

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVII

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 13, 1910

No. 916



Raise The Crop That Never Fails

That crop is poultry—the crop that knows no “bad years.” You can raise that crop on your farm, no matter whereabouts in Canada it is. You can raise poultry successfully, make money doing it, and be sure of a good market for all you do raise. You need make no heavy investment to start at it; you need no elaborate equipment; you don't have to give up a big slice of your land to poultry-raising, even if you go into it on a pretty big scale.

Nor is it hard work to make a go of poultry-farming,—not anything like the work it takes most everywhere to make even a pittance out of ordinary farming. Poultry-raising, nowadays, with The Peerless Way to follow and the certainty it provides for you, is actually a business that you owe it to yourself to get into, and to get into right away. Consider the matter carefully. Read every word of what follows, and act upon its suggestions.

This is How You Can Make Your Farm Pay Better

First of all, sit down now and drop us a post card with your name and address on it. That will bring you a book you ought to read twice, at least,—it is packed so full of facts about poultry for-profit. It tells you the real truth about poultry-raising; there is no empty theory, no clever writing, in it at all; but it certainly does clear up a lot of problems that use to puzzle people. This book explains just why The Peerless Incubator, The Peerless Brooder, and The Peerless Way make a combination that puts success within anybody's reach—makes success practically certain, failure practically impossible.

The Peerless Incubator is so designed, so constructed, from practical experience, with precise knowledge of the climatic conditions of every section of Canada, that it will positively hatch perfectly in any part of the country. When you get that book we ask you to send for, you will read letters in it from every province of the Dominion—letters from people who have done with the Peerless what they could not have done with any other incubator built. That may sound like a bold statement; but you will learn its truth once you study the subject. Get the book and see why.

Very Little Money Will Start You Right

Don't imagine for a moment that you need a great deal of cash to start after the profit there is in poultry. One important feature of The Peerless Way is how easy it is made for our friends to go into the business with but very little ready money. And don't imagine, either, you need be anything of an expert to succeed with poultry. Your own good common-sense, added to a fair degree of diligence and effort, equips you thoroughly to make money poultry-raising, and to make it quick. Get the cold facts.

We Guarantee To Find a Buyer For Your Product

Here is another valuable service you get when you follow The Peerless Way: We guarantee to find a buyer for all the fowl or eggs you want to sell—a buyer who pays spot cash, pays the highest market prices, and charges no commission whatever. Poultry prices, and prices for eggs—as you would know if you lived in a city—have been climbing steadily year after year. They are going to be higher still; they will never be lower, at least; because the demand is growing faster than the supply.

You Get, Free, The Advice And Aid of Experts

Another very important thing about The Peerless Way is that our interest in your success doesn't lapse when your Peerless Outfit is shipped. We figure, you see that our reputation is largely bound up with your success—yes, with your individual success, once you become a Peerless follower. If one Peerless customer should fail at poultry-raising because we did not do all we should have done to help him, we would feel disgraced. So we try to see to it that no Peerless user fails. Our Board of Experts gives advice, counsel, detailed instructions to any Peerless user who wants them. And the advice is so plain, so explicit, that a child could not misunderstand it. It tells just how to overcome every difficulty poultry-raising has; and it explains fully the methods which have built up the largest poultry-farm in Canada—the great Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, at Pembroke, where the Peerless method of hatching was perfected and exclusively followed.

The Best Paying Business You Can Get Into

For the work involved and the money required, poultry-raising, The Peerless Way, is the best business there is. It has possibilities big enough to interest a capitalist; and yet a schoolboy of average intelligence can succeed at it, make money at it, prosper in it, yet start with but a few dollars. There is not a farm in Canada on which poultry cannot be raised for profit; there is not a farm on which poultry will not pay better than any other crop. You simply cannot find a better investment for part of your time or for all of it. Neither can you find a better way to go into it than The Peerless Way. Ten thousand people are doing well with it. So can you.



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay the freight and give you a 10-year guarantee.

FREE Big Valuable Poultry Book

You have read enough here to convince you, probably, that there really is something worth while in poultry raising The Peerless Way. Now send for the FREE book that tells the whole story—that clinches the whole argument—that gives facts and figures and proofs—things you want to know, and ought to learn of right NOW. Make a start this very day. Send for the book. Address:

No. 30

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Sooner or later the fertility will vanish and then you'll regret the delay. **Fertilize—Now**, and use the best means,—

THE "MASSEY-HARRIS" MANURE SPREADER

Strong well-braced frame. Heavy wheels, wide tires.

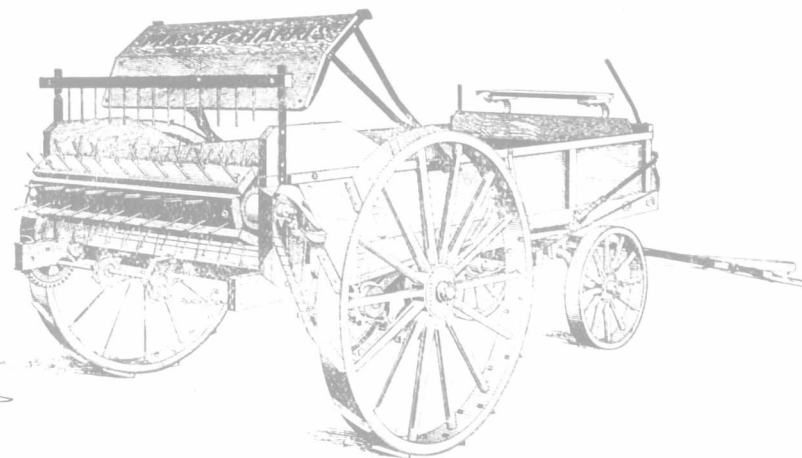
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are as good as excellent workmen can make out of the best materials. The Separators are made in Europe in the heart of the coal and iron district, where both labor and material is cheap. This makes the price very low to us, and the price is low to you because we are satisfied with what is probably the smallest profit ever taken on the sale of a Cream Separator.

There are in use in Canada thousands of these Separators, and hundreds of thousands in Europe, and every purchaser is delighted. We will tell you what Western Canada purchasers say. Write before you go to bed for circular "A". It tells about our 30 day offer.

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The Spring Park Nurseries, Limited
Brandon, Manitoba

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If, Madam, we could take you right into our Model Bakery at the Mill, where all our tests are made, you would see exactly what we mean when we say, "Robin Hood Flour is Different."

You would see how favorably it compares with other flours in respect to color.

Its superior quality would be plainly visible to you.

You would quicker realize why you are to add more water than usual when using it.

The bigger loaf made by it would lie before you. Seeing it, you would note its closer texture—no waste. Tasting it, you would admire its finer flavor.

In short, you would surely decide that you ought to start using Robin Hood Flour right away.

But, Madam, if you cannot come to our Bakery, we can help you to have better Baking Results of your own.

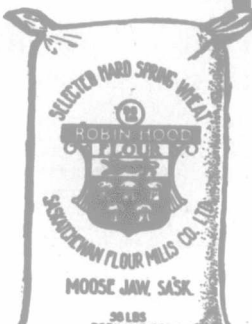
Use Robin Hood Flour yourself, and prove that what we claim for it is true.

We supply the flour-quality. We give the guarantee. It is up to you to get the benefit.

Have you asked your grocer about our Money-back-guarantee yet?

Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co.
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STRIKES MADE EASILY

A strike for higher wages or shorter hours or more or better food is comprehensible, but one has to go to Mexico, writes Mr. C. M. Flandrau, in 'Viva, Mexico!' for a strike that involves neither a question of material advantage nor of abstract principle. One afternoon, during the busiest season of the year on a coffee-ranch, all the coffee-pickers, with the exception of one family, suddenly struck. When asked what the trouble was, the spokesman, in a florid and pompous address, declared that they were all 'brothers, and must pick together, or not at all.'

It came out during the interview that the father of the family who had not struck had received permission for himself, his wife and six small children to pick in a block of coffee by themselves, and to this the others had been induced to object.

Why they objected they could not say, because they did not know. It was explained to them that the man had wished his family to work apart for the sole and sensible reason that, first, he and his wife could take better care of the children when they were not scattered among the crowd; and secondly, that as the trees of the particular block he had asked to be allowed to pick in were younger and smaller than the others, the children had less difficulty in reaching the branches. He had not only derived no financial advantage from the change, he was voluntarily making some sacrifice by going to pick where the coffee, owing to the youth of the trees, was less abundant.

'Don't you see that this is the truth and all there is to it?' the strikers were asked.

'Yes.'

'And now that it has been explained won't you go back to work?'

'No.'

'But why not?'

'Because.'

'Because what?'

'Because we must all pick together.'

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alton, A. L., McGregor. | Hilton, Wm., Winnipeg. | Rutledge, T. J. E., Carberry. |
| Armitage, S. B., Crystal City. | Hilton, G., Ottawa. | Robinson, P. E., Emerson. |
| Baker, T. F. F., Winnipeg. | Hinman, W. J., Winnipeg. | Robinson, S., Brandon. |
| Baker, G. P., Togo. | Husband, A. G., Belmont. | Roe, J. S., Neepawa. |
| Barry, W. H., Cartwright. | Irwin, J. J., Stonewall. | Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg. |
| Bonnet, J. C., Snowflake. | James, N. V., Gladstone. | Rutherford, J. G., Ottawa. |
| Bowman, E., Gladstone. | Jamieson, J., Hamiota. | Still, J. B., Winnipeg. |
| Bracken, G. E., Eden. | Kennedy, M. S., Elm Creek. | Stiver, M. B., Elgin. |
| Bradshaw, H., Portage la Prairie. | Lake, W. H., Morden. | Shoults, W. A., Winnipeg. |
| Braund, F. J., Boissevain. | Lawson, R., Shoal Lake. | Smith, H. D., Winnipeg. |
| Broadfoot, J. W., Binacarth. | Lee, W. H. T., Minto. | Smith, W. H., Carman. |
| Bryant, F. W., Dauphin. | Lipsett, J. H., Holland. | Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw. |
| Clark, J. L., Russel. | Little, C., Winnipeg. | Stevenson, C. A., Reston. |
| Cline, J. T., Glenboro. | Little, M., Pilot Mound. | Stevenson, J. A., Gretna. |
| Cook, W. S., Virden. | Little, W., Boissevain. | Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa. |
| Coombs, F. M., Oak River. | McDougall, J., Kenton. | Swanson, J. A., Manitou. |
| Coxe, S. J., Brookdale. | McFadden, D. H., Emerson. | Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie. |
| Coxe, S. A., Brandon. | McGillivray, C. D., Winnipeg. | Thompson, H. N., Bannerman. |
| Cruikshank, J. G., Deloraine. | McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin. | Thompson, Wm., Minnedosa. |
| Dand, J. M., Deloraine. | McMillan, A., Brandon. | Todd, J. H. C., Grand View. |
| Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg. | McIntosh, R. A., Morden. | Torrance, F., Winnipeg. |
| Fisher, J. F., Brandon. | McQueen, L., Selkirk. | Walton, T., Killarney. |
| Frame, A., Souris. | Mack, J. S., Neepawa. | Welsh, J., Reland. |
| Golley, J., Treherne. | Manchester, W., Wawanesa. | Westell, E. P., Winnipeg. |
| Graham, N., Indian Head. | Marshall, R. J., Oak Lake. | Whimster, M. A., Hamiota. |
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| Harrison, W. P., Birtle. | Murray, G. P., Winnipeg. | |
| Hayter, G. P., Cypress River. | Ovens, Hugh, Swan River. | |
| Henderson, W. S., Carberry. | Part, J. H., Swan River. | |
| Hilliard, W. A., Winn peg. | Pomfret, H., Winnipeg. | |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable to prosecution. FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.

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10 miles from Vancouver, on the B. C. Electric Railway. Consisting of
6 Suffolk Punch Stallions—Two 11 months old, two 23 months old, one four years old, one five years.

4 Suffolk Punch Fillies—Two to five years old.

2 Thoroughbreds—Filly and gelding.

1 Percheron Stallion—Twenty-three months old (1,600 lbs.).

1 Percheron Stallion—Seventeen months old.

14 Holstein Cows and 6 heifers.

3 Holstein Bulls and 3 calves.

The Suffolk Punch horses are from the stud of J. M. Steves, and some of them won champion and grandchampionship prizes at the A. Y. P., Seattle.

The Holstein cattle are most all from the noted herd of J. M. Steves.

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\$49.00



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tell you what
Write before
It tells about
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DE LAVAL
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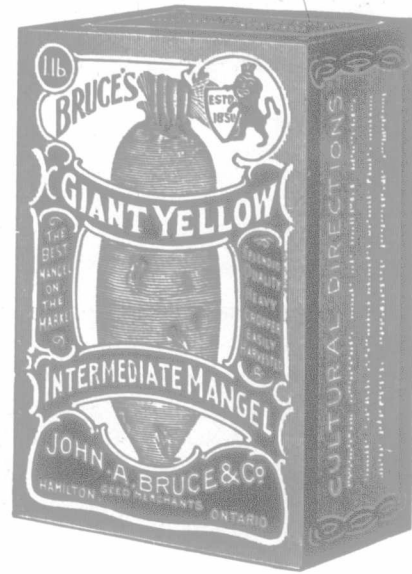
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There is no difference in the quality of the ten styles and sizes of De Laval separators; the difference in price simply indicates a difference in size or capacity. Uninformed buyers are sometimes induced to buy an inferior separator because it is offered at a price below that of the prevailing size of De Laval in use in the district. If they had ascertained by test the actual capacity of the machine purchased they would have learned that for less money a De Laval of equal or greater capacity and infinitely superior mechanical construction could have been purchased.

Intending purchasers are advised before buying to secure the free trial of a New Improved De Laval through the Company or its nearest agent and thus familiarize themselves with the standard by which creamerymen and dairymen of international repute have measured every other cream separator and found it wanting.

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hedged around with so many provisos that it will take three lawyers to dissect them and find out what they are all about. The "sand surface" has little or no protective value.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

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No. 916

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

Basis of Land Values

Reports of land transactions indicate that improved land is selling at higher prices this spring than ever before. Good quarter-sections in Manitoba are changing hands at as high as \$9,500 each, a trifle less than \$60 per acre. Well situated farms, with good buildings and clean fields, are selling even better than this, while average quarters are exchanging at from \$7,000 to \$9,000 each. Other farms are selling at much lower figures than these; in fact, "improved land" in the oldest settled parts of the West can be bought at one-third or less than one-third these prices.

Farm values are based on a number of factors entirely within the owner's control. Situation is not the most important point in value-making, though it counts to some extent. Well located buildings, conveniently arranged and in good repair, naturally enhance the value of a farm; trees planted about the buildings or at the entrance to the farm make the property more valuable; a clean soil, not exhausted of fertility by careless cropping methods, adds dollars to the value of every acre; a garden is an asset that counts in increasing the selling price, while other factors such as fencing, arrangement of fields and so on add value.

The meaning of these conditions is obvious. It pays in dollars and cents to make the farm a home as well as a grain mine; it pays to keep the buildings in order, to plant trees, to fence properly, to conserve fertility, to actually "improve" the farm. There is no investment for capital that will give returns equal to what is possible to earn by investing it intelligently in improving a farm. There are thousands of men starting to farm this season who should take to heart the lesson taught by the difference in value between farms that

have been actually improved and farms that have been merely abused. Don't wait twenty-five years to find out whether or not this assertion is true. Consider the situation that now presents itself in the older settled districts of the West. Remember the cause of the difference in value one farm with another, and remember the wild land you are taking up is in the same condition today that these farms were a quarter of a century ago. Wild land is being taken up this spring that can be made to increase in value on an average of two dollars per acre per year for the next twenty-five years, and during that time be made to produce more by three or four times over what an adjoining carelessly managed farm now of equal value will do. The basis of farm land values is careful farming. Remember that it will pay when you want to sell.

Potato Growing in the West

In 1909 the production of potatoes on the prairies came close to filling the demand. Everything considered growers were satisfied, though some damage by frost about digging time caused local losses.

Some enthusiasts noting the rapid growth of towns and cities wisely procured planters, power sprayers and diggers so that they could attend to a large acreage without delay and without undue expenditure for hired help.

Potatoes have proven to be a paying crop on the prairies where the soil is suitable and the work has been done intelligently. Indications of an early spring are forebodings of another satisfactory season with this crop. Up-to-date machinery and thorough cultivation will give increased returns.

Seeding to Grasses or Clovers

Last week a prominent Manitoba farmer in discussing recent changes in methods stated that he no longer adopted the summer-fallow as a means of preparing for higher yields. He prefers to seed down a considerable area each year and make use of as much manure as possible. This system is popular over a great area in the Neepawa district. Farmers who in bygone years summer-fallowed at regular intervals, now never think of such practice, except under very extreme conditions.

It is possible that there are sections in the wide Canadian West where summer-fallowing is an essential to maximum returns from the fields. However, there is no doubt but that if farmers in many localities would spend more cash on seeding down to grasses, clovers or alfalfa, and less on the labor entailed in summer-fallowing, the cash returns in five or ten years would be increased. Thorough cultivation and judicious seeding down has been the making of many farms. Try it consistently for five years on at least part of your farm and report results.

Encouraging Horticulture

The Western Horticultural Society at its annual meeting in February decided on a change of name, and is now known as the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association. This change does not in any way remove the privileges formerly accorded to those residing beyond the borders of Manitoba. Neither has the work undertaken been made of lesser value.

An excellent premium list has been prepared, including apple trees, plum trees, currant bushes, raspberry bushes, strawberry plants, willows and poplars, climbers and flowering plants. Any member can have his choice of a dozen collections, provided the supply is not exhausted before the application reaches the secretary.

This association has done much to draw attention to horticulture by holding meetings and issuing pamphlets and reports, but the premiums give the members an opportunity to show their practical interest in the good work. Those who are in horticultural work to any extent prefer to buy direct from a reliable seed house or nursery, but the novice often prefers to make a modest start by the premium route. The association's premiums are northern grown stock and, therefore, should thrive well if given a fair chance.

A Tip That Went Wrong

Between the first of October, 1909, and the end of March, 1910, wheat prices advanced approximately 10 cents per bushel. Wheat in the closing days of September last year was selling in Winnipeg at a fraction over 95 cents per bushel. It sold in the closing days of March at a fraction over \$1.05. Anyone who has watched the price of wheat day by day as quoted weekly in this paper knows that the advance in price has been gradual ever since last fall; knows that there has been no spasmodic spurts, the taking advantage of which by the seller might result in his securing a higher price than might be obtained some time later. The wheat market this year has been on a very steady basis, and the holder of wheat at the end of March can cast up his cost of carrying and the interest on the money involved and be certain that he is figuring his profit or loss upon the highest price quoted for wheat during the six months.

The charges for carrying 1,000 bushels of wheat in the storage elevators from October 1 to March 31 would be \$62.50, figuring at the regular rates charged for storage, three-quarters of a cent per bushel for the first fifteen days and one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel for each day thereafter. The value of 1,000 bushels of wheat, October 1, at 95¢ per bushel would be \$952.50, and the interest on this sum for six months at 6 per cent. would amount to

\$55.15, making the total cost of carrying 1,000 bushels in the terminal elevators for six months \$117.65. In that time the advance in price has increased the value of the 1,000 bushels of wheat \$100.00, so there has been a loss of approximately one and one quarter cents per bushel from carrying the wheat in the elevators for that time.

These remarks are not intended to point out the unwisdom of the producer declining to throw his wheat onto an overloaded fall market, but merely to indicate what the cost of his holding is in dollars and cents. The farmer this season who carried his wheat over did so on the strength of a lot of excellent advice that was offering in the matter last fall. That he did not make anything by so doing is the fault of circumstances more than anything else, for wheat last October certainly seemed bound for higher levels than it attained between that time and the end of March. A New Yorker, in writing his reminiscences of a life spent in Wall Street, states that he knew of only one straight tip to buy or sell out of several thousand received from friends and other interested parties during forty years' experience speculating in stocks. He thinks there isn't such a thing as a straight tip on any speculative commodity. Probably some of those who have been holding wheat will be inclined to agree with him.

Wheat Values In England

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The value of Manitoba wheat in England in comparison with wheats from other countries has long been a subject of controversy in the Canadian farm papers. The quality of the best grades of Manitoba wheat is beyond question, but in spite of this fact the price in England is sometimes rather lower than prevails for some wheats of lower quality from a nutritive standpoint. For instance, at Mark Lane (March 7) the highest prices per quarter were: Fine Manitoba 42s., Australian 43s., California and Blue Stem 43s., Walla Walla 42s., Argentine 40s., Russian 41s., English (White) 37s. and English (Red) 35s. Again on March 11, Liverpool quoted, by the cental, Australian 8s. 4d., Blue Stem 8s. 4d., No. 1 Northern Manitoba 8s. 4d., Choice White Karachi 7s. 1½d. For cargoes on passage, Liverpool prices on March 3, were: Blue Stem 40s. 9d., Walla Walla 40s. 3d., S. Australian 38s. 10½d., Victorian 39s., South Russian 39s. 3d., No. 1 Northern Manitoba (March, April) 38s. 10½d. A careful perusal of market quotations for several weeks has failed to find a comparative price for Manitoba No. 1 Hard, or No. 2 Hard, so these grades are evidently in small supply on the English market.

The prices quoted above show that Manitoba No. 1 Northern sells at slightly lower prices than certain other wheats. Why should this be the case? One theory advanced is that stocks of Manitoba wheat are not carried in England, and that it is largely sold on "futures," while other wheats are sold on spot at rather higher prices. This theory hardly seems tenable, as all imported wheats are sold on spot, to arrive, or for some future date. Many people claim that certain milling interests in Canada keep Manitoba wheat low in price. Undoubtedly, Canadian millers will purchase wheat in Canada for their own use at the lowest possible prices and their interests are favored when wheat is low in price, though too low prices would lessen production or invite further competition. On the other hand, high prices for Manitoba wheat in Liverpool would tend to their interest by making a better market for their flour made from wheat bought at lower prices, and would also lessen the competitive power of English millers. Considerable quantities of Canadian and American flour are sold in England in competition with

English milled flour. Australian flour is also sold, but in limited quantities. The patent grades, with one exception, all sell at about the same price, whether made in England or abroad, present prices being about 32s. per 280 pounds. One flour (Hungarian) sells at considerably higher prices than any other, being worth at present about 48s. per 280 pounds. This is a flour of superior whiteness and is used by bakers for high class confectionery.

Another reason sometimes brought forward to account for the lowness of price is the tremendous rush of Manitoba wheat to market to take advantage of the lower rates of freight by the lake route. Such enormous quantities of grain placed upon the English market in a short period will undoubtedly tend to lower prices on the score of supply and demand. A considerable quantity will go into millers' storage for future use, and this will also tend to lower offers for winter shipment. In addition, Russian red wheat of the same general character, from the millers' standpoint, is shipped in enormous quantities in the fall and winter, and Duluth grades are also present to add to the large supplies of red wheat.

OVERCOMING THE RUSH.

One proposal to obviate the Manitoba "rush" to market is the construction of a large storage warehouse at Liverpool, where the grain could be held and put upon the market under more favorable conditions. This would be a very serious undertaking, as elevators of enormous dimensions—such as those at Fort William—would be necessary, if the bulk of the wheat was to be shipped to get the advantage of lake rates and Montreal or Quebec shipment. In years of bad threshing weather, or of late harvests it would be impossible to get the bulk of grain shipped in time. The dock frontage at Liverpool, with sufficient depth of water for large steamers is limited, and this makes land adjoining very valuable, so ground rent for a large elevator, or series of elevators, would be a serious item, and with interest or capital invested in elevators would constitute a high storage cost. The Mersey Dock and Harbor Board provides public grain storage warehouses at Liverpool and Birkenhead, with a capacity of 72,000 tons, and there is semi-public storage capacity for about 200,000 tons. The railway companies provide a fairly large storage capacity for their customers.

One miller complained to the writer about the difficulty of getting Manitoba wheat up to grade, and stated that English millers buy Manitoba wheat in Liverpool on the basis of its actual quality. This bears out the contention that mixing sometimes takes place after Manitoba inspection. A government warehouse in Liver-

pool in connection with government warehouses in Canada would prevent mixing, and be an advantage from the grain growers' point of view.

It is unfortunate that the freezing of the St. Lawrence prevents the shipment at all seasons of lake borne grain. Storage warehouses at, say Quebec, would be ideal if the river were ice-free, because cargoes could then be shipped to London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Antwerp or any other European port as needed. Such storage would be better than Liverpool, especially in dealing with the increasing demand caused by Germany's industrialization. St. John and Halifax are ice-free, but they have to face an extra breaking of bulk at Montreal and the railway freight from Montreal. Ground rent charges should be small, compared to Liverpool, and shipments could be made to any port direct, and it might be that these advantages would offset the increased railway rates to St. John or Halifax.

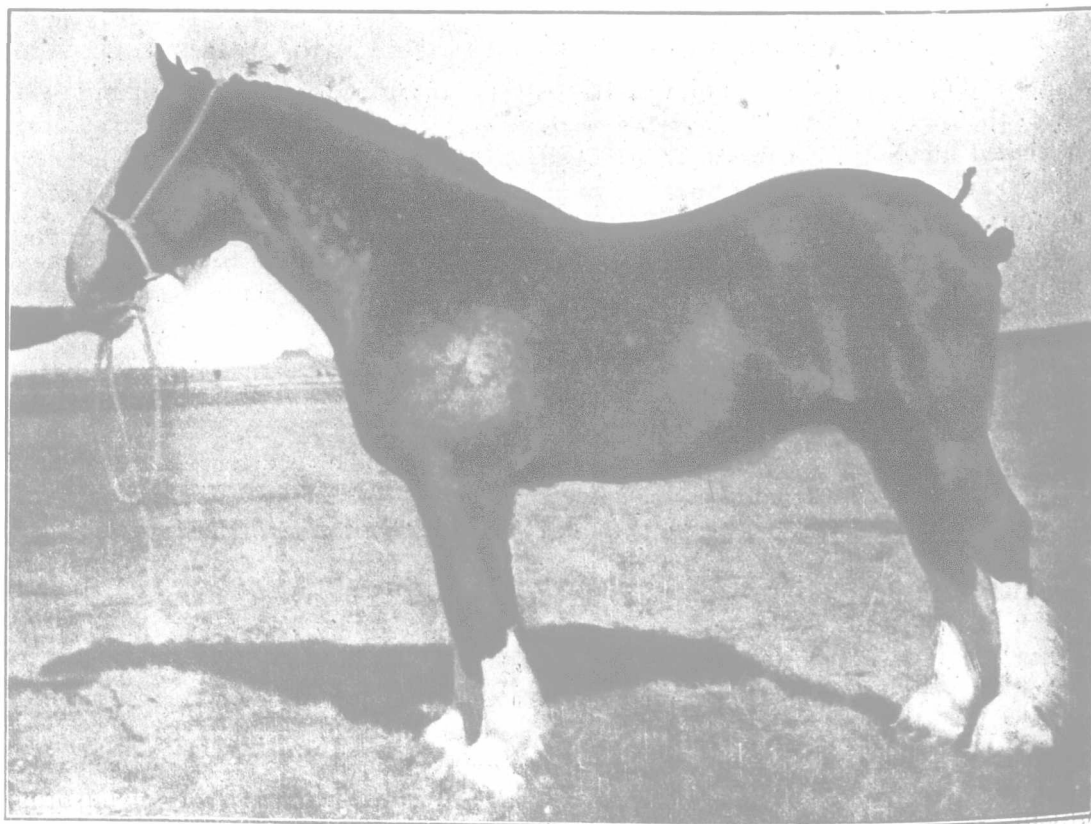
It is problematical though, whether government storage warehouses in Liverpool or elsewhere would result in any increase in the price received for Manitoba wheat in England. Such warehouses might increase the price received by the grower by lessening the cost of freight through shipment by cheapest routes.

DETERMINING VALUE OF WHEAT.

The prices of all wheats sent to England, and also of English grown wheat, are determined by the values of such wheats in making the flour the consumer calls for. The English people want white flour, and sacrifice nutritive value for appearance. Strong red wheats impart a golden tint to bread, and the white wheats are used by millers to neutralize this. So pronounced is this demand for whiteness in flour that a wheat of blue-white color, such as Chilean, poor in quality in itself, becomes valuable for neutralizing the red wheat color.

In conversation with a miller the writer happened to mention that Walla Walla was quoted on that day at the highest price, and the miller made the significant remark that it was a white wheat, and he volunteered the information that Australian white wheat was the finest that reached the English market. As a rule the red wheats are strongest and weigh well. The whites are not so strong, but higher yielders of flour, and yield the much desired white flour. A combination of red and white makes more handsome bread (appearance again) than either white or red alone. The red wheats with the superior quality of their gluten, rather than its quantity give strength and expansive quality to flour, the white wheats give whiteness and increased yield.

The miller is naturally inclined to make yield the paramount consideration and to pay higher



MAYORESS (IMP) [17024], SOALED IN 1904, Sired by SILVER CUP, FIRST IN HER CLASS AND CHAMPION CLYDESDALE FEMALE, SASK SPRING SHOW, 1910. OWNED BY TRAYNOR BROS., CONDIE, SASK.

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prices for such wheats as give a high percentage of flour. The average yield of good flour does not exceed 70 per cent. of the weight of clean wheat. Some wheats, such as No. 2 Russian, No. 3 American or Manitoba, and thin Plate yield but 64 per cent. to 66 per cent., and some good qualities are required to give a general average of 70 per cent. on the mixture. Fine Australian, Californian, Chilian and Indian, frequently yield 72 per cent. to 75 per cent., and these are the sorts most helpful in raising the general average and for imparting whiteness.

The table below shows how the English miller classifies wheats:—

English White Wheat—Low yield of flour (68-71 per cent.) but good color and sweet.

Australian Wheat (White)—High yield of flour (70-74 per cent.) of fair quality, valuable with reds as mixing, imparts a lustrous tint to flour which no other wheat equals; not in large supply; commands highest market value.

Californian (White)—High class yield of flour (68-72 per cent.), good to fine color and fair quality; a dry wheat valuable for mixing; a safe blender and useful all-round white; most readily obtainable of all wheats at any season.

Blue Stem, Oregon, Walla Walla (White)—High yield of flour (70-74 per cent.), of poor quality but good color.

Argentine Wheats—Flour of exceptional whiteness, good gluten, though not strong; rapidly improving in quality.

Indian Wheats—Many varieties; the whites are useful for blending; the reds are variable in quality.

Canadian White Wheat—A mild, soft wheat, giving flour of fair quality, and a fair yield, good color.

Chilian Wheat—A poor wheat of blue-white color, valuable for yield and for neutralizing red color.

Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat (Red)—Fine handsome grain, high yield (70-73 per cent.), of good, sweet flour; imparts great strength to a mixture; can carry high proportion of weaker grains.

