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MYRICK SYNDICATE, Springfield, Mass.

A woman who was shopping in a large department store in New York not long ago evinced a genius for "quick finance" that completely took the salesman off his feet. The shopper was considering the purchase of a yard of silk, which the clerk informed her would cost her eighty cents. Her purchase left a remnant of a yard and a half, which remnant the salesman, of course, immediately suggested she should take. "What will it cost?" demanded the woman.

"Fifty cents, madam," politely responded the clerk.

"Then I'll take it," promptly responded the shopper, "and you may keep the yard you've torn off."

Fat is Out of Style

To paraphrase Caesar's remark, the director's gown came—was seen—and has conquered. So fat ladies are reduced, so to speak, to the necessity of either reducing at a very rapid rate or eliminating themselves from public view until the fashion dies out. Otherwise they risk being ridiculous.

Since many fat ladies will not eliminate themselves, however, but, per contra, will insist on wearing the curveless gown, no course is open to this well-meaning scribe other than to tell them how they may eliminate the fat.

What is there, then, that reduces fat safely? What pleasant inexpensive article is there on druggists' shelves that can reduce a pound a day without causing wrinkles or stomach ache? What can the pharmacists offer as an improvement over scanty victuals or ten mile walks without breakfast? Is there anything pleasant to take and inexpensive to buy that will reduce one uniformly, quickly and innocently thirty pounds a month? Here is the answer: Either write the Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich., or ask your local druggist for Marmola Prescription Tablets, and for 75 cents they or he will give you one large case of these safe fat reducers, containing so generous a quantity of tablets that sometimes one case only is needed to produce the desired results. Can you match that for a simple solution of your problem?

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The other illustration shows the re-inforce spring steel teeth, which can be adjusted to suit all conditions.

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YOU can make more money out of poultry for the time, attention and investment it requires than any other department of your farm will produce. The money is there. Others are getting it, and you can get your share. But you must go about it the right way. Anyone who is making money out of poultry to-day will tell you, that to be successful you must use an Incubator. All you have to do is get the facts and decide which incubator will give you the best results.

Now we have studied poultry conditions in Canada very closely—have been doing so for years. We have been raising poultry for years on our farm—the Poultry Yards of Canada Limited at Pembroke—and making good money out of it. We know that the incubators that are successful in the United States are not suited to Canadian conditions. We know, for we have tested every one of them. It was because these machines failed to come up to the standard of success which we were looking for, that we produced the Peerless Incubator. It has proved to be the most successful of all the ones we have tested. The Peerless is the only incubator used on our farm. If there was a better one in any place in the world we would use it—for our object is to make the biggest possible profits out of poultry.

It stands to reason that the Peerless Incubator must be the most successful in Canada. It is the only one that is made in Canada to suit Canadian conditions, and as the direct results of experience in poultry raising in Canada.

The Peerless Incubator has been thoroughly tested in all parts of Canada under all prevailing climatic conditions. In every case it has proven the most successful. We have thousands of letters from all over Canada telling of the success our customers are having with the Peerless Incubator. Very likely some of these letters come from your neighbors. What we have said of the Peerless Incubator also applies to the Peerless Brooder. It is built to suit Canadian conditions, and has proved itself to be the best brooder for use in Canada.

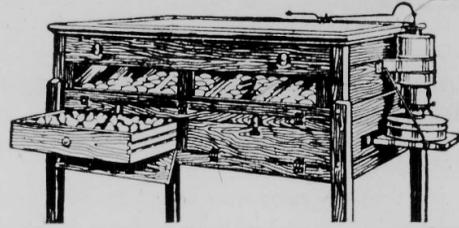
Right in your district money is being made out of raising poultry the Peerless way—you can make it too. Write for our book "When Poultry Pays." It tells the whole story. Sit down now, while you are thinking of it, and write for this free book.

Peerless Poultry for Profit Club

Genuine advice and help for poultry raisers given by the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club

We Prepay the Freight

We are honestly interested in the success of every purchaser of a Peerless Outfit. We want to help him in every way make every cent he can out of poultry. For this reason we have formed the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club. Every user of a Peerless Outfit is entitled



to the free advice and help of the experts on the farm of the Poultry Yards of Canada Limited. No matter what problem comes up—hatching, fattening, laying more eggs—just write us and the return mail will bring you full instructions. If you cannot get all the profit you think you are entitled to, just write us and we'll put you in touch with buyers who will pay the very highest market prices.

\$510 in Cash Prizes for most successful poultry raisers—

We are thoroughly interested in the poultry industry of Canada. We want to see it become much bigger and more profitable. We want to see Canadian poultry raisers take more interest in their work and become more proficient in the operating of incubators.

We know that if we can create a competitive feeling among poultry raisers we will have done much for the industry in Canada. For these reasons we offer \$510 in cash prizes to the poultry raisers who are most successful. The prizes are divided as follows:—

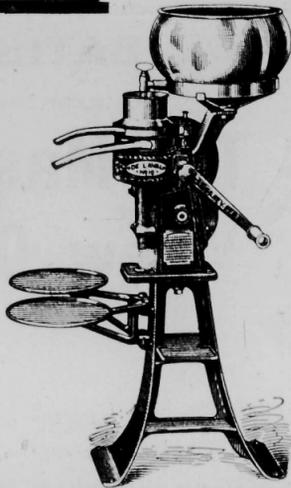
- First Prize - - - - \$100.00
- Second Prize - - - - 50.00
- Third Prize - - - - 25.00
- Ten prizes \$10 each - - 100.00
- Twenty prizes \$5 each - 100.00
- Twenty prizes \$3 each - 60.00
- Twenty-five prizes \$2 each, 50.00
- Twenty-five prizes \$1 each, 25.00

The competition is open to every owner of a Peerless Incubator. Professor A. G. Gilbert, Chief of the Government Poultry Department at Ottawa, has kindly consented to act as judge. The names of the winners will be published in this journal after the awards are made. Write to-day for full particulars.

We are helping lots of Peerless users to make big money now—we can help you do it, too. Write us to-day for particulars.

LEE Manufacturing Co. Limited, 287 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ontario, Canada

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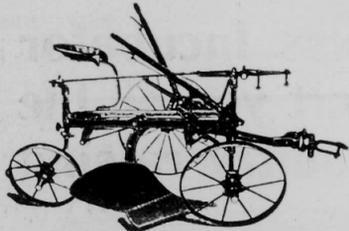
In the Town of Whitewood, Sask., on the 30th and 31st of March, 1909

The animals have all been bred in the District and are consequently fully acclimatized, they are all well broken and suitable for any class of farm work, a large percentage are brood mares. This is a great opportunity to secure horses that are in every respect suitable for the Western Provinces, and at a reasonably low price. Any information regarding the Sale will be promptly given on application.

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And there are so many exclusive points, that you cannot afford to overlook.

They are guaranteed fully also.

Backed by fifty years of solid Plow building experience, made of the best material, and with high class mechanical help, they are just what is said of them—

THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS

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

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By Seeing That This EXACT MARK

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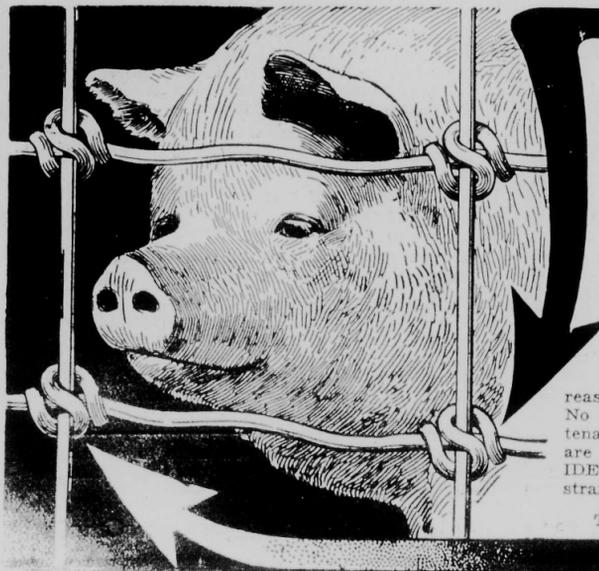
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March 10, 1909

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Founded 1866

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

March 10, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLV. No. 859

Farmer's Advocate

AND

Home Journal

THE FARMER'S NATIONAL WEEKLY

Published Every Wednesday at Winnipeg

F. S. JACOBS, Editor.

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

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

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EDITORIAL

Give the Women Their Dues

Women's Institutes, as a feature of our agricultural and domestic education, have not been given the consideration that their needs demand nor their importance warrants. Women's Institutes, where they are in operation, are organizations of women to discuss matters of practical concern in the management of the home, either farm or urban. The organization, generally, has a head-quarters in the Provincial or State Department of Agriculture and is managed by the superintendent of Farmer's Institutes. Throughout the West the question has been frequently asked, "Why have we not got Women's Institutes?" And the conviction carries that there is a need for them and that they would be utilized by the girls and women.

The problems of housekeeping in a new country involve just as many modifications and makeshifts as the problems of grain-growing. Practices that are followed as a rule of thumb in many of the older settled parts, have to be entirely abandoned under new conditions, and some substitutes devised. Take for instance, the matter of managing a house without a plentiful supply of fruit; there are numerous schemes for avoiding the excessive use of canned goods, and a discussion of this and other kindred subjects lightens household cares, and makes far better health and contentment. As a people, we are open to the condemnation of neglecting the education of our girls and women, and in addition, we have shifted the duties of education upon the female portion of the population. If there is one thing more than another that our ministers of agriculture and education could co-operate in, to the advantage of the whole population, it is in the inauguration and development of Women's Institutes with a lady as director of each provincial organization.

The Functions of Prophecy

There are several kinds of prophets. First, are the prophets who specialize in the forecasting of direful events, such as the end of the world. This kind is common, but fortunately, their prophecies fail usually to materialize, and the makers of them are held up frequently to the ridicule of men.

Then come the specialists in long range forecasting, the ones who think they get the range of coming events before vision of them is vouchsafed to ordinary mortals. The beauty of long range prophecy is that the prophet is likely to be a long time dead before anybody gets a chance of determining, from the way things shape themselves, whether he saw anything coming at all, or was merely talking the way prophets are supposed to talk, for the publicity and free advertising which that manner of speech gave him.

The third department is that of practical prophets, the kind that realize on their own work.

For some months now it has been fashionable to prophesy a sort of never ending agricultural prosperity. Numberless "bulls" on the grain exchanges of Europe and America breathed into a first unwilling public ear, but latterly, a more receptive one, the thought that wheat would never more be sold below the dollar mark. And it was good to listen to. The public after a time came to believe it every word. They were willing to substantiate belief by buying wheat at a hundred and two, and boosting it along till it got high enough to let the prophets out with a good long profit margin. That was prophecy practically applied. The prophets in this case realized on their own work.

Circumstances always make a man an optimist or a pessimist, unless he is too far gone to be either. Present conditions seem tending to make us rather too pessimistic, or is it optimistic, of the future? The people of this continent have been warned frequently during the past year or two that this old world was spinning into a pretty black looking future, and only by miraculous effort could we hope to stave off for a generation or two more what was coming—a continuous scarcity of the fruits of the earth, and a never ending scramble for food stuff. Not a very pleasant outlook unless, of course, one were a producer of food stuff or wanted to get rich buying and selling it. This theory that grain, wheat especially, will never again go below a minimum value, a dollar a bushel (we believe it is), results from the conditions obtaining in the wheat trade during the past year or so. The reasons given generally for its not getting cheap again are that it is dear now. Had production been normal, and had the advance in wheat been attributable to an increase in the number of wheat consumers, then it would be a comparatively simple mat-

ter to figure into the future and forecast with reasonable accuracy the probable result. But wheat advanced in price, not because there was more people on hand to consume it, but because there was less wheat for the same number or less to consume.

Given conditions for production as favorable as those prevailing for the greater part of the decade previous to 1907, and wheat can go as low within the next two years as it ever did during the past ten. However, maintaining that it will never go below a certain point again, can do no particular harm to the producer, and may be of considerable help to some by stimulating interest in the buying end of grain occasionally, and causing slumps and reactions in the grain trade with reasonable regularity and with sufficient magnitude to make them profitable. That is the chief functions of prophecy, either practical or long range in the grain business.

Imports of American Hog Products

From March 21st, 1907, to March 31st, 1908, Canada received from the United States 29,983,640 pounds of pork products, valued at \$2,834,311, made up as follows:

	Pounds	Value
Pure lard.	11,691,325	\$1,063,553
Compound lard.	698,850	64,828
Bacon and hams.	7,307,949	852,301
Pork in barrels.	8,966,365	704,779
Pork, dried & smoked	1,318,151	148,850

These hog products were produced by American farmers, on land worth from \$50 to \$150 per acre, and by the use of grain that sells for higher prices than ours, so much higher, in fact, that the better price on the American side is a constant conundrum to us in Canada. Nor is the labor required to produce hogs cheaper in the States, and, as for combines, which are supposed to keep down prices, the American meat producer is represented as being at the mercy of the original beast of the jungle.

