewes.
Three Champions and six firsts
awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908

**JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN
STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.**

SAVE 20c PER SHEEP

With **NEW STEWART SHEARING MACHINE** With 4 combs & \$12.75
the 4 cutters, only
If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful at your
shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears, dealer's
and gets one pound and over more wool per head. It shears any kind of wool
easily and quickly. **WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS.** All gears are cut from
solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground
and polished, and the driving mechanism is enclosed from dust and dirt
and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world
are Stewart patents. If your dealer does not have it, send \$2 and we will
ship c.o.d. for balance. Send for a copy of our free book "How to Shear
Sheep," and our big new catalogue showing the largest line of shear-
ing machines on earth. Write today. **Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 110 La Salle Chicago**



CASTRATION

The Emasculator is the most rapid and
safe instrument for castrating, because
it crushes before it cuts; and in cutting
it completely severs the cord; leaving
no shreds or particles of the cord
attached to blade.

THE EMASCULATOR.
Emasculator, plain, \$5.50. Emasculator, with adj. screw, \$7.00.

Stevens & Son, Ltd., 396 Notre Dame, Winnipeg



IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Farm, Home or Business

I CAN GET IT. No matter where your property is located or what it is worth.

If I did not have the ability and facilities for promptly disposing of your property at a good price, I could not afford to spend \$25,000 a year in advertising that I can do so. My office is a veritable clearing house for real estate and properties of all kinds and my whole energies are centered on finding people who want cash for their real estate or real estate for their cash. And I Do Find Them. My advertising each month brings me hundreds of enquiries from people who want to buy and sell. In the average business day I sell more properties than many real estate brokers sell in six months. But before I can sell properties I must list them. I want to list yours and Sell It. If you want to sell any kind of real estate in any part of North America, send me a brief description, including your lowest cash price. If you want to buy, tell me your requirements.

Upon receipt of the necessary information, I will write you fully and frankly, stating just what I can do for you, and how, and why I can do it. Please enclose a 2-cent stamp for reply, and address.

THE REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST

BOX H.

14-16 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.



Doctor's Book Free

To any man who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed) my finely illustrated book regarding the cause and cure of diseases. This book is written in plain language, explains many secrets you should know. It tells how you can cure yourself in the privacy of your own home without the use of drugs.

Don't spend another cent on doctors and their worthless medicines. Nature's remedy cures to stay cured. You should know about it. If you suffer from weakness of any kind, rheumatism, lame back, sciatica, lumbago, debility, drains, loss of power or stomach, kidney, liver or bowel troubles, you must not fail to get this book.

Don't wait another minute.

Dr. McLaughlin :-

I have worn your belt for thirty days. I am pleased to tell you that it has done me a lot of good. Losses have stopped now, and my back is as strong as one could wish. To prove what I say about my back, I have fenced my quarter-section—drove the post myself with a heavy sledge—and I have not had the least pain in my back. I have also dug a well 25 feet deep, so I think that has given my back a good test. I had losses, but twice—the first and second week—but I am doing all right now.

HENRY CAMPLISSON, Togo, Sask.

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail like other things they have tried. Now, the security that I offer to the doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he in turn will give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Put aside these testimonials. Don't make any difference whether you know that Dr. McLaughlin's Belt cured them or not. Give me reasonable security. I will arrange the Belt and send it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

Cut out this coupon now and mail it. I'll send the book without delay, absolutely free. Call if you can. Consultation free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

TRADE NOTES

Morris & Co., Chicago, who recently acquired the holdings in Calgary of Dominion Meat Company, are planning extensive additions to the old plant at Nose Creek, north-east of the city. A new abattoir will be built, and very large stock-yards erected. A large section of the property will be set aside for homes of employees of the company, and residences will be built. It is reported also that one block of 160 acres has been purchased at \$200 an acre, and another block of 80 acres at \$200. The enterprise is the beginning of a movement to put Calgary next to Chicago as a packing center, but its immediate significance touches the growth of the fine live-stock interest among farmers of Southern Alberta, and the establishment of a large and quick cash market at their doors.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

Each year the damage done to farm stock and farm buildings by lightning is increasing. Study of the statistics in the matter gathered by the fire insurance companies, specializing in the insurance of buildings in the country, indicate that by far a larger proportion of these are struck and damaged by lightning than is the case with buildings in town. In the level prairie country, where sometimes an isolated building is the highest thing above the level for miles around, that building stands in much greater danger of being damaged or destroyed by lightning blast than another building protected by the proximity of other or taller structures. It is to protect such buildings as these that the Townsley Lightning conductors were invented. Visitors to the Winnipeg Fair last summer will remember well the electrical apparatus that this firm displayed there in advertising their lightning conductors. The advertising manager of the "Farmer's Advocate," while passing through Minneapolis recently called on Messrs. M. Townsley & Sons, at 1315-17 4th St., S. E., and went through the company's works. Business in this line, despite the panicky feeling everywhere prevalent in 1908, was good; 500,000 feet of lightning arrestors having been placed upon farm buildings in various parts of the Western United States. Sixty days ago representatives of the company began selling in Western Canada, and rush orders for 22,000 ft. of arrestors are already on file. M. Townsley & Sons sell to hardware merchants and implements men, or direct to the farmer, where they are unrepresented. Anyone interested in lightning protection should write to this company at the above address.