Manitoba No. 2 Hard Wheat (Red)—A strong wheat yielding 68-71 per cent.) of good sweet flour, imparts strength to a mixture.

Duluth No. 1 Hard—Premier strong wheat, yields 70-72 per cent. of strong flour of good color.

Russian Wheats are nearly all red, mostly of hard structure and strong, and Hungarian have the same general characteristics, but yield a flour of superior whiteness. Russia, Hungary, Manitoba and the Northwestern States of Amer-

ica are growers of the four finest examples of strong wheats.

The most notable points in the above classification of wheats are the importance attached to high yield and whiteness of flour, and after these is the strength and high yields of Manitoba and Duluth No. 1 Hard. As the grades lower so does the strength and yield, and when one remembers the English preference for white flours, a price for No. 1 Northern only slightly lower than the highest grade of Australian white wheat does not seem unduly low. It is fair to presume that Manitoba No. 1 Hard and No. 2 Hard would command a small premium above even the highest of white wheats were they to be had in England. Even No. 1 Northern is not always lower than Australian or Blue Stem, as to-day's (March 21) price is 1d. per cental higher and for No. 2 Northern ½d. per cental more is offered.

What Northwest farmers need to do is to pay more careful attention to the quality of seed and to culture so that they may produce large quantities of the much desired No. 1 and No. 2 Hard. These possess such great strength with high yield of flour, and excellent capacity for carrying weaker grain that English millers will be eager to buy them for their full value.

A red wheat of high quality will bring a high price in England, but a red wheat of medium quality will not sell so well as a white wheat of medium quality on account of the national preference for a white flour. England grows red wheat and white wheat of fair quality, and the white has a preference in the market to the extent of 2s. per quarter—exactly the same discrimination exercised in the case of imported wheats.

Californian white wheat, a high grade wheat from the English standpoint, can be readily procured at any season, but Manitoba wheat of a higher grade than No. 1 Northern cannot be had. If Northwestern farmers place their highest grade in larger volume they can easily "top" the English wheat market.

F. DEWHIRST.

* * *

Ontario sheep breeders are congratulating themselves that the dog tax and sheep protection act have become law. The amount of tax to be paid by the owner of one dog remains the same as before, \$1.00, but for each additional dog owned, possessed or harbored by him, \$2.00 yearly has to be paid. The fee for bitches is increased from \$2.00 to \$3.00, and, if more than one is kept, \$5.00 must be paid for each one additional. All municipal councils are in future obliged to collect dog taxes, and payment for sheep killed by dogs is to be a first charge on such funds.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

To all appearances the horse trade of this country is entering upon a period of unprecedented expansion. It has been expanding at a very desirable rate for the past five or ten years, but unless the signs are all wrong horse breeding is going to advance, and horse prices are going higher, much higher in the next decade than they did in the past. We are only at the beginning of large things in the horse business, and so far as this Western country is concerned it will be some time before we see the end. Breeding stock this year will sell above last year's prices. We can safely figure on a twenty per cent. increase in draft horse prices. Clydesdale females are difficult to procure, both here and on the other side. Percheron importers report a similar condition of affairs in respect to the French breed. We have been drawing so heavily upon the studs of the old world, that they have not kept pace with demand. We have got to pay more for their pure-bred stock or else do without it, and at the present stage of horse breeding in this country we can expand in this industry in proportion to our growth, only as we are able to increase our breeding stock by importations from abroad, and we would say to those contemplating buying stallions or mares of any of the draft breeds: Buy now if you are able to, for next season you will undoubtedly have to pay more if you decide to leave the purchasing till then.

* * *

Visitors to Western horse shows during the past two or three years have noted the increase made in the showing of Suffolks at these exhibitions. The Suffolk is likely to be more extensively bred in this country and is worthy of the attention of Canadian horsemen. It is an East of England breed, its habitat centralizing with the county from which it takes its name, and has been bred pure for upwards of two hundred years. It is a breed that crosses well, the qualities of the sire being outstanding in the progeny resulting from the use of a Suffolk stallion on native, grade or nondescript mares. The Suffolk is noted for its strength, docility, easy keeping qualities and wearing ability. Possibly there is not a draft breed that is more evenly tempered or easier to manage. The circumstances in which the breed has been developed in its native county accounts largely for its docility and tractability and the period



SOME OF THE CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS, EXHIBITED BY J. B. HOGATE, BRANDON, AT THE MANITOBA WINTER FAIR, 1910.

in which it has been bred without admixtures of foreign blood is responsible for the noted prepotency of Suffolk sires. It is an agricultural breed largely though thousands of Suffolks work in the cities of England and have proved their endurance there as certainly as they have on the farms of their native county. Their color is characteristic, chestnut invariably; they have clean legs, large sound bodies and good dispositions. Fanciers of other breeds may criticize the Suffolk on one point or another, but they have proven their value and powers of endurance at farm and commercial work at home and abroad, and are to be depended on to give good account of themselves here. There is plenty of room in this country for horses with as many desirable characteristics as are possessed by this British breed.

* * *

At a horse show the other day we watched a judge select the winners in a Clydesdale stallion class. He selected a fair-sized, clean-limbed, straight-going colt for first, and a rather heavier-built stronger-bodied animal for second. An onlooker, who evidently wondered why the big colt was turned down, got into an argument with his neighbor as to the relative merits of the two colts. He was effectively squelched when the neighbor pointed in the direction of the head of the line-up and remarked vaguely: "Ay mon, the big ones all o' that, but look at the quality of yon one!" His friend looked, but whether he saw anything to satisfy his judgment is questionable. This term "quality" is one that may be variously applied. To a Scotchman it means clean, dense bone, big, sound feet; fine, silky feathering, and straight action,—all of these attributes or any one of them. To fanciers of other breeds it may mean all of these, possibly more than these, possibly less. To our mind the term is altogether too ambiguously used. There is quality of foot, feathering, bone, action, size, symmetry and proportion and when we speak of quality we need to keep in mind these various points to which the term may be applied and be more definite as to what is meant. Probably our Scotch friend and his neighbor knew exactly what they were talking about and were agreed as to what particular quality was under comparison, but the term is used sometimes too vaguely by horse judges and writers on horse subjects. The English language is large enough and so very rich in descriptive terms that it is unnecessary to overwork one little seven-letter word in trying to describe what we see in one horse that is superior to what we see in another.

EQUITANT.

Breeding a Mare to Her Sire

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a mare four years old, and the only stallion in this neighborhood is her sire. Could you tell me if it would be advisable to breed her to him?

SUBSCRIBER.

As a practice, breeding the sire to his progeny is not to be recommended, but in certain circumstances it may be necessary to in-breed. Your case is probably one of these. If the stallion is a purebred, with no serious defects which might tend to be more intensified in the progeny resulting from breeding him to his get, and if the mare is fairly well graded individually, the progeny should be all right. However, if the stallion is a grade or crossbred, and the mare also of uncertain breeding, it is doubtful if anything better than a mongrel will result. You will have to be guided by the circumstances. In-breeding has been followed largely in developing to their present state of excellence many of the different purebreds of livestock, but it is not a practice to be followed blindly by the inexperienced breeder, and even when practiced by experts results finally in deterioration in size, soundness or some point in quality and has to be stopped. If this mare were ours we would try to mate her on a better horse than her sire, and if that were impossible to procure then breed the sire to her. You will be able to somewhat form an opinion from the first foal whether it will be worth while breeding her thus again.

STOCK

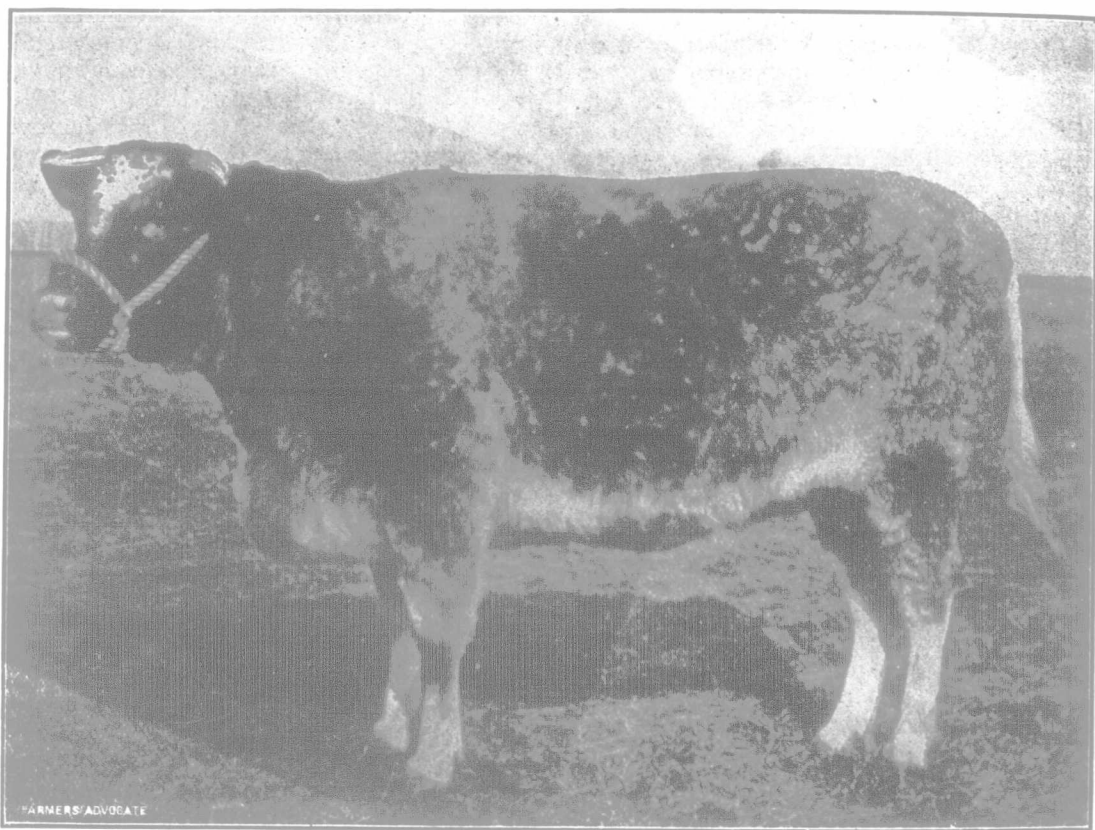
Against Government Males

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With reference to pure-breds supplied by government, I would like to talk to Mr. Ross for ten minutes. I have never seen the time that I could not get a pure-bred bull or boar if I wanted one, and I have been in the West over twenty-five years. Why did he not ask the government to buy him a pure-bred cow and get free use of his neighbor's male? He can buy a bull for cash or on time for \$50; as for a boar he can get one eight weeks old for \$10. I have done it, and can do it now. One male will do

farrow about this time they could be bred to drop another litter early in the fall, say about the first of October, which is the most favorable time to have the litters for winter feeding come.

This question opens a large field for discussion. We do not think there is any positive proof that the bacon type of hog is the most profitable to raise, but it is a pretty well proven fact that the bacon type is as cheaply raised as the lard hog, at least experiments tend to show this, and such being the case hog-raisers might as well produce the type the market requires. It is a vexed question this question of the bacon hog. It is held by farmers that buyers pay as much for hogs of fat type or no type at all, as they do for hogs that meet the packers' requirements, and that if the bacon type is so desirable, a premium in the shape of more price should be paid for hogs of this kind. The packers claim that they do grade



ISABELLA 12TH, 82547 BY BARON ROBSON, CALVED JULY 13, 1907, CHAMPION OVER ALL PUREBREDS AND GRADES AT SASKATCHEWAN SPRING SHOW, 1910. OWNED BY P. M. BRETT & SONS, EDENWOLD, SASK.

two years and then he can be sold for what he cost and his progeny are left to pay for the feed he has eaten.

Mr. Ross says: "If I knew I could be sure of the convenient use of a first-class registered bull, I should take considerable pains to get registered cows." Here is my advice. Get your bull first and then get your cows after, and do not let every Tom, Dick and Harry use him, or you are apt to lose your calves and you will not know what was the cause. If he and the other man is at such a loss as he says they are, it cannot be more than the \$50 in the two years, and that would only be \$12.50 each for each year, and then if they buy a bull they would have him at three years old in his prime to sell or trade for another.

Alta.

B. HIBBERT.

Prices for Bacon Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

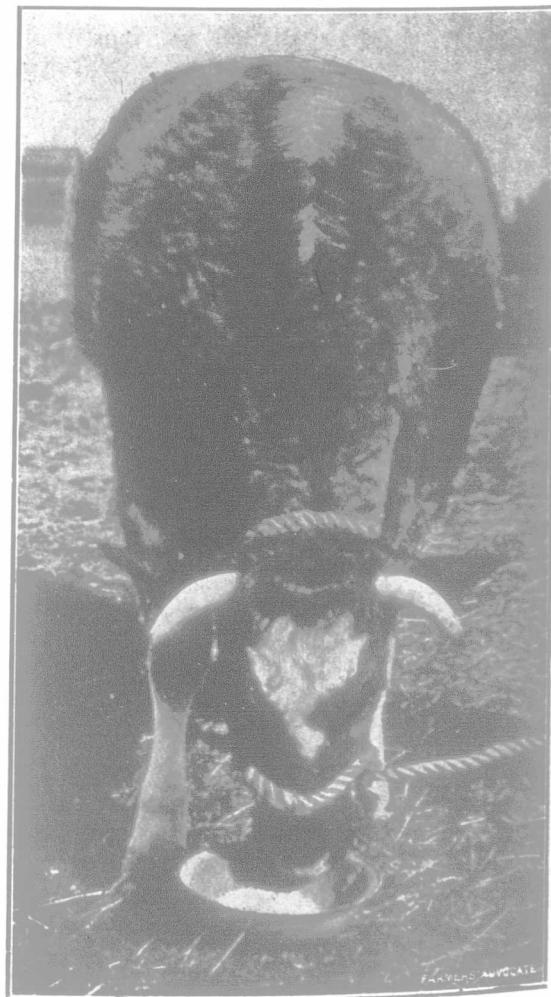
Which pays best, everything considered, April or July farrowed pigs?

Is there positive proof that the bacon type of hog (Tamworth and Yorkshire) is the most profitable hog to raise in Canada? I see they are the ones most advertised and also recommended by some of the packing houses. The claim is we must raise fine bacon for the demand of the English trade, and at the same time we don't raise enough for our own use.

Alta.

S. H.

April-farrowed pigs can probably be raised more cheaply than those farrowed in July, for the reason that they would be of an age to consume cheap green feed during the summer, when such feed could be grown, and by having the sows



A GOOD BACK AND UPPER VIEW OF THE CHAMPION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN SPRING SHOW.

hogs and pay according to grade, paying a premium on the bacon type, and that if the farmer does not receive more for good bacon hogs than he does for poor hogs of no particular type it is his fault and not theirs. There is a good deal of reason on both sides. You will readily see by consulting the market prices quoted in this paper week by week that there is a difference made in the prices paid by packers for hogs, and in all cases the highest price is paid for bacon hogs. At the same time you probably know that the buyer in your district pays the same price for all kinds of hogs, averaging the price down to what, from his experience in the business, he knows will let him out with a profit when the hogs are sold at Winnipeg. This complaint against the bacon hog is one of long standing, and probably will continue until some system of marketing is devised by producers by means of which they will be able to sell direct. We believe that the cause of much of the dissatisfaction in regard to prices paid in the country for bacon hogs, as compared with the prices paid for other kinds of hogs, is due to the fact that the local buyer will not or cannot buy on grade.

Bearing of Live-Stock on Saskatchewan Agriculture

Address by Hon. W. R. Motherwell at Saskatchewan Winter Fair.

Probably one particular cause more than any other which is turning many men's minds to stock who would have scouted the idea but a few years ago, is the noxious weed problem, which is without doubt the most serious one that confronts many farmers of the West today. Successive and exclusive grain growing is so conducive to the rapid propagation of weeds that large areas in this province have become so badly infested with weeds that nothing short of a complete change in agriculture methods, including fencing, seeding down and stock growing, will effect a permanent and satisfactory cure.

Next to the noxious weed question, probably the farm labor supply—or, rather, lack of supply—is becoming one of the dominating factors in determining not only our system of farming, but also the extent of our individual operations. As years go by the apparent physical impossibility of securing sufficient farm labor, more particularly at harvest time, to handle satisfactorily the over rapidly growing crop areas of the West, will become so aggravated that we will be compelled to both diversify the nature of and reduce the extent of our individual operations. These two factors, in addition to many minor ones, are rapidly—especially in the older parts of the province—turning many farmers' attention to stock-raising, with the primary purpose of reducing the weed evil and adopting a method of farming, the requirements of which will call for a comparatively small number of laborers employed permanently throughout the year, rather than a large number during spasmodic periods.

The effect of such a change in our agricultural methods in Saskatchewan would be far-reaching and would doubtless tend towards bringing about many desirable features, the absence of which now tend to detract from the pleasure, profit and permanency of agriculture. The operation of large farms entirely devoted to grain growing lends itself readily to the tenant and landlord system, which, while having some advantage to the parties concerned, does not in the end develop an all round agricultural life. The advent of the live stock day will have the effect of making the leasing of land less common because of the difficulty in securing tenants desirous and capable of assuming the obligations and personal care that such a branch of farming necessarily involves.

Almost all forms of domestic animal life on the farm, if not associated with too many chores and too much drudgery, has a tendency to increase the interest in and attractiveness of rural life to the boys and girls, and thus, to some extent at least, promote the harmony, solidarity and permanency of the farm home.

Diversified farming operations, including stock, will also lessen the number of temporary farm laborers required at the present rush grain sea-

sons of the year, and increase the resemblance of the farm home to a home rather than a boarding house. With less farm help, and that of an all-the-year-round character, less men will be drawn off the farm distracted with the worries and uncertainties that surround labor conditions in many localities at present.

With our farms fenced the presence of stock in carrying numbers on our fallows and fields, would so lessen the cost and improve the character of our present summer tillage methods, that material incidental benefits would ensue, apart altogether from the profits of stock-raising in itself.

No manufacturing concern today can afford to throw away as useless its many and sometimes varied by-products, and yet that is what is being done with unnumbered thousands of tons of straw, weeds, and other roughage throughout the province that might be converted from a source of loss and annoyance to one of revenue and profit, through the agency of sheep and other stock on the farm. Stock on the farm makes seeding down profitable and desirable, and thus through the agency of the accumulated manure and root fibre returns to the soil the lost humus, of which some soils have become more or less depleted by successive grain growing. Diversification in farming operations also reduces risks to a minimum, increases profits to a maximum and in a general way improves the security of the whole country as a field for profitable investment.

Stock growing will also tend to more intensive farming, with the possibility of the preparation of smaller holdings at the same profit that much larger areas yield under exclusive cereal growing. This will mean not only a much more dense

USEFUL HINTS

I have profited by many useful hints in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am glad to see that you are taking a strong position on scientific farming and the eradication of weeds. As rich as our virgin soils are they cannot long withstand the present (in most cases) exhaustive system of cropping.

Alta. R. B. EATON.

rural population, with all the advantages that this implies, such as better roads, bridges, telephones schools, churches, etc., but it will also mean more populous towns and cities, which in turn provide an improved market for the perishable and non-exportable products of the farm.

Good stock, intelligently handled, will also mean more contented, prosperous and highly organized communities, and very much less anxiety and worry with regard to climatic uncertainties.

In fact without the presence of stock on the farm there can be no permanency or continuity in our agricultural operations, as sooner or later a dead halt must be reached. Let us, therefore, take time by the forelock and branch out in this desirable direction now rather than wait till the causes for action already referred to become supplemented through time by a jaded soil no longer responsive to the exactions of a hard master.

A great deal of interest centers on the admitted necessity for better transportation and marketing facilities for our live stock. While this ground is doubtlessly well taken, there would seem to be many extravagant statements made nowadays on the alleged deliberately monopolistic character of the Winnipeg stock market that neither closer scrutiny or the finding of the Beef Commission ('07) appear to bear out.

While it is not an easy matter to get at all the true inward facts of the situation, it is generally known that the stockyard facilities, although enlarged on several occasions, are totally inadequate to accommodate the growing requirements of the country. The vexatious delay and serious loss entailed in having stock unloaded, and the weighing off cars without any opportunity to feed and water under normal conditions

are doubtless genuine causes for complaint. It is questionable, however, if the latter is a grievance to the extent to which it is alleged, as a shrunken animal off cars will yield a larger percentage of meat to the animal, and that is a consideration that to some extent at least, governs the bids. The shipper, however, is not so sure on this point, and would much prefer normal weight and run the risk of the bid being lessened proportionately. But from personal knowledge and some study of the question the great detriment to the live stock trade most apparent to a disinterested observer, is the regrettably ill-bred and ill-fed condition in which a very considerable portion is sprung upon a market, rendered unfavorable by periodic gluts of this class of stuff. There is no use expecting under the most favorable circumstances, a good market to be developed by producing bad goods.

The Western wheat market was developed, not by refusing to grow grain and going out of the business, but by growing more and better grain, and making the conditions that warranted a good market. And so it must be with the stock business, and in this respect the producer can do a great deal to help out the difficulties complained of, and also with greater force and justification press for the other reforms. These are bound to come with the evolution of the trade, assisted by a healthy and well-informed public sentiment, begotten of a knowledge of what is required and a rational and reasonable desire to attain it.

FARM

Topics For Discussion

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

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

April 20.—Which do you prefer whole or crushed grain as a spring and summer grain feed for horses? If you have grains in mixtures give your experiences. What is your opinion of oats in comparison with possible mixtures?

April 27.—What advice have you to offer on the production of field roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets? From your experiences or observation discuss most satisfactory time for sowing and give general directions for preparation of the soil.

May 4.—What has been your experience in corn growing in the Canadian West? Give particulars as to preparation of soil, most satisfactory varieties, method of sowing and summer cultivation. Compare this crop with other fodder crops.

May 11.—What advice have you to give as to methods of farming that can be followed to avoid summer-fallowing? Discuss in detail your system or any system that you know will remove the necessity of putting the land under summer-fallow at regular periods.

This Week's Topics

The "Topics for Discussion" series this issue are to be found on page 580. In future Horticulture and Poultry departments will appear in the back pages. This change will permit of more space being given to these important branches.

Alfalfa in Central Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Many of your readers may be interested to know with what success alfalfa has been grown in Central Alberta. In 1907 a block of alfalfa was seeded on the experimental farm at Lacombe. The land on which it was sown had been under grain crops for a number of years without rest or fertilizers. The season previous it had been under oats and was fall plowed. It was cultivated in the spring of 1907 with discs and drag harrows until June. By this means a number of crops of weeds were destroyed before the alfalfa seed was sown, and moisture was conserved so that there was no lack of moisture to effect prompt germination of the alfalfa seed. The seed was sown with the grass seed attachment commonly available with the ordinary grain drills, seeding being at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre. The variety used was the common alfalfa. Immediately after the sowing a part of the land was inoculated by means of soil from an alfalfa field where the alfalfa had been established for a considerable period. As growth progressed during the season the alfalfa was clipped back with a mower, the cutting bar of which was kept tilted high. It is a fact that with each clipping of the young plant the crown increases in size, thus a plant which has been clipped two or three times during the season is in a much better condition to go through the winter successfully than a plant which has not been so clipped.

In 1908 two cuttings were made from both the uninoculated areas of alfalfa. The inoculated area yielded at the rate of 7,200 pounds of cured hay from the two cuttings, while the uninoculated yielded only at the rate of 2,520 pounds per acre. The difference in the alfalfa is not wholly represented by the figures given. The difference in the color of the crop growing on the areas was as marked in shade as was the difference in yield in pounds. The crop growing on the inoculated land was a rich dark color, while that on the other was pale and sickly. Chemical analyses showed that the hay produced from the inoculated area contained more than 2 per cent. more protein than the hay produced on the uninoculated area. Further the inoculated alfalfa came through the hard spring of 1909 without great loss, while the uninoculated alfalfa was completely killed out.

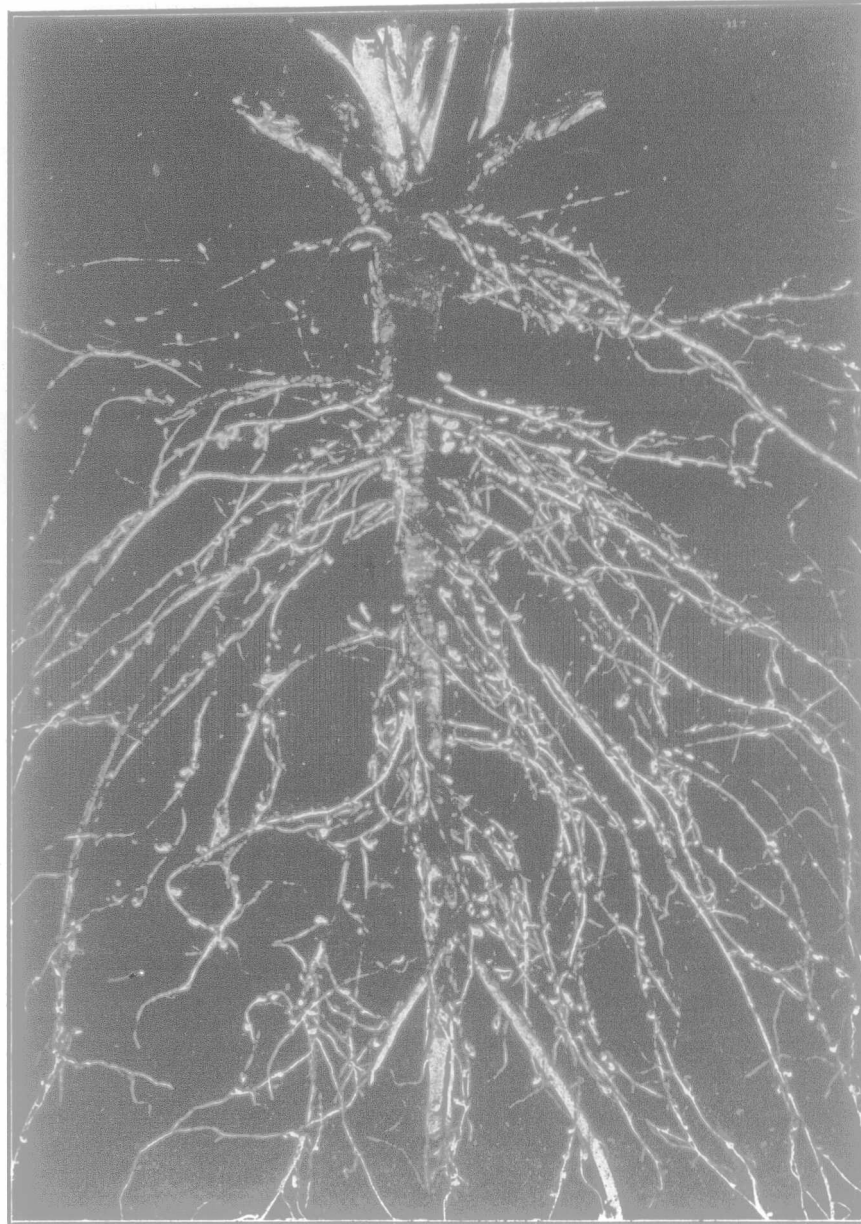
In speaking of the hardiness of the different strains of alfalfa, the night frosts and sunny days of the spring of 1909 demonstrated that there is a great difference in the power of different strains of alfalfa to withstand trying conditions. Two areas were sown side by side in the spring of 1908, the common alfalfa being in one block and the Turkestan strain in another. Both were given similar treatment. The Turkestan came through, while the common alfalfa was entirely killed.

It is important in securing seed of alfalfa that the hardier varieties be purchased, and that in sowing it that some method of inoculation be used. The crop is of such importance that we advise every man who is interested in maintaining the fertility of his land and in growing live stock, to try a small block of alfalfa. By beginning with a seed and thoroughly inoculating that seed he can in two years, if successful, have a fine alfalfa field on his experimental farm, if desired.

Another of the comparative feeding value of alfalfa is shown by Prof. Hay of the University of Minnesota, who says: "It is a fact that alfalfa hay has a feeding value of 83.00 per cent. of the best of any other crop produced

or meat, then timothy hay would have a feeding value for the same purpose of \$2.48, while alfalfa hay would be worth \$9.08." He further makes a claim that "5 tons of well cured alfalfa hay is equal in feeding value to 4 tons of bran." When we consider the market price of bran, and the fact that we can produce in Central Alberta from 3 to 5 tons alfalfa hay per acre the enormous stock carrying capacity of one-quarter section of land is brought into strong relief. Any land on which alfalfa can be grown successfully is upon the same basis as the corn producing states, as far as its ability to carry stock is concerned. It is evident therefore that if in the central part of our province alfalfa can be successfully grown the land is bound to appreciate very rapidly in value.

A bulletin recently issued by the department of agriculture at Washington states that wherever



TYPICAL CLOVER ROOT

Note the tiny sacks or nodules containing desirable bacteria

alfalfa has been generally introduced into any state that within three years the price of the land has doubled. With the rapid rush of settlers and the annual restriction of the range consequent thereon, it is of utmost importance that a fodder crop be grown. If, therefore, every effort is made now to introduce alfalfa we will have overcome the obstacles in the way by the time fodder from this source is most needed. To experience difficulty in the growing of alfalfa in the beginning is not new, for in many states where alfalfa is now recognized as a safe crop, there were many discouraging years before it became established. Our land is new, and bacteria if not present must be introduced. The more our land becomes filled with bacteria, the better will the alfalfa flourish.

G. H. HUTTON,
Supt., Lacombe Exp. Farm.

Every time a boy leaves the farm it is an injury to the mercantile side of living. A scarcity of farm labor makes wages higher and adds to the cost of food products.

Another Concrete Mixer

In our issue of January 26 description was given of a simple and easily made concrete mixer, designed to facilitate and reduce the labor involved in mixing concrete in farm concrete construction. In a bulletin recently issued by the Colorado Experiment Station a home-made concrete mixer is described, which can be made by any ingenious farmer with little expense and work. It is intended to be driven by a gasoline engine, but any kind of power may be used or the machine turned by hand. The description is as follows:

Two pieces of 4 by 6 form the sills. Upon these two uprights about 3 feet high are fastened. A 1½-inch pipe passes through holes bored in the top of the uprights. Upon this pipe the mixing box is turned, and through the pipe the water is added to the mixture at the desired time. The water is poured in at the top of the upright pipe and flows down and out through holes which are drilled in the lower side of it. The other end of the pipe is closed by a wooden plug. The ends of the box are made of pieces of 2 by 8 bolted together. A hole bored in the center of each end forms the bearings. The sides of the box are made of 1-inch lumber and are simply nailed to the ends with 12d. nails. One-half of the box is made so that it can be detached and lifted off when the mixer is to be filled or emptied. The detachable half is secured to the other half by means of strong hooks so placed that by slipping this half about an inch to one side all of the hooks are loosened at once. After it is in position the removable portion is held in place by means of a barn-door latch.