The logical conclusion of a study of the situation is that our own abattoir systems exact too large a toll for their services, due partly to the smaller supplies, and, also, that there is a possibility of making money raising hogs under the conditions which exist in Western Canada.

Where are the Poultry Men At?

The situation in poultry circles in Manitoba may be satisfactory to those who are engaged in breeding and showing fancy birds, but if it is, the public will be surprised to know it. As far as the trade in poultry goes, there appears to be going on a healthy growth but the management of the winter poultry shows is not calculated to assist, to the full extent the further increase of trade. In the province, there are a large number of breeders of exhi-

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Good Horse Sales Association
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HORSES

Whitewood, Sask., on
31st of March, 1909

have all been bred in the
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Secretary
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hibition birds and there are also several exhibitions, but none of these exhibitions fulfills the functions of a provincial poultry show. True, we have a provincial poultry show in name, but apart from the fact that it is held at different places each year, it can hardly claim to be provincial in nature. There are many things to be said in favor of holding a poultry exhibition at different points, but it is also true that the travelling poultry show in Manitoba has not increased in volume as fast as the development of the poultry industry would warrant. The trouble in getting a suitable building, and of attracting visitors from outside points, the changing of secretaries, involving a change of management, are handicaps that a show can hardly be expected to live through.

But there is a building in Manitoba eminently suited to holding a poultry show, and, in addition, this building is crowded for four days with farmers and stockmen and poultry men from all parts of the province, a more suitable place to hold a provincial poultry show could not be imagined, yet the display of poultry there is under local auspices and does not receive a grant from the provincial legislation to help swell its prize list. If the poultrymen of Manitoba would consult the best interest of the breed and forget a lot of personal and local pride, they could have a poultry show at Brandon in connection with the winter fair that would be a credit to the province and a boost to the poultry industry.

HORSE

Answers to Questions Competitions

The subject for discussion in this issue, is upon the advisability of clipping horses for spring work, and, as we have not received any positive evidence that the practise is harmful or even undesirable, we award the first prize to Mr. Alex Duncan, of Sask. and the second to J. Richardson, Oakland. Mun., Man.

Clipping for Spring's Work

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I may say I am in favor of clipping although I used to be against it. In the rush of seeding every available horse is generally put to work and the majority of these horses having been practically idle for four or five months, not getting the care or feed that they otherwise would had they been at work. They have had an opportunity to eat a great amount of roughage or coarse feed around straw stacks, etc., and being uncared for, and also out in all sorts of weather they have grown a heavy coat of hair for protection which has had a weakening effect on the entire system.

We can overcome this to a certain extent by judicious feeding for sometime before work commences having in our minds that in fitting a horse for work is a different thing from fitting a steer for the butcher's block (the horse having a much smaller stomach than the steer and not being a ruminant, he cannot digest such a high percentage of roughage) he must have exercise daily, so that he will be accustomed and hardened to the work. However, even with the very best of care he cannot be thrown, as it were, into hard work without showing the weakening effect of his enforced idleness. He may have enough ambition to carry him along all day, but with a long, heavy coat of hair he sweats very easily. At night he is too wet to give a thorough grooming and perhaps in the morning he is still wet, or if not wet, he has such a heavy coat that the cleaning has not the desired effect which is necessary to maintain a healthy and vigorous animal.

In a climate that has such extremes as ours, I prefer to only half clip at the first, that is, clip the legs from below the knees upward to the body, clipping belly and up to about a line even with the flank and the point of the shoulder, also clipping shoulders under the collar. This is much better than clipping all over at once. As I have said before, our climate has such extremes in temperature, that if we have our

horses fully clipped, we are liable to have a smash-up some cold morning. I know I have been kept guessing to get four horses hitched to the drill on a cold morning, and a great majority of our farm hands are unaccustomed to handling horses, so it takes some of them all their time to handle a quiet team even with their hair on.

All horses are not alike, some are short and thin in the hair. Horses that have been working all winter, and carefully fed may shed their coats much earlier than others; such horses do not need to be clipped. Neither would I clip mares that were in foal (to foal early) as they would be turned out most likely with their foal when they would probably get a cold which might result in, perhaps, the loss of both mare and foal.

A horse that is half clipped in the early spring needs less attention as far as grooming goes. A teamster has generally to clean and harness four or more horses every morning, he cannot possibly do justice to a horse that has a heavy coat of hair all over him, but when half clipped, he can use the comb well on his back, and with a Dandy, or corn brush, give his belly and legs a thorough brushing. He can soon have his skin in the very best of shape, the horse will feel better and do better every way.

I commence clipping about the first week in April or, according to the season, and as we generally have frosty mornings when we cannot do much on the land. An hour extra spent on the horses, clipping, cleaning, etc., is generally well repaid.

After the weather gets warmer and if there are any that do not shed their coats freely I clip them all over.

If, perchance, there comes a stormy time after our horses are clipped we do not turn them out on the prairie for exercise but take them turn about, and we generally find something for them to do.

We never keep blankets on our work horses in the stable. At ordinary farm work they do not get overheated, but if out in a heavy cold, rain or wet snow, then they require a blanket to thoroughly dry them out. Teams that are required for wagon work, after being clipped, should be blanketed when loading and unloading, but a horse is not as liable to catch cold unless stood in a draught.

In buying horse blankets it is necessary to procure them long and deep enough so that they can be pinned in front and will hang down to protect the flanks and belly from searching winds.

Sask.

"ELRICK FARM."

By All Mean's Clip

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Should farm horses be clipped? I should say most decidedly, yes. Especially, horses that are a bit low in condition, bad doers and horses that are not quite up to weight for the work they are required to do.

Nature has provided horses, as other animals, with a thick, heavy coat for the winter, and if left alone, this coat would be cast off about the latter end of June, but as the horse is wanted for the work in early spring, this coat must be removed artificially. This can be accomplished in two ways. First, and hardest, is by good feeding, and plenty of hard grooming, morning and night, and exercise six weeks previous to spring work. By this means the winter's coat can be taken off without clipping, but it is hard and tedious work and can only be done by a man that takes a pride in and loves his team.

The other way is to get the clipping machine to work about the beginning of April. Now, there are three ways of clipping horses; first, all over, including legs; second, body, but not legs; third, half clipping, that is, from six inches above knees and hocks up to half the body. The first method, I do not approve of for farm horses, as by leaving the hair on legs they are not so liable to have cracked heels. Second method, which is, perhaps, mostly used, is to clip the body but not the legs. This is all right provided you have blankets sufficient, of which there ought to be two sets, one for sleeping in, and the other set for going to and from work, and to be kept on the first round in the morning. The third method is the best for the average farmer, as it does away with blankets. But any of the methods are better than not clipping. Clipped horses dry quicker, eat better, rest better, feel better and do better work. There is nothing worse for a horse than sweat, sweat, sweat, and dirt. There is nothing more discouraging to a teamster than having his team always wet with sweat and cannot clean them, and last, but not least, there is nothing more expensive or annoying to a farmer than having a horse played out, either through bodily weakness, through sweating or sore shoulders. So I advocate clipping by all means, when every horse and every day means dollars to the farmer in the spring.

Oakland Mun., Man.

J. RICHARDSON.

* * *

The Clydesdale Horse Show Society reports that its membership of 1,679 is the largest in its history. The exports of Clydesdales for 1908 were 531—a large decrease from the previous year.

Canada was the best customer, taking 386, the U. S. took 76, and the Argentine, 47. The breed is still the most popular abroad of the three British varieties of draft horses, and occupies a strong position in Scotland, and the northern countries of England.

Believes that Clipping Pays an Actual Cash Profit

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For several years now I have followed the practice of clipping my horses before spring work began, and as you invite some discussion on this matter I shall outline as well as I can what my experience has been. In 1904, a neighbor and I purchased a horse clipping machine, and clipped our horses for the first time that year. We had some difficulty at the start because both the operators and subjects were new at the business, but we soon got so we could skin the hair off in first class style, and quite rapidly. We clipped that year about the middle of April, completing the job the day before work on the land commenced, and we clip each year as nearly as we can before starting work.

One of the first beneficial results I noted from the clipping was that the horses came into working trim more quickly. I haven't much work for horses during the winter season, and, as a result of their idleness for several months, they go into the spring work soft, and sweat out a good deal before they get into working form. The clipping didn't altogether put their muscles into hard shape, but it seemed to help them to get into form. I had a theory when I bought the machine; in fact, I bought it because I was pretty well convinced of the soundness of my theory, that a horse coming into hard work in the spring, muscles flabby, perhaps loaded with fat, hair long and very likely the skin loaded with dirt, must have quite a job getting the perspiration out through the pores of his hide, a job that required force of some kind, and very likely the waste of energy and feed. The results have borne out my theory pretty well, for I find much less lathering up of my horses on warm days at the beginning of seeding than I did before.

I believe that clipping pays in actual dollars and cents, as represented by the extra work one can get out of his horses, and I am certain that it pays indirectly in affording coolness and comfort to the horses. I would no more expect my horses to go into the work of seeding with the coat of hair on their bodies that Nature produced for their protection from cold during winter, than I would expect to start work in the spring myself as heavily clothed as I was during zero weather. Reverse the circumstances. Put yourself in the horse's place, and see how long you would like to work in heavy woollens and a coon coat in summer temperatures.

I clip only in the spring. I have seen horses clipped in the fall and winter but believe it is a mistake. After clipping, if the weather is cold and wet, a horse needs blanketing in the stable, and if he is left standing for any time outside, whether he is accustomed to the use of the blanket in the stable or not. I never noticed any ill results from clipping, that is, such results as colds, influenza, etc., nor any skin troubles. One thing about clipping, that appeals strongly to me, is the ease with which I can keep my horses clean. Grooming an outfit of four or five horses, and making a good job of it, as one should, was a before-breakfast chore that I never particularly relished, and I know that sometimes the horses didn't get all the cleaning they required. A clipped horse, however, can be brushed out in short order and better work done.

I have no particular remarks to make on the operation of clipping the hair off. My neighbor and I don't try to break any records for speed. We both work together and clip our two outfits, generally spending two days at the job. Ours is a Chicago clipper, and it works well. We simply followed the directions sent us with the machine and had no difficulty in doing a good job after we got accustomed to its use.

Sask.

A. L. MCGREGOR.

Brittle Feet—Forging—Knee Action

1. Four-year-old mare has very hard, brittle feet, and they are contracting at the heels. She is not lame, but lies a good deal. Her mother has been tender in her feet for years.

2. Roadster clicks or strikes fore shoes with hind shoes when trotting.

3. How can knee action be increased?

G. W. M.

Ans. 1.—This filly inherits the predisposition to foot trouble from her dam. The contraction of the feet is due to an inflammatory action within the hoof, and it will require great care to prevent ultimate and permanent lameness. If you do not require her for work, remove her shoes and get the heels pared and rasped down as low as possible without reaching sensitive tissue. The inferior border of the wall will, of course, need to be rasped off, too. Then apply a blister to the coronet. Clip the hair off all around the hoof for about two inches in height. Make a blister of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn her into a loose box now (one with an earthen floor prefer-

able), oil the parts off. Then tie up and blister once monthly, rest. In the meantime pared down. The blister of horn, and ten also allays internal inflammation, give rest, all that you as soft as possible, by seed meal every night, shoeing-smith keep it safely do. In the sun to wear bar-shoes. W pal points are to be standing on hot, dry shod.

2.—This is called "f" is very hard to check, or preventing depends of action. In some c with rather heavy shoe the toe of shoe round the feet more promptly fore the hind shoe co. In other cases, very li toe calks, do bette feet, the same may cases heavy, and in s needed. The shoeing and, when he finds the that suits the horse, h in that manner. The one, though not dan when driven sharply men care to drive th when jogging the hors or weakly horses forge stronger the habit ce:

3.—The manner of forging, depends to co individuality and pecu eral principles, weigh toe action—that is, an the toe of the shoe crease action. The w the best results can be shoes of different wei ter with 1½-pound sh shoes, and other wit winter time, when hee better to have no slightly swedged at h driven with a little cu up fairly high, and d able tension on bit, an highest. I might say action, and, at the san is, to some extent, a adaptability and expe a man who has an int ical actions of the lin has good light hand: them, as the extent to action in a horse is e as great a degree up as upon his limbs and a horseman knows as horse's mouth to succl act well with eithe same time, any hors principles of action, tion, should be able sonable extent, prov patience to devote to

Fault in F

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

Two years ago we that was very lame i pling her almost entir ness could not be fou be normal, except bei making very rapid g a low-calked shoe an tow and tar. Black good hoof applicator walls of hoof before s This treatment starte In about three mont inner side of the hoof of an inch deep and a ning parallel with the this could not be noti from above with the mare foaled in May, moved, and she did all summer. By fal entirely out of her h straight. The lamene

Pays an Actual

allowed the practice of work began, and this matter I shall experience has been. I had a horse clipping for the first time that was new at the time. I could skin the hair off. We clipped the horse, completing the job, and commenced, and can before starting

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have seen horses believe it is a miser is cold and wet, table, and if he is le, whether he is et in the stable or t from clipping, nza, etc., nor any clipping, that ap- with which I can, in outfit of four or f it, as one should, never particularly s the horses didn't A clipped horse, t order and better

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Knee Action

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able), oil the parts daily until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again, and after this blister once monthly, as long as you can give her rest. In the meantime, keep the heels, etc., well pared down. The blistering stimulates the secretion of horn, and tends to prevent contraction; also allays internal inflammation. If you cannot give rest, all that you can do is to keep the feet as soft as possible, by applying poultices of linseed meal every night, and, of course, having the shoeing-smith keep the heels as low as he can safely do. In the summer time, it will be wise to wear bar-shoes. We may say that the principal points are to keep the feet moist, avoid standing on hot, dry surfaces, and keep well shod.