THE GASOLINE ENGINE A GREAT FARM HELP

A good many farmers have the idea that the modern gasoline engine is something for the factory and the shop, and that it has no place on the farm. It is a mistaken idea. These very farmers would be surprised if they would stop to think of their own work and see how many places and in how many ways a reliable power would be serviceable to them. A power of some kind always has been a necessity on the farm. It is now more of a necessity than ever. Farm machines have multiplied. They will have their place; they are all labor-savers. But many of them require power to operate them. With all our expensive machines and high-priced land and scarcity of labor, our farming must be more intensive than formerly. We must produce more. We must get the most out of our machines. We must be less at the mercy of hand labor. The International Harvester Company line of gasoline engines are handy powers available alike for big

and little duties. Think for a moment of a reliable power that you can take anywhere for any kind of work, and have it in operation the moment you get there. Think of having all the power you want just as long as you want it, and then shutting it off and stopping all the expense instantly. The cost is always low in proportion to the work done. It's a power you can operate yourself. It will save you labor and make you money in a score of ways. You will find it will soon repay its cost, and you will have the engine for many more years of duty. The International local agents have catalogs giving particulars of these farm labor-savers. If you have not already done so, you had better call and get one of these books and study it, and see how much real service such a machine will be to you.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FEED THE GOPHERS

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisement of the Mickelson Chemical Company of Minneapolis, which appeared in our last issue. The preparation they are advertising is gopher poison.

In many sections, one of the worst pests with which the farmer has to contend, is the gopher. These little animals do an enormous amount of damage, in fact more than many of the farmers themselves realize, unless they have taken the trouble to figure it out carefully.

In the spring when the seed is sown, the gopher begins his work. It must be remembered that at this time of the year, gophers have very recently left their winter quarters and are extremely thin and hungry.

By careful observation, it has been found that a gopher will eat fully 90 kernels of wheat before the wheat has an opportunity to sprout and grow, and 125 kernels for each gopher to stow away for future use, is a very low estimate. This makes 215 kernels in all. The increase which would have been realized from these 215 kernels of seed wheat, amounts to 43,000 kernels, or 3 lbs.

It has been found that one gopher will destroy fully 170 plants by eating the tender sprouts as they appear above the ground, and 150 heads of wheat before it is harvested. This makes what would amount to 320 heads of wheat which, on the basis already used, would figure one more pound of wheat lost, making 4 lbs. in all. This, together with the first cost of the seed, would figure fully 10c. as the amount lost and destroyed by one gopher alone.

This sum does not seem large, but when you figure that in a 40 acre field there will be from 500 to 1000 of these little creatures, and that each pair of gophers will raise from 6 to 12 more each season, the extremely serious nature of the loss is very apparent, for it will easily amount to \$50.00 or \$100.00. Gophers are expensive. You can't afford to keep them.

The question is, how are gophers to be killed, and the most natural weapon that suggests itself is poison, but there are difficulties in the way of using most poisons. Most of them contain strychnine.

Strychnine, or any poison in which strychnine is used, can never give satisfactory results. It is next necessary to make a solution of it and then wait from 12 to 20 hours for the grain to absorb this solution. If when the poison is prepared, the weather should become stormy for a day or two, the grain is very apt to sour while standing, for, if put out in the rain, the gopher will not be out to eat it, and the damp ground will absorb the poison from the strychnine-poisoned grain.

When "Kill-em-quick" is used, all bother and danger is avoided, for, into a box of any kind, the water after the grain is soaked, throw it will then drain off, and the "Kill-em-quick," which comes in the form of powder, can be stirred in just before you wish to use it. Above all is the fact that the gophers will eat it and are killed.

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

"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball-bearing means easy Powerful Spiral Springs the motion, make quick little effort.

New Wringer Attaches water to drain right into Only \$5.00—delivered a station in Ontario or Quebec Write for free booklet.

DOWELL MANUFACTURING HAMILTON, ONT.

WHEELER & ENGINEERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Every Description

Brazing of Cast Iron, Wrought

We have the following new 4 h.-p. vertical engine on base, complete with second-hand 4 h.-p. vertical boiler, on base, complete with 1 second-hand engine only. Write description of the above guarantee will be as follows: 153 Lombard St.

You will enjoy with Alabastine Alabastine simply addition of cold water by following the directions package any woman it to the walls.

Church's Gold Alabastine

Because of its sanitation Alabastine is endorsed by physicians. These features as its economy and healthfulness are fully explained in our Healthful and Beautiful



The Alabastine 50 Willow St.