The driving gear is simple but very effective. It consists of the rim taken from the wheel of an old "rubber-tire buggy." With the tire removed, the grooved rim makes a very satisfactory wheel upon which to run a three-fourths-inch rope belt. The belt is driven by a small sheave pulley which is fastened to the countershaft. A belt tightener is used upon the rope, and by using a very loose belt the tightener is made to act as a friction clutch.

This particular mixer is driven by a 2-horse gasoline engine, which is belted to the counter-shaft. The engine runs continuously and the mixer is started and stopped by means of the belt tightener.

The operator first fills the mixer about half full of sand, gravel, and cement in the correct proportions. He next lowers the lid, which until this time has remained supported upon the hook. The lid is now pushed into place and the latch fastened. The supporting hook is next removed from the staple in the lid and hooked into a staple in the lid support. The machine is now ready to start, the clutch is thrown in, and the box revolves upon the pipe. When three

or four turns have been made, water is poured into the upright pipe until the desired amount has been added. By this time the concrete is thoroughly mixed. The clutch is loosened, the box stops revolving, the hoisting hook is hooked in the staple of the lid, the latch is loosened, and the lid raised to the top of the lid support by means of a counterweight and rope. Now, by slightly setting the clutch, the contents of the mixer are dumped into the box beneath. The operator of the machine may now refill the mixer, while the other workmen take care of the mixed material. In this way a large amount of material may be run through the machine and perfect mixing is guaranteed. Many other systems of driving might have been used in place of the rope belt. The main gear of an old self-binder makes an excellent gear for a mixer. An old mower gear may also be put to good use in this connection.

It is not necessary to have the mixer driven by an engine or horse power. A crank may be attached and the machine turned by hand. Many prefer turning such a machine rather than mix the concrete with a shovel.

SPRING LIVE STOCK SHOW IN ALBERTA

WHAT was easily the most successful live-stock spring show ever held in Alberta, took place at Calgary, April 5th to 8th. The event was the holding of the spring stallion and horse show, the fat stock show and the bull sale. Separately, each of these events was very successful and a grand total of the successes places on record in the history of Alberta an exhibition of grand merit, a standard that deserves the respect and satisfaction of every good stockman, and a record complimentary to the management.

That Calgary should have this year the largest entry of horses in the history of its association, and as it is said to be the largest entry at any one show in the Dominion, it speaks well for Western Canada as a live-stock centre. This was the second occasion of the holding of a show of fancy and commercial horses and its success indicates that there are many horse lovers not only in Calgary but throughout the whole province. Upwards of one thousand entries were booked for the stallion and horse show and equine admirers had their fancy satisfied for once. Ladies and gentry in their finery mingled their shouts of applause with that of the cowboy scout as the well-dressed horses circled about the pavilion.

The spring stallion show was well represented by all breeds of horses. A few years ago the Clydesdale at this centre almost reigned supreme; but it is no longer thus. While there was this year a good showing of Clydesdales yet there was almost equally as good a display of some of the other breeds. The Percheron is a gainly horse and one that must be reckoned with at an Alberta show. Suffolks, Belgians, Shires, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, Standardbreds and heavy draft grade classes, all contributed much to the great assemblage. All these breeds were well represented and all had their respective admirers. Awards were made in the heavy-draft classes by Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Moscow, Id., and in the light horse classes by R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask. The saddle horses were judged by H. C. Lawson, of Regina. No exhibition has yet been tabulated, but someone holds adverse opinions to the judge. It is a hard matter to satisfy all, but in most instances in the majority of the classes there was little cause for anything else than general satisfaction this year at Calgary.

The cattle show, and especially the bull sale, was a strong feature among the sockmen. The number of fat animals was not striking, but the quality of the bulls offered for sale and the prices realized was quite encouraging. Some car-lots of fat steers were on exhibition. In the sections for sheep and swine the entry was not noticeably large.

CLYDESDALES

Whether or not the Scotchman's horse made as strong a showing at Calgary this year as before some might question, but at any rate a good number were there to do honor to the Clydesdale breed. Much enthusiasm always centres about the Clydesdale ring, and especially was this so when Prof. Carlyle made the awards. The show-ring business has its variations and what stockman is there that has not got sometime or other his bumps from the rulings of the judge? Professor Carlyle was a respecter of weight and he ruthlessly ruled accordingly, sacrificing often some quality. And after all who should gain say, especially in a draft breed as the Clydesdale, providing there is not too much leniency in the one direction.

As usual at a spring stallion show the numbers of three and four-year-old stallions were quite large. Thirteen horses were shown in the class for five years and over, and among them was found some really good animals. First place went to Royal King, an imported bay horse exhibited by Walter Moss, of Sheppard. This horse afterwards won the championship prize, and he was a popular winner in his class. He has quality with size and moves well. Master MacQueen, owned by James Clark, of Crowfoot, sired by MacQueen, stood second. His size gave him his placing but combined with that he has good action and a strong pastern. Next to him was Sonsie's Best, by Lord Charming. This was Wm. Moodie's entry, and a horse that goes well, possessing strong, clean limbs and a good top. Copshaw Special, exhibited by Marshall and Watson, Namaka, stood fourth. This horse also possesses size.

In the four-year-old class, Jas. Clark came to the front with Gay Times. This was a big horse, showing an excellent top but going somewhat wide behind. Scotland's Knight, exhibited by Marshall & Watson, followed in second place and for a time he held the favor of the judge. He lacked somewhat the size of the winner but possessed much quality. Third placing went to Scotland's Magnet, owned by A. L. Dollar, of High River. Baron Ailsa, a son of Baron's Pride and owned by E. D. Adams, of Calgary, stood fourth.

The judging of the three-year-olds evoked much interest. Seven animals entered the ring, two of them owned by Jno. A. Turner, of Calgary. Many eyes were on Economist, the champion colt at the Calgary summer show, but this year the judge rated him third. His stall mate, Wealthy Prince, owned

also by Turner and sired by Opulence, beat him for second place. The red ribbon went to Colonel MacQueen, sired by Master MacQueen and exhibited by Jas. Clark. This colt has much size. He is a big fellow with good bone and while he is not as strong in his feet as some might desire yet his winning was greeted with applause. The second and third prize animals possessed the quality but in the opinion of the judge there was not enough horse to warrant them receiving a higher placing.

The winning colt in the two-year-old class was Moodie's, Sonsie's Stamp, a colt sired by Sonsie's Best. Turner won second place with Punctuality, sired by Up-to-Time, a colt with good quality and select bone. Harold Banister, Davisburg, came third with Argathy, an imported colt sired by Baronson. Fourth place fell to Sonsie's Select, another Moodie colt, sired by Sonsie's Best. Geo. O'Brien, of Calgary, had a good entry in this class in Baron's Henchman.

J. A. Turner won with Middleman in the class for stallion foaled in 1909. Morpheus, a colt sired by Sonsie's Best, but exhibited by Harold Banister, stood second.

The championship prize was between Royal King owned by Moss, and Gay Times the winner in the four-year-old class, the former winning the ribbon.

The female sections were rather well filled. In the class for mares, three years and over, ten animals stood for inspection. A. G. Dewdney's Proud Beauty, sired by Baron's Pride, stood first. She is a mare of good quality and possessing as well considerable size; second was Bogdavia Queen, exhibited by John Clark, of Gleichen. Maggie Fleming, an imported mare owned by Harold Banister, stood third.

The two-year-old class was small but they were an even lot. Poppy, a smooth, clean-boned mare, stood first. Turner was her owner and she was a filly of the right sort. Craigend Bessie, a somewhat larger colt, stood as a good second. Geo. O'Brien, of Calgary, was her owner. Jno. Clark, of Crowfoot, owned the third animal in Ruby Brae of Crowfoot, a filly showing considerable quality.

The Clyde special prize for three animals, pure-bred or grade, was won by Duncan Clark, of Gleichen, on the progeny of Master MacQueen. Second prize went to Wm. Moodie, of DeWinton, on three animals sired by Sonsie's Best.

The prize for the best Clydesdale, any age or sex, went to Royal King, the champion stallion. Poppy, the two-year-old filly, was reserve. Proud Beauty, Dewdney's five-year-old mare, was champion female.

PERCHERONS

Alberta is the home of some of the best Percheron horses on the North American continent. Breeders of this French breed have swept the board at some of the leading American shows; thus it is no wonder that the Percheron stands prominently at some of the home exhibitions. They did at Calgary. The Bar U Ranch was there with a goodly string and this says much for the quality as well as the numbers of the Percherons shown. When the bugle sounded giving a call for stallions four years and over, six stallions lined up before the judge. Garon, a grey four-year-old, owned by Geo. Lane, was the winner. This horse has been shown in Western Canada since he was a two-year-old and has often been a top-notch. He was always a strong colt, but now he is attaining a development that promises to make him a prominent horse in show circles. He has shown wonderful development since he did winning stunts at Seattle last fall and at Calgary this time he was a good first. However, Dentiste, the second animal, showed little timidity in the ring and the judge favored him for a time. He is a big fellow, with a wonderful top, also a grey and owned by W. W. Hunter, of Olds. A black four-year-old owned by A. C. Rider, of Acme, stood third. He is somewhat smaller than his successful competitors.

Halifax, formerly owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, but since purchased by Geo. Lane, led the three-year-old class. Halifax has size with plenty of quality, and that placed him a winner. Hubertin, another strong colt, was placed second. He was exhibited by the Calgary Colonization Company, but was formerly owned by Lane. Harpin and Herzog, both owned by Geo. Lane, stood respectively third and fourth.

In the two-year-old stallion class there were three entries. W. B. Thorne, of Aldersyde, won first with Illico, a smooth black. E. J. Wigle came second with Fairlad, while Geo. Lane won third with Bonaparte.

The Percheron females brought out some good entries. The class for mare three years and over, possessed some good ones. Ten animals faced the judge. Bichette, the champion female Percheron at Seattle last year, was the winner. She is a grand mare, possessing good size and has quality to babble over. Geo. Lane was her owner. Her stall mates, Marianne and Daisy, stood second and third. Tyrolienne, exhibited by the Glenbow Percheron Ranch, stood fourth.

In the two-year-old class W. B. Thorn, of Aldersyde, had the only entry in Isabella. The championship prize for the best Percheron

stallion went to Garon, Lane's four-year-old, with Halifax standing for reserve championship. Bichette, the winner Percheron in the mare class, won the female Percheron championship prize.

BELGIANS

The Belgian Horse Ranch, of Calgary, had the only string of horses on exhibition belonging to the Belgian breed of horses. In the stallion class three years and over they had two entries. Gamin De Questenne, a sorrel but recently imported, was the winner and also stood as champion of the breed. Pompon was second. Although he was the champion Belgian stallion at Seattle last year, he had to follow in second place at Calgary. The female Belgian championship was won by Bellone, a five-year-old roan mare. The Belgian Horse Ranch had out a nice string of females, the greater number of them imported animals.

SUFFOLKS

Each year Suffolk horses make a better showing, and at Calgary this year the exhibits of this breed was most creditable. Jaques Bros., of Lamerton, carried off the greater share of the prizes. Their recent importation showed well, especially when considering the fact that they had no time to recuperate from the long journey. In the aged stallion class four entries entered the ring. Ashmoor Microphone, exhibited by Jaques, was the winner. Rendelsham Benedict, exhibited by John Lyons, of Cheadle, came second, while Rendelsham Major, another imported horse owned by Jaques, came third.

In the three-year-old class Jaques won with the only entry, Moeston Gay Monarch. The two-year-old class brought out four chestnuts. Jaques again came first with Moeston Rufus, a colt possessing good substance. Rendelsham Beggar, exhibited by the same breeder, stood second. Ashmoor Microphone, owned by Jaques, was the champion stallion.

There were no Suffolk females on exhibition excepting one filly owned by Jesse Barker & Sons, of Calgary.

SHIRES

The Shire classes were not many nor yet strong. W. W. Hunter, of Olds, and F. A. McHugh & Sons, of Calgary, were the only exhibitors. Windridge Boy, a brown standing 17 hands and weighing 2,070 pounds, was the winner in the aged stallion class. This horse is only three years old and for a horse carrying his weight he is exceedingly active. Hunter was his owner. F. A. McHugh & Sons came second with Norley, a lower set horse.

W. W. Hunter had the only Shire female. This mare had a weight of 1,920 pounds, and possessed much quality. J. Hallman & Sons, Aidrie, were exhibitors of heavy draft horses. They won this year with the same team that won the team in harness prize last year.

HACKNEYS

The showing of Hackneys this year was not noticeably striking, although a number of fine stepping horses were on exhibition. In the stallion class, four years and over, Devondale, owned by W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, came first. Terrington Flashlight, exhibited by the Baxter-Reed Ranching Company, of Olds, was second. Seaham Mason, owned by Jno. A. Turner, of Calgary, was third. Agility, exhibited by Wm. Moodie, of De Winton, had a cold and did not go as well as usual, but while he did not gain the respect of the judge he was a favorite on the ringside. In the three-year-old class, Baxter and Reed took everything, Firebrand winning first, Envoy second and Nelson third.

Eriminie, a bay mare, won first in the mare class. Ardinersay Bygrave, shown by Wm. Moodie, second, and Warwick Lily, shown by J. A. Turner, came third.

Ermine won the female Hackney championship and Devondale, owned by Butler, was the champion stallion.

STANDARDBREDS

Jas. F. Moodie, of Calgary, was a strong exhibitor of Standardbreds. He had the second and third prize stallions three years old and over. Halmont, owned by W. B. Edwards, of Crossfield, took the red ticket. G. E. Goddard, of Cochrane, and Geo. T. Haag, of Calgary, had also some good specimens of this breed, winning a number of prizes.

THOROUGHBREDS

This breed was rather well represented, there being a number of local breeders about Calgary. R. F. Bevan, of Cochrane, and R. W. Meiklejohn, also of Cochrane, were two of the largest exhibitors. Gay Boy, owned by D. A. Campbell, of Calgary, was the champion stallion.

STRONG SHOW OF CATTLE

The show of fat cattle was this year an interesting feature of the fair, and considering it the spring time of the year, the numbers and quality are deserving of special mention. Alberta farmers are leaving the ranch finished methods of cattle feeding, and resorting to the more extensive method of grain and hay feeding. Some keen competition was found in practically every class. There were two entries in the carload lot. Each carload was to consist of not less than ten head.

four years old or under. The classification provided for a section excluding dealers and butchers and another open. In the first the \$100 prize was won by W. E. Tees, of Tees, Alta., and the second by J. Rion, of Davisburg. In the open class the same competitors won respectively first and second prizes.

PUREBREDS.

Purebred Shorthorns—Steers three years and under four years; cows and heifers three years and under five: 1, J. Wilson, Innisfail; 2, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; 3, A. H. Bolton, Gladys; 4, J. McKay, Andrews, Davisburg. Steer or heifer two years and under three: 1, John Ramsay, Priddis; 2, Bryce Wright De Winton; 3, John Ramsay; 4, Thos. Croxford, Airdrie. Steer or heifer under two years: 1 and 2, J. Ramsay; 3, J. L. Walters, Clive; 4, A. F. McGill, Lacombe.

Purebred Herefords—Steer or heifer three years and under four years: 1, P. M. Ballantyne, Lacombe; 2, S. N. Mace, Pekisko. Steer or heifer under two years: P. M. Ballantyne.

Purebred Galloways—W. E. Tees, of Tees, won all the prizes here.

Purebred Aberdeen Angus—Lew. Hutchinson, Duhamel, won everything.

GRADES.

Steer over three years: 1, H. Talbot, Lacombe; 2 and 3, W. E. Tees; 4, J. W. Fletcher. **Steer two years and under three:** 1, W. E. Tees; 2 and 4, S. M. Mace; 3, Jno. Ramsay. **Steer under two years:** 1, J. Ramsay; 2, W. E. Tees; 3, F. A. McGill. **Cow or heifer three years old:** 1, R. Knight, Millarville; 2, W. E. Tees. **Heifer under two years:** Jno. Ramsay, Priddis.

Best beef animal of any age, breed or grade—championship medal, John Ramsay, Priddis.

Herdman's competition—J. Ramsay, Priddis; H. Talbot, Lacombe.

BULLS.

The number of bulls was greater than last year and the quality and condition of the animals well up to the standard. Some fine animals were found among the lot, some 118 being catalogued. Before the bulls were put up for sale they were judged and placed in their respective classes.

Shorthorns—Three years and over: 1, H. Talbot, Lacombe; 2, J. Hogg, Okotoks; 3, D. Sinclair, Innisfail; 4, Jno. Duncan, Innisfail; 5, H. J. Scott, Innisfail. Two years and under thirty months: 1, T. Kurp, Lacombe; 2 and 3, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 4, Jas. Wilson, Innisfail; 5, S. R. English, Lanuke. Thirty months and under three years: 1, A. H. Bolton, Gladys; 2, A. S. Fowler, High River; 3, D. Martin, Gladys; 4, R. S. Fowler; 5, A. H. Bolton. Eighteen months and under two years: 1, J. L. Walters, Clive; 2, 3 and 4, J. Sharp, Lacombe; 5, J. Wilson, Innisfail. Yearlings and under eighteen months: 1, S. R. English, Lanuke; 2, 3 and 5, W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; 4, J. Robinson, Innisfail. **Championship Shorthorn,** H. Talbot.

Herefords—Three years and over: E. B. Randall, Lacombe; 2, G. Phipps, Cochrane; 3, H. W. Watkins, Olds; 4, W. E. Tees. Two years and under thirty months: 1 and 2, Palmer; 3, A. Fletcher, Mound. Eighteen months and under: 1 and 2, S. Mace, Pekisko; 3, 4 and 5, O. Palmer. **Yearlings and under eighteen months:** 1 and 2, S. M. Mace; 3, P. M. Ballantyne. **Champion Hereford,** S. M. Mace.

Aberdeen Angus—Three years and over: 1, Alex. Shaw, Medicine Hat; under two years: 1, Geo. G. Melson, Olds; 2, T. Croxford; 3, L. Hutchinson; 4 and 5, W. G. McClure, Innisfail. Two years and under three years: 1, F. R. Cathro, Calgary; 2, G. G. Melson. **Champion Angus,** Geo. G. Melson, Olds.

Galloways—W. E. Tees, of Tees, Alberta won all the prizes in this class.

BULL SALE

This was the tenth annual auction sale of bulls. The sale was very successful and the prices realized very encouraging to all stockmen. Ninety-six animals were sold and the average price realized was \$96 for Shorthorns, \$111 for Herefords, \$99 for Aberdeen Angus and \$75 for Galloways. Last year the average was: Shorthorns \$108, Herefords \$101, Aberdeen Angus \$121 and Galloways \$50.

The ranchers and stockmen who attended the show were very much impressed with the quality of the animals, and in every instance the price paid was satisfactory. The largest purchaser was J. A. Markle, inspector of Indian Head Agencies, who purchased thirty bulls for his wards on the various reserves. The highest price, \$205, was paid for the Shorthorn bull Carnation's Hero, offered by James A. Hogge, of Okotoks, and purchased by A. Sullivan, of Olds, Alta.

Some of the herd averages were: James Sharp, \$111 for five head; Wm. Sharp, \$109 for five head; Jas. Wilson, \$122 for six head; A. S. Fowler, \$73 for eight head; A. H. Bolton, \$79 for six head; Geo. G. Melson, \$93 on four head; S. M. Mace, \$139 on five head.

SHEEP PRIZES

Shropshires—Ewe and wether shearing and over: 1, Dick Brown, Calgary; 2 and 3, H. W. Watkins, Olds. Ewe or wether lamb: 1, 2 and 3, D. Brown, Calgary. **Championship,** D. Brown.

Purebred Suffolks—All prizes won by H. W. Watkin.

And a few ewes. All prizes won by H. W. Watkin.

Grades and crosses. All prizes won by H. W. Watkin.

Carload of not less than 20—1 and 2, H. W. Watkin. Best sheep, any age—Dick Brown.

SWINE AWARDS

Berkshires—All prizes won by W. E. Tees.

Yorkshires—All prizes won by W. E. Tees.

Grades—Barrow or sow over 6 and under 12 months: 1, 2 and 3, H. W. Watkin. Barrow or sow under 6 months: 1 and 2, W. E. Tees; 3, H. W. Watkin. Best pen three bacon hogs: 1, H. W. Watkin; 2, W. E. Tees; 3, Thomas Crawford. Carload lots: W. E. Tees. **Grade championship, best bacon hog:** H. W. Watkin.

W. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ontario, made the awards in the cattle, sheep and swine classes.

CARCASS COMPETITION

The carcass competition was one of the most interesting features of the fair, and one that held many educational values to stockmen and every one concerned. In the class for purebred or grade steers, John Ramsay won first on a two-year-old steer. His live weight was 1,650 pounds, and he dressed 1,035 pounds. I. W. Fletcher, of Airdrie, had second animal, live weight, 1,425, and it dressed out 836 pounds; S. M. Mace was third, his steer weighing 1,190 pounds and dressing out 733 pounds. John Ramsay, Priddis, had fourth and fifth prize steers.

In class two for purebred or grade cow or heifer, there were 13 entries. Thos. Croxford, of Airdrie, won first: weights: live, 1,080 pounds, dressed 653 pounds; second, Richard Knight Okotoks live weight 1,470, dressed 897; third, S. M. Mace, Pekisko: live weight 1,305, dressed 796; fourth, James Wilson, Innisfail: live weight 1,300, dressed 826; fifth, A. H. Bolton, Gladys: live weight 1,195, dressed 706.

For purebred or grade sheep—H. W. Watkins, of Olds, won all the prizes.

For dressed swine—Purebred or grade, medium thick: W. E. Tees won the four prizes.

Purebred or grade, bacon type—H. W. Watkins won all the prizes.

JUDGING COMPETITION

In connection with the other events a judging competition was held on heavy horses, light horses, sheep and beef cattle. T. O. Clark, of Irma, an associate graduate from Guelph O. A. C., secured the highest number of points, thus winning the championship medal. Mr. Clark returns this fall to complete his course at Guelph and it is to be hoped he again returns to Alberta. The following are the results:

Heavy horses—T. O. Clark, Irma, Alta.; L. Y. Evarts, Wetaskiwin; G. A. Stauffer, Lacombe.

Light horses—W. T. McClure, Innisfail; T. O. Clark, A. B. Parks, Calgary.

Beef cattle—L. Y. Evarts, T. O. Clark, J. B. Parks.

Sheep—G. A. Stauffer, W. T. McClure, T. O. Clark.

Swine—T. O. Clark, G. R. Stauffer, W. T. McClure.

Medicine Hat Spring Show

On March 30th Medicine Hat witnessed its second annual spring horse show. Medicine Hat has ever been the centre of great ranching country, and judging from the exhibition of purebred horses at the show it is ever destined to be the centre of one of the greatest stock-raising districts of Western Canada. Much credit is due Mr. Rae, the president of the agricultural society, for his enterprise in interesting the stockmen whose herds roam over those vast fenceless areas, and for untiring efforts in laying out the nucleus of one of the greatest exhibitions of its size in the province.

There was perhaps a greater showing of Clydesdales than of any of the other breeds, although there was a fair representation of Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Standardbreds. Messrs. Jaques Bros., of the Suffolk horse ranch of Lamerton, Alta., showed their Suffolks and this bunch of sorrels proved to be quite an attraction. Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ontario, exhibited a string of eight Percherons, while Jenkinson, of Medicine Hat, was the lone exhibitor of Shires.

The Clydesdale exhibitors were mostly local importers and breeders, and the interest centered about the ringside when these horses underwent the criticisms of the judge. In the class for four-year-old imported stallions and over, five horses lined up before the judge. Terrell Dauntless, a horse of good size and exhibited by H. Gobbett, of Medicine Hat, was the favorite of the judge. Gay Ronald, another bay recently imported by W. S. Currie, stood second; a horse owned by the Canadian Land Company was third, while "The Major," another horse exhibited by Currie, was fourth. The latter, while not in show condition, possessed great Clydesdale quality. Despite his unfitted condition, many Clydesdale judges would have given him a place nearer the top of the class.

Six horses entered the ring in the three-year-old class. Baron Balinhand, owned by J. Ross, of Seven Persons, was the winner and the sweepstakes horse of the show. This colt was a general favorite, and showed splendid Clydesdale conformation. Helmsley, owned by Cargill, of Medicine Hat, stood second, and Ronald's Expectation, exhibited by Currie, was third. J. Pearson, of Medicine Hat, owned the winner in the two-year-old class, and also the sweepstakes horse in the Canadian-bred class. Allen and Van Cleve, of Happyland, Alta., exhibited a good string in the Canadian-bred classes. W. S. Currie recently imported a carload of Shetlands, and they were on display at the fair.

Record Prices for Dressed Carcasses

Seven beef animals, five sheep and fourteen hogs were entered for competition in the block test at this year's Winter Fair at Regina, though the number was not so large as last year, the quality and finish of the animals showed decided improvement. Exhibitors are commencing to realize that a prize winner must be a choice animal well fattened by months of careful feeding. Some of the beef animals were of excellent type, but lacked the wealth of deep, mellow flesh required to win a prize in the block test. The mutton carcasses were all of prime quality and finish but some of the hogs were too thin.

At the auction sale of the carcasses the competition among the butchers and provision merchant was remarkably keen. All of the carcasses sold at high prices, and the prize winners brought record figures. The average price for beef was 11 cents per pound, with 11½ cents per pound paid for the prize carcasses. The second prize steer carcass brought a total of \$109.50. The average price for hogs was 11½ cents per pound with 12½ cents for the prize carcasses. \$21.55 was the price paid for one of the prize winning hogs. The mutton carcasses sold as high as 17½ cents per pound, and the first prize carcass brought a total of \$16.55. The five mutton carcasses, including one small lamb weighing only 45 pounds, brought an average of \$13.38 per carcass. This is one more argument in support of the effort now being made to induce our farmers to raise more sheep.

The percentage of dressed meat to live weight in the prize winners was as follows:

Prize.	Live weight.	Dressed weight	Percentage
Beef steers—			
First	1600	1033	64.6
Second	1490	932	62.5
Third	1165	714	61.3
Fourth	1570	947	60.3
Fifth	1085	614	56.6
Beef heifers—			
First	1430	860	60.1
Second	1250	715	57.2
Mutton—			
First	176½	97½	55.1
Second	142	73½	51.4
Third	177	97	54.8
Fourth	165	90	54.5
Fifth	93	45	48.4
Hogs—			
First	225	176½	78.2
Second	230	187	81.3
Third	237	196	82.7
Fourth	202	162½	80.2
Fifth	210	159½	75.7
Sixth	222	181½	81.5

Events of the Week.

The Liberals of Manitoba, at a convention held last week in Winnipeg, selected T. C. Norris, of Griswold, leader of the party, and laid down a platform on which the party will make its appeal in the next provincial elections.

A measure respecting gold coinage was adopted by parliament last week. It provides that the Canadian gold coinage are to be of precisely the same weight, fineness and quality as the gold coins of the United States. The issue for the present will be of five and ten dollar gold pieces.

The Western land offices are doing a rushing business this season. Lethbridge and Moose Jaw seem to be taking the lead in number of entries. At the former over a thousand entries were made in March, while in the latter 2,917 quarter-sections were taken up in the month. These figures are about 150 per cent. greater than those for March, 1909.

A party of 30 families, comprising some 170 people reached Calgary, where they will settle on the improved farms of the Canadian Pacific Railway under the "ready-made farms" scheme recently inaugurated. The farmers, who were chosen from over a thousand applicants, were men of a high-class of British settlers. They were all evidently well-to-do; in fact the party brought with them some \$150,000 in ready money, as well as many carloads of baggage and farming supplies. They will settle in the irrigated country south of Calgary. It is expected that 100,000 emigrants will be received from Britain during 1910. The total immigration for the year is expected to run close to 400,000.

The Miller anti-gambling bill was practically killed last week in the House of Commons. The Miller bill is a measure prohibiting betting in any form, whether on race track or in connection with any sporting event. The measure has attracted a good deal of attention in the country and seems to have been supported by a majority of those who have discussed the question, so that despite strong interests opposed to it the bill passed the committee stage and was expected to be made law by the Commons. However, the introduction of an amendment based on the English law, limiting the duration of race meets and providing more stringent measures to prohibit off-track betting, was accepted by the House, and the sweeping proposals of the Miller measure practically thrown out. It is probable that the measure will be re-introduced at the next session of parliament.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain markets have been quiet with no sustained movement either up or down. There is a feeling that wheat is gradually working onto a weaker basis. The live-stock situation is strong and stronger prices in most lines are looked for.

GRAIN

Wheat opened weak and lost in strength as the week progressed. Liverpool prices came lower day by day, and on the strength of reported improved conditions in the American winter wheat country, the cereal in American markets kept sagging. Figures on supplies and shipments were strongly in line for lower prices.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Canadian.			
Wheat	10,447,881	10,110,751	7,779,792
Oats	6,884,932	6,383,904	3,863,904
Barley	940,861	965,570	644,540
American.			
Wheat	29,103,000	27,619,000	36,142,000
Oats	9,916,000	9,661,000	9,062,000
Corn	13,778,000	14,176,000	6,923,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	1909.	1908.	1907.
North America	2,368,000	1,368,000	1,792,000
Russia	4,584,000	3,432,000	944,000
Danube	504,000	128,000	80,000
India	696,000	280,000	48,000
Argentina	2,136,000	1,984,000	3,808,000
Australia	1,152,000	1,800,000	1,456,000
Chile, N. Afr.	352,000	128,000	336,000
Total	11,792,000	9,120,000	8,464,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur, April 2, was 6,912,856.30, as against 6,384,704.30 last week, and 7,653,605.50 last year. Total shipments for the week were 294,539, last year 129,511. Amount of each grade was:

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 hard	28,537	4,697
No. 1 northern	1,989,870	924,762
No. 2 northern	2,456,382	1,866,102
No. 3 northern	1,342,439	1,713,919
No. 4	395,238	924,759
No. 5	64,085	456,703
Other grades	636,295	1,162,679
	6,912,856	7,053,605

	1910.	1909.
Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 extra	5,271	
No. 1 white C. W.	495,716	
No. 2 C. W.	4,060,854	
No. 3 C. W.	463,303	
Mixed	4,976	
Other grades	303,962	
Barley	5,334,084	3,304,707
Flax	552,210	306,518
	514,313	839,324

The world's visible supply showed an increase of 1,202,000 bushels for the week, against a decrease for the corresponding week last year of 3,000,000 bushels. A feature of the world's shipments of wheat was the strong lead taken by Russia. This country has been delivering wheat at a remarkable rate all season, shipping last week four and a half million bushels, in comparison with less than a million bushels for the same week a year ago. The Argentine is not shipping up to expectations, although there was a substantial increase in the quantity put afloat last week.