2.—This is called "forging," and in many cases is very hard to check. The manner of checking or preventing depends considerably upon the kind of action. In some cases, shoeing the fore feet with rather heavy shoes, without toe calks, and the toe of shoe rounded off, so that he will lift the feet more promptly, and get them well up before the hind shoe comes forward, will succeed. In other cases, very light shoes in front, without toe calks, do better. As regards the hind feet, the same may be said; that is, in some cases heavy, and in some cases light shoes are needed. The shoeing-smith must experiment, and when he finds the peculiar method of shoeing that suits the horse, he will continue to shoe him in that manner. The habit is a very disagreeable one, though not dangerous. Few horses forge when driven sharply at a good speed; but few men care to drive this way all the time, and when jogging the horse will forge. Some young or weakly horses forge, but when full-grown and stronger the habit ceases.

3.—The manner of increasing knee action, like forging, depends to considerable extent upon the individuality and peculiarity of action. On general principles, weight of fore shoes and rolling toe action—that is, an absence of toe calks, and the toe of the shoe rounded off—tends to increase action. The weight of the shoes that give the best results can be ascertained only by trying shoes of different weights. Some horses go better with 1½-pound shoes, others with 2-pound shoes, and other with still heavier. Except in winter time, when heel calks are necessary, it is better to have no calks—simply the shoes slightly swedged at heels. The horse should be driven with a little curb on bit, the head checked up fairly high, and driven smartly, with reasonable tension on bit, and at whatever gait he will go highest. I might say that the development of action, and, at the same time, a reasonable speed, is, to some extent, an art, and requires special adaptability and experience. It requires not only a man who has an intelligent idea of the mechanical actions of the limbs and feet, but one who has good light hands and knows how to uses them, as the extent to which natural or developed action in a horse is exercised depends to nearly as great a degree upon the mouth of the horse as upon his limbs and feet, and a man with what a horseman knows as heavy hands will worry a horse's mouth to such an extent that he cannot act well with either fore or hind feet. At the same time, any horseman who understands the principles of action, and has ordinary observation, should be able to develop action to a reasonable extent, provided he has the time and patience to devote to it. WHIP.

Fault in Hoof Grown Out

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Two years ago we purchased a heavy mare that was very lame in front foot, at times crippling her almost entirely. The cause of the lameness could not be found, as her foot appeared to be normal, except being slightly feverish and not making very rapid growth. She was shod with a low-calked shoe and a leather sole packed with tow and tar. Black oil, which we knew to be a good hoof application, was applied freely around walls of hoof before she went to work in morning. This treatment started a healthy growth of hoof. In about three months there was noticed on the inner side of the hoof a depression about a quarter of an inch deep and an inch and a half long, running parallel with the top of the hoof. Of course this could not be noticed until it had grown down from above with the growth of the hoof. The mare foaled in May, and then had her shoes removed, and she did nothing but suckle the colt all summer. By fall the depression had grown entirely out of her hoof, leaving it smooth and straight. The lameness, which was undoubtedly

due to this spot in the hoof pressing inward upon the foot, has now entirely disappeared, thanks to the black oil which started the growth in the hoof, and I believe that many such cases could be cured, or at least helped, by the use of this simple remedy, as it starts a healthy growth of hoof, which in such lameness is what is needed to effect a cure.

(Note.—I am of the opinion the writer is correct in his idea of the cause of lameness, which, no doubt, was a calk or wounding of the hoof near the coronet, and as is usual in such cases, the edges of the hoof surrounding the calk dried up and turned inwards, causing pressure upon the sensitive part of hoof. The lameness could have been prevented by paring this away periodically, so as to remove pressure. So soon as this portion of the foot grew down, or, rather, was forced down by the growth of new horn from above, the cause of lameness ceased. The writer's explanation of the cure is incorrect. There is no special virtue or hoof-growing properties in any kind of oil, whether black or white. Then, again, he applied the oil to the hoof. Now, the hoof does not produce hoof. The hoof is formed by the coronary band, which is situated just between the skin and the hoof, and in order to promote growth of hoof this band requires stimulation, which is best done by blistering. The facts are that nature removed the cause of lameness, and he gives the black oil the credit. Lameness lasted about a year, and that is about the length of time it requires for a new hoof to grow; or, in other words, for a wound received near the coronet to be forced down to the lower margin of the wall.—WHIP.)

STOCK

Comment upon Live Stock Subject Invited

Dehorning Calves

The proper time to dehorn is before the animal has grown horns long enough with which to do injury to its mates or herd, or mature enough to cause some considerable pain in removing and a consequent loss of a week or two of time and feed while the animal is recovering a normal condition. The best time to dehorn stock is in calfhood. It may be done then with less pain to the animal and is practically no check at all to its growth, either while the operation is under way or afterwards.

Calves should be treated when a week old. Caustic soda, or caustic potash is used, both of which may be procured in the drug stores in the form of sticks about the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil and 5 inches long. These caustics must be handled with care, as they dissolve the cuticle and may make the hands or fingers sore. The preparation of the calf consists in first clipping the hair from the parts, washing clean with soap and warm water, and thoroughly drying with a cloth or towel. The stick of caustic should be wrapped in a piece of paper to protect the hands and fingers, leaving one end of the stick uncovered.

Moisten the uncovered end slightly and rub it on the horn buttons or little points which may be felt on the calf's head, first on one and then the other, alternately, two or three times on each, allowing the caustic to dry after each application. Be very careful to apply the caustic to the horn button only. If it is brought in contact with the surrounding skin it will cause pain. Be very careful also not to have too much moisture on the stick of caustic, as it will remove the skin if allowed to run down over the face. After treatment, keep the calf protected from rain, as water on the head after the application of caustic will cause it to run down over the face. This must be carefully avoided.

The Care and Management of Oxen

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Owing to the scarcity of money in the Northwest during the last two years many farmers, other than indigent homesteaders, have turned their attention to buying oxen, in place, often enough, of an extra outfit of horses. The growing demand for work-oxen seems to show that they have generally proved a success, so, perhaps, a few remarks on them may not be out of place—and may call forth such suggestions as cannot but be useful to all who have to deal with them.

In the first place, the moderate sized oxen are probably the best for general use as they can handle any ordinary machine quicker than the larger, heavier oxen, and do not, as a rule, puff and blow so much. Further, if the owner is unfortunate enough to have to team with them, they are more easily and quickly handled, and less apt to lie down at inconvenient moments. With regard to judging oxen when buying, beyond a general appearance of good health,

I know of no particular test, and should be glad to receive information on this point.

It is generally held that an ox derives and maintains his strength just from his very nature, and that provided he has plenty of hay and grass he will do practically any amount of work required of him, and keep in good shape all the year round. I worked oxen on this plan for one season, but have since been convinced that they do much better on an additional and moderate feed of grain. Steady sheaf feed, on the other hand, is unsuitable, since the ox passes it away without taking the full nutriment from it.

For about a week before spring work begins (when the oxen should be in good shape after the winter's rest), each ox should have a gallon of crushed grain once a day, in addition to all the hay he will eat. This will, no doubt, make them frisky when they come to be hitched up, but the patient ox-driver will soon get them settled down to their business. As soon as the work is in full swing, two gallons of crushed grain a day should be fed, preferably one at morning and one at noon, with hay, and occasional feeds of flax or clean oat straw. (It may be well to mention here that about this time lumps occasionally rise on the ox's shoulder where the hames fit, and that these should not be cut, but bathed with hot salt-water).

As long as the oxen are worked regularly, this feed should be kept up till the green grass comes, when the quantity of grain feed should be gradually decreased; and finally dropped altogether, as a good fill of new green grass is sufficient to keep oxen in good health and strength, and will largely prevent that panting which is consequent on the commencement of hard work after the long rest. If the ox-driver is lucky enough to possess a saddle pony the best way is to turn each ox loose; they will find the grass they like best, and after a good morning's plowing, will be too hungry to think of "hiking off" very far.

The greatest essential for oxen, however, is water, and without a good fill of this they are not much good. Immediately after unhitching, the oxen should be driven to the slough or well, and if not panting too badly, should be allowed to drink all they will, and then turned on to the green grass. It is as well to try them again before hitching up after dinner, for trying to drive thirsty oxen is a sorry business, and one which often ends in a move-off into the nearest slough, plow, ox-driver and all.

If a man has handled his oxen steadily and regularly, and with any degree of care, he will find he has done a very considerable amount of plowing by the time the land has dried out, and if he can afford to let them rest till fall plowing begins, he will do the best for his oxen and yet find he has had his money's worth out of them. But, if, as is often the case, the oxen have to do a share of the discing or backsetting, a certain amount of care should be exercised, for it is in the discing season that many oxen break down. About a week's rest should be given after the plowing is finished, and a little crushed grain should be fed again, because from about the middle to the end of July, the grass is losing its nourishing freshness, and fails to wholly support the oxen when working on the disc across the hot plowing and in the hottest part of the summer. The amount of grain should be increased to two gallons per day again, and plenty of fresh water supplied. During this time, any oxen will puff and blow, and though some people give a little salt-petre to prevent it, it is as well to leave this severely alone so long as the oxen are in good health. Common salt, of course, should be fed in small quantities every two or three days all through the season. The best way to prevent panting is to work the oxen in the coolest part of the day—early morn and late night—and certainly not less than three or even four hours should be given for rest in the middle of the day, especially during the hot months. In this way the oxen will do their twelve miles a day right along.

It is best to let the oxen rest during harvest, feeding hay, and oat straw or flax, and when the fall plowing begins there should be no need to feed grain, since hay and the loose sheaves left on the stubble after threshing, should be enough, with an occasional oat sheaf, to hold them over till winter without failing too much.

During the winter they should rest, having plenty of hay, oat straw and flax, and being housed in very severe weather. If water is scarce it is best to give a little every day rather than a good fill one day and none the next, as this leads to the oxen floating themselves.

It will thus be seen that it costs very little to keep oxen in good working condition, and yet a great many farmers are strongly prejudiced against working them, mainly on the ground that they are "stupid, senseless, brutes," but, I fancy that if a man decides at the outset that they are simple and straightforward—always doing the same thing in the same circumstances and not taking notions as horses do—with a little patience he will find they are agreeable and profitable to handle, and will rightly come to know that in most cases it is he who is to blame when anything goes wrong.

And so, considering the small expense incurred both in initial outlay and in the up-keep of oxen, the little risk run from injury, runaways, diseases, etc., the little trouble they give, the excellent plowing as well as the amount of general work they will do, there can be little doubt that for the man who has a great deal of plowing ahead of him, an outfit of oxen is the "best paying thing on the farm."

Sask.

W. S.

The Cow for the Western Farmers

It is significant that the International show at Chicago should, the past three years, offer a prize for "The Farmers' Cow," the requirements for entry to that class being the possession of dual or general purpose characteristics, in other words, the cow to be of what has been termed the double-decked variety.

It is not proposed here to debate the question as to the existence of such cows, the markets and show-rings have answered that in the affirmative; neither is it intended to argue whether this class of cows may be bred, that also has been shown in the affirmative.

It may be broadly stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that the type of cow referred to fills the bill or role, which the name given her would indicate,—viz., the farmers' cow. She is of no especial breed, but if a grade will be found to contain more of the blood of the Shorthorn than of any other breed; if a pure-bred, she will in all probability be of the Shorthorn or Red Polled breeds.

It is this type of cow which is responsible for the bulk of the dairy output in Iowa and other prairie States as also in Manitoba and parts of Ontario, consequently her improvement and breeding warrants attention by the agricultural community.

The special-purpose dairy cows are noted for milk yields, and should be in the hands and under the care, of first class dairymen, specialists in dairying, and in no sense farmers in the general and ordinary sense of the term. Unfortunately, as a result of the doctrines preached by some professors of dairying, who by the way, in so doing are (to use a slangy, but expressive term), butting-in to the field of the animal husbandman, some farmers have been diverted from the true faith, and have been induced to worship false gods, viz.—dairy bulls. The reference (which we regret it is necessary to make) to some dairy professors' assumption of the work of others is made, as it throws some light on a lot of agitation engineered by those misguided but worthy gentlemen.

Not all dairy professors, fortunately, stray outside their proper spheres, which is solely and entirely the teaching of improved methods in the manufacture of dairy products; but those who do stray, invariably cause untold damage to the cattle industry of the country in which they live, by their lack of breadth, exact knowledge and experience, and by their advocacy of the use of dairy breeds for all farmers wishing to produce milk or cream for market; further, it is well known that the leading men in the science of dairying are those confining themselves to that line of work, without the inclination or time to arrogate to themselves the work also of the animal husbandman. The farmers of the country therefore, should, on questions pertaining to animal husbandry, get their information from the specialist on that subject (the animal husbandman), a man who from dealing with all breeds dispassionately, is enabled to give reliable, un-

biased, and therefore valuable advice. This little digression will therefore put the general farmer on his guard against the advice of the crank, who would only have cows bred to, and from, bulls of the dairy breeds, and who overlooks entirely the dividend-yielding qualities of the dual-purpose or farmers' cow.

It is worthy of mention here that in the leading dairy show in the English speaking world, this animal, the farmers' cow, wins in competition against other breeds, and attracts a great deal of attention by reason of her robust constitution, heavy and persistent milking capabilities and her tendency to flesh when not in milk.

Many agricultural advisers have dilated on the difficulty in breeding the farmers' cow, and have made a mountain out of a molehill, largely by inculcating the additional sophistry that success in breeding for a certain type can be attained in a short time, or with little care if their pet methods are followed. This false doctrine is responsible for some abandoning useful cows, which might be improved by proper methods, to try a short cut in the breeding of milkers by making a radical and violent outcross with dairy bulls.

What are the proper methods to follow to breed the farmers' cow?

Firstly, procure good milking grades or pure-bred Shorthorn cows, low-set, wide and deep chested, wedge-shaped looking from above down and from before back, good handlers having a pliable skin, medium in thickness, with square-set well shaped udders. Secondly, these cows should be bred to a pure-bred bull of the best type of Shorthorn, (if, however, the Red Polled breed is preferred, a bull of that variety may be used), the son of a heavy milking dam, a cow with records of seven to ten thousand pounds of milk per period of lactation. Thirdly, the calves must be weaned and hand reared, and a record kept of each cow's milk, the non or poor producers being fed for the butcher at the first opportunity. A truism was uttered recently by an ex-professor of animal husbandry:—"the great cause of deterioration in the milking abilities of the Shorthorns is the practise of letting the calves milk the cows." Below are appended the three year records of Jerseys, Shorthorn and Red Polled herds, the milk from which is sold to supply a large milk business. It is interesting to note how closely the breeds approximate in milk yields, and it would appear how necessary culling is in each herd no matter how bred. Especially noteworthy are the following individual records of cows in each of the three herds, demonstrating beyond cavil (none question their ability to flesh when called upon to do so), the general purpose character of the Shorthorn cows listed:

Jerseys—Gala has been in the herd eight years and given a total of 49,154 lb., or an average of 6,144½ lb. milk; My Brunette has been in the herd six years and given a total of 49,007 or an average of 8,167 5-6 lb. per annum.

Shorthorns—Broadhooks 3rd, has been in the herd 5 years and given a total of 38,656 lb., an average of 7,731 1-5 lb. per annum; Darlington Cranford, 5th has been in the herd eight years

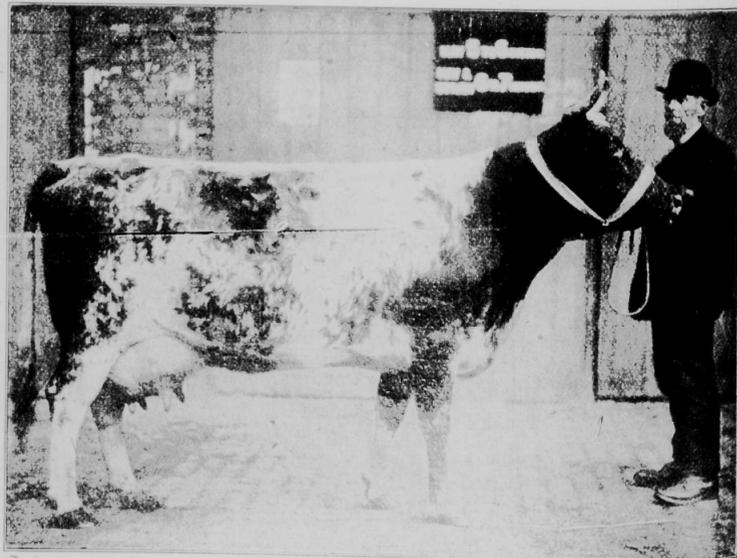
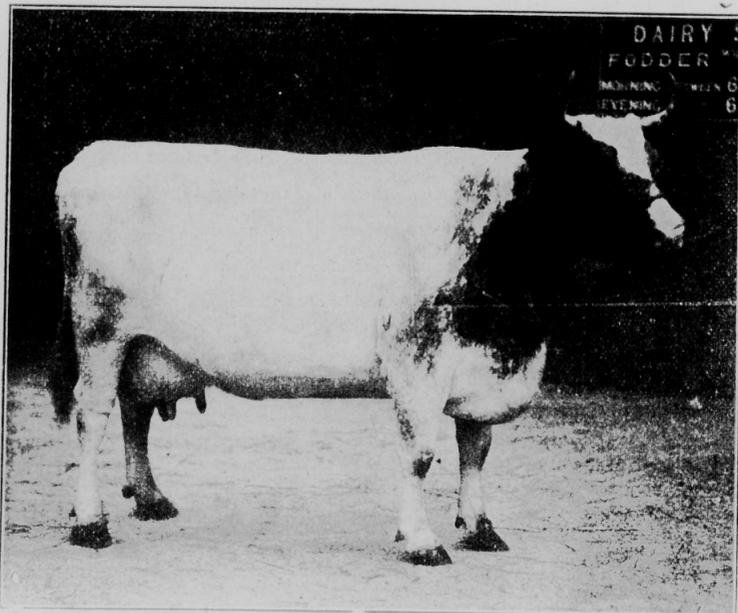
and given a total of 80,030 lb. an average of 10,003¼ lb. per annum; Furbelow Countess 2nd, has been in the herd four years, and given a total of 34,261 lb. an average of 8,565¼ lb. per annum; Red Rose has been in the herd six years, and given a total of 46,931 an average of 7,821 5-6 lb. per annum. Dorothy, has been in the herd five years, and given a total of 41,504 lb. an average of 8,300 4-5 lb. per annum; Moppy Gem 5th, has been in the herd eight years, and given a total of 62,006 lb., an average of 7,750¼ lb. per annum; Sweet Briar 30th, has been in the herd five years and given a total of 36,318 lb., an average of 7,263 3-5 lb. per annum; Tulip Leaf, has been in the herd four years, and given a total of 37,795 lb. an average of 9,448¼ lb. per annum; Warwickshire Hettie has been in the herd four years, and given a total of 32,547 lb., an average of 8,136¼ lb. per annum.

Red Polled—Clarissa, has been in the herd three years and given a total of 36,700 lb. an average of 12,233¼ lb. per annum; Fly, has been in the herd ten years and given a total of 74,130 lb., or an average of 7,413 lb. per annum. Necklace Grand 7th, has been in the herd four years and given a total of 31,314 lb., an average of 7,828¼ lb. per annum; Necton Daisy, has been in the herd six years and given a total of 42,360 lb., an average of 7,060 lb. per annum; Ruth, has been in the herd nine years, and given a total of 58,501 lb., an average of 6,500 1-9 lb. per annum.

One of the fallacies which beclouded the right of the Shorthorn and its grades to the term dual or general purpose, is that only thin, bony, hat-rack bovine specimens can be good milkers; on this point we quote the recent opinions of Robert Bruce, one of the most noted Old Country authorities on all that pertains to cattle:

"There is an ever increasing demand for milk and milk products in all the great centres of population, and owners of herds have come to recognize that there is no more profitable animal on the farm than a cow, whether pure-bred or otherwise, that can produce a calf to grow into a quickly maturing animal for the block, and for at least nine months in the year make a milk record of 700 to 800 gallons. The result of the neglect on the part of our breeders to give milk production the attention it deserves, has in my opinion led to the much too general idea that it is necessary to sacrifice many, if not all, pre-conceived standards of excellence in the direction of form and flesh before one can expect to own a deep-milking cow.

I venture to assert that there are really no sound grounds for the belief that a narrow-chested, bare loined and thin-fleshed cow must be selected if we are to expect a deep milker. I at once acknowledge that a large proportion of the wide-chested, full-fleshed cows are disappointing dairy animals, but until it has been proved that form has anything to do with the milking powers of an animal, it can quite legitimately be held that such may not be the case. It is at once granted that the cows of most of the distinctly dairy breeds are moulded upon different lines from those from a showyard Shorthorn.



TYPES OF THE MILKING SHORTHORN COW, THE SOURCE OF THE ENGLISH MILK SUPPLY

Having spoken of form having anything powers of a cow, although a different opinion management has almost subject. No doubt, milking strains deserve to be given to the management of the even deep-milking cow prove of little value.

After a somewhat all matters connect parts of the world, I that speaking gene reared in the poorer comparatively spea others reared upon ri anything likely to e of a superabundance operate against the after life.

I am quite aware breeders, who give milk, hold a firm belief bulls the produce of entirely with them i part ways with then sacrifice form and in and peculiar shap powers."

A fair description would read as follow or red and white in three latter colors, inance of Shorthorn feminine in appeara 1100 to 1350 lbs. I comparatively large not in the neck and narrow soft pliable and only an exception to find mossy hide desired and with well develop large milk wells, a r meateness, yet a ves its texture or consist ever possible, the possess an authentic duction amounting f and should give an four per cent. or ther

Some hold firmly broken colors (red milkers,—color has lactal function. To and heifers, do not al keep at the milking first a perceptible sl tioned, endeavor by to freshen the cows. can be done natura calve down in the f aid in freshening the

(b) Keep milk re (c) Use bulls fro records. (d) Cull out and do not come up to th Comparative yield of milk):—

Jerseys:—
A.....
B.....
C.....
Shorthorns:—
A.....
B.....
C.....
Red Polls:—
A.....
B.....
C.....

A cows are retain for a full twelve mo duced during the t which have gone ou months. A yields a C are not but are av and the time spent in the cows being culled Sask.

Sylvester Campbel selected to judge Shor mer but who decline recently.

30 lb. an average of
below Countess 2nd,
ears, and given a total
8,565½ lb. per annum;
rd six years, and given
ge of 7,821 5-6 lb. per
en in the herd five
41,504 lb. an average
Moppy Gem 5th, has
s, and given a total of
7,750½ lb. per annum;
in the herd five years
8 lb., an average of
ulip Leaf, has been in
en a total of 37,795
per annum; Warwick
herd four years, and
an average of 8,136½
s been in the herd
total of 36,700 lb. an
num; Fly, has been in
a total of 74,130 lb.,
per annum. Necklace
herd four years and
an average of 7,828½
aisy, has been in the
total of 42,360 lb., an
um; Ruth, has been
iven a total of 58,501
b. per annum.

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Having spoken of a disbelief in the theory of form having anything to do with the milking powers of a cow, although I am aware that many hold a different opinion, I strongly assert that management has almost everything to do with the subject. No doubt, breeding from parents of milking strains deserves every attention that can be given to the matter, but without proper management of the young females the produce of even deep-milking cows may, and as a rule, will prove of little value as dairy animals.

After a somewhat wide experience in observing all matters connected with cattle in different parts of the world, I have no hesitation in stating that, speaking generally, the cattle bred and reared in the poorer districts of a country are, comparatively speaking, deeper milkers than others reared upon rich good land anything likely to encourage early development of a superabundance of fat in the system must operate against the milking powers of animals in after life.

I am quite aware that many of our Shorthorn breeders, who give the necessary attention to milk, hold a firm belief in the importance of using bulls the produce of deep-milking dams. I am entirely with them in this, but am inclined to go part ways with them when they are prepared to sacrifice form and imagine that a want of flesh and peculiar shape indicate milk-producing powers.

A fair description of the type of cow required would read as follows: Either white, roan, red, or red and white in color, more frequently the three latter colors, thus disclosing the predominance of Shorthorn blood; will be distinctly feminine in appearance, of moderate size, about 1100 to 1350 lbs. live weight, deep chest, comparatively large not paunchy barrel, fairly thin in the neck and narrow at top of withers, with a soft pliable and only moderately thick skin (it is an exception to find a good milker with the thick mossy hide desired on the beef type of animals) and with well developed, tortuous milk veins and large milk wells, a regular shaped udder, free of meatiness, yet a vessel withal unlike a dishrag in its texture or consistency. In addition, whenever possible, the general purpose cow should possess an authentic milk record of yearly production amounting from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds, and should give an average test of butter fat of four per cent. or thereabouts.