Crop conditions in nearly all parts improved during the week. The Kansas crop, the bugbear of the American wheat speculator had a turn during the week that was favorable to the bears. According to authorities that claim to be reliable, the American southwest is likely to harvest the largest crop on record, which, if true, dispels a lot of assertion that has been made about drought, winter killing and green bugs.

In connection with deliveries of wheat in Europe it is interesting to note the heavy shipments that have come out of Russia. According to Broomhall, Russia in the 32 weeks between August 1 and March 12 shipped 152,000,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 48,000,000 bushels in the same period last year.

It is expected that grain rates from Fort William to Liverpool will be reduced to a minimum during the coming season, indications being evident that American railways in search of traffic from the lake ports to New York and other American Atlantic ports are preparing to cut rates to the lowest point to bring the traffic. To meet this competition Canadian ship owners and railways will have to hew their rates down a trifle, as ocean rates from Montreal to Liverpool are about a cent per bushel higher than from New York.

From the standpoint of the holder of wheat the market situation is not improved any by the movements of the past week. In another column we refer briefly to the way in which circumstances have affected the holder's position, and cannot very well see how wheat can much improve. As was pointed out three or four weeks ago on this page, wheat was

then shaping for an advance, if even a part of what was being said about conditions in respect to the cereal were true. It has not reached much higher levels since and unless the signs now evident are as misleading as the former ones were, wheat will decline in value. There is every indication that Europe is satisfied that an ample supply of the cereal exists, and the way the grain is moving Europe-wide there is good justification for the opinion.

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

The government crop report was issued on April 8, and was construed by traders as bearish. It reports winter wheat conditions 80.8, as compared with 82.2, last year and an average of 87 for the past ten years. The estimated acreage is 33,483,000 as compared with 29,884,000 last year. The probable yield is figured at 472,000,000 bushels as compared with a yield of 425,201,000 bushels in 1909. Thus while conditions of the crop are less favorable than last year, the 7 per cent. decrease in probable yield is more than compensated for by the larger acreage under crop. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000,000 acres of winter wheat will be abandoned.

CLOSING OPTIONS WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
April	105	104½	104	104½	104½	105
May	106	105½	104½	105½	105½	105½
July	107	106½	105½	106½	106½	106½
Oct.	97½	97½	95	95	95½	95
Oats—						
April	34	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
May	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
July	36½	36½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Flax—						
April	211	212	213	214½	215	215
May	214	215	215	217	216½	216½
October					165	162

CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	105½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
No. 2 Nor.	103½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
No. 3 Nor.	101½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
No. 4	97½	97½	96½	97½	97½	97½
No. 5	93	93	92½	92½	92½	92½
No. 6	94½	84½	84	84	84½	82½
Rej. 1 1 Nor.	101	101	100	100½	100½	100½
Rej. 1 2 Nor.	99	99	98	98½	98½	98½
Rej. 2 1 Nor.	98	98	97	97½	97½	97½
Rej. 2 2 Nor.	99	99	98	98½	98½	98½
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	100	100	99	99½	99½	99½
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	98	98	97	97½	97½	97½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Barley—						
No. 3	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
No. 4			43½	43½	43½	43½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

	120½	119½	119½	119½	119½
No. 1 Nor.	120½	119½	119½	119½	119½
No. 2 Nor.	119½	118½	118½	118½	118½
No. 3 Nor.	118½	117½	117½	116½	116½
May	115	114½	114½	114	113½
July	113½	113½	113½	111½	112½
October	111½	111½	111½	110½	110½

LIVE STOCK

Cattle are up a trifle and hogs advanced 25 cents per cwt. during the week. The conditions at present surrounding the hog industry in America are most strong and unusual.

A well-known market paper of Chicago, in commenting on the hog situation in the United States, has this to say:

"With prevailing hog prices the highest since the close of the Civil War, anxiety as to future prices is but natural and to be expected. A careful study of the situation appears to warrant the conclusion that remunerative prices for hogs for months yet to come are a practical certainty, as nearly certain as future commercial conditions can be calculated. Swine prices of unusual marketward magnetism have prevailed for so long it is useless to contend the supply in producers' hands is not now of minimum aggregate. So positive is this conviction that alarm is manifest as to the ability of raisers to restore production to near normal proportions short of an extended period. At \$10 to \$11 per cwt. shotes are drawn into the capacious maw of packing houses, brood sows bring more dollars than the milch cow, and the premium for stags brought the knife into play on sires in such numbers as to warrant really serious alarm as to swine supplies for near future at least. Frequently during the past year we sought to encourage swine production and swine feeding. Those who heeded the admonitions thus promulgated can give best evidence as to the profit which resulted. We reiterate this advice. It is ill-advised to suggest the withholding from market of matured hogs, but young hogs, shotes and brood sows should be retained on the farm. Give them a chance and your bank account will later afford evidence of your wisdom. Keep vigorously awake to the possibilities

before the producer of swine. There's money in it."

That the same conditions prevail in this country need not be pointed out. Hogs have been at high prices for so long now that if they went to \$15 per cwt. no more hogs would be forthcoming. Supply is on what might be described as a high price normal basis, and there is no immediate prospect of hogs running so low that it will not pay the producer to raise them. We never like to advise farmers going in for any special line of production when that line is almost extreme in price, but we would say to go in for hogs, go in for them and stay in the business after you are in. Hogs may not reach \$11 per cwt. at Winnipeg, or they may. It doesn't matter much whether they do or not, but one thing is certain, hog prices are going to be on a highly profitable basis for some time, and the farmer who has been figuring out the trend of things, or has taken the advice of his agricultural paper, and is in the swine business as deeply as he feels like going and intends to stay there, is going to make some money from his foresight.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers freight assumed	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Good export steers freight assumed	5.00 to 5.25
Choice export heifers freight assumed	5.00 to 5.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers delivered	5.00 to 5.50
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.25 to 3.50
Choice hogs	9.75 to 10.25
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight.	Price.
405	Medium hogs	212	\$10.25
17	" "	156	10.15
61	" "	225	10.00
42	" "	193	9.75
4	" "	112	9.25
Cattle—			
5	Steers	1090	\$5.65
29	" "	1121	5.25
4	" "	992	5.00
44	" "	1009	4.85
2	Cows	1013	4.00
2	" "	850	3.75
9	" "	1073	3.50
4	" "	998	3.00
1	Bull	1680	4.50
2	" "	1588	4.25
8	" "	1957	4.00
3	" "	1400	3.75
6	" "	1111	3.50
7	Heifers	1026	4.40
1	" "	750	3.75
34	Steers and cattle	1097	5.26
32	" "	1072	5.00
19	" "	1032	4.85
9	" "	987	4.75
7	" "	893	4.50
4	" "	815	3.50
15	" "	1288	6.00
18	" "	1128	5.75
15	Steers and heifers	939	5.00
9	" "	983	4.25
5	" "	367	4.50
2	" "	170	5.00
3	" "	300	4.25
2	" "	151	4.00
1	" "	450	3.75
1	Stag	1400	4.25
Lambs—			
2	Lambs	18	6.50

CALGARY

Live-stock shipments into Calgary show considerable increase in the past two weeks. Big dealers have been bringing in heavy shipments from the north and central parts. Prices run as follows: Steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; cows \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, per pound \$9.25. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

TORONTO

Prime picked butchers' \$6.75 to \$7; loads of good \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium \$6.50 to \$6.25; common \$5 to \$5.75; milkers \$38 to \$68; calves \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep and lambs unchanged. Hogs—Selects fed and watered \$9.75 and \$9.50 f. o. b. cars.

BRITISH

Six hundred American cattle and 800 Canadian cattle landed at Deptford during the past week. Three hundred American and 417 Canadian were sold Saturday at an average of 14½ cents a pound. One hundred American and 383 Canadian were killed down prior to the sale.

CHICAGO

Native steers, \$5.25 to \$8.65; cows \$2.50 to \$7.00; heifers \$4.50 to \$7.50; bulls \$4.75 to \$6.40; calves \$6.00 to \$8.75; feeders \$5.80 to \$6.75; stockers \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs \$10.50 to \$10.80; ewes \$6.25 to \$7.75; lambs \$7.50 to \$9.40.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

Germany now owns a fleet of 14 completed airships, and 9 more are under construction. Two, of the Zeppelin type, are intended for the passenger and excursion business. They accommodate 30 to 40 persons each, and are built to travel at the rate of nearly 50 miles an hour.

* * *

The little apothecary's shop in Grimstad, in which Ibsen lived and worked from 1844-50, is to be set apart and preserved as a memorial of the great Norwegian dramatist. It was in the garret of this little wooden building that the manuscript of "Catalina," his first tragedy, was written.

* * *

The famous "Emperor" Stradivarius violin, the value of which has been estimated at \$50,000, will shortly be sold at auction in London, Eng. with other rare instruments, which belonged to George Haddock. The "Emperor" is recognized by experts as the finest specimen of Stradivarius art. It was made in 1715. The Drummond violin made in 1615 is also in the collection.

* * *

Mrs. Marie Esther Sturgeon, of Muskegon, Michigan, celebrated her 103rd birthday recently. She has been attending church for an even century. Mrs. Sturgeon was born at St. Joseph's Point, near Quebec, on March 25, 1807. Since she was taken as a baby of three years to the little church in the old Canadian village she has not missed services except when sick, and at even her advanced age is one of the church's most faithful attendants.

* * *

Professor Crebotam, a Berlin priest, has invented a pocket wireless telegraph apparatus. He modestly says he was forced to invent it because some time ago a French newspaper attributed such an invention to him and the denial which he had promptly sent had never been published. The instrument consists of a wooden base with the letters of the alphabet thereon arranged in a circle. A small metal indicator swings on a pivot in the center, so adjusted as to respond to the wireless dot and dash currents and spell out the message. The apparatus is very simple, and is only a little larger than the ordinary card case.

* * *

A story of the surprising agricultural possibilities of the Peace River Valley, 700 miles north of Edmonton, is told by Robert Jones, superintendent of the experimental farm at Fort Vermilion, who is in Edmonton on a trip for supplies. To prove what he says of the fertility of the north country from which he comes he brings with him, as gifts to the Edmonton Board of Trade, samples of grains and vegetables grown on the five-acre farm at the outpost of civilization that would do credit to any market garden or farm in the central or southern portion of the province. The farm lies in the river flats at Fort Vermilion, a plot of five acres, and for its area one of the most productive pieces of ground in all Canada. Half a dozen varieties of wheat were grown on it last year: Preston, Ladago, Red Fife, Bishop, Early Reager, all spring wheat. The Bishop proved the best, growing 28, and cauliflowers grown in this district were only slightly under the mark. Garden vegetables: tomatoes, grown on the vine; potatoes, turnips, mangels, spar heads and carrots grew in field crops. Raspberries, lettuce, onions, celery, asparagus, mushrooms and cauliflowers grew in this Peace River Eden. One of the cauliflowers weighed 11½ pounds.

After Many Days

The incident related below is not just a pleasant story; it is a fact, related to the writer by the senator's daughter:

Once upon a time—and that means in this case about sixty years ago—there was a family in Russia, the mother of which was an earnest, God-fearing woman. Her little family were well trained and were especially taught to pray, not merely as a duty but as a high privilege.

One stormy night in winter a farmer and his boy came asking shelter, as it was dangerous to attempt to finish the journey to town in the dark and storm.

"You are welcome," said the host. "No one can be refused shelter on such a night."

When bed time came all the children from seven-year-old Peter to little Olga knelt at the good mother's knee before they were tucked into bed. Then she looked kindly at the little strange boy.

"I do not know a prayer," he said.

"Then I will teach you one, little Paul. Come and kneel by me."

It was but short and soon he had learned it and was cuddled up close beside Peter in the warm bed. In the morning father and son were sent upon their way with kind words, and the good mother never heard of them again.

Years passed by and little Peter grew up and left Russia to try his fortune in America. He was honest and hardworking and in the course of his life he grew rich and became senator in one of the big Western States. Just a few weeks ago he came up to Winnipeg to visit his son, who is in business in this city. As he sat one day in his son's office a man of about his own age came in.

"Are you Mr. J—?" "Yes."

"Peter J—?" "Yes." "Was your home in Russia when you were a child?" "Yes."

The stranger thrust out a friendly hand. "Do you remember," said he; "do you remember a man and a little boy who stayed with you one night in the storm?"

"Yes. Are you —?"

"I am that boy. Your mother taught me the only prayer I had known. I am not a religious man, but every night of my life since I have said the prayer your good mother taught me. And she never knew what good she had done!"

"She has been dead these many years," said the senator, who once was a little boy in Russia, "but I think she knows."

A New Educational Project

In an able paper William L. Ramsay, of Bladworth, Sask., discusses the school question as it is found in the prairie provinces. He gives a resume of conditions as they are at present before presenting his solution of the problem of giving a good all-round education to every child in Western Canada. The chief defects to be overcome before a satisfactory system is achieved, are the constant changing of teachers and the irregularity of attendance, or in many cases total non-attendance. The indifference of parents, severe winters and distance from school are also factors in this undesirable result. Mr. Ramsay believes that a central public boarding school in each municipality, under the control of the provincial department of education, would meet the need in the West. His arguments in its favor are contained in the following paragraphs:

"I will try and outline such an institution with its needs and advantages: Compulsory education from 7 to 14 years of age; an industrial school for truant and incorrigibles; one central boarding school in each municipality with a quarter section of park land; centralization of taxing power and administration in department of edu-

cation with board of local visitors; a school term of 240 days; vacations during harvest season.

"The advantages of such a system is that it will reach all the school population, ranching municipalities and those sparsely settled could combine; effect efficiency and facilitate inspection; secure regularity of attendance; permit grading; reduce teaching staff, thus securing better permanent staff; effect economy in buildings; add to pupils' health and mental capacity; permit of physical training; obviate the nullifying effects of uneducated parents; permit cultivation of national spirit and the education of association; teach personal hygiene and neatness, but greatest of all, it would be effective.

"Our rigorous climate with the cessation of outdoor work in winter, is an ally to such a system—a foe to our present method, whilst the association of the boys and girls in youth obviates the evils of hasty marriages and makes for homogeneity. The injustice of the Sup. Rev. Act that taxes people of sparsely settled districts for not having what they cannot have and for the benefit of their more fortunate settlers, sounds like "to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath shall be taken away even that which he hath" would be annulled. Childless parents who know so well how to bring up their neighbors' children, and the absentee speculator who so dearly loves the country, would alike be granted an opportunity of assisting in its development. Whilst the resident mothers and fathers with their grand families of ten and twelve children (God bless them!) would be helped as they should be in the upkeep and education of their contribution to our real wealth.

"Perhaps Farmer Careful and Dame Timorous will shout, expense! Look at the expense! Let us look at it then. At present we need four schools for each township, 36 for each municipality with a like number of teachers. Figure up what 36 schools with 36 teachers cost, remembering that under the present system, but 25 per cent. of all moneys spent on education reach the child; figure if you can what the loss of one child's life is worth, going to or from school. Figure parental anxiety at a rising storm; figure permanency of staff, 250 days training in place of our present 148.61 days. Figure economy of teachers, facility of inspection, advantage of grades, increased efficiency and results. And you will have figured down to the 'grub line.' The pupils will need food—they need it now, and who pays for it now? The parent, and he in the person of our old friend taxpayer, will pay for the feeding of the same children, though under a different roof. Permit me again to state that 'tis better to pay for the support of your children in a school than in a prison. A province that sets aside one-sixteenth of its public lands for education and whose statesmen are liberal enough to lend the moneys therefrom at 4 per cent. whilst her people pay to the broker 8 per cent., is well able to come down handsomely—if we make them.

"Remember, that the children of today are those who will be our leaders and rulers in 25 years. The cost of the changed system is the cost of the change; and the sooner made, the better and cheaper. Comparing the output we will conclude that the best is the cheapest. Give me an ignorant, lawless people and I will import their rulers, their gaolers and their police. Give me an educated people and they will supply the revenue.

"But the young, young children, O my brothers. They are weeping bitterly! They are weeping in the playtime of the others In the country of the free."

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

EDITOR THE QUIET HOUR:

"Pure religion . . . is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."—St. James I: 27.

Such is the verse that came to me as I walked home—a little bit wearied—after two days' work getting in the widow's turnips and potatoes. It was my mother's verse, that she got me to repeat over and over again, and it has never been forgotten, although it is 65 years or more since I—a boy of 13—learned it. Why did my mother request me to learn it? A young man from Scotland was ordained and came to Canada many years ago, starting in a Scotch settlement. They had no church—held services in a log house. After a few months, the log house could not hold the people. A church was built, and the young minister got a good bay horse. There were no buggies in those days, for there were too many stumps and stones. Twice a year he would call a meeting in some farm log house, when he would question them on the Bible and Catechism. But after a time it came before him that a good many men were dying from the hardships of clearing their land and chopping down the trees, leaving a widow and small children. Sometimes the man had incurred debts. Down would come the hawk on the helpless widow, and would make a seizure. Sometimes men were killed while chopping trees. This happened on my father's place when I was a boy. A certain lad, aged 15, was sent with a message. As he stood before the mother of twelve children she told him that it was her 75th birthday. He said: "A happy New Year to you, may you live to see another, and I to be here to greet you." For over fifteen years he never failed to visit her on her birthday, and always gave the same cheery salutation. He never took any gift, but maybe a peppermint—but she always looked for John on that day.

"Apples of gold in baskets of silver."
SEVENTY-EIGHT AGAIN.

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT ATTEND CHURCH

Some time ago I saw a letter on the above in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It gave me much serious thought, for the fact required no proof, but the why is a more difficult proposition. As far back as I can remember, I was taught to say my prayers on rising and retiring, to show proper reverence in the House of God, and to the minister; as soon as I was able to read, not only to read the Bible, but to commit large portions to memory. As the schools at that time were controlled by the church, by the time we left those scenes, I had nearly all the Prayer-book and a lot of the Bible packed away in my head, and a small percentage in my heart. At home, there was, as "Hope" recently said, a "church in the house." My grandmother, with whom I then lived, used to admonish my youthful uncles and myself to be truthful and honest, shun bad company, and keep holy the Lord's Day. There was no slipping out of attending church and Sunday school.

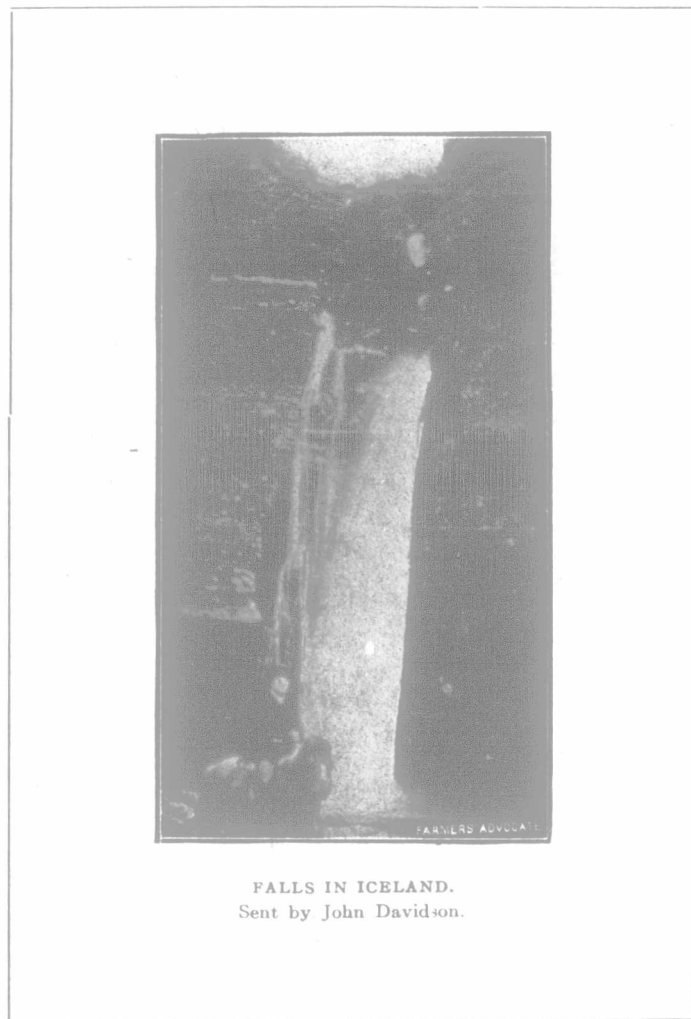
Fifty years ago the people of Ontario were not as Canadian as they are to-day. The fathers and mothers of that day betrayed in their speech that the ocean divided them from the land of their birth. The question was common: "What part of England (Scotland, Ireland or Germany, as the case might be) did you come from?" Now, I venture to say, that the most of those people were (to some extent, at least) trained as above described, with such variations as Presbyterianism, Methodism, and Lutheranism, etc., would produce. Family worship, grace at meals, Bible reading, and regular attendance at church, were common to all, and were regarded as necessary as daily food. Even admitting that family discipline was sterner than necessary, and that a certain amount of formality was bound up in their religious exercises, it was, after all, productive of great good. Ministers in those days (with few exceptions) inspired respect. Their pastoral visits caused alarm among the fowls, but did cause the young people to go about the house quietly and softly, and to answer the personal questions, and listen to the pious counsels about their

spiritual welfare, with reverence and respect; it meant a visit to young and old, hired man and girl, ending with reading and prayer. That such pastoral visiting is rare at present needs no stating. Often the conversation has not even the flavoring of spirituality; the last party, or the coming one, the societies, the choir, etc., and, even if concluded with a prayer, the visit is flat and fruitless. Surely the King's messenger should comfort, admonish and reprove; surely his strongest vantage ground is where he can have "heart-to-heart" converse with the members of his flock. The lack of this personal work has much to do with "Why people do not attend church." To return to the family-worship question, and the religious training of children. Enter the homes of the grandchildren of those people above noted; they have finer homes, more comforts, and are better educated. It would be a startling re-

view of the "House of God and the very gate of heaven." But a change has come over the scene, the simplicity of the worship has vanished, the hearty congregational singing has disappeared, the earnest pleading, soul-convicting and converting message, is replaced by the brilliant essay, like the "sound of a pleasant instrument," it charms the ear, but it starves the soul. In the building dedicated to the worship of God are held church fairs, socials, etc., to fill the sails of the gospel ship.

Another reason which keeps many at home is because the church is the public showroom of style and fashion. People of sensitive and ambitious nature who cannot "keep up with the procession," keep off the route. If there could be a surpliced congregation, as well as a surpliced choir, it would open the way for many to come who now remain at home. The frigid atmosphere of the church is another reason

Hope's Quiet Hour



FALLS IN ICELAND.
Sent by John Davidson.

elation to the reader if we could give the correct percentage of homes in Ontario, many, of them of church members, in which no family altar is erected, and in which no voice of praise or prayer is heard, many in which even a blessing is not asked at their well-spread tables, only when grandpa or the minister comes to visit.

Can we wonder that with such Godless home influences (no matter how moral they may be), where God is not recognized, where the Bible lies unread, dusty and swamped beneath an avalanche of newspapers, magazines and popular novels, "Why people do not attend church?" I know many will think this an exaggerated picture, but simply cast your eyes around your own locality, investigate a little, and you will sadly change your mind. What use is it to give millions for missions, and raise civilized heathens at home? Then, as to the churches themselves. In those days the church was looked upon as the solemn Presence chamber of the King—the ministers His ambassadors. We walked its aisles to our seats with quiet mien and reverential tread, and we listened to the sermon as a message from God (through a human channel) to our souls. No wonder if it seemed to many

"Why people do not attend church." I don't mean the heating of the building, but the lack of warmth and cordiality of the people. No one should expect to be made a pet of, but humanity appreciates recognition. Once more and I will close, though I have only touched the fringe of the matter. If I say that the continued prosperity of Ontario is a reason "Why people do not attend church" as formerly, I have touched the vital point of the whole question. Where is there a people so blessed with every temporal good, flowing down such a period of years uninterrupted and unbroken, as the people of this favored province? If our gratitude welled forth in proportion to blessings received, each home would be a house of prayer and songs of praise would resound on every hand. Churches now half empty, would be filled to the doors, people would "enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise, be thankful unto Him, and bless His Name." How sad that it is otherwise. Where private gratitude and recognition of Divine Love is lacking, there can be little public expression of it, for each one must bring, like the Magi, his gifts with him. Surely "it is time to break our fallow

ground," to turn unto the Lord. He who has so richly blessed can also withhold, and we may, even here, yet be chastened for our vile ingratitude, and "in the day of adversity, consider." Trusting the reader has kept his patience during this too lengthy article, and thanking the editor for space.

F. ELLIOTT.

THE OLD MAN'S SOLILOQUY

It's winter all around me now,
Outside the cold winds blow;
Inside old age's winter reigns,
My locks are like the snow.

The transient joys of long ago
To me no comforts bring,
I'm sitting here alone to-night
Awaiting for the spring.

For four-score years I've rested here
Upon this earthly ball;
With griefs and joys I've had my share,
And tasted of them all.

Death laid his hand on those I loved
And left behind his sting;
I've nothing left to keep me here,
Still I must wait for spring.

For always comes the spring,
With blossoms on the tree;
And when old age's winter's gone,
There will be spring for me.

Gray locks and wrinkles will be gone,
Robed in immortal bloom;
My spirit free can soar away,
Triumphant o'er the tomb.

But now my winter must be short,
In this cold world below;
I feel the harbinger of spring,
My pulse is beating slow.

Yet must I wait till God sees fit
The final hour to bring;
Then drop old age's winter garb
And greet eternal spring.

TWO TEACHERS

A school teacher sat at the close of day
Pressing his hands to his aching head;
He could still hear the boisterous play
And the shouts of his boys, as they hurried away.
And he frowned and fretted and planned anew
More stringent rules for the noisy crew,
"They'll be the death of me yet," he said.

A school teacher stood in his door one day,
And laughed so hard he could scarcely see,
At the antics and pranks of his boys at play,
Their pompous airs and their mimic fray.
As he marked how they aped the ways of men,
He shook with laughter again and again.
"They'll be the death of me yet," said he.

—W. A. C., in California News.

The Minister: "Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now?"
Mackintosh: "For three reasons, sir. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly, I dinna like yer singin'; and thirdly, it was in your kirk that I first met my wife."

Future use of the great Cullinan diamond has now been definitely decided. The king and queen, anxious to make the fullest possible use of the Transvaal's gift, consulted the other day a firm of jewelers on the point whether the gem could be set in the imperial crown as to be detachable for wear by the queen on great state occasions, as it was at the recent opening of Parliament.

The crown and the diamond were taken to Buckingham Palace, where the practical side of the plan was demonstrated by the jewelers, who then received instructions to carry out the work. Thus the Cullinan diamond, while retaining the status of a crown jewel, will be available for wear by the queen on some occasions upon which the crown is not in use.—Exchange.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

A kind reader who is not yet a member of our Ingle Nook, but whom we hope will soon be one, has sent the following information to the turkey raisers: "Tell your correspondent to send to Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., for Bulletin No. 54, on poultry, or to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., for Bulletin No. 200, on turkey raising. The former bulletin is free to Canadians; if ordering the latter enclose six cents for postage only. She will find both very helpful."

CHEER UP

The chilly winds were blowing, and not a blade was growing,
And things all wrong were going that dismal April day.
I had the blues—was moping; had given up all hoping;
My very soul went groping because the skies were gray.

"What is the use of trying? I'm tired of boiling, frying—
Of sweeping, washing, drying. This life is dull and drear."
As thus I was repining, behold, the sun came shining
And made the silver lining of all the clouds appear;

And a robin sat a-swinging upon a bough and singing,
Till all the sky was ringing, a song of hope and spring;
"Look up and out! It's clearing. Just use your eyes and hearing;
Put by your foolish fearing; lift up your voice and sing."

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS

On one of the warmest of those warm March days two little urchins popped round the corner of Princess and Notre Dame—a small boy and a smaller girl hand-in-hand. One thing they had in common was their dirty little faces. They had been having a glorious time somewhere. Little girl had on a plain navy blue sweater pulled well down over a very much abbreviated blue skirt and she lacked any head covering but her tousled hair. Little lad evidently had a mother, who was anxious about her son's health as well as his appearance. His blue Russian blouse suit had belt and collar carefully attached. Around his neck was a white fur boa and a cap covered his curly pate. When I saw him the boa had been wrestled with until its ends hung down behind and the cap was at an angle of forty-five, while the dirty, charming face between the two looked disgusted. "Ain't you glad you ain't a boy?" he was asking as I passed and was looking enviously at her costume.

She took one pitying yet amused look at his superfluous finery: "Yes," she giggled.

ENJOYS THE QUIET HOUR

Dear Dame Durden:—I am a slow one; have been getting all the good out of your corner for nearly eight years, but did not do anything to help. Now, I don't know as I have any good help to offer. We have had such a nice winter and now spring is so nice, but so many people have grip around here, though there is only one death so far from it.

I see so many ask what to do for fleas. The best thing I ever found is salt. This place was full when we came here. I washed my floor, or wet it I mean; just dipped the mop in strong salt water, three good handfuls to a pail of water. By wetting it the last thing at night and not drying it, the salt water will run in the cracks and kill all the nits so they can't hatch. I put salt around the door or any place where they were and we don't have any now. Sometimes I get one in town but kill it as soon as I can.

Now I want help. Does anyone know if turkey eggs hatch good in an incubator? I intend to try it, but would like to know if anyone has had good luck with it, and would be very thankful if someone would tell me, through this corner.

It is like going on a visit to read the letters. One feels as if we know each other. I was away to the States and intended to call at the corner, but had too much to do for one day.

The Ingle Nook

In speaking of the Quiet Hour, I think it is so helpful to old and young. I find it so restful on Sundays or evenings to read it. As our paper comes the first of the week it does not last till Sunday very often.

SLOW ONE.

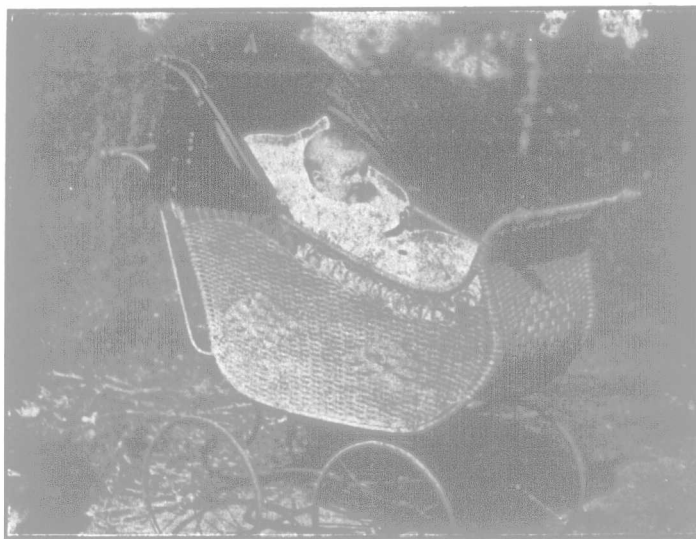
(Am sorry you did not get time to pay me a visit, but one day in the city does not leave much time for visiting. Better luck next time. Western Tenderfoot, in this issue, says something about hatching turkeys in the incubator.—D.D.)