Some hold firmly to the idea that cows with broken colors (red and white) are rarely poor milkers,—color has very little to do with the lacteal function. To sum up, (a) milk your cows and heifers, do not allow the calves that privilege; keep at the milking as long as possible and when first a perceptible slackening in the flow is mentioned, endeavor by the use of the proper feeds to freshen the cows and improve the flow. This can be done naturally if the cows are bred to calve down in the fall, the spring pastures will aid in freshening the flow.

(b) Keep milk records.
(c) Use bulls from dams with heavy milking records.
(d) Cull out and send to the block cows that do not come up to the mark indicated above.

Comparative yields of cows in one herd (pounds of milk):—

	No. in Herd in 12 mths.	Average production
Jerseys:—		
A.....	9	5944
B.....	38	6953.25
C.....	47	5676.74
Shorthorns:—		
A.....	54	6658
B.....	16	7656.37
C.....	20	3508.83
Red Polls:—		
A.....	40	6174
B.....	6	8584
C.....	24	3634.86

A cows are retained in the herd and have been for a full twelve months, B are new cows introduced during the twelve months, C are cows which have gone out of the herd in the twelve months. A yields are actual quantities, B and C are not but are averages based on their yields and the time spent in herd. C practically includes the cows being culled from the herd.

Sask. "HOMECROFT."

Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, who was selected to judge Shorthorns at Winnipeg last summer but who declined on account of sickness, died recently.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations, Welcomed

A Tribute to Genius

We are forced to the conclusion that some of our readers are taking life too seriously. This conviction has been forced upon us by the receipt of quite a number of angry replies to an article contributed by "Unkle Jim," in our Feb. 10th issue. "Unkle Jim" intended his remarks to be taken humorously, but apparently he disguised his humor so well in the dress of philosophy and advice, that some of his readers infer he was speaking seriously on the subjects he undertook to discuss. This we take as the highest tribute to genius in a humorist. Let others should be misled by "Unkle Jim's" philosophy, we take the liberty of remarking here that his advice is to be taken in the spirit given, not seriously, but as something to amuse.

When the Doctors Disagree

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In spite of the fact that the "Trouble Departments" of the farm papers and the Saskatchewan government have been working overtime this winter, I am going to risk the wrath of the editor by re-opening the above subject, as it appears to me to be very nearly as vital to the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan as whether the interior elevators shall be operated by the government or by the grain-trade; or whether a large sum of money shall be donated to a hospital by Mr. Millar or by Mr. Partridge.

This subject is not so vital to the wheat kings or to the farmers in the older settlements as the elevator question, but to settlers of the new districts where 99 per cent of them are not familiar with Saskatchewan conditions, it is one that may mean not only the success or failure of an individual farmer, but the branding of a district with a good or bad reputation and the consequent favorable or unfavorable story that is told every year by the departmental crop-report.

True, in a country the size of Saskatchewan, it is almost impossible to lay down hard and fast rules either for the cultivation of the land, or in many other matters pertaining to the business of farming, but it is possible to let no chance slip to impress upon the mind of every new settler a few of the fundamental principles which are applicable to each individual case in every district of the Province.

To see that there is trouble somewhere, it is only necessary to glance over the resume of the crop-report of the province for 1908; but if any further proof were necessary, a trip through almost any of the new settlements at any time between seeding and harvest last year would have convinced anyone that before the Saskatchewan crop average will ever again approach the figures we have been accustomed to seeing in the government reports, something must be done to show every man that files on a homestead or purchases new land, that by following one now well-defined trail and one only, can he hope to reach anything like the measure of success that the immigration reports, the land companies literature and his own imagination have led him to anticipate.

In an endeavor to see how the gospel can be brought home to the greatest number in a manner that will insure a large measure of acceptance and practice, we must consider, briefly, the routes by which information is at present supplied to the new settlers or more correctly, the routes by which they obtain it.

In the first place, there is the information that can be derived at first hand from the neighbor who may have acquired experience in the older parts of the province, and this influence is, usually, not hard to trace.

Then there are the Departmental reports and bulletins, which, among other things too numerous to mention, such as plans for hospitals and when the meadow-larks got back, contain information on the cultivation of the soil, treatment of seed for smut, weeds, etc.

The Dominion Experimental Farm is at the service of the settler and a yearly report of the results of the different experiments is published and distributed, from one to two years late.

The agricultural papers endeavor to supply to such of the new (and old) settlers as realize the indispensability of a good farm paper, the latest and best ideas in connection with farm work.

Seed fairs, stock fairs and agricultural fairs are

held at the older towns and every winter, Farmer's Institute meetings are held at hundreds of places throughout the province.

Occasionally a weed special makes a flying trip over the railway lines, and once a year excursions are run to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head.

For the present, let us assume that the Departmental reports and bulletins, the Experimental Farm and its report, the agricultural papers, the exhibitions, the seed fairs, the weed special and sundry other plans for the education of the farmer are working satisfactorily and that in so far as they are concerned, no effort is being spared to spread the gospel of better farming.

That leaves out the Farmer's Institute meetings, and designedly so.

The Institute meetings should be head and shoulders above all other plans for the dissemination of reliable information. They are attended by all classes of farmers and many who attend are unable, through illiteracy or not being able to read English, to secure information in any other way. They go to the meeting expecting to listen to men who have made a success of the business of farming in Saskatchewan and who are prepared to explain their methods and to give advice.

In some cases, their anticipations may be fully realized, but we regret to say that at a large number of meetings the settlers are forced to listen to men whose chief qualification for the work is their ability to talk.

The Department of Agriculture at Regina arranges for speakers for the Institute meetings and pays at least their expenses and, no doubt, does all in its power to get men who should be competent to tell the settlers what has been done, how it has been done and what can be done under certain conditions. The trouble is that as soon as some men are engaged to speak at Institute meetings, they become imbued with the impression that they are expected to advance some new theory or propound some new plan, instead of being satisfied to lead others in the way by which they have themselves found success.

To be more explicit, I refer to one speaker who is travelling around the country telling his audiences that by shallow cultivation, shallow seeding and a few other theories, Red Fife wheat may be ripened in from 10 to 20 days less time than it takes at present. He also declares that a hoe drill is no good and from his remarks one would gather that a drag harrow and a broad cast seeder are about the only implements required for the cultivation of a farm after it has been broken up.

All this is diametrically opposite to the teachings of the bulletins and reports of the Department, the Experimental Farms and the experience of 99 out of every hundred successful farmers in Saskatchewan. Yet this man is allowed to go into new districts and expound his theory unchallenged, unless someone who knows better happens to be in the audience.

This is merely one of many instances that might be given of the "new ideas" being sprung by Institute speakers throughout the country.

What I claim is that there is something wrong somewhere when the Department issues a report embodying what is, at least supposed to be, the most reliable information (for the benefit and guidance of new settlers), and then allows a man in their employ to go into the new districts and talk the very opposite. If the expounding of these theories were confined to the older districts, little or no harm would be done, as is shown by an incident at a C.P.R. main-line town at which the speaker above referred to, after demonstrating how it was possible by his method to ripen Red Fife in a most remarkably short time, was asked by a farmer in the audience "If you warmed the seed, in addition to using your method, wouldn't it be possible to cut the crop the same day it was sown?"

What we want to get at is this "How can the new settler be expected to make the most of his opportunities when he has to spend the first two or three years experimenting to find out which Departmental creed he should have accepted in the first place?"

I understand the difficulty the Department experiences in getting men for this work, but surely when they engage them to do Departmental work they should have some control over their utterances. If one of the speakers spent an hour in talking "Provincial Rights" at an Institute meeting, we are fairly certain that he would be enquiring the trail home before the next meeting; when as a matter of fact, he wouldn't be doing half as much harm as if he had spent his



Wheel for Dog Power

A subscriber wishes directions for building a dog-power wheel for pumping water from a shallow well. For his benefit, as well as for the benefit of others who may wish to use dog-power, we give, with illustrations, an outline of a plan submitted by one of our readers.

The wheel consists of, first, the hub (a), which is of hard wood, oak preferred, twelve inches in diameter, two inches thick. To this hub is fastened the spokes (d); the first pair cross at right angles, thus making four spokes; the others are fitted into the angles; fasten securely with screw nails to the hub. The spokes are 1 x 4-inch pine or basswood. The outer circle (c), also 1 x 4 inch, is fastened to the spokes. Having done this, you have one of the two wheels required. Bore the holes in the hub of each wheel and put a shaft through them, and set up in the position you wish to have it run. Place those wheels 20 inches apart on the shaft. Now, with narrow boards 20 inches long, cover them all the way around. The

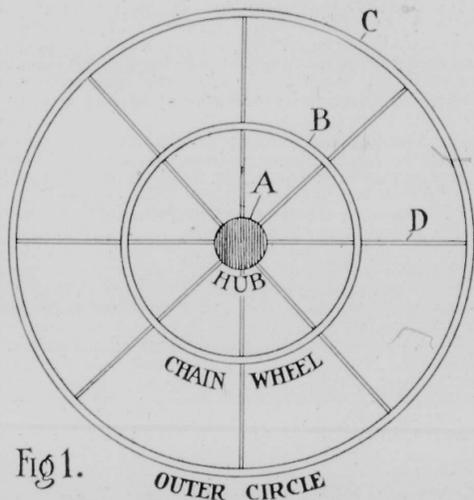


Fig 1.

dog runs on this sheeting and between the spokes on either side, working in the wheel now complete. The wheel can be made 8, 9 or 10 feet high, according to the height of the ceiling where it is set up.

The chain wheel (b) consists of two circles, 1 x 3 inches, nailed together, with a groove in the center for the chain. This circle is four or five feet in diameter, and is bolted to the spokes. The wheel is supported by an upright on either side, 2 x 8 or 3 x 8, through which the shaft runs. Some have the shaft tight in the uprights, and the wheel turning on the shaft. I have the shaft tight in the wheel, and slip box-bearings in the uprights to run on, which makes it run easier. One advantage of having the shaft stationary is that a stick can be fastened to it to tie the dog to while learning.

The material for these wheels can be bought for \$5.00 at the planing mill, all ready to put together, so you see the cost is very small.

Having completed the wheel, a line shaft, long or short, is required, according to the distance to the pump. On one end of the shaft is a pulley, 12

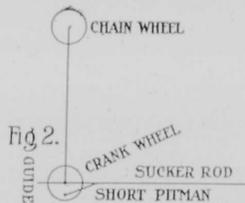


Fig 2.

inches in diameter, to connect with the wheel by a chain; at the other end is a crank to connect with the sucker rod in the pump. This connection is made by having a short pitman, say 12 inches long, one end fastened to the crank, the other to the sucker rod. This takes the swing, and allows the sucker rod to move straight up and down. The rod should

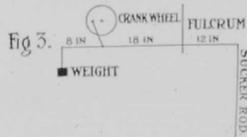


Fig 3.

extend above the crank, if possible, and a guide placed on it to steady it. A six-inch stroke is quite sufficient.

If the pump is not too hard, this will generally work satisfactorily. I had to resort to another plan on account of having too large a bucket in the pump and the water low in the well. For an ordinary wood pump, a 3 1/2 or 4 inch bore is large enough. I have the line shaft fastened to the joist overhead. In-

stead of connecting the crank immediately to the sucker rod, I have what we call a jig-stick, as shown in Fig. 3. This stick is fastened to the crank wheel by means of a short pitman, 12 inches long. The other end is fastened to the sucker rod. A fulcrum is fastened to the joist overhead; to this is attached the jig-stick, not in the center, but 12 inches from the sucker rod and 18 inches from the crank wheel, thus giving more power to lift the water. The stick extends past the crank-wheel connection about 8 inches, and to this end is a weight, to steady the jerk of the sucker, and it also helps to lift the water.

This plan works quite satisfactorily with me. The power is inexpensive, compared with a wind-mill or gasoline engine, for doing light work. I have an extra chain wheel on mine, also two chains. The pulper is run from one side, and the pump the other, and in all (the shafts, pulleys, etc., included), the cost was less than \$10.

How to Improve Grain Shows

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PROF. S. A. BEDFORD AT THE M. A. C. AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The principal objects sought for in holding seed fairs is to improve the class of seed grain in the district, and also to advertise the good seed available in the country, and to bring the buyer and seller together.

By attending the seed fair, one can also learn how to clean and otherwise prepare all kinds of grain for seed purposes. The addresses by the judges at the close of the fair should also be of service to every farmer in the country. It is my intention in a few words to discuss how we can best accomplish these objects. Perhaps the first and most important point is to secure a good live directorate, men who will not only accept the honor of the position, but also put forth an effort to make the show a success. Above all, the secretary should be an energetic pushing person, and at the same time, courteous and obliging, as much of the success of the exhibition depends upon him.

Preparation should be made for the show some time in advance, the previous summer is none too soon, a post-card sent out to the leading farmers just before threshing time will act as a useful reminder, it pays to advertise freely both by hand bills and through the local press. Have the newspapers on your side, and it is half the battle.

Offer suitable, but not necessarily, extravagant prizes, and let them be extensive enough to cover all kinds of grain and grass seeds, and at least one fair board has found this year that dressed poultry, vegetables and domestic manufactures can be included with satisfactory results. I have reference to the Roland Seed Fair, which was, I think, the largest and most successful local fair in the Province.

See that good judges are appointed but do not expect that all exhibitors will be satisfied with the awards given. Meet the judges at the train if possible, and give them what assistance they require when judging. There is usually little time to do the work, and when hurried, justice can not be done to all.

Arrange for suitable light, and a warm hall for the exhibition, remembering that a north window always gives the most satisfactory light for judging. Arrange a table about three feet high in front of this window covered with a white building paper to judge on. Work can be done to the best advantage if the public is excluded during the judging, and besides there is great danger of visitors mixing the exhibits if they are allowed to handle the grain before the judging is completed. I have known a single handful of barley dropped by mistake into a bag of wheat cause the loss of a valuable prize.

In arranging the exhibits they should be placed in groups or classes to correspond with the prize list, and the secretary should use a regular entry book, as in Summer Fair. If the space available will permit, have single rows only, as double rows of bags often leads to the samples being mixed in handling.

Judging once started, no fresh grain should be admitted as it is unfair to the other competitors and leads to confusion. Some men are always late everywhere, and should not be encouraged. Leave the score card with each man's exhibit, as it will prove both interesting and instructive to the farmer and his family.

If these suggestions are acted on, I am sure that our show will improve and our farming improve with them.

Would British Preference Benefit Us

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In view of the widespread agitation going on in Great Britain for tariff protection against certain foreign products, and the free admission of colonial products, foodstuffs, particularly, it is interesting to note the extent to which Britain's food requirements, the bread basket especially, is supplied by the colonies. During the three five year periods in the past fifteen years, 12 1/2 per cent. of Britain's wheat imports came from colonial possessions abroad in the first period, 19 per cent. in the second, and 34 1/2 per cent. in the third. In 1908, only 23 1/2 per cent. of the wheat imports of Britain came from the Empire's outlying possessions.

In the great scheme of Imperial Federation, of which Joseph Chamberlain is the father and, until

by an actual germinative test of the grain after harvesting, as its external appearance is no guide whatever to its germinative power if at all damaged by being frosted, from the fact, that although the grain may not be contracted or shrivelled, the contents of the ferment cells which are responsible for digesting the starchy portion of the grain may be rendered inactive and fail to secrete the necessary digestive element, when the grain absorbs the soil moisture after sowing.

The weakened germ being deprived of its food nutriment soon collapses after its initial effort, due to the want of the necessary soluble food elements to maintain its further development. A description of the internal development of the grain will enable your correspondent to more fully understand why damage to the germination does actually occur from frosting.

In the development of the grain from the period of blooming, the endosperm, or floury portion of the grain, is first formed, and the actual germ and those cells containing the elements which transform the starchy contents into soluble germ food are the last to develop, being only finally completed just before the grain begins to ripen, so that although the grain may seem to be fully fed when the frost occurs, a very, minute microscopical investigation of the interior would show that the germ and digestive cells were still in an undeveloped stage. The further development is arrested when the frosting occurs, and the grain ripens without any further growth of these essential cells taking place.

In districts which are subject to occasional early frost, those types which do not stool or branch heavily at the base should be used, as these side shoots not only mature their grain considerably after the main stem, but also retard the quick growth of the leader stem itself, thus arresting to some extent the early maturity of the entire crop.

For such areas the rapid-growing, early-ripening types, producing few stems, only should be sown if the risk from damage from frosting is to be materially lessened.

With regard to the supposed immunity of the wild oat to damage by frost, the following details will enable your correspondent to understand why this occurs:

There are several factors which govern the growth, development and ripening of the wild oat, which differ from the general characters of the cultivated types. One important feature of the wild oat is its peculiar power of what might be termed suspended germination, that is, the whole of the seed shed from the ripened crop may not germinate in the first year, but a portion of it remains latent and germinates in the following season, so that although the seed might be damaged in occasional seasons, the dormant seeds in the ground are always sufficient to produce a crop in the second year. Another peculiar character of the wild type is that the grain cases, or glumes, at the top of the ear bloom immediately after it merges from the sheath, and whilst the lower glumes, or florets, are in a very immature condition. The fact that the grain develops so minute a quantity of endosperm, or germ food, enables it to build up this portion of the grain in a very short period, and the maturity of the germ, and digestive cells, quickly following, the individual grain passes through its entire stage of structural growth in a much less period of time than do the cultivated large grained types which produce a much larger amount of germ food.

Immediately after the structural growth of these first-blooming florets of the wild oat is completed, they detach themselves from the plant and face to the ground, and thus warrant the perpetuation of the type in the following season. Some of these florets at the top of the ear will have developed their grains and fallen, ripe, to the ground, whilst the florets at the lower portion of the ear are only just fertilized. The outer skin or husk of the wild oat does not always become fully colored before it detaches itself from the parent plant, but may have a semi-green appearance, but quickly develops its normal color of black, yellow, grey, or white, according to its type after it falls to the ground. If a crop of ripe, cultivated oats (in which wild oats are present) be examined at harvest time, it will be found that the grains from the tops of the ears of the wild types have practically all been shed, although those at the base of the ear may, in some instances, look comparatively green, and if an earlier observation had been made, it would be found that these grains had been shed a considerable time before the cultivated crop had matured. Much more detail could be given respecting other peculiar features of these wild types, but I think the foregoing details will be sufficient to satisfactorily answer your correspondent's query.

T. R. GARTON.
Oat Specialist, Winnipeg.

In Nebraska, where alfalfa flourishes so greatly, the disc is used on the field in the spring as soon as dry enough with excellent effect. The discs are set straight when alfalfa is to be disced. If valuable in the light soils of Nebraska, discing would undoubtedly be good on the alfalfa fields on our heavier clay soils, and it would be well worth trying it.

adians. Now that we ow, where the game can ck Frost, our men may ne, they make a poor tives of the Dominion. ad sufficient frost here their sport in the open d during the last week snow storms on record. a week altogether and he curlers were getting We had, also, a short January, without the frost again rapidly dis- skaters feel bad, but e whole, happy. His ell advanced at this st have enabled him ed out, and plowing any time on account financially, is proving erative one in general annot make ends meet together, while mutton urnips have given out, his sheep upon a mar- ast want them. The e the farmer has been ad loss, the consumer t on the retail price. chers are lining their nothing.

IS OF CANADA.

who visited the Do- ave been giving an atherings of farmers. illiam Barber, R. B. Hope and Ian For- riter, have visited h the leaders in her d to be greatly en- lers have to relate, at, without travelling is at its best, as did ained at Guelph and sources and capabili- who spent six weeks l her Provinces, from rd Island to British

resses have, so far, ad Mr. Hope. These n, and discriminated strikes one most in ade upon the visitors itime Provinces and id and written about t to forget the older at a most excellent se older parts of the

l the reporters so far ation of the possibili- not indiscriminately iead there. They ne to a man who goes racter and what may that, for such a one, of work will be ob- of the year, at rates ough to keep him, should he not suc- cement. But in the our recent visitors is recents the best op- ps £200 of capital. Such a one will do der, but husbanding , and then taking up romises best to his i the result at which urn at Guelph and his was the advice came home, at that th in his body and and willingness and elf cribbed, cabined will find plenty of he great Dominion. and in the certain y man of the type SCOTLAND YET."

Seed Oats

eeding purposes? t grain grows after

W. T. K. ing frosted depends pment of the grain e maturity of the e detrimental effect itality, but should is been reached the ill be damaged in rop at the time of

t the damage dono by frosting, except

lately, the chief exponent, it is proposed to levy an import tax against foreign foodstuffs entering Britain and admit colonial products free. There is no doubt but that a tariff arranged in this wise, affording preferential treatment for the British colonies in the home market, would seem desirable to most parts of the Empire outside the United Kingdom. But that is not the greatest point to be considered. The pertinent question is what effect would such tariff have upon the homeland? It is not the foreign producer of wheat who will be required to meet the import charges which Britain may levy against his product. That charge has to be borne by those who consume the commodity. One result will probably be a decrease in the foreign wheat entering the country for consumption and a corresponding decrease in the quantity of manufactured goods which the foreigner will take from Britain in exchange for his grain.

The British dominions beyond the seas are not sending up any serious clamour for preferential treatment in the home market. It would be of some temporary benefit, perhaps, but one the colonies could not enjoy without return in the way of preferential tariff treatment for British manufactured goods entering colonial consumption. Only by the most specious reasoning, therefore, can it be shown that the net benefit resulting to the colonies or the benefits that may accrue to Britain from such arrangement could be of any noticeable extent. The cost of labor and materials is the largest item, very nearly the whole cost of manufacturing. The cost of labor depends largely upon the living expenses of the laborers. It is inconceivable, then, that British manufacturers, taxing labor by raising the cost of foodstuffs, taxing, by means of import duties, the materials upon which labor is employed, could sell their manufactured commodities in the colonies at the same price as those commodities would sell for, were the labor and material employed in their manufacture, free and cheap. Nor is it conceivable that Britain's overseas dominions could be enriched in any way by trading high priced food products, for high priced manufactured goods. The break would be about even so far as the colonies were concerned. For Britain the situation would have a more serious side.

If Britain's colonies were supplying her with 75 per cent. of her foodstuffs, or 90 per cent., or if they were capable of filling her entire requirements, the situation would remain the same. It makes no difference to those taxed whether the tariff they are taxed under is called protective or preferential. The result in both cases is precisely the same. So long as there remains a modicum of protection upon any commodity the consumers of that commodity will be required to meet the charge. So long as competition for the supply of any market is exclusive, those supplying it will price their products up to the limits of the margin that excludes their competitors. Preferential tariffs afford facilities for advancing prices quite as readily as protection tariffs do. An imperial preferential tariff might have some considerable influence in shaping the direction of trade, in determining the channels through which it should flow, but it would affect those participating in it very much as the other kind does. They, not the foreigner excluded, would pay for the protection enjoyed, that is, if exclusive from free, open trade is a thing to be enjoyed.

Man.

FREE TRADER

HORTICULTURE

Preparing Prairie for a Garden

Give best method of breaking up prairie this spring and preparing it for garden, can use plow, disc harrows, drag harrows and lots of manure. The land is fairly heavy and well drained. Would be willing to put some time in on it to get good garden but my neighbors all say I cannot get garden first year. Advise how best to prepare prairie for potatoes.

Sask.

J. E. G.

It is not advisable to attempt making a garden on raw prairie the same season as it is broken. On fairly light soil you might be alright in breaking up the sod and working it down with the disc and harrows, but in heavy land it is better by all means to break and backset this season, getting the soil into shape for starting a garden next year. If you want to make the attempt, break it about five inches in depth as early in the spring as you can and work it down thoroughly.

On ordinary prairie soil it is possible to break in the spring and prepare the land for potatoes. Break it to a fair depth, and get it into as good shape as you can with the disc and harrows. The idea to carry out in preparatory cultivation, is to get the sod worked down into as good condition of tilth as possible. At best, it will not be in as good shape for potatoes as land previously cropped, but a homesteader without any breaking has no choice but to make the best of what he has.

Fruit Topics from Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have received a great many letters from the readers of your valuable paper since my article on the growing of strawberries appeared in its pages. Most of these letters ask which are the best varieties to grow, and in reply, I would say, that I think any of the medium early, or late kinds will do well, but not the early kinds as they bloom so early that there would be danger of the late frost when in bloom.

Some have also asked me about the growing of other small fruits, red, black and white currants. All do well, and the Howton seedling gooseberry does well in the West. I have seen some of the largest and best black and red currants growing around Edmonton and Strathcona that I have seen anywhere, much larger than in Ontario or in New York State.

The raspberry also does well here, especially some of the native sorts. I am propagating one of the natives that I found near the Saskatchewan river that will compare favorably with any of the tame ones grown in the east, either for flavor, production or size, and will stand the winter without putting down and covering, which I find the tame ones such as Turner, Cuthbert and Marlboro will not, as I have tried them three winters.

The Transcendent crab apple is grown quite successfully here. I was shown one tree 4 years old planted in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Edmonton, off of which was taken six hundred ripe apples last year. There are a great many people here who have crab trees bearing well for their age.

I think, though, that the trunks of the trees should be wrapped with burlap, or an old bag, or something to keep them from sun scald in the winter and early spring until they are three or four years old and the bark of the tree gets hard.

I find that most of the trees set out here, die from that cause "sun scald." Even a native tree when taken up for transplanting should be marked so as to plant it, as it grew—the north side set to the north—to prevent sun scald.

Leduc, Alta.

JAMES CHEGWIN.

Early Spring Work in the Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The arrival of the annual catalogs of the seed houses again reminds us that gardening time is at hand and ought also to determine those who have been slack heretofore that this year the time has come for a real first class kitchen garden. No one has greater need of this than the Western farmer and no one is better situated than he to have one if he will only use some forethought and management in that direction, and most assuredly no one will reap better returns from a good kitchen garden than the grain farmer, tied down as he is by the pressure of harvest for several weeks each summer and fall. Even if he would, and few will, he cannot spare the time to go after green vegetables, either to neighbor or town. Confined, as the more outlying farm households are, to a round of salt meat in hot weather, who has greater need of plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables to vary this monotony and counteract its effects on both the physical and mental well-being of the household?