GOING HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—In March 19th ADVOCATE someone asked for information on turkey raising. I have had some experience in that line, and found that turkeys are like Pat's pig—if confined they get ill; they must roam at their ease. I used to herd mine during the day and house them at night. Young turkeys thrive best on shorts, mash and sour milk curd, and buttermilk to drink. Feed morning and evening, so as to start them off in the morn-

ing with a full crop and they will not wander so far. Young turkeys can be hatched in an incubator, but one must have sitting hens to give them to, as they are so stupid about learning to eat. Coyotes seem to have a particular liking for young turkeys and chickens. I have known them to come to the door after them.

Like a great many who write to the Ingle Nook, I have been going to write for a long time, but failed to get started. I came from old Ontario in 1894, and have been West ever since. But I am planning a trip East this summer. I will close wishing all the Ingle Nookers and Dame Durden a bright and prosperous summer.



THE KING ON THE THRONE.

A WESTERN TENDERFOOT.
(Here's wishing you a fine journey and a warm welcome!—D. D.)

HELP FOR TWO MEMBERS

Dear Dame Durden:—I have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE just one year, but I have learned to look forward to the reading of the Ingle Nook as a great pleasure.

I want to tell "Anxious-to-Learn" how to make butter. First everything must be thoroughly clean; as butter is very easily tainted at any stage of its manufacture. Cows must be well fed. When fed grain or roots the churning is much easier and there is more and better butter. Milk must be strained as soon as possible after milking and separated while still at animal heat or about 90 degrees F. Cream must be kept in a cool place in summer, but not so cold as to prevent churning. I have found a quart of good buttermilk, put in the cream twelve hours before churning, a great help in ripening the cream. Always mix and stir thoroughly twelve

hours before churning. Add no fresh cream after that, for it will be wasted if you do. Have cream about 60 degrees in summer and 66 degrees in winter. Work the churn just till the butter is in small granules about the size of wheat; then run off buttermilk and add good, clear cold water to the butter. About 50 degrees is good for the temperature of water, but colder is not harmful in warm weather. Run this off and add more till three waters are used, or till it is almost clear when running off. You may either work a ladle in the butter or work as churning. I use the ladle. Then salt about one good handful to three pounds of butter. Mix well. Let sit an hour or so, if room is cool; if not get done as quickly as possible and put away in a cool place. You are fortunate if you have a good butter-worker, a brick-shaped print and parchment to wrap it in. I use coloring and like it very well. It must be put in the cream before starting to churn—about a teaspoonful to twenty pounds of butter in winter if cows are not being grain-fed. Less color will be sufficient when cows are on pas-

ture or grain-fed. Do not expect to be a professional at first. It takes practice. Floss was asking about turkeys. I have had them now for years and find Saskatchewan's climate is O.K. for turkey-raising, but the coyotes are the great drawback. Gather the eggs, if you can find them, and take care of them as you would of hens' eggs—but if the turkey lays away let her alone. They seldom lay while frost is about. Eggs may be hatched by hens but lice will trouble them. Turkey meat is so sweet and tender the lice thrive exceedingly well on young turkeys, and they are not very strong to stand treatment for lice; hence the notion that turkeys are hard to raise. Take a mothball, sew it in a small cheese-cloth bag or square and lay it in the nest while hatching. Most of the lice will leave the hen and the nest. But the hen leaves the poults too young to shift for themselves. Their natural mother goes with them till fall. Do not feed the young turkeys anything but bread soaked in milk or water, and a good grass run. They live on grasshoppers, etc., and the nearer they are to the wild state the better they will thrive. Eggs take four weeks to hatch. Poults do not need anything to eat till the second or third day.

I must stop or you will crowd me out as a "long-winded" one. I hope this may be of use to someone. I have six children and so am always busy.

QUEEN BEE.

(I had to change your name a tiny bit but you will recognize it. Our great regret is that it took you a whole long year to get round to writing to the Ingle Nook. You must be a busy bee with six children to make home for, but we hope to hear from you as often as possible.—D. D.)

THE SPRING'S OWN BIRD

Dear Dame Durden:—We have been getting the ADVOCATE. I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook very much and would like to become one of the "Nooks." I hope you won't be too crowded to put my letter in print, as I have been so long in making up my mind to write. I learn quite a lot from the corner and I want to help someone else. Here is a good recipe for a liniment where there are children, and cheap too: Take one egg, one eggcup of vinegar and the same of turpentine. Shake well, and if it gets too thick add a little more turpentine or vinegar. I hope someone will benefit by it. I use it and find it very handy. Hope this is not too long for a start.

ROBIN.

(There is always room for one more in the Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

THE DAUGHTER OF A PRIZE WINNER

Dear Dame Durden:—I thought I would drop in for a few minutes to help Anxious-to-Learn. As I was a farmer's daughter and my mother was a prize winner at butter-making, I might be able to help a little—that is if I ever post this. I think this is the eighth letter I have written; perhaps I will put off my shyness and send it if Dame Durden promises not to put it in print if it is not fit. Well, I do think I will try to explain myself on butter-making. To begin: Who does the milking? I never like to trust hired help, but, if I have to, the orders are: See that the cow's udder is clean, also that the teats are not wet unless when stabled; then see that they are washed and well-dried before commencing to milk. See that the separator is perfectly clean and aired. Have a cool crock to receive the cream and then set it away. When cooled mix old and new cream together. Be sure to stir every new lot of cream as it is emptied. See that your cream is properly ripened and the right heat. When the butter is like small beans I draw off the buttermilk, then I put in about half a pail of water, turn about one dozen turns and draw off the water. Then I remove butter from churn and put two tablespoons of salt to each pound of butter. I give a slight work and set in a cool place for one hour or more, then give another work and in a little while I give it the third work. Then I print it for sale or home use. I did not explain why the water is left such a short time. It is so that not any of the sugar is let out of your butter. When working don't work long at a time. I just work till the clear water comes without any sign of milk. Now, if you cannot understand, write to me. I will answer and try to explain anything you don't understand. My address will be with Dame Durden.

CROSS-CUT-SAW.

(I consider that you owe us those seven letters yet that your shyness deprived us of. No one ever needs to feel shy in the Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

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in a bowl of

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quantity or the same
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BRANDON



The Western Wigwam

WESTERN WIGWAM NOTES

A button was sent to Irene G. Martin, at Red Deer, and was returned to this office marked "uncalled for."

* * *

Two letters from Minitonas, Man., asking for buttons and enclosing stamps, but giving no names, have come to the Western Wigwam.

FOND OF FARM LIFE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting corner. I go to school and I'm in the high part of the third reader. I used to live in the country, but I've lived in the city a little over a year. The city is all right for a month or two, but I prefer the country, or "the wild and woolly west," as it is called. I am very fond of horses and cattle, and all animals on the farm. We used to have a farm, but we sold it and have another one in the northwest, but we will not be going there until later on in the spring.

MARGARET K. DODDS.

LIVES WITH GRANDPA

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. Is there any more room in your wigwam for you to welcome another member in? If so, I would be very pleased to become a member of your charming club and wear a button. My father is dead, and my mother, brother and myself are living with my grandpa, who has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years.

I will be ten years old in June, and I would like to exchange post cards with any girls near my own age, but would rather they would send them first.

Wishing Cousin Dorothy and all our little Indian cousins every success.

VIOLA WORTHINGTON.

BETTER LUCK THIS TIME

Dear Cousins:—It has been a long time since I wrote to the club, but I wrote in the spring last year, and I didn't see it in the paper, so I guess it went in the W. P. B., or didn't get to the office.

We are going to school all the time now. School will be out the 10th of May. There are 14 children going now. I am in the fourth standard. There are three boys in the same class with me. I like all of my studies, but Canadian history, and I have ten

studies. I was very sorry to hear that three of the members were dead. I know how the friends feel.

I have three sisters and one brother. My sisters' ages are 9 years, 18 months, and 2 months, and my brother is 11 years. I am 14 years.

As this is all I can think of I will close, hoping all of the members are well.

POCAHONTAS.

A KIND TEACHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and I just like to read the letters. I am ten years old; my brother is eleven and my sister nearly three. My brother and I have two miles to go to school, and we go nearly every day. I am in the Ontario third reader, and my brother is in the fourth. We like our teacher very much, because she is so kind. She often reads nice books to us in school. There are twelve scholars. We live on an homestead, and have fifteen head of stock, three horses, one pig, two cats, thirty seven chickens and one dog. We came from England nearly six years ago, and like Canada much the best. I am sending a two-cent stamp, and hope you will send me a button. I have wanted one for such a long time.

REGINALD H. PEGRUM.

DADDY'S BOY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I go to school every day. My Daddy is a farmer. Daddy has broken one of mother's colts. Daddy gave me a white colt. Daddy milks six cows. My brother is nine years old and my sister is five years old. I am eight years old. We have got two little lambs. Daddy has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for six year. I hope this letter will not go into the waste-paper basket. If I send you a two-cent stamp, will you send me a button? Mother has three Jersey cows. The tallest cow will hook you. We go to school every day. We are in the first reader, but we are nearly through the first book. Our teacher never let us go into the second primer. With love from

WESTERN LAD.

SURE TO SUCCEED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little boy, eight years old. I would like to a button, if you please. I cannot write very good, but I like to study, and I am going to try and be a good boy. When I am older I will join the Boy's Club. Can you read my letter, Cousin? With best wishes from your little friend.

LAWRENCE LARSON.

LAND WELL WOODED

Dear Cousin Dorothy: My brother has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly a year and likes it very much. I have read the Western Wigwam for about a month, and think it is a very nice pastime.

We have six horses, twenty cows, eight calves and also about seventy hens and four geese. We have a three-quarter section of land, which is nearly all wooded, and we sell a lot of wood to the people in town, which is seven miles south of us. I go to school nearly every day, and like it very well. We have a skating rink here at Opawoka, and we have fine times on it. We go about every Monday and Saturday.

FREDDIE DODGE.

FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS

There's nothing to equal



HARROW While You PLOW

—Save All The Work of Harrowing
—Make The Most Perfect Seed Bed

ALL by going over the field **once only** with your sulky, disc or gang plow and the Kramer Rotary Harrow Attachment. It levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Avoid peg or spring-teeth attachments. They merely slide over the ground in tough soils. Use the original and only successful machine of its kind.—The

Kramer Rotary Harrow Attachment

Awarded Gold Medal and Diploma at A. Y. P. Exposition, Seattle. Also Diploma by Dry Farming Congress Convention, at Billings, Montana. So light-running that horses hardly notice additional draft. Made in styles and prices to suit every farmer. Implement Dealers everywhere sell on easy and reasonable terms—no freight to pay.

Write Now For Free Book

telling about this wonderful implement, which effectively combines all the functions of the Harrow, Packer, and Pulverizer, in preparing a perfect Seed Bed. The Kramer Attachment is the greatest success of many years. Recommended by Departments of Agriculture every where. Don't delay, but ask for Free Book No. 44 and special prices

THE KRAMER CO., Paxton, Ill.

PREPARE NOW TO MAKE EVERY MINUTE COUNT AT HARVEST TIME

FOR you must make every minute count then to be sure of getting the full profit from your acres. Smooth, rapid, uninterrupted work is a necessity when the grain is ripe for cutting. Every delay due to a slow, inefficient broken-down machine will rob you of a part of the reward you have a perfect right to expect.

You have used great care in preparing the ground—sowing the seed—caring for it while it is growing.

Don't, through lack of foresight now, run any risk of making valueless at harvest time the hours of labor spent in preparing for it.

Be prepared to get all the crop with a McCormick.

Your grain may be tangled or down.

It does not matter, a McCormick Binder will pick it up quickly and bind it in the best possible shape.

The McCormick Binder is made to meet the requirements of the Canadian farmer. It does so as no other machine does. It has stood the test of time. Its light draft, strength and uniform good work will permit you to save all your grain with the least labor on your part.

The McCormick line embraces a large number of other machines just as valuable as the binder, such as drills, tillage implements, gasoline engines, cream separators, wagons, hay presses, manure spreaders and motor vehicles.

Every McCormick machine is the superior products of expert designers and skilled workmen. Look over your machines today. See what you need to properly handle the harvest this year. Then call on a local dealer or write direct for further information. Take the step now that will insure your getting all the profit from your harvest.

CANADIAN FRANCHISES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A
(Incorporated)



THE M.C. LINE

Write Advertising Ad. Through the Advocate

The Golden Dog

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

Angelique had intrigued and sinned in vain. She feared Bigot knew more than he really did, in reference to the death of Caroline, and oft, while laughing in his face, she trembled in her heart, when he played and equivocated with her earnest appeals to marry her. Worn out at length with waiting for his decisive yes or no, Angelique, mortified by wounded pride and stung by the scorn of Le Gardeur on his return to the Colony, suddenly accepted the hand of the Chevalier de Pean, and as a result became the recognized mistress of the Intendant—imitating as far as she was able the splendor and the guilt of La Pompadour, and making the Palace of Bigot as corrupt, if not as brilliant, as that of Versailles.

Angelique lived thenceforth a life of splendid sin. She clothed herself in purple and fine linen, while the noblest ladies of the land were reduced by the war to rags and beggary. She fared sumptuously, while men and women died of hunger in the streets of Quebec. She bought houses and lands, and filled her coffers with gold out of the public treasury, while the brave soldiers of Montcalm starved for the want of their pay. She gave fetes and banquets while the English were thundering at the gates of the capital. She foresaw the eventful fall of Bigot and the ruin of the country, and resolved that, since she had failed in getting himself, she would make herself possessor of all that he had.

The fate of Bigot was a warning to public speculators and oppressors. He returned to France soon after the surrender of the Colony, with Cadet, Varin, Penisault and others of the Grand Company, who were now useless tools, and were cast aside by their court friends. The Bastille opened its iron doors to receive the godless and wicked crew, who had lost the fairest Colony of France, the richest jewel in her crown. Bigot and the others were tried by a special commission, were found guilty of the most heinous malversations of office, and sentenced to make full restitution of the plunder of the King's treasures, to be imprisoned until their fines and restitutions were paid, and then banished from the kingdom forever.

It is believed that, by favor of La Pompadour, Bigot's heavy sentence was commuted, and he retained a sufficiency of his ill-gotten wealth to enable him, under a change of name, to live in ease and opulence at Bordeaux, where he died.

Angelique had no sympathy for Bigot in his misfortunes, no regrets save that she had failed to mould him more completely to her own purposes, flattering herself that had she done so, the fortunes of the war and the fate of the Colony might have been different. What might have been, had she not ruined herself and her projects by the murder of Caroline, it were vain to conjecture. But she who had boldly dreamed of ruling king and kingdom by the witchery of her charms and the craft of her subtle intellect, had to content herself with the name of De Pean and the shame of a lawless connection with the Intendant.

She would fain have gone to France to try her fortunes when the Colony was lost, but La Pompadour forbade her passage there, under pain of her severest displeasure. Angelique raved at the exhibition, but was too wise to tempt the wrath of the royal mistress by disobeying her mandate. She had to content herself with railing at La Pompadour with the energy of three years, but she never ceased, to the end of her life, to boast of the terror which she had inspired over the great

favorite of the King.

Rolling in wealth and scarcely faded in beauty, Angelique kept herself in the public eye. She hated retirement, and boldly claimed her right to a foremost place in the society of Quebec. Her great wealth and unrivalled power of intrigue enabled her to keep that place, down to the last.

The fate of La Corriveau, her confederate in her great wickedness, was peculiar and terrible. Secured at once by her own fears, as well as by a rich yearly allowance paid her by Angelique, La Corriveau discreetly bridled her tongue over the death of Caroline, but she could not bridle her own evil passions in her own household.

One summer day, of the year following the conquest of the Colony, the Goodman Dodier was found dead in his house at St. Valier. Fanchon, who knew something and suspected more spoke out; an investigation into the cause of death of the husband resulted in the discovery that he had been murdered by pouring melted lead into his ear while he slept. La Corriveau was arrested as the perpetrator of the atrocious deed.

A special court of justice was convened in the great hall of the Convent of the Ursulines, which, in the ruinous state of the city after the siege and bombardment, had been taken for the headquarters of General Murray. Mere Migeon and Mere Esther, who both survived the conquest, had effected a prudent arrangement with the English general, and saved the Convent from all further encroachment by placing it under his special protection.

La Corriveau was tried with all the fairness, if not with all the forms, of English law. She made a subtle and embarrassing defence, but was at last fairly convicted of the cruel murder of her husband. She was sentenced to be hung, and gibbeted in an iron cage, upon the hill of Levis, in sight of the whole city of Quebec.

La Corriveau made frantic efforts during her imprisonment to engage Angelique to intercede in her behalf; but Angelique's appeals were fruitless before the stern administrators of English law. Moreover, Angelique, to be true to herself, was false to her wicked confederate. She cared not to intercede too much, or enough to ensure success. In her heart she wished La Corriveau well out of the way, that all memory of the tragedy of Beaumanoir might be swept from the earth, except what it remained hid in her own bosom. She juggled with the appeals of La Corriveau, keeping her in hopes of pardon until the fatal hour came, when it was too late for La Corriveau to harm her by a confession of the murder of Caroline.

The hill of Levis, where La Corriveau was gibbeted, was long remembered in the traditions of the Colony. It was regarded with superstitious awe by the habitants. The ghost of La Corriveau long haunted, and, in the belief of many, still haunts, the scene of her execution. Startling tales, raising the hair with terror, were told of her around the firesides in winter, when the snowdrifts covered the fences, and the north wind howled down the chimney and rattled the casement of the cottages of the habitants; how, all night long, in the darkness, she ran after belated travellers, dragging her cage at her heels, and defying all the exorcisms of the Church to lay her evil spirit!

Our tale is now done. There is in it neither poetic nor human justice. But the tablet of the Chien d'Or still overlooks the Rue Buede; the lamp of Repentigny burns in the ancient chapel of the Ursulines; the ruins of Beaumanoir cover the dust of Caroline de St. Castin; and Amelie sleeps her long sleep by the side of Heloise de Lotbiniere

THE END

TRADE NOTES.

SKIN TENDER IN EARLY SPRING

Every successful farmer knows how highly important it is to have all of his work horses in working condition every day during spring and summer, the time when he needs them most. In the early spring horses' skins blister and gall easily and badly; during the winter months they have become tender. In the summer, when the weather is aggravatingly hot and insects are bad, their skins are apt to scald and chafe and become bitten. Owing to these conditions many an otherwise good horse is laid up when his services are most needed—most valuable. To provide against just such occurrences the foremost farmers of the country have provided themselves with the safe, quick remedy, Bickmore's Gall Cure. Invaluable and convenient, it cures while the horse works. Satisfactory—the hair grows in again of the original color. For quickly healing cows' sore, chafed or fly-bitten teats it is said to have no equal. Ninety thousand horse-men and dairymen who use it and keep it in their stables the year round, admit that for surface sores of horses, cattle and all other stock no other cure is so sure, so safe, so quick and so satisfactory. Try it for harness or saddle galls, chafe, rupe burns, cuts, scratches, grease heel, etc. Absolutely guaranteed to heal or money cheerfully refunded by your dealer. Thousands of dealers sell Bickmore's Gall Cure. Ask yours for it or send 6c. postage for free sample box, and Bickmore's Horse Book—it's free, too. A practical, valuable horse book, every horse owner should have. Address Wingate Chemical Co.,

A PRACTICAL PLOW INVENTED BY A PRACTICAL MAN

Every good work has its originator, every good building its architect, and every new machine its inventor. Man's inventive genius has ever been doing service for his fellow citizen. Today his work is no less wonderful than it ever was. Some five years ago there came from the state of Iowa to the vicinity of Red Deer, Alberta, Mr. Van Slyke, a machinist and also a practical farmer. He encountered, as every other newcomer has encountered, the problem of breaking the virgin prairie. Farmers have found that it is rather a difficult task to find an implement that will rupture the prairie sod and do it efficiently and well. Mr. Van Slyke faced this problem and mastered it, but not until he had hammered the steel to satisfy his own inventive genius. Thus we have the Van Slyke plow. This plow has proven such a success that his neighbors clamored for the use of it. Last year Mr. Van Slyke made four plows and they have demonstrated so well their usefulness that over 200 plows have been ordered by farmers residing in the vicinity, where the merits of the plow are known, from the firm who this year has taken up the manufacture of the plow. This company, The Van Slyke Plow Company, have secured a patent and have built a factory at Red Deer. They claim their plow has many advantages over all others for breaking purposes, as it works in all kind of bush, prairie and timothy sod, and scours in gumbo land. It is constructed with a rod mould-board, an angle coulter and also side coulter. It possesses

GROW APPLES

AT

Fruitvale

West Kootenay, BRITISH COLUMBIA

and live in comfort for the rest of your life

YOU can live in an ideal climate, enjoy magnificent scenery, have good fishing, hunting and shooting, and at the same time make far more money on an

Orchard Tract of 10 Acres at FRUITVALE

than you can make on 160 or even 320 acres of the best prairie land.

Many Fruit Growers are making from \$200 to \$500 per acre annually, and some considerably more.

GROW APPLES, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Small Fruits AND GROW RICH

Others are doing it—why not YOU?

There is an enormous and ever increasing demand for fruit at high prices and this district delivers the goods.

FRUITVALE is not just a paper subdivision—it is not located in the wilds, miles from anywhere—but is an established settlement lying in one of British Columbia's loveliest valleys, with improved and flourishing young orchards on every hand.

No isolation, but PLENTY OF NEIGHBORS, GOOD STORES, GOOD ROADS, SCHOOL, CHURCH, GOOD MARKETS, DAILY TRAINS.

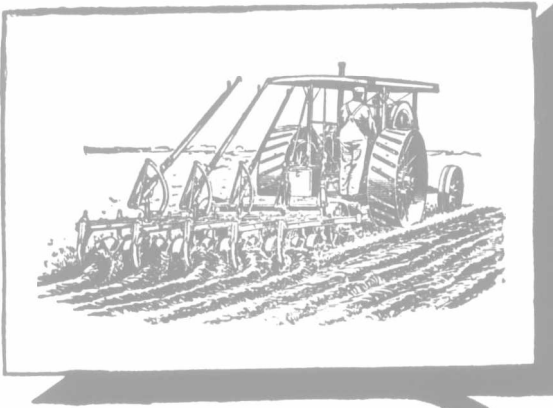
Splendid Climate
HIGH WINDS and LOW TEMPERATURES unknown.

For information concerning tracts in this favorite and thriving settlement address

Fruitvale Limited

47 Ward St., NELSON, B. C.

Power Plowing Multiplies Profits



LET the next plowing season find you in the first rank of progressive, business like, money-making farmers. Prepare to cut down the expense of plowing and thus increase your profits with an International Gasoline Tractor.

It has been proved beyond question by competitive tests in this country, Canada and Europe that plowing can be done with greater speed, efficiency and economy with an International Tractor than with any other power.

Yet these tests are only official acknowledgment of a fact that hundreds of practical farmers have proved for themselves.

With an International Gasoline Tractor

—You can plow 5 or 6 furrows in the same time it takes to plow 2 or 3 with a horse drawn plow.

—One man does the work of several men and many horses.

—There is no expense for feed.

—You avoid the drudgery of walking thousands of miles for every square mile plowed.

—You avoid the expense of replacing broken down horses.

—You are independent of hired help.

—You have an economical, dependable power always ready for drawing heavy loads, road making, running threshers, shellers shredders and other machines and hauling them from place to place.

International Gasoline Tractors

have none of the disadvantages of the steam tractors—no smoke, steam, sparks or soot—no expense of men and teams for hauling water and coal—no loss of time to raise steam—no danger of boiler explosion.

The consumption of gasoline is less per acre than that of any other gasoline tractors. They can be turned around in less space than any others. They can be used where other outfits can not because of their excessive weight. You will find the machine for your requirements in the I H C line. See the local dealer, or, if you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U S A (Incorporated)



LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. HAWK MARK IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

a steering device that takes the jolt off the tongue, and the jolt does not effect the straightness of the furrow. The plow is controlled by three levers, and it can be operated by a boy. On account of its long mould-board and relieved friction the draft is claimed to be at least 33 per cent. lighter than any other breaking plow on the market.

All interested should read the advertisement of the Van Slyke Plow Company in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and write them for particulars.

SATISFACTORY EVENERS

After looking into the matter of eveners, one is forced to admit that Heider eveners are as good as any. They are made in various sizes for 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses. Thousands are in use and giving the best of satisfaction. Heider 3-horse wagon evenner is made for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any other implement with pole. This company also make wagon double-trees, singletrees, etc., having the largest factory in the world for making eveners. If your dealer can't supply you with a Heider evenner, write the factory and they will tell you where you can get them. Their address is Heider Mfg. Co., Dept. 35, Carroll, Iowa.

Questions & Answers

General

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

VALUE OF ELEVATOR

What do you consider an elevator, say of 20,000 or 25,000 bushels capacity, worth? Said elevator has been damaged by the foundations giving way last fall, but on being repaired ran all winter. Do you consider it would be a safe investment?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We cannot give an estimate without knowing full particulars as to amount of damage and general condition of the building, as well as amount of possible business.

MORTGAGE ON FARM

I bought a team from a neighbor for which I gave a chattel mortgage. The papers were signed before the J. P. on March 8th, 1908, and registered March 20th. I paid the interest in 1908 and 1909 and \$100.00 on the principal. On March 19th he came and took the team to his place, and is working them without offering them for sale.

1. Can I redeem them by paying the balance?
2. Could he take the team without the sheriff?
3. Would the mortgage run out on the day I signed it or the day he registered it?
4. Had he a right to take the team

at all?

5. What steps should I take to recover them?

6. Can I charge him for the use of them while working? H. K.

Ans.—1. The mortgagee should have advertised the horses and held them twenty days, giving at least five days' notice of sale. The purpose of this is to give the mortgagor an opportunity to redeem them.

2. Yes.

3. The mortgage as a security would be good for two years. Before the expiration of the second year it would be necessary to file a renewal statement which would keep it good another year, and so on from year to year.

4. If the payments were not made as called for in the mortgage the team could be seized.

5. Take a witness with you and tender the amount due with interest and sufficient to cover costs, and if he does not accept this you can commence interpleader proceedings to recover the team.

6. If you take interpleader proceedings you can claim damages for the use of the team. It will be necessary to consult a solicitor to see that the procedure was carried out to the letter.

* * *

An accommodating spirit is a commendable quality—when allied to commonsense. In the lack of commonsense, it came near being the death of a certain unoffending foreigner in one of the little Central American republics. During a short-lived revolution there came to be the head of the government a man who was above all things court-

eous, and who was, moreover, anxious to gain the goodwill of the foreign consuls. One of the consuls, having heard that a certain countryman of his had died, addressed a note to the head of the new government, in which he stated that his own government would be grateful for a certificate of death of the individual in question. A few days later the consul received the following communication:

"Esteemed Senor—I blush to say that I cannot at present comply with your excellency's request for a death certificate of the man named. I sent my soldiers, but he got away, to my shame. I shall use every effort to catch him, however, and hope to send your excellency the desired certificate at an early date."

**THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE
KING OF ALL GENERAL-PURPOSE
FARM TRACTORS**

A Remarkable Success in Western States

Now Manufactured at Elmwood, Winnipeg

Visitors to Winnipeg are invited to our Factory

Send for Our Interesting Story: "The Passing of the Horse"

Our Four Cylinder Gasoline Traction Engine

Does just the work you want done, and does it better and cheaper than you can get it done any other way. That is a big general statement, but we can prove it right down to details.

This Engine is not an Experiment

Thorough testing for 8 years has developed it to a point of perfection which combines power, lightness, economic use of gasoline, immense strength and endurance.

We can give you a Remarkable

Series of letters written by prominent farmers, about the Gas Traction Engine, telling of their success with it in the field, breaking, plowing, threshing, etc., sawing wood, road grading and general all-purpose farm work.

Lighten Your Labors

And increase your profits. Use the Gasoline Traction Engine wherever power, time-saving and lasting qualities are desired. Write to us and we will send you exact, convincing statement showing what economies and profits you can secure by use of our engine.

It Has Power

—Will pull 6 to 8 breaking plows and from 8 to 10 stubble plows. One user writes: "We pull 12 stubble plows anywhere, and I know we could pull 16 or 18 if we had them."

It Does More Work

We estimate 25 acres as a day's work for stubble plowing, yet we have affidavits from farmers who have broken over 40 acres of virgin prairie sod in one day with a Gas Traction Engine.

It is Economical

Our claim is that it costs approximately 44 cents per acre to plow, yet we have affidavits from farmers whose cost was under 30 cents and as low as 24 cents per acre.

It Threshes More

We say the Gas Traction Engine gives an average of 1,400 bushels of wheat per day in threshing, where the wheat averages only 15 bushels to the acre. Our estimated costs of harvesting are based on cutting 60 to 80 acres per day, but most users double that average.

These Statements Must Interest You

Compare the figures with your own costs, etc. You will find that, as we claim the Gas Traction Engine stands in a class by itself for work done and for economy of both time and money.

Our Free Book

—"The Passing of the Horse"—tells exactly how Gas Traction Engines are made—shows why they are strongest though light—explains the construction of each detail. Send for it.

Gas Traction Binder Hitch Permits Easy Handling of Binders in Multiple with Traction Engines

A Wonderful Invention Manufactured Only by us

Every Power Outfit Should Have One

Croup in Children.

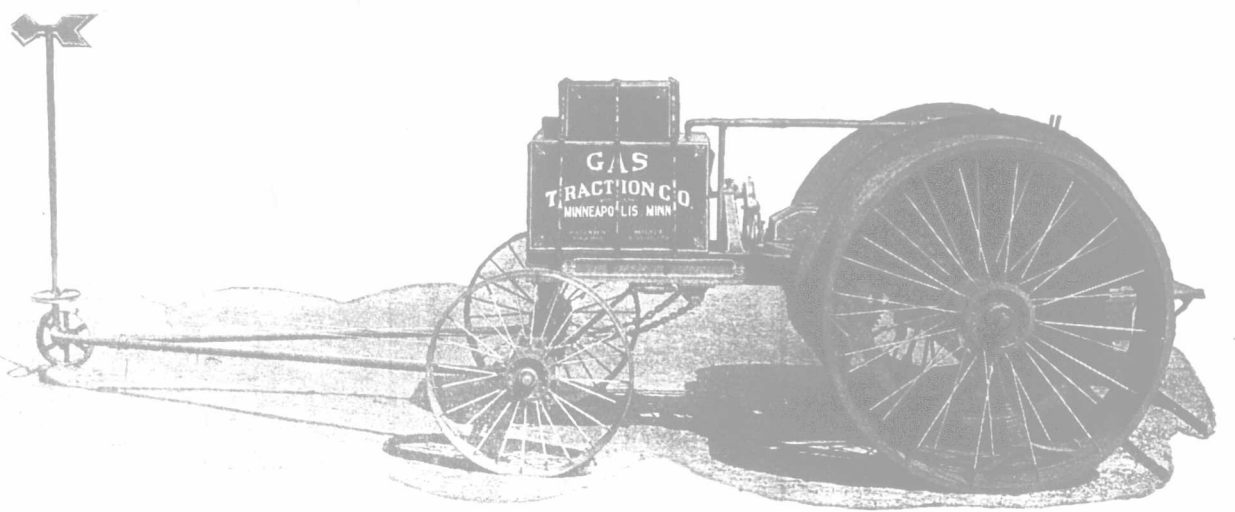
Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing pain and its danger.