Granted the need for having, and will to have, it is the part of wisdom to look far enough ahead to get the necessary seeds before they are wanted and in doing so, send direct to the seed house you prefer to deal with, and do not wait until so late you have to rush to the grocery and get from the ready-made assortment supplied there, as these are generally limited in their selection, and by a large number of experimental tests have been proved, also, to be very low in power of germination, as a rule.

In ordering seeds from a catalog, it is the part of wisdom to skip the colored pages containing the wonderful novelties, etc., quoted at much higher prices than the regular list and more often than not, of doubtful value to the plain every day gardener, let the experimental stations try these out—that's what we keep them for. A variety of any sort that appears in the regular list of several well established houses is generally to be relied upon, provided, of course, it is adapted to your conditions in other respects, for the Northwest, earliness of maturity is the first quality to be considered, especially in such as are to be held for winter use, and the varieties recommended by the Western experimental stations are generally pretty reliable.

In passing, I would just like to say that it seems too bad none of our Canadian seed houses have confidence enough in their own goods to guarantee either purity of variety or power of germination. I hate to think that if we want seeds guaranteed to be just what we pay for

we have to go across the line for them. Last year I sent to the States for onion seed of a variety I had been getting in Canada for several years and under guarantee I got seed that gave me onions of one color and uniform in growth, and not of at least four colors, as they had been every year previous. It is pretty tough, too, that a man should sow four acres of onions and get as many leeks or garlies, as I once sowed, and have no recourse on the seller.

However, to return to our "muttons," every farmer should have a small hot-bed. At least one sash 3' x 6', and give his cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce (and if disposed to try these, also, his celery and tomatoes) a good start as well as have some early radish. In planning the garden, get as good a piece of ground as possible near the house (if far away it is likely to be neglected in care, and not drawn on often enough), and lay it out oblong, rather than square and then get all the fertility you can into it and give about twice as much preparation as you think necessary, not with one tool, but with a variety of tools, each will touch it up in a different way and be far better than repetitions with one. Then lay it off so as to have none of those little two-bit beds of our grandmother's days, but rows running clear through the longest way of the plot, and far enough from each other to work with the horse cultivator and save back work and hand work. Get this done the very first day the ground can be touched, this may keep the field crop back one man's work one day, otherwise the field work will probably keep the garden back a fortnight or even a month, and having got it ready, sow your onions, early peas, parsnips and radish at once, can't get these in too early, that is, unless you prefer to start your onions in the hot-bed also. I raised half a ton last year that way and can transplant them far quicker than I can thin the field sown ones, besides saving the early weeding which is so trying, and gaining, if you start the hot-bed early enough, at least a month in growth.

In looking ahead for the care of the garden after it is up, the twelve tooth cultivator is the best horse tool if used in time and frequently, to be able to use it early it is a very good plan to mix radish seed with all onion, carrot and parsnip seed, as one can then follow the rows long before it would be possible to do otherwise, and by getting a mixture of all seasons radishes they can be drawn on as wanted for the table before doing any injury to the other plants.

A good hand wheel hoe is a fine tool to have also, and will easily pay for itself in a large household as it is surprising how many will take hold of it and do a few minutes work, who except under orders, would never pull a weed by hand or use a hoe. Above all things, stir the surface often and keep it level to save moisture. Make an effort to interest the younger members of the family also and see by fall, if all told, it has not been the most satisfactory piece of work on the farm.

KINNIKINIK RANCHER.

Hot-Bed for Early Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Each day brings us nearer to the time when every minute we can spare may be profitably, and to most of us, enjoyably spent, preparing to have early vegetables and flowers. We cannot have an early garden without some arrangement whereby plants can be well started before weather conditions allow them to be planted in the open.

Many people seem to have the idea that it is quite an undertaking to make a hot-bed, and every spring we see numerous questions asked concerning the construction of one.

Any farmer can have one without the loss of much time or the expenditure of cash. If made use of, for one season with tomatoes, cabbage, celery and a few other vegetables, there will be no hesitation about having one every season.

The bed should be so located where there is a windbreak on the northeast and west sides, either by buildings or tight board fence, but not so close that the bed is shaded. It is practically nothing more than a board-edged pit, in which there is fermenting manure covered with several inches of soil and rooted with window glass. To make the frame, take six-inch lumber, and in each corner use a 2" x 2" and nail the boards onto it, and across the frame. Nail a piece of canvas or tarpaulin over the frame every 3 or 4 feet, and stretch it tight over the frame. On this the

sash rests, and can be very little trouble. of the frame are two those in front should thus giving a slant to may run off quickly utilization of the sun.

Old windows or sash use can be made into some notches into to allow the water to fit the sashes you may pose and in this way without costing a cent.

For heating manure haul the manure in going to have the bed round topped but fit heat in a few days, through the center; one side heating and breaking all hard manure throughout "smoking" uniformly the snow away where and spread about four over the ground, the manure, set on the more inside. On the of the frame with a window sash. When again, which will be it solid. Now, if it is trodden, there is too soggy and solid the should feel springy should not swell up when released from is packed, fill in five should be rich, and sand. A soil made rotted sod and some earth for hot-bed. If preparations do not on this account. Take at hand, and, if froze glass. When the so through-out, it should The space between the nowhere measure less the soil will sink as it

Seeds that germinate and which are similar under the same window air, moisture and sun rows, and cover with sand and do not cov times the diameter should also find a place should be sown separately sowing, replace the s plants come up.

Watering should be water that has been water so much as in the early part of the so that the plants are Later on, when the water towards evening a chance to soak into sun evaporates it. upon the panes, ve Ventilation is essent plants. Open always wind. As the plants warmer, more air is r dows may be remov and during chilly da glass at night with of the plants getting the season.

for them. Last year onion seed of a Canada for several years that gave uniform growth, as they had been pretty tough, too. Seed of onions and once sowed, and

"muttons," every hot-bed. At least clover, cabbage, these, also, his as well as have in the garden, possible near the to be neglected (enough), and lay there and then get and give about you think necessary a variety of different way and with one. Then use little two-bit sashes, but rows run-way of the plot, to work with the work and hand at day the ground to the field crop otherwise the field den back a fortnight got it ready, snips and radish y, that is, unless in the hot-bed ar that way and er than I can saving the early gaining, if you least a month in

the garden after ator is the best e frequently, to be od plan to mix ot and parsnip rows long before s, and by getting as they can be e before doing

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IK RANCHER.

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about the loss e of cash. If with tomatoes, er vegetables. t having one

here there is a d west sides, fence, but not t is practically pit, in which d with several window glass. umber, and in ail the boards Nail a piece y 3 or 4 feet. On this the

sash rests, and can be drawn back and forth with very little trouble. If the boards on the back of the frame are twelve inches above the ground, those in front should be several inches lower, thus giving a slant to the sashes so that the rain may run off quickly, and also allow a better utilization of the sun's heat.

Old windows or storm sashes which are not in use can be made into hot-bed sashes by cutting some notches into the lower part of the sash to allow the water to run off. Frames made to fit the sashes you may have will answer the purpose and in this way the hot-bed is made, really without costing a cent.

For heating material, use horse manure. Haul the manure in a pile near to where you are going to have the bed. Do not make the pile round topped but flat. If it does not start to heat in a few days, pour a pail of hot water down through the center; if heating starts unevenly, one side heating and the other not, turn it over, breaking all hard lumps. Distribute the hot manure throughout the mass. When it is "smoking" uniformly it is ready to use. Shovel the snow away where the hot-bed is to be placed, and spread about four inches deep of dry manure, over the ground, then put in a foot of steaming manure, set on the frame, and pack four inches more inside. On the outside, pack to the height of the frame with dry manure, and lay on your window sash. When the manure begins to heat again, which will be in two or three days, pack it solid. Now, if it is loose and fluffy after being trodden, there is too much straw in it; if it packs soggy and solid there is too little straw. It should feel springy when trodden upon, but should not swell up quickly in a loose mass when released from pressure. After the manure is packed, fill in five or six inches of earth, which should be rich, and contain a large amount of sand. A soil made up of well rotted manure, rotted sod and some rich sandy soil, is the best earth for hot-bed. But where there has been no preparations do not delay the making of the bed on this account. Take the best and richest soil at hand, and, if frozen, it will thaw out under the glass. When the soil has become well warmed through-out, it should be raked fine and level. The space between the soil and the glass should nowhere measure less than six inches in the start; the soil will sink as the manure ferments.

Seeds that germinate at nearly the same time, and which are similar in growth should be sown under the same window, thus giving them equal air, moisture and sunshine. Sow the seeds in rows, and cover with soil composed mostly of sand and do not cover the seeds more than four times the diameter of the seed. Flower seeds should also find a place in the hot-bed, and should be sown separately from the vegetables. After sowing, replace the sash, and leave on until the plants come up.

Watering should be done with caution. Use water that has been slightly warmed. Do not water so much as to puddle the ground. In the early part of the season, water in the morning so that the plants are not damp during the night. Later on, when the weather becomes warm, water towards evening, in order to give the water a chance to soak into the ground before the hot sun evaporates it. Whenever moisture collects upon the panes, ventilation should be given. Ventilation is essential to grow strong, healthy plants. Open always the side contrary to the wind. As the plants grow larger, and the weather warmer, more air is needed, and, finally, the windows may be removed, only covering at night and during chilly days. It is best to cover the glass at night with a mat when there is danger of the plants getting frozen, in the early part of the season.

When the plants are three or four weeks old they should be planted into a cold frame which is made similar to the hot-bed, but without the manure to produce heat. In this way the best and earliest cabbage and tomatoes can be had. The plants should be transplanted a little deeper in the cold frame than they were in the hot-bed. Put the glass on the bed; cover with something to keep out the hot sun for at least two days. Then let the sun in again. Keep the soil moist. The plants will make rapid growth and about the last week in May you can set out the cabbages, in the garden. Tomato plants should not be set out until the middle of June at the earliest. They should be commencing to flower then. Set them deeply right up to the branches. Put in a little soil, then water, and fill up the hole firmly with soil, shade for two days, and the plants will not wilt at all, if carefully handled.

As each plant develops the second bunch of flower buds, break off the end to prevent more buds forming. The branches may need cutting twice a week. If this plan is followed, plenty of ripe tomatoes will pay well for the trouble.

Get an extra early kind of seed.

"DELL."

DAIRY

Records Made the Price

A few days ago a buyer from the States gave the high price of two thousand dollars to a farmer near Brockville for one cow; this is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a Canadian dairy cow. What made the animal so valuable? Granted that she was a model of beauty and an exquisite type of her breed, the fact remains that her actual performance largely helped to effect the sale. She has a record of 121 pounds of butter in 30 days. The records, those figures down in black and white, assisted in making the price. When farmers generally commence to keep records of individual cows we hope to develop not only many more such excellent specimens, but a general improvement in the production of the average herd. Records alone can furnish the information necessary to enable intelligent selection of the promising cows, and the rejection of those that are not profitable. Such selection, coupled with more liberal feeding, will repay any farmer abundantly. As scores of farmers in Canada can testify, it has often resulted in an additional fifteen and even twenty-five dollars income per cow within four years.

Silage Clover and Roots

It is becoming apparent to cow owners in this country, as it became so to the dairymen of the south and east, a good many years ago, that cows need better food and a greater variety of it, to produce profitably in winter, than the natural resources of the country afford,—taking the natural cow feeds of this country in winter to be hay, straw and a little ground grain.

Farmers are beginning to take an interest in corn growing, are asking questions about it, are inquiring re silo construction and some are preparing to go in for the cultivation of the most mommoth member of the grass family, and to cut it and save it green for winter feeding, either to cows or other cattle. It all shows the progress our agriculture is making. Ten years ago were a man at an institute meeting or agricultural convention to spend much time in the discussion of the growing of the corn crop, he would be more likely to be hailed as a prophet, forecasting something that might come to pass in the distant future, than as a teacher of practical fact.

Dairymen have come to realize that however nutritious our native grasses are as feed, and the feeding value of prairie grass is always overestimated it does not possess qualities that will maintain the milk flow of the cow herd during the stable-feeding season. In feeding cows inside, the aim is, to imitate as nearly as we can, the food that produces the maximum milk flow. That is why clover roots and silage are coming to be more generally grown on the Western farm where cows are kept, and the growing of these crops is as beneficial to the farm as the crops are good for the milking cows.

Making Whey Butter

The question of making butter from whey has been receiving a good deal of attention in Ontario during the past year, and the results of some experiments conducted at the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, and by the chief dairy instructor in the western part of the province, as to the actual returns from manufacturing the butter fat in whey into butter, have just been made public. The report shows that the best yield of butter recorded is 3 pounds, per 1000 pounds of whey. The average yield is about 2 1/2 pounds per 1000 pounds of whey. As to the cost of manufacturing there is some difference in the estimates made. Prof. Mitchell estimates that it costs 11.5 cents per pounds to manufacture whey butter. The estimates of the other experimenter is 7 cents per pound. Taking an average of these two estimates, it would make the cost of manufacturing whey butter, 9 cents per pound.