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

Croup comes suddenly, be prepared for it.

Large bottles, etc., from all dealers.

J.L. Mathieu Co. Props., St. Roch, P. Q.
Distributors for Western Canada
Foley Bros., Lethbridge, Alta. Vancouver, B.C.
Edmonton, Winnipeg



GAS TRACTION COMPANY, LIMITED

Factory: ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA - - Office: RORIE STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

REVOLVING TEAT BISTOURY

I wrote you last spring about a cow that had a growth in her teat. You kindly sent me the address of a company from whom an instrument—a trocar I think you called it—could be got. We, however, did not need it. I have lost your letter and cannot find the paper with the reply in it. Would you kindly tell me how this instrument is used? We have a valuable Shorthorn cow (registered) eight years old, that calved March 11. There is a growth in both front teats, about the size of a pea in one teat much larger than in the other. We put a knitting needle up through the growth and seemed to make an opening, for when a quill was put in the lower part of the teat the milk ran out for several hours. Two years ago she had twin calves, and it was then that the growth started in one teat, but the calves kept sucking at it and kept it all right. The quills worked all right at first, but recently I cannot get any milk out of the front teats. Where the quills were put in seems to have swollen and closed the passage. She is a heavy milker. We allow the calf to suck. Our nearest veterinary is over thirty miles away.

J. P.
Ans.—The instrument you want is a "revolving teat bistoury." The instrument is disinfected by boiling for fifteen minutes, then smeared lightly with vaseline. The teat is now washed with soap and water, and disinfected with a two-per-cent. solution of creolin. The instrument is inserted. When it becomes engaged with the growth, it is given a turn, which cuts off and removes the growth, and is brought away with the instrument. It may, or may not, be necessary to use a milk tube after the operation, but its use is generally necessary to prevent contraction of the milk duct.

Questions and Answers continued on page 573.

GOSSIP

In our report of the Regina horse show recently we omitted to say that Paul M. Brett & Sons won the championship for Canadian-bred female on Pirene.

AYRSHIRES FOR ALBERTA

The demand for Ayrshires in the "sunny" province is increasing as its progressive dairymen discover the possibilities of the Ayrshire breed and its adaptability of the soil and climate of Alberta. This increasing demand has impelled my old friend and Ayrshire champion, J. G. Clark, of Irma, and the veteran Ayrshire breeder of "Sunny Alberta," A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, the former to send for and the latter to come east and personally select a car lot each, respectively.

Mr. Clark's shipment was selected by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., and left Howick on March 19th. If we mistake not this is the sixth car lot of Ayrshires taken west by Mr. Clark. This lot comprised eight young cows ranging in ages from 4 to 6 years, seven heifers rising 3 years old, one two-year-old and two yearling bulls. Mr. Ness supplied several, and the others were secured from the herds of J. P. Cavers, Charles, Moe, Arch, Cameron, Wm. Brown, J. A. Logan, S. A. Clelland, and James McKell.

They were an even, typical lot. The bulls were of choice breeding, the cows all looked like producers, and the heifers give promise of combining quality with utility.

Satisfied with his venture last year in coming east twice and personally selecting, and having another lot consigned to him, Mr. Trimble lately arrived from the West and with the assistance of R. R. Ness, has made another choice selection numbering in all twenty-two head. This is an exceptionally fine lot, made up of ten young bulls, nine cows and heifers and three

calves. Five of the young bulls Mr. Ness selected last December from the herd of H. M. Parker (sired, I presume, by his champion bull, Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove), and all from imported dams. They are a grand lot. The one coming two next October was the winning bull under 1 year at the Maritime fairs last fall, while another was the six-months-old winner at the same fairs. P. D. McArthur contributed two choice yearlings; James Bryson, a dairy-like fellow; A. Clelland, a useful yearling, and the veteran Ayrshire breeder, Geo. Bustard, a well brought out fellow. Two choice females (a six-

year-old cow and two-year-old heifer) were selected from the herd of James Cottingham, Ormstown; from James Bryson, two grand cows, five years old; from James McKell, a grand young cow fit to grace any herd; from J. W. Logan, an extra choice four-year-old cow, a grand dairy type cow from Wm. Brown, and two fine young cows and three heifer calves from the herd of Mr. Ness.

This is a choice shipment and Mr. Trimble is to be congratulated on his selection, which will not only redound to his credit, but to the advantage of the breed of the West.

A number of Ayrshire breeders in Ontario and Quebec have lately received inquiries from the Western provinces, and we look forward to other consignments in the near future.

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec. C. A. B. A.

LIP-AND-LEG ULCERATION OF SHEEP

The disease known as lip-and-leg ulceration of sheep is the subject of a publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in which is described the nature and cause of the disease.

Investigations show that lip-and-leg

**"Too Late—The Washing's Done.
You Have Missed All The Fun"**

The "NEW CENTURY" takes all the work out of wash-day.



It makes wash-day, the easiest day of the week to the woman who does her own work.

The "NEW CENTURY" —with its ball bearings, powerful spiral springs and easy action—enables even a child to wash a tubful of clothes in five minutes.

Why don't YOU learn more about the no-work way of washing at home? Our booklets tell the whole story. Write for them.



CUMMER-DOWSWELL LIMITED, Hamilton.

\$10 CASH and \$8 MONTHLY

Or three years to pay for your Piano

Quarterly, Half Yearly or Fall Payments can be arranged
Your Choice of 40 Styles of High-Grade Pianos
from the largest Piano House in Winnipeg

This style Self-Playing Piano, made by the largest firm in the world and 16 Music Rolls

Only \$575

3 years to pay for it.

Music Rolls exchanged at any time on paying the sum of ten cents only.

Wholesale and Retail. Sole Manufacturers' Agents for

PIANOS

CHICKERING KNABE FISCHER
HAINES BELL SCHUMANN

And Ten Other Makes

PIANOS AT \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450.

We always have a large stock of Second-Hand Pianos to select from, such as Newcombe, Bell, Heintzman, Palmer, etc. Prices range from \$75 to \$250.

All our Pianos are fully guaranteed for ten years. You have the privilege of exchanging for any other make of Piano at any time.

Patronize the store that gives quality and sells for less than any other House in Winnipeg. Catalogues and descriptive literature mailed free on application. Book of 50 Favorite Songs with Music No. 43, mailed free on application.

PAY \$4 a Month

Any make of Talking Machine, from the Largest Talking Machine House in Winnipeg.

This Style
Columbia
and
16
Selections



COLUMBIA

ONLY
\$35
Freight
Prepaid
PAY
\$5.00
Cash
\$4.00
month

EDISON \$19.50
With 12 Selections

VICTOR \$26.40
With 16 Selections

On Seven Days' Free Trial, if Desired

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Brand

New, worth 40c. only..... 25c.

Single Sided Disc Records, only..... 35c.

Double Sided Disc Records, only..... 85c.

Over 20,000 Records always on hand.

Wholesale and Retail. We exchange cylinder machines for disc, or disc machines for cylinder. Any make of Talking Machine taken in exchange on a Piano or Organ at any time, allowing full price paid. Book of 50 Favorite Songs with Music No. 43, mailed free on application.

295
Portage Ave.
Winnipeg

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295
Portage Ave.
Winnipeg

FORMALDEHYDE

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY—SHIPMENT GUARANTEED SAME DAY ORDER RECEIVED

A further reduction in price makes the cost so light, that it will pay you to order enough to pickle all your seed grain, especially the oats. Formaldehyde ordered now will reach you promptly. We guarantee immediate delivery or money refunded.

Quality the Highest

Our Formaldehyde is Standard Quality. It is of domestic manufacture made by the largest and best known Canadian company. We absolutely guarantee it to be full strength.

It is a 40% solution as recommended by the government and when used according to directions it will insure you against loss through smut or rust. Full instructions for use, approved by the government, sent with each shipment.

A little money spent now will insure the highest possible returns for your season's crop.

Clearing Prices

- 1 pound bottles, each.....\$ 0.19
- 25—1 pound bottles..... 4.65
- 50—1 pound bottles..... 9.00
- 5 pound bottles, each..... .75
- 10 pound jars, each..... 1.45
- 50 pound jars, each..... 6.50
- 400 pound barrels, each..... 45.00

No extra charge for containers.

Prices Still Lower

A carload of FORMALDEHYDE has arrived late and must be disposed of this season. In order to clear this stock at once we are offering it for sale at prices below the usual cost. If you have not already ordered a full supply of Formaldehyde you have a splendid opportunity to save money by buying at these bargain prices. Order at once and we will ship without delay.

GET
HIGHEST RETURNS
FOR YOUR
CROP

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

NO REJECTED
GRAIN
WHEN YOU USE
FORMALDEHYDE

ulceration is contagious, and is one of the various manifestations of a disease which has been given the general designation of necrobacillosis and which affects various species of animals. The disease in sheep as found in the Western States varies all the way from a mild sore mouth, which often heals without treatment, to a serious and virulent ulceration of the lips and legs and other parts of the body, which in aggravated cases is sometimes practically incurable. All the various forms of the diseases, however, are due to the same germ, which is known as bacillus necrophorus.

Many sheepmen have been inclined to doubt the contagious character of the affection known as sore mouth in lambs, claiming that the lesions were simply the result of injuries caused by eating frosted grass, coarse forage, etc. But investigations show that the wounds readily become infected with the germs in regions where the infection exists, and that mild cases are liable to develop into a more serious form.

The disease may not only spread among sheep and go from the mild to the virulent form, but is also easily communicable to pigs, calves and other animals. Cases are cited where calves have become infected by being placed in a corral where sheep with lip-and-leg ulceration have been, and also where sheep have contracted the disease by being placed on a farm where necrotic stomatitis had occurred in hogs.

PERCHERONS FOR ALBERTA

At a combination sale of horses held at Sioux City, Iowa, March 22nd, J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta., was the heaviest buyer, securing 12 head—5 stallions and 7 mares. Mr. Drewry secured five of the highest priced stallions in the sale and paid good prices also for his females. A comparison of the prices paid indicates that his lot was among the high-class animals in the offering, the mares purchased averaging \$489, as compared with an average of \$463 for 26 sold, and the 5 stallions averaging \$597, as compared with an average of \$442 for 24 head sold.

CROPS FOR SHEEP

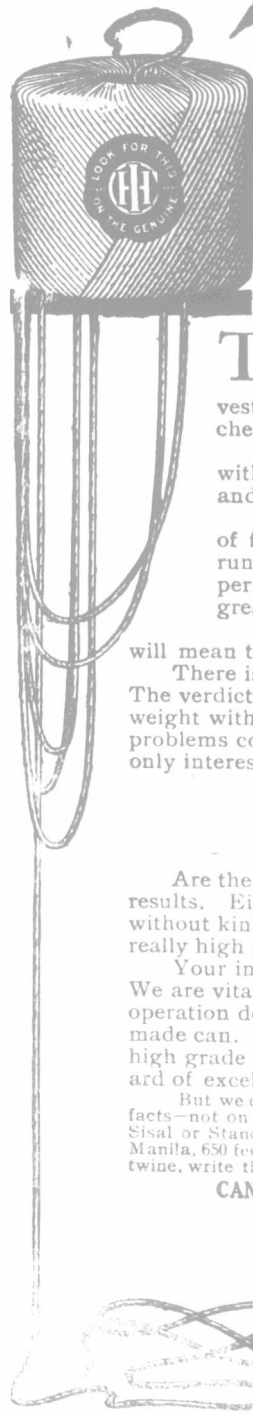
The wise shepherd in planning his crops for the year has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of feeds but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 42, "Sheep Husbandry in the West," published and issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, contains the best stock knowledge on various phases of sheep raising and is a most valuable reference. Under the heading "Feeds for Sheep" are given the best feeds for sheep, including alfalfa, timothy, and the various kinds of clover.

grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches, the bulletin says:

"Vetches, or tares, as they are also called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay.

This crop much resembles peas in habit of growth and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines and stand up better when grown with a stiff variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to

some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grew a small area of tares with oats for soiling the show flock, and in case of a shortage of clover vetches were cured for hay. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy is



LET THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS BE YOUR GUIDE IN BUYING TWINE

THE time has come to order your binder twine for the 1910 harvest. Twine dealers are placing orders for their season's stock. The mills are running. Now is the time for you to decide the twine question. It is something that requires careful consideration. The success of your harvest will depend on the uninterrupted work of your binder, for no binder can work well if you use a cheap grade of binder twine.

It is our aim to have every farmer who uses I H C twine go through the 1910 harvest season without a break in the field. We have much more at stake than merely selling twine. Your interests and ours are the same.

We know that the raw materials from which I H C twines are spun have the quantity and quality of fibre that insure greater strength than is found in any other twine. They are evenly spun—smooth running—do not tangle in the twine box—work well in the knoter, insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. They insure your being able to work your binder through the entire harvest season with greatest speed and economy and are therefore practical profit insurance.

Those who buy cheap twine will certainly have trouble—delays due to tangles, knots and breaks will mean the loss of valuable time—and every delay at harvest time will cut down your profits.

There is a sure way to avoid this. Let the experience of the past be your guide in purchasing your twine. The verdict of the majority of the farmers of this country is a safe guide. Their decision should have more weight with you than the statement of any twine manufacturer. These farmers know. They have the same problems confronting them that you have. They have no axe to grind. They do not sell twine. They are only interested in results.

I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal Manila or Pure Manila

Are the twines used by the majority of the farmers of this country. They have been proved to give the best results. Eighty-five to 90 per cent of the farmers use Sisal. It is smooth running and works at steady tension without kinking or tangling in the twine box—insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. Its only equal is the really high grade Manila twines such as bear the I H C trade-mark.

Your interests and ours are identical on this twine proposition. We have more at stake than selling twine. We are vitally interested in the successful operation of hundreds of thousands of binders. On their successful operation depends our success—and we know they cannot operate successfully with poor twine. No binder made can. For this reason we have given the twine problem careful study. When we say "Stick to Sisal or high grade Manila bearing the I H C trade-mark"—we do so because we know them to be the highest standard of excellence in binder twine.

But we don't ask you to do as we say. We want you to be the judge. But your judgment to be right should be based on facts—not on the statement of any twine man. And the fact is—that the majority of the farmers of this country use I H C twine. Sisal or Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) comes 500 feet to the pound; high grade Manila, 600 feet to the pound; Pure Manila, 650 feet. See your local I H C dealer at once and let him know how much you will need. If you want more facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago USA

(Incorporated)



Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.
1821

CLIMB!

Don't let a poor education keep you under. So long as you can read and write, you can easily improve yourself in your spare time. Our **Beginners' Course** starts you at the first in Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Composition, Grammar and Geography—the most important subjects. Even a few minutes a day will enable you to master this course.

100 other courses. Ask for what you need.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

Dept. F., Toronto, Canada.

much relished by sheep and constitutes a rich diet.

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving some attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but so far the seed having to be imported is very expensive and few care to bother with it.

"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom, and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by tramping."

Sheep raisers who do not already possess a copy of this bulletin would do well to order one from the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

ALL ABOUT HORSES

"The Horse Book," by J. H. S. Johnstone, is perhaps the standard work of the twentieth century on this class of live stock. The writer is a horse expert with a wide experience, as well as a capable writer. His book, therefore, contains important details put in good form. In addition numerous illustrations are used to advantage. The opening chapter deals with "Origin of the Horse," and the remaining chapters treat practical subjects of special value to those who purpose producing the types of horses in general demand on the market and for farm work. Breeds and type are carefully discussed. Several pages are devoted to hygiene, unsoundness and disease.

This book, containing 300 pages well bound in cloth, can be purchased from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for \$2.00, or it will be sent to anyone sending us three new yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

SEAHAM HARBOR DISPERSION!

The Seaham Harbor stud, one of the most famous aggregation of Clydesdales and Hackneys in the Old Land, was dispersed on March 22 at what is rated as one of the most successful auction sales held for some time. The Seaham Harbor establishment contained a number of noted Clydesdales, the lot being headed by the famous Silver Cup, son of Baron's Pride. Buyers were present from England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada, and spirited bidding for the most desired individuals occurred. Silver Cup was knocked down for 1,000 guineas; 405 guineas were paid for a brood mare, and 200 guineas for a three-year-old filly.

The sale summarized is as follows:

	Clydesdales.	Average.	Total.
6 two-year-old colts	£70 10 6	£423	3 0
4 three-year-old colts	148 10 6	592	4 0
6 stallions	298 7 6	1790	5 0
44 brood mares	112 3 5	4935	10 6
7 three-year-old fillies	102 0 0	714	0 0
10 two-year-old fillies	61 2 0	611	2 0
77 Clydesdales	£117 14 10	£9066	4 6
21 Hackneys and ponies	£34 15 6	£730	5 6
Total		£9796	10 0

GRAND TRUNK IN THE WEST

Since the turning of the first sod on the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Fort William, Ont., September 11th, 1905, by the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the construction work has proceeded steadily to the extent that at the present time, covering a period of four years and a half since the building of the Transcontinental Railway was commenced, of the entire main line from Moncton to Prince Rupert, a distance of 3,550 miles, a total of 2,000 miles has been placed under construction, on which there has been laid 1,795 miles of track, which in some cases is made up of disconnected sections, therefore not all continuous. That portion of the line however, from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of 793 miles, has been constructed and has been in partial operation by the construction department for the past 18 months, and within the past 90 days the track has been completed continuously westerly from Edmonton to Wolf Creek, 122 miles, thus completing the track laying on that portion of the line designated as the prairie section, Winnipeg to Wolf Creek, 915 miles. The track was also recently completed to Fort William, thus making a continuous line from Fort William, via Winnipeg and Edmonton, to Wolf Creek, 1,360 miles, which, however, cannot be completed for practical operation for some months, as considerable work is required to be done on the easterly and westerly ends of the line, to put it in a suitable condition for the operation of regular trains. The other portions of the main line on which the rails have been laid are situated east and west of the city of Quebec. During the past year contracts have been let for the construction work from Wolf Creek, Alberta, westerly to Tete Jaune Cache, in the Rocky Mountains, 179 miles, and there are at present engaged in this section of the line 1,000 teams and men. Similar forces are also engaged on the construction of the line from Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Pacific Coast, easterly to Alderemere, B. C., 240 miles.

In addition to the mileage referred to above, the provincial governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta passed acts in the sessions of their legislatures in 1909, authorizing guarantees for the construction of branch lines by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in these provinces to the extent of 686 miles, comprising branch lines from the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to Yorkton, Regina, Battleford, Calgary, Lethbridge, Macleod and Coutts, the construction of which is at present under way. At the session of the Saskatchewan legislature in Decem-

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN

**FOR YOUR WIFE'S SAKE
Take Home Some Wa-Ko-Ver**

She has to put up with that rough, easily-dirtied, hard-to-keep-clean floor. One can of Wa-ko-ver, a flat bristle brush, an hour's work, will transform it into a beautiful, smooth surface—oak, walnut, mahogany, or any one of nine other finishes. Next morning it is dry and hard—easy to keep clean—room is better looking and brighter—wife is delighted. Wa-ko-ver lasts for years. Washing or hard usage doesn't affect it—a durable elastic, handsome finish. Write us for descriptive booklet No. 11 and handsome color cards.

G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Can.

Stephens

How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibered. When it passes through "Saturatory Process," it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sags and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibered pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects insides. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy) Mohawk Roofing one grade only.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LTD., BRANTFORD, CAN.
Winnipeg Agents: General Supply Co., of Canada, Limited
Woods Western Building, Market St. East.
Vancouver Agents: Fleck Bros. Limited, Imperial Building, Seymour Street

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Saskatoon.
Chicago USA
NE

ORLOFF OAT

Leaves very broad and numerous. The EARLIEST of all—75 days will do it—thinnest skinned oat, hardest oat; the oat to sow on new breaking, succeeding where others fail; the best nurse crop for clovers and grasses; 110 bushels per acre at Brandon Experimental Farm, 1909. As an INSURANCE POLICY every farmer should sow every year a portion of his oat ground with the Orloff Oat.

Banner Oat

(Grown from Registered)—The purest and best yielding strain by Government test.



Silver King Six-Rowed Barley

yielded 56 bushels per acre and a splendid sample.

Flax For Seed

RED CLOVER, "Lion" brand; ALSIKE, "Condor" brand; TIMOTHY, "Marten" brand; ALFALFA, "Hardy."

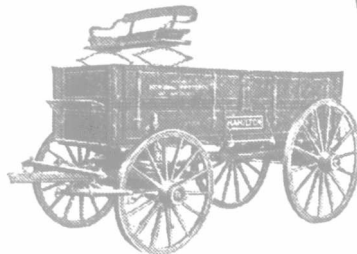
These grades have the largest sale in Canada, and win their way by intrinsic worth.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Steele, Briggs Seed Co
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

You'll Get Best Service — from the — IHC Line of Wagons

WAGONS may look alike when they are new, but they are not all like IHC wagons. IHC wagons are quality wagons which means dividend returners. Would it not be a good idea to investigate this line of wagons?



Hamilton and Old Dominion farm wagons are members of the IHC line. They are quality wagons. They really stand in a class by themselves. They are the exacting farmer's choice. Buy one and you will get more than a dollar's worth of service for every dollar the wagon cost. Investigate these wagons. Make a critical inspection. Compare them with any other wagon now upon the market. You will be surprised at the extra value you will be getting and then you will know why you will get best service from Hamilton and Old Dominion

Hamilton and Old Dominion

wagons are built to meet the conditions found on the Canadian farms. They have a record for satisfactory service.

Hamilton wagon boxes are made of the best grade of poplar and have four binding rods on each side instead of two, the usual number used in less perfectly constructed wagons. With oak sand boards and A-grade oak or hickory spokes and bolsters, one of these wagons is an investment that pays big dividends in a lifetime's service.

Old Dominion Wagons have bottom reinforcement—front and rear. They have eight cross sills securely riveted at each end. Like the Hamilton, the wagon box is constructed of selected and air-dried poplar—the most perfect material for wagon boxes which are used for hauling heavy loads of wheat, corn, etc., because it is less liable to warp and allow the small grain to slip through the crevices.

It will pay you to call on your local International dealer. He will show you a wagon that will best meet your needs. Or, if you prefer, write direct to nearest branch house for a booklet of the wagon in which you are most interested.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago U.S.A.



ber, 1909, an act was passed authorizing the guarantee of the construction of additional lines by the G. T. P. in that province to the extent of 475 miles, comprising lines westerly to Moose Jaw, Calgary, etc., southwesterly to the United States boundary line, and from the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Prince Albert, and the construction of these will be undertaken during the present year. From the foregoing it will be observed that out of a total mileage of main line and branches of approximately 7,900 miles, there are completed and are under construction at the present time approximately 4,800, or sixty per cent. of the entire mileage authorized by the company's charters.

MIXED FARMING AT DOUNE LODGE

Downe Lodge Stock Farm finds that mixed farming pays. Last fall they started December 1 to feed 40 steers, rising three and four years old. They cost \$35 per head. Last week they sold them for May 1 delivery at 54c. per pound. The steers will average over \$75 per head, which leaves good profit in five months' feeding. "Mixed farming pays," says W. H. Bryce, the manager, "and it pays to finish any animal."

Since Regina fair the horse business has been moving; sales are good. Miller Bros., of Lumsden, bought from Mr. Bryce 8 fillies, from 1 to 3 years old. Mutch Bros., of Lumsden, bought two horse foals; H. Watson, of Dalesboro, bought a horse foal, also a colt rising two years; Wilson Bros., of Carlyle, took a good three-year-old colt, the day of Carlyle spring show. All these colts and fillies were bred and raised on Downe Lodge Stock Farm, and sold at good, fair prices.

Mr. Bryce has sailed for his home in Scotland to bring out a good bunch of breeding mares. He has three horses at the head of his stud—Perpetual Motion, Baron of Arcola and Revelanta's Heir, sweepstakes horse at Brandon and Regina spring shows. There are about 25 brood mares on Downe Lodge at present. The owner would like about 50 mares for breeding purposes. He considers the West is well supplied with good sires. Good mares to breed from are required, and the West can raise just as good Clydesdales as can be raised in any part of the world. Since the summer of 1906, Downe Lodge Clydesdales have taken home 16 sweepstakes from the three leading fairs in the West—Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina.

NEW TRAIN ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Commencing with April the Grand Trunk Pacific will operate a train out of Winnipeg twice a month on Thursdays, during April and May, the dates being: Thursday, April 7 and 21, May 5 and 9. This new train leaves Winnipeg at 2 p. m., and runs through to Wainwright on the same schedule as the regular train now running out of Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at that hour. The train is put on chiefly to serve the large number of homeseekers who arrive in Winnipeg on Thursday mornings, due to reduced fares to points in Western Canada given on the first and

Send your Remittance by
Dominion Express
Money Orders
and
Foreign Drafts
Payable everywhere

Rates for Money Orders

\$5.00 and under	3c
Over \$5.00 to \$10.00	5c
" \$10.00 to \$30.00	10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00	15c

Money sent by
Telegraph and Cable
Issued in all Stations of the
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

third Tuesday of each month from many points in the United States. If the business between Wainwright and Edmonton warrants, this train will be run through to Edmonton. It is also possible that the traffic will make it necessary to operate this train on June 9 and 23, but a definite announcement on this point will not be made until later.

While this train is being operated to give close train connections to homeseekers arriving from the United States and Eastern Canada on Thursdays, it will doubtless also be appreciated by the travelling public of Western Canada. In discussing the necessity for additional train service it was stated that a very heavy rush of land seekers was expected, as the number of inquiries with respect to the rich new land opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific had been very large during the winter.

POLAND CHINAS IN DEMAND

J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davidson, Sask., in re-inserting their advertisement which appears in another column of this issue, state that the demand this season for breeding stock is exceptionally heavy. From the number of sows due to farrow they feel assured that orders may be booked for 60 young pigs, of which number 32 have already been asked for, so that only 28 are left to be sold. In view of this it would be advisable for those contemplating the purchase of Poland Chinas to place their order for stock at once, as there is no doubt but that the supply will be exhausted early. Messrs. Stone & Sons are in a position to supply buyers with pairs or trios of boars and sows not akin, thus affording anyone contemplating the establishment of a herd of Poland Chinas an opportunity to start right by having unrelated breeding stock. The success of this firm in the show rings of the West during

THE LIGHT RUNNING



Canadian Airmotor has lead the procession for 16 years. Get one to water your stock this season. It will save you time, money and strength.

A Good Pump on the Farm is a "joy forever." Our line of Toronto Wood, Iron and Galvanized Gusher Pumps, single and double acting. Also our Aylmer Line of double and single acting pumps, give you the greatest variety to select from. Are sold by the Implement and Hardware trade everywhere.

AYLMER STANDARD SCALES, all styles, are the standard of Excellence. The Farmers' Wagon and Stock Scale, cap. 2,000 pounds, with 3-point bearing, will save you its price in one year and last you a life time. Write for our booklet on scales, pumps and windmills.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

the past two years is warranty of the kind of stock they are breeding. The Pleasant View herd is the largest herd of Poland China swine in Western Canada.

David Lonie, Bassino, Alta., was a purchaser of Herefords at a recent auction sale of an old established herd of this breed in Iowa.

At the annual meeting of the French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association a proposition was submitted by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Livestock Commissioner, on behalf of the Federal Government, and accepted by the Association. It is agreed that registered stallions of any of the following breeds will be accepted as Canadian stallions, and be registered as such in the French-Canadian National Studbook within the next five years, namely, Thoroughbreds, Morgans, Standard-breds and Hackneys, provided that such animals conform to the requirements of the special commission of five appointed to inspect these French-Canadian stallions.

CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

The Campbell Floral Company, of Calgary, in this issue are advertising their special offering of vegetable and garden seeds. Mr. Campbell, the manager of the company, is an expert florist and a reliable authority on seeds. The company own extensive greenhouses, and they do their own testing of their different varieties before placing them on the market. This firm has close connection with all Old Country growers, and they have every opportunity of supplying customers with most reliable stocks. Purchasers would do well to note the advertisement and write this company for catalogue.

NEW SALES REPOSITORY

Calgary is to have a sales repository, commodious and up-to-date, for the handling and selling of all kinds of live stock and especially horses. Messrs. Proctor and Johnson are the owners, both being noted persons among the stockmen of Western Canada. R. A. Johnson, an expert auctioneer, will give special attention to the selling of all kinds of purebred live stock. At present the promoters are opening out a department for the selling of vehicles, implements, and all lines of harness. Farmers and stockmen would do well to note the repository advertisement, as it will appear in this paper from time to time, and note the various sales to be held by them at Calgary. A shipment of light horses soon will arrive from the East and several carloads of work teams.

MANITOBA CATTLE SALE

The annual cattle sale of Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association will be held this year in Brandon on June 1. Entries close with the secretary, A. W. Bell, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, April 23rd.

This will be the sixth sale under the auspices of the association, and they have been a great success. Purchaser and seller come together on equal grounds, and the purchaser has an opportunity of seeing the stock offered by some of the best breeders in the province.

As the sale is open to the Dominion some of the principal breeders of Saskatchewan have promised entries for the sale, in addition to the best breeders in Manitoba. Both males and females will be offered this year.

Questions & Answers

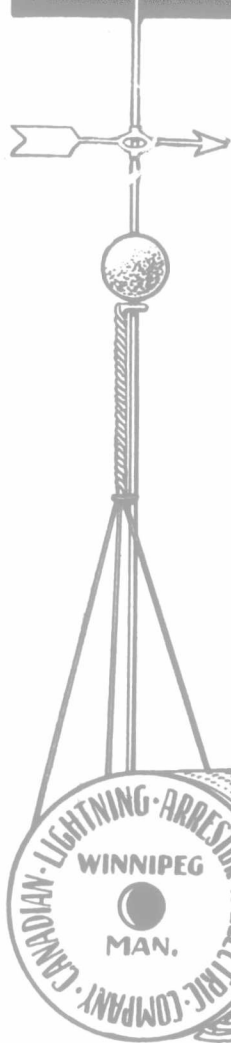
VETERINARY

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

VERY SICK COLT

Year old filly was doing very well all winter, but now it does not seem to care to eat or move around. She mopes around with head hanging down

THE CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTOR AND ELECTRIC COMPANY



MR. FARMER

Did you ever consider the great amount of damage done to buildings by lightning? The season is close at hand when you should consider protecting your life and property. It takes years of hard labor to build up a nice home and family. Lightning will destroy it in a few minutes. Now is the opportune time to protect your property from lightning with the

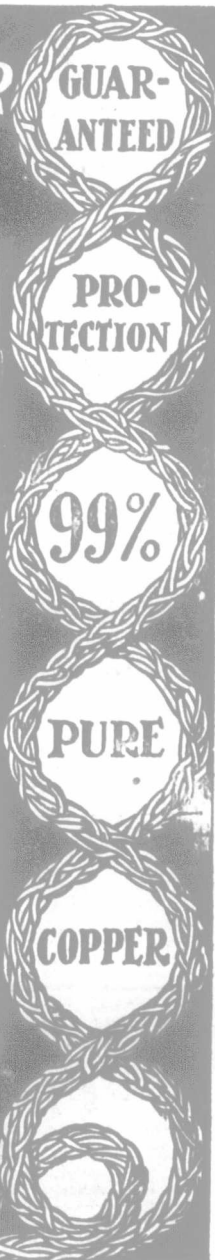
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Manufactured in Winnipeg

We sell through retail dealers. Write us for our free booklet at once for information.

O. W. Townsley, Manager

OFFICES & FACTORY 199 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG - MANITOBA CANADA



and eats a little oats and hay at times. I mixed some flax-seed in her grain, but she would not eat. I also gave her a small dose of linseed oil. What would you advise me to feed her?—E. N. Ans.—From the very meagre description given of the case it is impossible for us to attempt a diagnosis. We advise you to call in a veterinary surgeon and have the colt properly examined.

IMPREGNATOR

A mare was torn two years ago from foaling, the two passages being torn together. She was bred again that spring but lost her colt last March after a day's driving. I bred her again last spring but she did not catch. How is the best way to get such a mare with foal? Would you advise the use of an impregnator?—W. B. Ans.—The use of the impregnator

would be the safest way to get her in foal. A serious accident would very likely occur, if the natural course were adopted.

NAVICULAR DISEASE

I have a mare which has been lame for four years in front foot, and it is very difficult to locate the lameness. She is always able to work. The only thing I can see about it is the foot, the

MOVING PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY FREE POSTAGE PAID

If you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and correctly answer, in your postal card or letter reply, the specified questions.

THIS IS THE LATEST, SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE GREAT MOVING PICTURE ART. It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times, and without a machine, curtain or light. It is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed. The original film contains

2400 INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES OF DAN PATCH

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his thrilling speed exhibitions for a full mile, 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 feet. You can see his thrilling finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his surtleber force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful wooden blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the madly cheering multitudes. As a study of horse motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

This remarkable moving picture is the most realistic and the most thrilling ever presented to the public. We have taken a part of these 2400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either once or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown.

THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PREPAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

YOU MUST ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS IF YOU WANT THE MOVING PICTURES FREE

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

I will not mail this wonderful moving picture of Dan Patch 1:55 free unless you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and unless you correctly and honestly answer the three questions.

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS.

In silver or stamps to pay postage, etc., on Moving Pictures. I will mail this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest horse the world has ever seen,—to you if you send me Twenty-five Cents in silver or stamps even if you do not own any stock or land. It costs about \$2700.00 cash to have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. Write me to-day so that you will be sure to secure one before my supply is exhausted.

Address E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the Entire World Cash Capital Paid in \$2,000,000

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

SEEVANTS SUPPLIED—Mrs. MacNeil will be leaving shortly to bring to Winnipeg general servants having first-class references. 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

"LORD ROSEBERRY" Seed Oats. 1st and 2nd prizes Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. 1st Gleichen, yield 100 bushels per acre; weight 46 pounds per bushel. Price 50 cents. R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

FOR SALE—One first class fine-looking Standard-bred Racing Stallion. Good size and perfectly healthy. Registered and enrolled. Full particulars and copy of pedigree sent on application. — Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—The usual supply at \$8.00 per 100 pounds, in sacks, f. o. b. K. Molver, Virden, Man.

IF YOU WANT WORK or help of any kind send particulars to THE SASKATCHEWAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, PEART BLOCK, REGINA, SASK., "The best in THE WEST."

FOR SALE—Good, clean seed barley, raised on new breaking; free from foul seed; also Abundance oats, 100 bushels per acre last year; weight, 45 pounds per bushel. For prices address H. O. Hutchins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

SHETLAND PONIES—Sixteen ponies recently imported for sale. Breeding and quality of the very best. My prices are very reasonable. Wm. S. Currie, Medicine, Hat, Alta.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned 1 gray gelding, branded E C on right shoulder, weight 1,000 pounds. Any information leading to his recovery will be rewarded. Ed. Currie, Caron, Sask, Box 51.

WANTED—End of April, an improved farm near Edmonton and railway. Stock, pigs, poultry, implements, etc. Full particulars, price, etc., to Farmer, FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE—Pure "Gold Coin" potatoes, 3c. per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Lemberg, R. W. Allen, Cristo Farm, Lemberg, Sask.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the ADVOCATE. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Box 3089, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

IF INTERESTED in growing strawberries send for my catalog. It's free. Tells you how to grow them. Jno. Downham, Strathroy, Ontario.

VANCOUVER ISLAND FARMS—Comox district. For information in good farming land, mines, fishing, timber, write F. R. F. Biscoe, Real Estate Agent, Comox, B. C.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Early Rose, Early Ohio, Early Sunlight new Early Short Season and Early Lightning Express seed potatoes, 4 lbs. 50c., or 10 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Barred Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

HORSES FOR SALE—Twenty-five head of mares, twenty with foal from a pure bred Shire horse, twenty out of the twenty-five head are broken to work; all are practically young mares. Apply, Brimhall Bros. Raymond, Alta.

PRIZE WINNING CLYDESDALE Stallion for sale. Aged 8 years. Sure Stock getter. Bargain to early purchaser. E. A. August, Homewood, Manitoba.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion; cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. Wyandottes, eggs at \$1.00 per setting, from select birds. Duncan Vipond, Killarney, Man.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3.00. A satisfactory hatch, or order refilled at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

BARGAINS—Famous Pride of Ontario strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White and Partridge Wyandottes, are prize winners, record breaking layers, broad-breasted, healthy, vigorous. Circular free. Eggs SPECIAL bargain, only price \$1.00 per setting, guaranteed. Pride of Ontario Poultry Yards, Colville, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS—Rose and Single comb eggs \$1.50 per 15. Richard Allen, Flesherton, Ont.

PUREBRED HATCHING EGGS—Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Equals of most three-dollar eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50, thirty, \$2.50. J. E. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15 Chas. Peach, Sinteluta, Man.

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 for 13; also Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 12. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100, from grand flock with free range. Colbie pups, \$5.00 each. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

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

FORTY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 each. Sixty hens and pullets \$2 each. Eggs, \$2 per setting; \$3 per hundred from flock with free range. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—The best in the West. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Eight chicks guaranteed per setting. Mating list free. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Pure-bred White Wyandottes, Hawking strain. Per setting of fifteen, \$1.50. Fine Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, per setting of fifteen, \$2.00. Orders booked now. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE—Boar "King Edward 5786," sow "Belle 5874"; age twenty months. Both prize winners and excellent breeders. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Monique Violoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—The best strain in Western Canada. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large, well marked birds, excellent layers, headed with imported cocks. Eggs, one setting, \$1.50; two settings, \$2.50; three settings, \$3.00; incubators filled, \$6.00 per 100. Elkhorn Poultry Yards, Box 75, Elkhorn, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—Pure-bred, \$2.00 per setting. Round curly, 30c guaranteed Lice powder, 40c. Head lice ointment, 25c. Leg bands, \$1.00 per 100. Poultry punch, 25c. Sprays, \$1.00. Humphrey's home cutter, \$17.50. Book on poultry, 5c. F. Bradshaw, Regina, Sask.

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

D. SMITH, Gledstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shortboms, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. All Shiretown bulls sold excepting some good ones. Three night. Fair Yorkshire and two Bred in hours at far average, \$18.00 each.

CVE WILKINSON, Evesham, Sask. Farm, Saskatoon, Man. Yorkshire, Shorthorns and Bucks. Write for prices.

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H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale.

H. W. BEVAN, Duncan, Vancouver Island, B. C. breeds the best strains of registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

HEEFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES**, many varieties. Harness saddles. J. E. Marjies, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellishboro, Assa, breeders of Gull Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnadam Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and King Shorthorns.

H. M. VEDEN, VEDEN, MAN. Shorthorns, a lot of the best three-year-old heifers for sale at a price over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf available. Write for particulars.

E. W. STRODE, Mount Farm, South Okla. State. Breeder of Berkshire Swine.

hoof is a little smaller than the other one.—R. T. N.

Ans.—Your mare has navicular disease. As the lameness has existed for four years the disease has become chronic, consequently she cannot be cured; but by proper and careful management of the feet, both in the stable, and in shoeing, the lameness may be lessened. She should have her feet properly pared down, with the toe the lowest, and shod with a shoe about one-half inch higher at the heel than at the toe, no toe calk. Have her feet attended to every three or four weeks. While in the stable keep her feet packed with linseed meal poultice, or, stand her in two or three inches of water for two hours each day. These measures will give relief.

OX UNABLE TO RISE

What should I do in the following case? An ox about seven years of age has been lying down for over three weeks, unable to rise. He seems to be weak in the back. Have blistered it with turpentine. He feeds well and temperature is good. I occasionally give 12 drops tincture aconite in water. I drove him six miles before day he lay down, and he dropped twice on return. Occasionally he tries to get up and turns from side to side; moans a little when he moves. I feed 2 gallons of oat chop and as much oat straw as he wants. I gave him two doses sweet nitre and give him tepid water. He seems to be getting poor.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is either some serious lesion, such as a fracture of a bone, or, the ox is paralyzed. Of course we cannot positively say from which of these conditions he is suffering. You must make a careful examination with the view of determining the trouble. If there is a fracture, and it is of one of the pelvic (hip bones), he will probably recover without any treatment. If one of the leg bones it may be set in splints and plaster of Paris bandages. Paralysis is treated by laxatives, raw linseed oil, or epsom salts, blisters along the spine, and 1 dram doses of nuxvomica mixed with his feed three times daily.

Do not use aconite; it is a dangerous drug and will do more harm than good in this case.

PREGNANT MARE ROLLS

I have a young mare due to foal in May. Whenever she is turned out she rolls a great deal. She has always done this whether in foal or not. I would like to know if this would be apt to bring on abortion. She did slip a foal about three years ago, but has since had one all right. She is a very easy keeper and is always fat.—**QUERIST.**

Ans.—The mare should be prevented from rolling, as it may bring about conditions that predispose to abortion, or other troubles. It would be far safer to drive her in harness for an hour or so every day for exercise. If she is a driving mare she may be gently jogged along for short distances. If a heavy mare walking exercise will suffice.

SWOLLEN HOCK JOINT

A three-year-old Shire stallion was kicked in front of hock. The hock swelled up in front. I bathed with warm water and rubbed with turpentine. After some time the lump broke and some matter ran. It is now healed up, but lump still remains. I showed it to a veterinarian. He said it would go away; but it does not seem to be doing so. There is also a crack across the leg below the lump. The horse is not lame and has never been so. Same horse's legs swell up if he stands in stable any length of time. Veterinary surgeon said to give him a pound of Fowler's solution of arsenic, at the rate of an ounce per day in feed. I do not think this has done any good. Kindly let me know through your paper, how to treat.—**HOMESTEADER.**

Ans.—The swelling and crack is the result of the application of turpentine, which is an irritant. Turpentine should be used with great caution, and always diluted with oil to a strength suitable to the purpose it is to be used for. The swelling may disappear in time, but until the crack is healed, as this keeps up the inflammatory process, get some zinc ointment from your druggist and apply a little to the crack

5 p.c. COUPON GOLD BONDS

\$50, \$100, \$250 or \$500—secured by first mortgages on improved real estate of high value in Detroit, Mich., giving a security equal to government bonds. Our free booklet gives full details. **THE FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY** (INCORPORATED), 594 HOME BANK BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD

OF POLAND CHINA SWINE

I will book orders up to 60 head for April and May farrowing. Herd includes Saskatchewan Queen, a sow that has been shown in both American and Western Canada rings and which has never been asked by any judge to take second place. Inspection courted; correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed, and farmers' prices quoted.

J. M. STOWE & SONS
DAVIDSON, SASK.



KENDALL'S Spavin Cure
Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes—
Middle Hainesville, N. B., June 21, 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure for 10 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for man and beast."
Sherman Jones,
No telling when your horse will lame itself. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at dealers or write us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, N. Y.

A boy was sitting on the steps of a house. He had a broom in one hand and a large piece of bread and butter in the other. While he was eating he saw a poor little dog not far from him. He called out to him, "Come here, poor fellow!" Seeing the boy eating, he came near. The boy held out to him a piece of his bread and butter. As the dog stretched out his head to take it, the boy drew back his hand and hit him a hard rap on the nose.

A gentleman who was looking from a window on the other side of the street saw what the boy had done. Opening the street door, he called out to him to come over, at the same time holding a quarter between his thumb and finger. "Would you like this?" said the gentleman. "Yes, if you please, sir," said the boy, smiling, just at that moment he got so severe a rap on the knuckles, from a can which the gentleman had behind him, that he cried out with pain. "What did you do that for?" said he, making a long face and rubbing his hand. "I didn't ask you for the quarter." "What did you hurt that dog for just now?" asked the gentleman. He didn't ask you for the bread and butter. As you served him, I served you. Now, remember that dogs can feel as well as boys.—*Boston Budget.*

His Friend Said

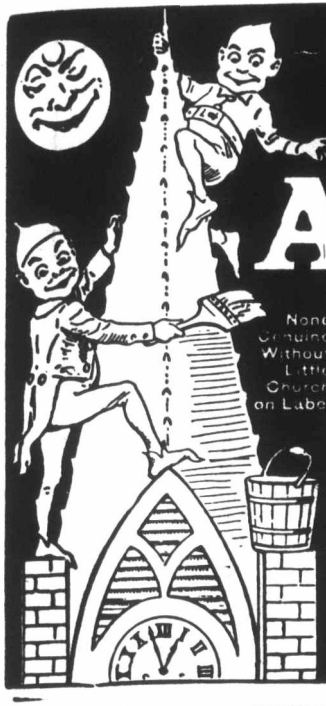
"If They Don't Help or
Cure You I Will Stand
The Price."

Mr. J. B. Rusk, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give your Laxa-Liver Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many 'cure alls' that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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LABASTINE is now the general vogue in cottages and mansion alike. Alabastine is more artistic and sanitary than Wall Paper, more effective than oil paint, more permanent than Kalsomine.

Alabastine is a dry powder, made from Alabaster Rock. It comes in white and 21 tints. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing with cold water, and is applied with a flat bristled brush. Its colors are permanent, and do not rub off. Alabastine is a cement, and hardens with age. It can be recoated without removing the old coat.

FREE STENCILS
We have organized a Decorative Department, and will furnish FREE COLOR SCHEMES to all users of Alabastine. We also offer FREE STENCILS for producing the design we suggest. Write today.

THE ALABASTINE CO., LTD.
50 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

three times a day until it is healed. Internally give a dram of iodide of potash, dissolved in two quarts of drinking water, morning and evening for ten days. Discontinue for a week; then repeat as before. Give exercise every day, and if possible keep him in a loose box.

MUMMIFIED FOETUS IN MARE

Two nights ago I had a mare slip her foal at 10 months and 2 weeks. Along with the foal there was a small foetus, dark chocolate-colored, shrunken and about size of a cat. Although mare had gone almost time large foetus had only begun to hair around head. About 4 months ago when working mare she got into a soft place and had to pull very hard. Shortly after she swelled up, both in udder and vulva, as though she were going to abort. I kept her quiet and the trouble seemed to pass. Now she has dropped the foal with showing further symptoms. At close of season of 1908, she was apparently in foal, and appeared so till about New Year's, and shortly after she began to show signs of heat. Is the small mummified foetus the 1908 conception? Did the other foetus die when she showed symptoms of abortion? She is a good mare and had been a regular breeder. What would you advise as to breeding her this season?—A. L.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blisters. Every bottle acid is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Creston, B. C.
Best fruit lands and nearest market, look at your map.
Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre.
Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

Only requires 1 man

Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

Get our catalog explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by largest makers of potato machinery in the world.

THE ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO.
Jackson, Mich. and Guelph, Ont.

Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter



Ans.—We are of the opinion that the small mummified foetus was the product of the 1908 conception. Such cases are met with occasionally in mares, and frequently in cattle. The foetus evidently died at or about the time abortion threatened. The hair was removed from the body by decomposition and maceration in the fluids contained in the womb. If there are no symptoms of catarrh of the womb we think it safe to breed her again, but it might be better to let at least one heat period pass.

HORSE HAS PNEUMONIA

Give me a prescription for a horse which about a week ago took sick and went off his feed. He is very weak now, but does not lie down; drinks well, breathes heavy and heaves a little, or rather trembles when breathing, and makes a noise in his nostrils. He is swollen on the breast and along the belly on both sides, and a little substance, sometimes half blood, runs from his nose. I have blistered his lungs and am constantly bathing the swollen parts, but it does not seem to help any.—L. J.

ABORTION IN MARES

There seems to be an epidemic of mares aborting around this district. I myself have had ten abort at different periods of gestation from six to ten months. Another man twelve miles from here has lost seventeen, and a great many others are losers. My mares have been running out all the time, eating oat straw, barley, straw and hay, with some oats during the cold spells. The greater number of the foals have been lost during the past two weeks, since mares have been getting on the grass; but one mare that was kept in the stable and well-fed on hay, oats and bran, turned out in a corral daily for exercise and away from other mares for past two months, has also lost hers. She and another mare were bred to horses in Ontario, the rest of them to a Standardbred stallion and a Clydesdale stallion of my own. What do you think is the most likely cause?—SUBSCRIBER, Alta.

Ans.—The large number of mares affected, and the wide area over which the disease is spread, points strongly to contagious abortion, although it is possible that the outbreak may be due to the ingestion by the mares, of grasses or grain, on which certain fungi have grown; ergot, for instance. In recent issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE we published articles dealing fully with this disease.

Shear Your Sheep this Way

and get at least 20 cents worth more wool from each one. Take the fleece off in one unbroken blanket and do not cut or injure your sheep as with the old hand shears. Do away, too, with tired, swollen wrists. You can do all of these things and do them easy by using this

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Ans.—Your horse has a very severe attack of pneumonia. By the time you see this he will likely be dead. The proper treatment for such a case is: Place the patient in a comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated loose box. The horse should be blanketed, and mustard applied to the sides of the chest. The mustard should be mixed with cold water to the consistency of cream and well rubbed in with the hand for five minutes, each side, then covered with paper. The mustard may be allowed to dry on, and be removed with a brush in a few days, but if the horse is of an irritable temperament, becomes excited from the action of the mustard, it may be washed off with warm water in about one hour after its application. The surface affected by the mustard should be then smeared with vaseline, and an extra blanket put on to prevent chill. The medicinal treatment will vary with individual cases, but generally stimulants are called for. Liquefied acetate of ammonia, dilute in 4 ounce doses in a pint of cold water; or nitrous ether, 2 ounce doses, in a pint of cold water, or, if these medicines are not obtainable, whisky, in 4 ounce doses, in a pint of cold water. Either of these medicines may be given as a drench every four hours. If there is persistent high temperature, quinine, in 2 dram doses morning and evening, will be necessary. Also give in the drinking water morning and evening nitrate of potash, in 4 ounce doses, for a few days. The diet should be of mashes, carrots, green feed, steamed hay, etc., in fact, anything he may be coaxed to take. But in any case it is always best to consult a veterinary surgeon if possible, as pneumonia is a very fatal disease and requires prompt and careful treatment.

THEY TOOK HIM OUT OF HIS BED

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MR. F. MAULIFFE'S LUMBAGO

Lachute man, after fourteen years' suffering, finds health and strength in an old reliable Kidney remedy.

Lachute, Que., April 11.—(Special). After fourteen years of suffering, which started from pleurisy, followed by dropsical swellings, and culminated in Lumbago, and confined him to his bed, Malachi F. McAuliffe, a well-known resident of this place, has entirely recovered his health, and he says without hesitation, "I am sure I owe it entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I was laid up with Pleurisy, which affected my kidneys," Mr. McAuliffe continues. "I suffered a great deal of pain, especially in my back. I was also terribly troubled with dropsical swellings, and finally, after many attempts to get rid of my trouble, I found myself compelled to give up and was confined to my bed with Lumbago. I tried many medicines, but they failed to do me any good. Then I turned to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking one box I felt greatly relieved. I took several more boxes and found myself completely cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure any and all forms of Kidney Disease.

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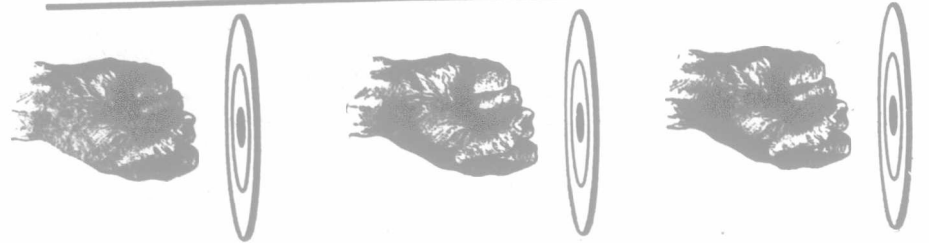
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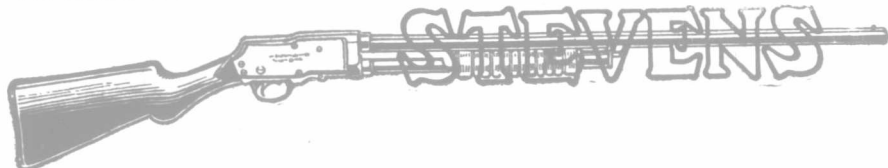
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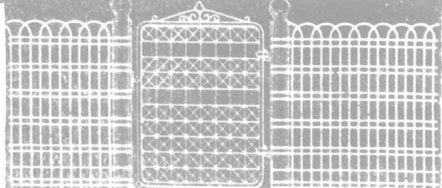
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Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

PROBATING WILL

How is a will probated in Alberta?
—W. J. A.

Ans.—The will could only be probated by a properly qualified solicitor. It will be necessary, therefore, to consult your nearest practicing barrister and solicitor.

CITIZEN PAPERS

Has a homesteader, who has fulfilled all the duties on his homestead and taken out his citizen papers and proved up with the two required witnesses, a right to go into Montana and take up a homestead before he gets his patent?

Ans.—If this course was taken and it was discovered by the government they would likely withhold the patent, as we presume it will be necessary to renounce Canadian citizenship in order to take up land in Montana.

TAKING BACK STACKER

A sold an old wind stacker to B, through an agent, C, for what was supposed to be cash, but B has not paid any yet, and A hears now that the machine B put stacker on was not paid for, and that the company was going to take back the machine with the stacker as well. If A got a lien note from B could he make the company pay for stacker if he got it before they took the machine, or could he take stacker off?—J. H., Sask.

Ans.—A could get security from B on the windstacker and have it registered at once or else take the stacker back. In any event if the company took the machine A could put in a claim to the company for the stacker, which would not be their property under their lien, not having been attached when they sold the machine. If there are no registered claims against the stacker and B makes no objection A could remove the stacker before the machine company took the machine.

THRESHING MACHINE DEAL

A sold a second-hand threshing machine and engine to B for \$4,000, to be paid in five notes in five years. A promised by contract to pay for all repairs and to start the machine in good running order for B. The machine was taken out by A and started before the repairs came, but did not do good work. The repairs were to come in a few days. B being in a hurry to thresh ran the machine four days, but did poor work, and ran behind in expense on account of so many stops. B signed the five lien notes and chattel mortgage as security on the machine when B started to run. A had B order the repairs, but for some cause the repairs never came and have not come at this date, resulting in considerable loss to B. A claims he is not at fault for the repairs not coming and demands his first payment for the first note, and further says he will foreclose if payment is not made at once. B deposited the money in the bank for the first payment, subject to the coming of the repairs, but refused to pay till they did come. Can A compel B to pay any part on the machine till it is put in good running order, as promised by A to B by contract?

Can B sue A for damage on the recovery of notes? Can B compel A to take the machine back for not fulfilling his contract?—F. L. C., Alta.

Ans.—B could sue A for specific performance of the contract and for the cancelling of the contract and ask him to have the machine taken back, as the conditions of sale were not completed, or if A tries to enforce the agreement or collect the money B could defend and counterclaim for damages. It will be necessary to consult a solicitor in regard to any action to be taken.

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F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

GIRL MARRYING

When is a girl of age to get married?
—A. E.

Ans.—She must obtain the consent of her parents or guardian if she marries before she is twenty-one years of age.

A New Idea in Medicine

Which accounts for the enormous success of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

To tear down the diseased tissues was the old principle of medicine. To cure by building up new, healthful tissues is the new method.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid illustration of the new method, for it cures by increasing the quantity and quality of the blood, by creating new nerve force, and by overcoming weakness and disease with new vigor, new energy and new vitality.

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It is easy then to get back to normal condition by using this great restorative treatment. The blood is enriched, the nerves revitalized, new firm flesh and tissue is formed, and you feel the snap of new vigor as it is being instilled into your system.

Don't wait for nervous prostration or paralysis, but keep the system at high water mark. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Therefore, the body should be well fortified by a generous diet. A cup of **HOT BOVRIL** at eleven or at five o'clock, or before going out into the wet or cold will impart strength and increase your power of resistance.

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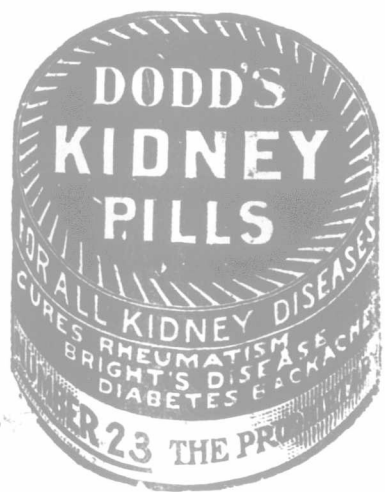
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ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Perhaps some of our readers at times are disappointed at not seeing the question they forwarded inserted in our columns with answer appended. However, it often happens that a similar query from another reader has appeared in a recent issue; or perhaps the matter referred to has been dealt with in a general article. We take it for granted that one who sends a query is a careful reader and will find the answer whether attached to his particular question or to one from another source.

Further, many questions promptly find the waste-paper-basket because name or post office address is omitted. If all conditions stated in our columns every week are observed queries are attended to as promptly as possible.



LICE AS POULTRY DESTROYERS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

It is astonishing to listen to the logic deduced in the chick season by farmers' wives in favor and against different kinds of food for little chicks. One has used a certain kind ever since she began to raise chicks; her mother and her grandmother used it and were always successful chick raisers. Her opponent in the argument used that very same chick food last season and it killed every chick before she found out what was the matter. You will hear this debate waged over every possible chick food, from bread crumbs to whole wheat. The fact of the matter is that provided the chick raiser has enough judgment and experience not to feed too soon, nor crowd the chicks on the start by overfeeding, and to give them all they need after they get started without going far enough to cause indigestion, any kind of food which happens to be at hand on the farm will raise good chicks and plenty of them.

The mortality among little chicks is usually blamed to the food, because no matter what causes a chick's death it usually goes wrong in its bowels; for example, a cold will give a chick bowel trouble quite as quickly as improper feeding. Among farm chicks the greater part of the deaths are due to wintering the hens on nothing but grain and allowing the lice to become fully established on the old fowls and about the hen houses by the time the chicks are hatched. Lice breed most rapidly in the spring, as do all other creatures. It is too late at this time of year to correct improper wintering methods, but now is the time to get rid of the lice. Keeping the floor of the hen house clean and covered with dry dirt and ashes, deep enough, at least in some parts of the building, for the hens to wallow in, is the most important thing in farm chick raising. Yet it is my observation that it is usually neglected on the ground that it is too much trouble; but think of the trouble of raising chicks till the lice kill them—the eggs wasted, the time wasted.

If one starts in time it is not difficult to keep the lice out. Paint the roosts once a week with a good liquid "lice killer" and spray the walls and roof with it, or whitewash the inside of the building occasionally and keep the floor clean with fresh dry dirt and ashes put in as the droppings are cleaned out, and be sure to keep insect powder or "lice killer" in the nests. This requires less time than is wasted hatching and partly raising an army of chicks which die before anything is realized from them.

Those which die are by no means the only loss from lousy chicks. To one who has never noticed it before the difference between the growth of a lousy chick and one free from lice is simply astounding. The little louse is the poultry raisers' biggest enemy.

Alta. W. I. THOMAS.

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My advice in running incubators is to follow maker's directions as closely as possible. I have three different makes, and each require a little different treatment. The only alteration I make in them all is to follow Professor Graham's advice of putting buttermilk in the bottom when the hatch is going on. Also I keep a pan of water under each. I run mine in a very dry, light and airy cellar, and use the water pans to check the extreme dryness that seems to exist there. As regards natural and artificial incubation if you want early chickens by all means have a machine, particularly if you have a market for broilers or want birds for the early fall and winter shows. I certainly would advise anyone with 50 hens to invest in a machine, for he can then keep both hens and machine at work, for size 100 to



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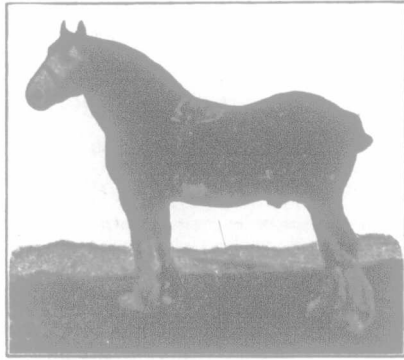
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R. I. TRAYNOR

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

120 eggs is sufficient for the average flock. Smaller are not much use, and cost as much to run as the one stated; of course, for a larger flock a larger machine; in my case more than one.

I find no difficulty in raising the chicks; or I might say the "guid wife" does not. She generally does the raising. But you want two brooders for each incubator, and if your eggs prove more than the average fertile, then three. Overcrowding causes more deaths and disease than anything else. Overheating the brooders is also against strong, vigorous stock.

My experience shows that in artificial incubating, if you persist in it and raise all your birds that way, in time it will lower the vitality of your flock. I was hard to convince on that point, but had it brought home very forcibly to me this last two years. I let two hens sit each year and then give the chicks to one of them. This last season one hen started out with 21, but in a day or so reduced them to 17, and although the 17 were hatched on June 4th made better headway all the way through than chickens hatched in an incubator a month earlier; whether it was with giving them a free range, whereas the other motherless ones were confined, more or less, and did not have the chance to scratch I know not. But this season I intend to further experiment on that line and also to give the incubator chicks to hens to mother.

Man. ED. BROWN.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

The most complex problem that has ever confronted the poultry kingdom is that of artificial incubation. From time immemorial it has been practiced by man. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese placed their hen and duck eggs in the ancient incubator. This primitive machine consisted of a wooden box covered with manure, and the results were excellent, so certain writers tell us, owing to the dry, steady climate; but such methods are faded into the past, and the wooden hen of today is a handsomely constructed machine. Artificial incubation is being practiced by many breeders, large and small, in both East and West, with most satisfactory results, providing that it is successful if properly conducted; but there are hundreds of others that are meeting with sad failures, not because of unwillingness to work, but owing to lack of knowledge. We have been operating both kinds for years, and I will point out what we believe to bring the best results, trusting that it may bring success to some of the readers of this great paper.

SELECTION OF EGGS

The vigor of egg germs has a strong influence in the production of healthy chicks, more than the majority believe. Weak germs invariably result in delicate chickens, if they hatch at all. Remember our great men tell us to begin right. Weak germs produce weak constitution that may follow the fowl throughout its life. Like begets like. Select large well built hens, or properly developed pullets, that are healthy and vigorous. Mate to a well developed cockerel or healthy cock—not one with his wattles and comb frozen off or other ailment.

Many mate too many females to one male; nine is plenty for the American class. Hens will produce stronger germs than pullets. Hens that have been forced for egg-production will produce weaker germs than those that have been moderately fed, the reason it has been stated is because the hen in her native state laid only about a dozen eggs and her fecundity was distributed over a dozen instead of about one hundred and fifty, which a good layer will produce. Hens that have been forced, we have always noted, will, when mated to a vigorous male bird, produce a larger percentage of cockerels. On the other hand, if the females are vigorous, and the male rather delicate, the results will be the contrary. Always have both sexes as strong as possible.

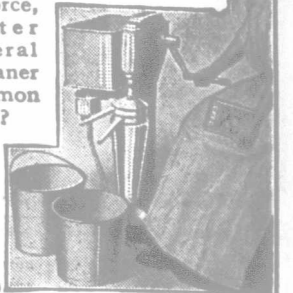
Feed plenty of good wholesome feed, but do not overfeed; give plenty of variety. Exercise is very important. This is where the farmers have a decided advantage over town breeders in both hatching and rearing. There is nothing that can equal the free farm range for the production of strong, healthy

CHOKER HIM On Facts

When you get tired hearing agents or makers of common cream separators excuse the needless disks or other contraptions they use, just choke them on facts that disprove their claims.

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maker of such machines sells? Why do Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined? Why is the manufacture of Tubulars one of Canada's leading industries? These facts are invincible proofs that Tubulars are The World's Best.

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoropachia, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **Horse Book 7 D free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

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Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular **SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT**, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc.

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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



REGULATIONS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 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.

fowl, and, therefore, eggs and color. The hen will pick up many elements that it is impossible to supply in any other manner. Give plenty of grit, even if the fowls have free farm range. Guard against lice, and never allow them to harbor on your fowls.

OPERATING THE INCUBATOR

After every hatch the incubator must be thoroughly disinfected. Close the machine for a few hours and let it become well effected by the steam. Clean the lamp after every hatch, and use a new wick every year. With good wick and oil you will find the machine easier to regulate, as the chimney will not blacken or the wick char nearly as quickly. Let the machine run till the thermometer reaches 100 degrees, and then for half a day at this temperature. If the eggs are put in at once the temperature will be longer coming up. Situation is important. Many operators owe their success entirely to this fact. A proper situation will hold the machine at a steady temperature all night, while many machines drop low during the night and thus ruin the entire hatch. Select the room that has the steadiest mean temperature. A room that is never heated will produce better results than a room in which the air is hot all day and at night drops low; providing, of course, it is not too cold to keep up the heat. A cellar makes a suitable place, but is often inconvenient for the operator if too far from the kitchen. A hall is also a good location, and the kitchen, generally, the poorest. The operator must use his or her judgment, avoiding drafts and the direct rays of the sun, and place the machine about an inch from the wall. Once you have the regulator set steady, don't meddle with it. If the temperature does not drop more than a few degrees at night, the machine will need little attention after an hour's run. Select the medium-sized eggs, avoiding those that are small and off-shaped, as they will not have as strong germs. Place as many eggs on the tray as you can without crowding. Some operators condemn this, but we have found the results just as satisfactory when eggs are tested at the fifth day. Test white eggs on the fifth day, but it is better to leave brown eggs till the seventh, testing out a few on the fifth to give the others more room.

I would like to call the reader's attention to a new tester called the Magic egg tester. With this tester the eggs may be tested before placing in the incubator, and only the strong germs selected. This method avoids all testing and a full tray of eggs hatching throughout the hatch. Moisture and ventilation are important factors, but the operator must use his own judgment, as the surrounding air has much to do with moisture. Watch the cells carefully. Moisture can be added by placing a damp flannel cloth or pan of water in the machine; the pan may be left constantly, but do not leave the rag for more than a few minutes.

DURING THE HATCH

The operator must give the machine more attention at this critical period than at any other time. A large percentage of chicks may be saved by proper treatment and common sense. A very frequent complaint is that of chicks pipping and dying in the shell. This difficulty may be overcome to a large extent by assisting the chick at the proper time before it becomes too weak by exertion. Experience proves that seventy-five per cent. of the chicks that are strong enough to break the shell are strong enough to live if given timely aid. After the egg is pipped some time, and the chick seems unable to free itself, break the shell gently away from the beak and leave it alone for an hour or more. If still in the shell, break the shell completely around, being careful not to injure the chick while doing so, as they sometimes bleed to death if handled too roughly.

Another cause of weakness in brooder chickens is the sudden chilling, caused by the chicks falling from the hot tray to the cooler nursery which we believe has much to do with the cause of white diarrhoea, the plague of brooder chickens. The chicks should not be allowed to enter the nursery till thoroughly dry. This may seem somewhat difficult, but we have devised a plan that is effective which is very simple. Tack screening or common mosquito netting along

Sixth Annual Sale Of Pure Bred Cattle

Under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BRANDON, JUNE 1st, 1910

Cheap railroad rates for delivery of stock to and from the sale.

Entries Positively Close April 23rd.

For full information and entry forms apply to

A. W. BELL,
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"TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

LASHBURN, SASK.
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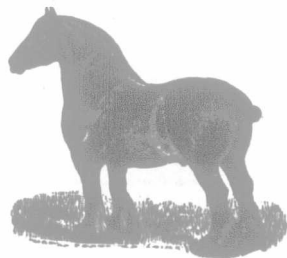
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Mares, Stallions and young Stock for sale. Also pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.

J. Morison Bruce, Prop.

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Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to —

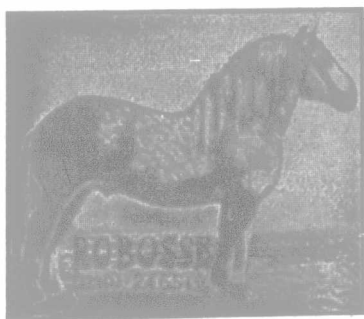
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REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE

Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.



IMP. ROBOSSE

W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES AND FRENCH COACH STALLIONS FOR SALE

Also a few grade mares in foal. \$550 per team.

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

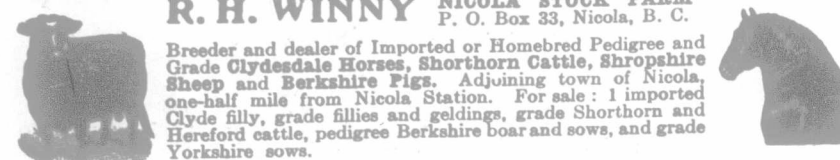
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P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.



Breeder and dealer of imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola, one-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale: 1 imported Clyde filly, grade fillies and geldings, grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, pedigree Berkshire boar and sows, and grade Yorkshire sows.

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Also for sale
Milkmaid-Frisian bull calf, nine months old, also Duke Varro, Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7155) and litter of registered Duke Galla puppies.

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SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

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Owner F. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

E. W. GARDNER, Star Farm,
Box 1280, Saskatoon, Phone 575
G. T. P., G. H. R., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.


Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

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Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

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Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd
in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Faulstich, Revelant, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality — the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

ESTABLISHED AT LICHETER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

B. STEELE, BRIDGE SECO Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.,
Box 22, Gleichen, Alta.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.

All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New importation of Jacks and Jennets, now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write.

BAKER'S JACK FARM,
Lawrence, Ind.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

SHELTAND PONIES

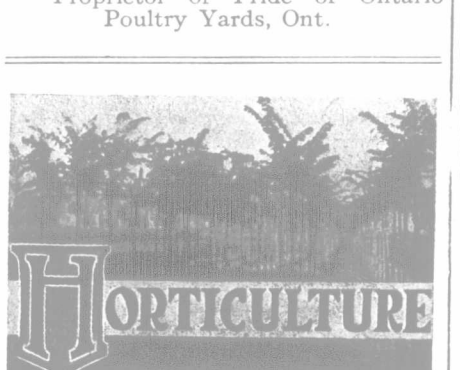
Sixteen ponies recently imported for sale. Breeding and quality of the very best. My prices are very reasonable.

W. M. S. CURRIE, Medicine Hat, Alta.

the end of the incubator that the chicks obtain access to the nursery, leaving a small hole next to the door large enough to admit a chicken. Hang a heavy cloth across the door, admitting as little light as possible. Very few chicks will find their way to the nursery when the cloth is across the door. After several chicks are dry remove a small portion of the curtain at the end where the screening is placed. The chicks that are dry being stronger will immediately make their way to the light and fall into the nursery. When they are all in the nursery, close the curtain. If desired, a little light may be admitted at opposite end of the machine to draw the chicks from nursery entrance. Try this plan this season; it may save you many chickens. When the hatch seems to be nearing a close, take any eggs that are left and place them under a hen, if you have any sitting, as they will seldom hatch, and the last chickens are always the weak ones, crooked beak, etc. If they hatch under the hens be very careful in placing them in the brooder with the rest as a few lice will soon breed. The chicks have enough to bear without lice.

Remove the tray and leave the chicks in the incubator for forty-eight hours, keeping the temperature between 90 and 100 degrees. After the chicks have been removed, clean the droppings out before they become dried. We have tried both hot-air and hot-water incubators, and find little difference in the results. The hot-water has the advantage of being easier to regulate, as it will not become cool as quickly as the hot air. In purchasing be careful in your selection, as there are good and bad of both kinds.

ROBERT SMITH,
Proprietor of Pride of Ontario Poultry Yards, Ont.



SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM

This week's Topics for Discussion take up a question that should be studied and acted upon by every farmer in the Canadian West. Why should we go without fresh fruit or buy inferior fruits at exorbitant prices? Some have claimed that small fruits will not survive the rigors of a Western Canada winter. Experience in all parts have shown that such is not the case. With a reasonable shelter belt, well-prepared soil, precautions in late summer to check growth of the bushes in the fall and to provide some growth or a mulch that not only will serve as a protection but aid in holding the snow that falls, there is no reason why all should not have small fruits enough for home use and some to sell.

Our cash awards have been made in the order in which the letters appear.

RASPBERRIES AND OTHER BUSHES
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Gooseberries and currants may be set out and handled alike, save for the fact that gloves are more requisite in handling gooseberries. For raspberries a slightly different method should be employed for the best results.

Preparation of soil: Select a clean piece of land, summer-fallow preferred. Have the land sloping just a little toward the northeast if possible. The next best slope would be toward the east, or southeast. A slope to the west is not usually desirable, as it leaves the fruit exposed to our hottest sun and winds. Avoid planting the fruit close to a slough. It may do well for a time, but if a wet spring comes the bushes will all be drowned. No water should stand long about them, though it does not hurt them to be flooded for a few days.

The best time for setting out small fruits is in the spring, as soon as possible after the ground is well thawed

Kill the Ticks

Ticks are not only distressing to the animal but injure the fleece, and can be speedily destroyed with one part of

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

to 80 parts of water. This preparation not only kills the ticks, but destroys the poisonous germs of disease. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is also excellent for disinfecting barns, cow stables, hog pens, chicken yards, sinks, drains, cellars, cess-pools, etc.

It also kills lice, mites, sheep ticks, fleas and all parasitic skin diseases, such as sheep scab, mange, eczema, etc.

One of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to 70 parts of water meets the United States Government requirements for official dipping.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Write for circular.

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

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE

REG. TRADE MARK



There are no baneful and vicious features attending the use of "Save-the-Horse."

You obtain results without delays, relapses, blistered, fevered, swollen legs or permanently thickened tissue or suspended use of the horse.

NO PROMISE OF RESULTS IMPOSSIBLE TO PERFORM OR FALSE TESTIMONIALS TO MISLEAD YOU. YOU CANNOT MISTAKE THE CERTAINTY OF ITS UNFAILING AND UNEQUALLED POWER OR THE SECURITY OF OUR CONTRACT.

Have de Grace, Md., Dec 7, 1900.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

During 1908 I had two horses go wrong, one with a "bone spavin"; she was dead lame. The other with two "leg spavins" and a big knee.

After reading your advertisement week after week I had Mr. Falvey order for me one bottle of "Save-the-Horse," which I thought I would just simply try. I used it on both cases, following your directions. I gave them both good work and had consumed the one bottle only, which took just two months. And today I shall say just one year has elapsed since the treatment, that they both are as sound as a new dollar and neither one has taken a lame step since. EDWARD T. WELSH

a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract.

Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Cork Spine, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Blist, Injured Tendons & all Lameness, No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealer: F. S. Ford.

\$5.00

Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Hornes St., Toronto Ont. and Binghamton, N. Y.

Hard Work Made Easy With

A "BT" Litter Carrier.



What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable? A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for, with it four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers and telling why you should buy a "BT" Litter Carrier.

REATTY BROS FERGUS, CANADA.

Mention the Advocate when Answering Ads

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LARK
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SPAVIN CURE



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 Md., Dec. 7, 1908.

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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
PURITY
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 MANITOBA HARD
 WHEAT

Made exclusively from the high-grade parts of the hard wheat berry. Stronger, finer, better flavor and color.

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THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE

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 Per rates, reservations, time tables, and full information apply to
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STANDARD NINE SIZES IN ONE
 is the only EARTH AUGER that Really Bore

NINE POINTS OF ADVANTAGE
 1—Enters hard earth. 2—Has Expansion blade. 3—Holds fine, dry sand. 4—Does not bind in hole. 5—Opens to discharge contents. 6—Bore all conditions of earth. 7—Double "V" point cutting blades. 8—Saves half of the time and effort. 9—Nine sizes in one.

Price \$2.50 to \$2.00. If not at Dealers, we deliver. Send for Catalog No. 11
Standard Earth Auger Co.
 1125 Newport Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

out. The planting may be continued until the end of May, or even to the middle of June. I think it best to have them set in May, so that they may have all of the growing season to become firmly established and strong.

If summer-fallow is not available, any good piece of ground that has been cropped may be selected. This should be plowed as deeply as the nature of the soil will permit. After being plowed it should be thoroughly harrowed at once, to prevent drying. Next it should be given a heavy dressing of rich, well-rotted barnyard manure. Scatter this well over the soil and harrow it in until it is thoroughly mixed with the surface soil. If wood ashes can be secured, it is well to give a dressing of them along with the manure. If well-rotted manure cannot be secured it will be better to defer manuring the soil till the second season.

Now mark your plot off into squares, five feet each way, or even as much as seven for gooseberries and currants. This may be done by taking a scantling twelve feet long and boring three holes in it, one at each end and one in the middle. Into these holes insert large pegs. Attach a whiffletree to the middle of the scantling; hitch a steady horse to this, and drive across the plot, until rows are made one way; then drive across the other way till the squares are all made. Plant a bush at the corners of the squares, wherever the lines cross. This is better than planting the bushes in long rows. By this method all the ground can be kept clean with a horse cultivator; if in rows, horse cultivation can only be carried on between the rows, and there is more hand hoeing to do.

If you are buying bushes, two-year-old roots are the best. If you are moving old bushes, just dig them up bodily, shake the earth off carefully and divide them into as many sections, as they will break up into naturally. Trim the tops, leaving from three to five of the strongest branches on each root. Cut the ends of these branches, leaving them about ten inches long. At the place where each bush is to be set dig a hole large enough across to hold the roots without crowding them, and deep enough so that when the bush rests on the bottom of the hole the plant is a little deeper than it originally grew. If the ground is sandy, the bushes may be planted two inches deeper than they were before; if heavy clay, a little less is better; say one inch. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole, so that it is soft. Hold the plant as nearly straight as possible. A little slant to the south is all right, but never slant the top of the bush toward the north. Fill in all around the roots with fine soil, giving the plant a little upward shake, to be sure that the soil fills all the crevices about the roots. Now pack the earth firmly about the roots with your foot. If the weather and soil are dry, pour from a quart to a gallon of water about the roots when the hole is half-filled with loose earth. Then fill in with loose earth, leaving the earth raised just a little around the stem.

For raspberries, I would recommend planting in long rows, and setting the plants about two feet apart. Select well-rooted plants, preferably suckers having had one full season's growth. Before setting cut the canes off from four to six inches from the ground. Set the roots at the same depth, or very little deeper than they grew originally.

The first season's care simply consists of shallow cultivation. This should be given once a week if possible. At any rate no weeds should be allowed to grow, and the surface of the ground should be stirred after every rain. No matter how vigorous the growth is no pruning should be done until spring. Then any broken, unsightly branches may be cut away; also any very weak ones.

Well-grown currants and gooseberries should carry from six to a dozen strong fruiting branches, and about three strong young branches to take the place of the oldest that may require cutting out. Raspberries should be allowed to grow in a solid row. All old canes, and weak ones, must be cut out each year. All canes that are left to fruit require support. This may best be given by setting strong posts about two rods apart along the row, and

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I will cure you first and you can pay me afterward. Is that fair? Then get in line.

I know what I can do, because I've done it and am doing it every day. I'm sure that Electricity is life, and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you need what I offer and don't want to risk my price, wear my Belt free until you are cured, then you can pay me.

And when you do pay me, the cost is less than a short season of drugging, and how much more pleasant! You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel the soothing, exhilarating vigor flowing into your weak body, and while you sleep peacefully it fills you up full of the fire of life. You wake up in the morning feeling like a giant.

Now, I don't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I don't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these troubles which come from an early waste of vitality, from dissipation of any kind from decay of nerve power, or from any organic, stomach, liver or kidney weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am willing to tackle and take chances on. I am curing them every day. All I ask is reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that I am in perfectly good health as far as I know, and although it is now years since I used your belt, I may say I am completely cured of the disease for which I bought same over six years ago. If this is of any value to you, you are at liberty to use it, and I trust you may have continued success with your Belt.—F. G. HARKIEK, Cartwright, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am completely cured of my trouble through the use of your Electric Belt. Have never had any return of it since using your Belt over two years ago. Thanking you for the interest shown in me, I am.—HARRY OTTO (Section Foreman), Sanford, Man.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasureable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any way. While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest, and look at yourself in the glass and say: "I'm a man," do it and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I offer it to you, free, sealed, if you send this coupon.

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stretching a smooth fence-wire three feet from the ground. The canes can be tied to this wire with soft rags, or binder-twine. If they are not supported in some such way they are apt to be blown down to the ground by our heavy winds and rains. If it is preferred to plant them in separate hills the same as the currants, one would require a stake for each hill. I have not found the long rows any trouble to cultivate, and they seem more convenient to tie.

Currants are very hardy, fruiting well without protection. Raspberries need to be covered with snow. Failing this, the canes may be bent down and covered with earth in the fall. This is not necessary, if three or four feet of snow can be induced to drift around them. This may be done by planting hedges of willow or native maple ten or fifteen feet from the raspberries. For a new garden where no shelter is, I would recommend sowing some late oats amongst the new fruit bushes, to catch and hold the snow. Wheat straw could be scattered between the rows in the fall, and would serve the same purpose nearly as well, without interfering so much with cultivation. If buying, be careful to buy only northern-grown stock.

Sask. BREND A E. NEVILLE.

PLANTING SMALL FRUITS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Scarcely two persons do the same thing exactly the same way, and still they come out about the same in the end. So it is with reference to the preparation of the soil and planting of small fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants.

We would advise having a shelter belt of some large kinds of trees on all sides, except perhaps the south. This helps to capture the snow in winter and to protect them so that they are in good shape in the spring, especially the raspberries. Don't crowd them into too small a space. Bushes set close to the trees will be dwarfed on account of the larger trees absorbing most of the moisture.

The year before planting try to have the space that you want to plant fallowed, and by so doing you will have greater success in growing a larger percentage of the bushes. Most fruits of this kind like a southern exposure; in other words, have your plantation facing south. Rows should run north and south so as to let the sun shine in between them.

We have put our rows just six feet apart and for raspberries about two to three feet apart in the row. For currants and gooseberries we put them just six feet both ways, but we only use the scuffler one way and try to have that the longest way of the plantation.

Our plan has been to plant as soon as possible in the spring, as there is more moisture then. We have found better success in raising young suckers (if you have an old plantation) and carrying them with earth on the spade to a hole already dug. By doing this you will not lose one per cent., whereas sometimes with nursery stock you lose fifty per cent. or more. This applies only to raspberries, but gooseberries can be propagated equally easy by covering up some of the branches the year before. For propagating currants you should take short cuttings of the last year's growth and push into the earth to near the last bud, quite thickly. It is much better if this can be done near a well, as an occasional pail of water thrown on them will make nearly all grow.

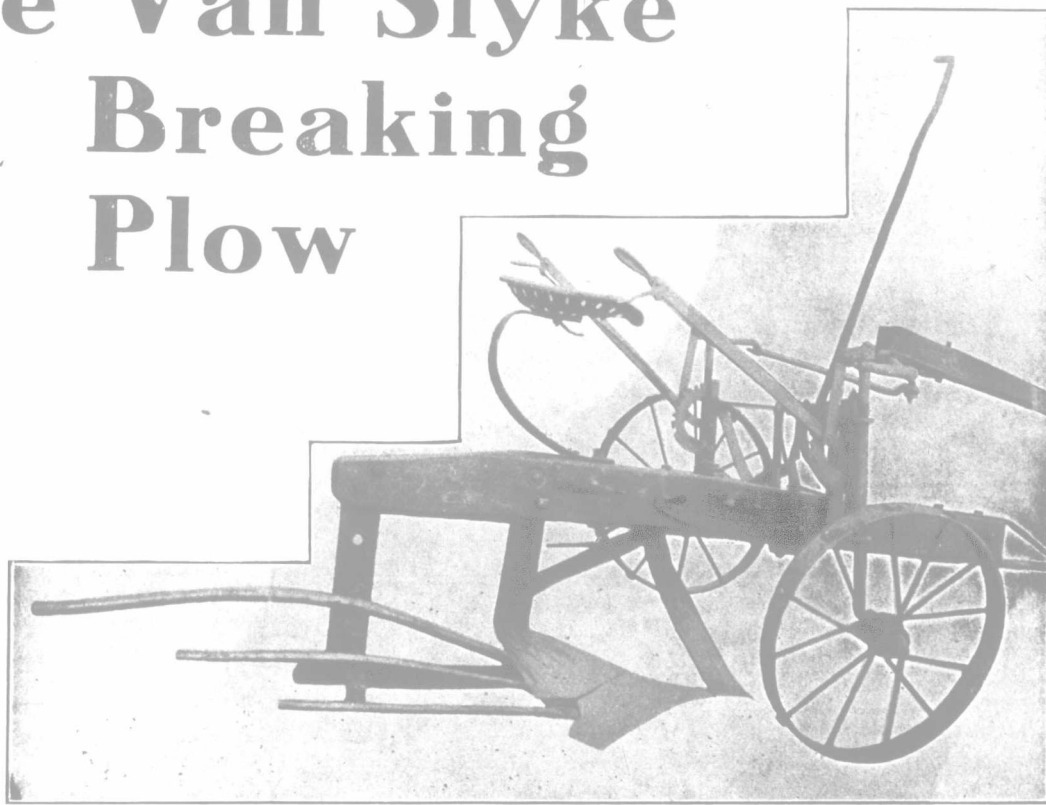
Just as soon as there are any weeds seen or if it becomes dry, put on the scuffler and cultivate between the rows; keep this up at intervals all the first summer, or at least till harvest time. After that it would be better to let them partly dry out, so that the wood would ripen better. Of course between the bushes will have to be kept clean with the hand hoe.

Some kinds of raspberries would be better to be laid down just as winter starts. This is done by bending the canes over and laying some earth or sod on the tips of them. With a little care and attention every farmer in this Western country can have his own supply of small fruits, and they are so much nicer and fresher than the ones you buy that it pays.

Man. W. SAUNDERSON & SONS.

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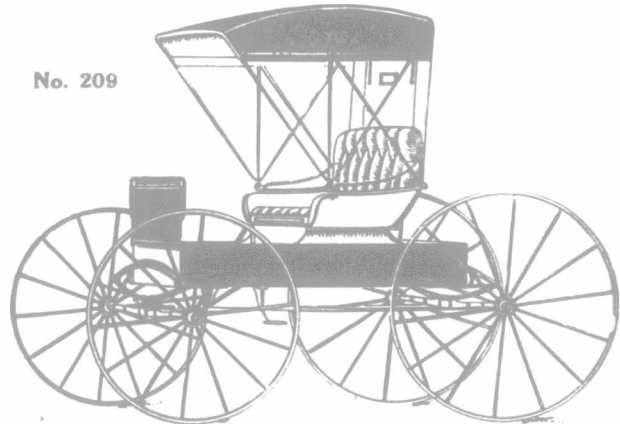
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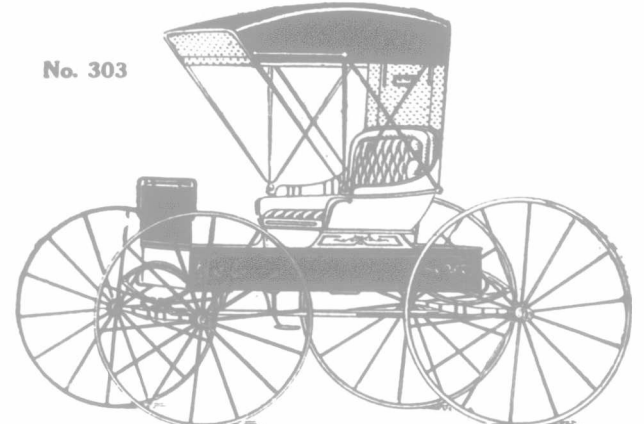
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No. 209

The body of this particular Buggy is made from choice Whitewood, with matured Ash frames, and steel corners if desired. It is handsomely trimmed with No. 1 leather, has full spring back and cushion, 26 ounce rubber in 3, 3½ or 4 bows as desired. Body hangs on Elliptic springs, which are the very latest and best springs made in America. The wheels run on steel axles. The best XXX Hickory is used for the shafts, which are trimmed with patent leather, quick shifter and anti-rattler attachment. The body is painted black, gear dark green or carmine, with double handsome stripes, and the finish is unexcelled—nothing to compare with this buggy for service, durability and appearance.



No. 303

The construction of this Buggy is practically the same as No. 209, but the decorations of the body, seat and top are different. The body is painted in various fancy colors and the seat is more elaborately trimmed and filled with fancy bellows back from the top of the seat panel to the arm rails. It has a spring cushion, strong nickel rail over seat back, nickel arm rails, fancy lining in the top and nickel knuckles on the joints. We are selling quite a large number of this style out West and our customers keep sending us excellent reports about it. You will be thoroughly satisfied with either of these buggies—they are both splendid vehicles to invest your money in.

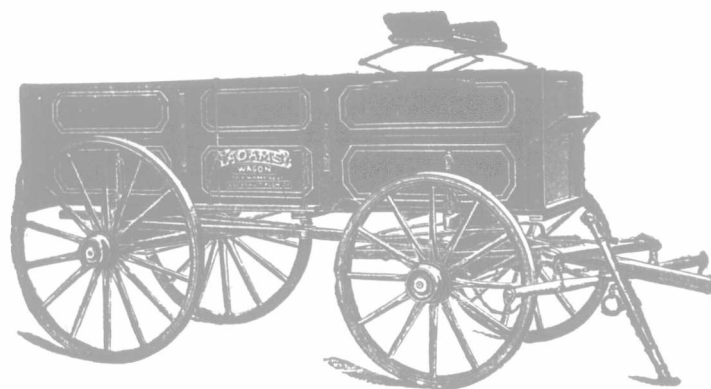
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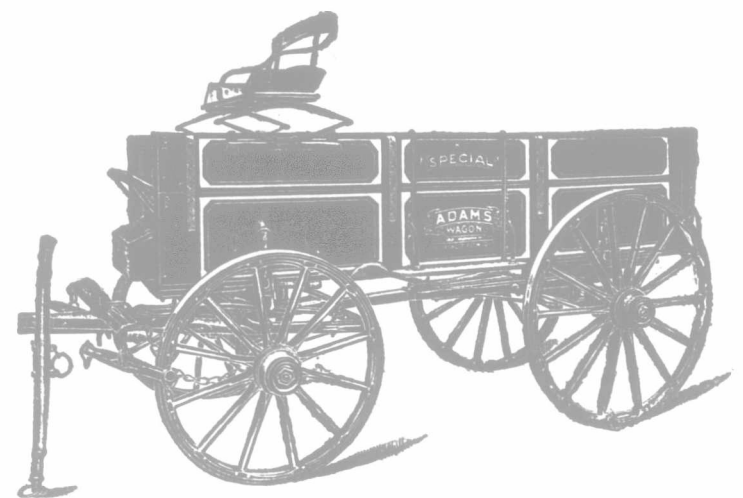
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This illustrates the Adams Standard Farm Wagon—very popular for general farm use. Made with Hardwood or Southern Pine Bottoms. All wood parts are soaked in best Linseed Oil.

Bottom is reinforced with seven heavy cross Sills. The Grain Box and sides are also well braced. Extra heavy Anti-Spreader Chains run across centre of box; joints are covered with Steel Grain Strips. Equipped with Adams Patent Cast Truss Skein. This Wagon is thoroughly substantial and well painted and has a very high finish.



This is one of the 1910 Adams Special Wagons. Made with best Hardwood or Southern Pine Bottoms. Also equipped with Adams Patent Skein, the truss extending through skein and tightened on outside by nut on the point of skein, thus giving the axle double carrying capacity without extra weight.

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