The quality of the product which it would be possible to make from this fat would determine, of course, its market price. The conclusion of the experiments shows that whey butter is slightly inferior in quality to that of butter made from whole milk, under average creamery conditions, and that when creamery butter is a high price and scarce the whey butter will bring very nearly as high a price, within a cent or two, but when good creamery butter is plentiful there is a wider margin of difference between the two products. The price which the butter would bring under market conditions of 1907 and 1908 was placed at an average of 20 cents per pound. This will show a net profit of six cents per pound on whey butter manufactured, or 15 cents per 1,000 pounds of whey.

A start has been made at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in the manufacture of soft cheese. Professor Dean has secured the services of an expert from England, and, although the market in Canada is limited, it is thought the demand will grow rapidly. Small round cakes of one and a half pounds sell at 20 cents. Sweet, unripened milk is used, and the working done so as to retain the moisture throughout the cheese. The finished product is soft and spongy, containing about 50 per cent. moisture.

POULTRY

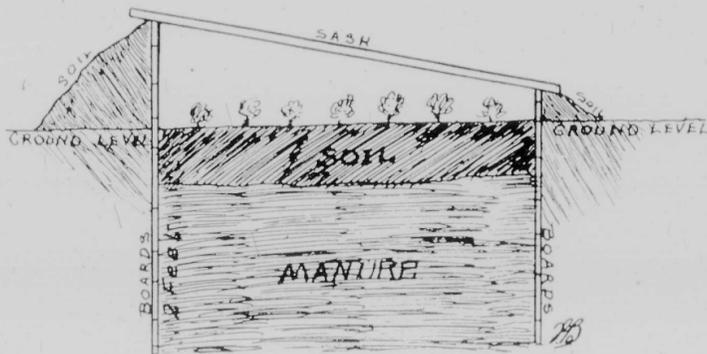
IS DUCK RAISING PROFITABLE

Readers of the poultry department are asked to contribute their experience in duck rearing, for publication in our issue of March 31st. Explain how to manage ducks profitably, outlining your own method of rearing and marketing, giving attention to the difficulties that have to be contended with in the business, and describing how these may be best overcome.

For the best article on this subject we will award a prize of \$3.00, to the second \$2.00, the latter amount being paid for other contributions published. Contributions should reach us not later than March 20th to insure of their being in time for consideration.

Interesting the Public in Poultry Shows

Poultry shows are rather hard to work up public interest in, the hardest perhaps of all live stock shows. There seems little about them that the public, aside from poultry fanciers, can take much interest in. To the poultry breeder they are of intense interest and much value. If one is a fancier, intent upon breeding the best in the particular varieties he is working with the poultry show offers the best of all opportunities for him having his stock passed upon by expert men, for having their deficiencies or merits pointed out, and for himself becoming familiar with the strong points of his breeds in their different strains and families. The exhibition is an opportunity too, to extend business, buy or sell stock and advertise. All of which is most desirable from the poultryman's point of view and important for the development of the poultry industry. But what we would like is to see



CROSS SECTION OF A HOT BED.

exhibition managers introduce into poultry shows some features of general interest, something the public may be attracted by or interested in.

This criticism, if it can be called such of poultry exhibitions, does not apply to any show in particular. It is applicable to any and all held on this continent. There is something fascinatingly interesting in them for poultrymen, but very little the average individual can interest himself in. Poultry shows are educational as they now exist, but educational within too narrow limits. The people standing most in need of instruction cannot be induced to attend. Stock exhibitions would be tame affairs if only those owning the stock were attracted to them, horse shows of little educational worth if only those breeding or owning the exhibits gained anything from them, or grain fairs of small value if the great body of grain growers did not derive some benefit. Poultry shows, likewise, can serve the largest interests of the industry they represent, only when they are organized to reach out to the average poultry raiser, and besides being of interest to those engaged in the business in a special way, be of direct value to the average poultry-keeper of the country. How they are to be made such can hardly be explained, but our larger exhibition managements in the country are considering the problem and something of value should evolve.

Better Prices for Poultry Wanted

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to bring up in your columns, which are so widely read, a subject for discussion, viz.: Why is it that farmers living some distance from the city, are forced to take such low prices for their poultry, which they are obliged to ship into the Winnipeg market, to a middleman, who seems to get the profit, while the producer, after paying the freight and counting up the cost of raising fowl, is "a sadder and wiser man," wishing he had kept his chickens at home and eaten them.

On this account many farmers are getting discouraged, therefore, it is no use preaching "more poultry raising" to them as long as this condition of things exists. This, I have noticed for years, and again this season it has been brought to my mind by a somewhat savage letter which I received in December, shortly after I had written an article to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in which I had spoken of higher prices being paid in Winnipeg for poultry this season.

My correspondent, living less than one hundred miles from Winnipeg, complained bitterly of the low prices he has just received for a consignment of prairie chickens shipped into the city:—10 cents for spring chicken and 8 cents for good fowl.

The very day this letter came, the *Free Press* market report drew attention to the prevailing high prices for all poultry in Winnipeg. When in town the following day, I asked the price of some *boiling* fowl, displayed in one of the best shops: "16 cents per pound, lady, for fowl; our spring chicken is higher, of course," was the reply.

I quite sympathize with this man as I well know his is only one case in many.

It is a shame to let all the profits in poultry go to the middleman while the producer is almost out of pocket, and I fear unless the farmer lives near enough to the city to market his own output, he is often the loser, when the heavy "express rates" are paid.

I know all farmers must rejoice that the express companies have not been allowed to maintain the heavier charges. The present high rates are more than enough. Judge Maybee has earned the gratitude of many for the stand he has taken regarding express charges. The express rates on eggs and fowl are decidedly high, 45 to 50 cents on one setting of eggs for hatching, from Winnipeg to points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

One man to whom I shipped eggs wrote of paying 60 cents on one setting, and the following week he was only charged 45 cents on an identical basket. The worst of it is, these eggs sometimes arrive at their destination in a damaged condition, though packed in the best and most careful way, i. e., in a Morgan egg basket. I have shipped eggs for hatching, so cased, across the continent, without injury enroute, hearing of good hatches therefrom, while at other times, news has come of damage to eggs shipped only 50 to 100 miles, done up in the same way. Sometimes, the whole end of the package has been smashed. In showing rough usage in transit, I have seen most careless handling in Winnipeg, at the stations, of all sorts of express parcels; packets jolted off of trucks piled up too high, onto a stone pavement—this is easily explained. No matter what happens, there seems no redress.

Crates containing purebred live fowl have been opened, and one or more fowl taken out, by some thief in the express office or train while in transit.

Now my grumble is finished. We will hope for an improved condition of things during 1909; that the hard working producer will get fair play and better prices, as Winnipeg people never eat *cheap* chicken as many can testify.

"Littlecote," St. Charles.

H. E. VIALOUX.

FIELD NOTES

Professor of Chemistry Appointed

At a regular meeting of the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College held on Tuesday, February 16, it was decided to offer the Professorship in Agricultural Chemistry to W. O. Walker, M.A., Science Staff Queens University, Kingston, who has since accepted and will assume his new duties on May 1st, next.

Prof. Walker was born and brought up on an Oxford County farm near Ingersoll and is a graduate of Toronto University. During the past two years he has been a member of the Science Staff Queens University as Lecturer in Chemistry.

Having had an inclination to favor the more practical aspects of the Science of Chemistry, Prof. Walker has been able to conduct a considerable amount of investigational work of agricultural importance. He is at present conducting investigations connected with an attempt to solve the problem of the infertility of some Ontario soils. He is also conducting work of an important nature concerning the chemistry of butter fat.

While at Kingston he has been lecturing in Chemistry to the students of the Kingston Dairy School, and was associated with Prof. Mitchell in the originating and perfecting of moisture test for butter, an apparatus described by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in a special bulletin.

Debate on Elevator Question

A debate took place on the 27th ultimo, at Hamiota, between representatives of the Hamiota branch of the Grain Growers' Association and the Blaris branch.

The subject was, of course, the one which is before all grain growers, namely: "Should the government own and operate the elevators." The Hamiota representatives took the affirmative. The hall was full as Hamiota has about one hundred members in her association.

The merits of the question were left to the audience to decide by vote, but the responsibility of expressing an opinion was assumed by only 31 men present, 22 voting for the affirmative, and 9 for the negative.

Scottish Stallion Show

The dead season is pretty well over, and we are again entering on the days when there is life and motion. The event of the past week has been the Scottish Stallion Show, at Glasgow. The show was well up to its usual standard. The three-year-old class has probably never been excelled. The quality of the animals exhibited in that section was unusually high, and both the great trophies of the show, the Cawdor Cup, open to all ages, and the Brydon Challenge Shield, open to three-year-olds and horses above that age, were won by the three-year-old horses. The winner of the Cawdor Cup was Mr. Robert Brydon's Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032, the male champion last year at the Royal and at the Glasgow Summer Show. This horse is a model Clydesdale. He is very showy when on parade, has beautiful feet and limbs, and excellent action. There is a wealth of refinement about him this season which was rather lacking a year ago, and he is likely to hold the triumphant position to which he has thus early been exalted. His sire, Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, was first at the H. & A. S. show last year, and has proved himself one of the pick of the sons of Baron's Pride 9122.

Three out of four of the first-prize winners at this Glasgow Stallion Show were got by him, viz., Perfect Motion, which was first in the aged class, and last year was first in the same class, as well as second at the Highland, where he was beaten by his sire; Bonnie Buchlyvie, and the first-prize yearling, Dunure Footprint (strictly speaking, he is only ten months old, and very good at that). The winner of the Brydon Challenge Shield was Mr. Kilpatrick's St. Clair 14347, an amazingly thick, well-ribbed colt, with good feet and legs. He was second to Bonnie Buchlyvie in the open class. Mr. Brydon's horse would have won the Shield as well as the Cup, but Mr. Brydon did not show his horse for his own trophy. The third three-year-old was Mr. Pollock's Montrave Viceroy 14278, a very bonnie, gay horse, got by Hiawatha 10067, out of the Cawdor-cup mare, Lady Victoria 14582. The fourth three-year-old was Mr. Guild's Sam Black 14348, in some respects—size, substance, quality of bone, and great back and ribs—the best colt in the class. Mr. W. S. Park's Laird of Erskine, to which the Glasgow district Junior Premium of £80 had been awarded, was placed fifth. The aged class was not nearly equal to the three-year-old class. The winner was Mr. Kilpatrick's Perfect Motion, already named, a horse of immense substance and magnificent action. The others in the

prize list were capital animals, second place going to the black horse Ganymede 14130, from Mr. Marshall's stud, Stranraer. Mr. Taylor had third and fourth with a pair of grandsons of Sir Hugo, namely, Sir Dighton 13760, and Sir Spencer 13211, very fine, sound horses, the former big and cart-horse-like in every line, the latter a typical Clydesdale. We had a choice class of two-year-olds, and John Leckie, Inchwood, Milton, of Campsie, had the honor of breeding the first and second, from a mother and daughter. The first was High Degree 14703, owned by A. M. Simpson, East Killin; and the second, Royal Salute 14826, an own brother to Royal Review, the H. & A. S. champion stallion of 1907.

A remarkable feature of this show was the extraordinary number of high-class animals claiming Baron's Pride as their grandsire. The first and second aged horses; the first, second, third and fourth three-year-olds; the first yearling, and the third two-year-old, are all in this category. Many of the best are out of Baron's Pride mares. The cross between Hiawatha and these mares is still proving most successful. But the most notable feature of this show, has been the recognition by owners of the value of a veterinary examination. Hitherto, the rule has been that the two great trophies, the Cawdor Cup and the Brydon Challenge Shield, could only be won by horses which had passed a veterinary examination for soundness, and, in the case of the Shield, for height as well. But there was nothing to hinder a horse which was unsound, entering the arena and competing for the trophies. This year the rule was not altered, but it was made known that only sound horses could win these trophies, so only sound horses should be allowed to compete for them. This led to quite a number of exhibitors bringing forward their horses to be examined by Principal McCall on Tuesday afternoon, and many more would have been sent forward had the Society given a certificate of soundness to those which passed. As it was, fifteen were examined, and all of these but one passed, on a schedule which included the following disqualifying diseases: Roaring, whistling, ringbone, side bone, unsound feet, navicular disease, spavin (bone), stifle-joint disease, stringhalt, shivering (chorea), and cataract. Of the fourteen which passed, eight appeared to compete for the final trophies, viz., Bonnie Buchlyvie, Perfect Motion, St. Clair, Montrave Viceroy, Sir Dighton, High Degree, Royal Salute, Black Douglas. All these horses had, therefore, an implied guarantee that they were free of these diseases, and this must greatly enhance their value. The pioneer in this movement in Scotland was Mr. Brydon, who owns the champion, Bonnie Buchlyvie. He made "a veterinary pass" a condition of winning the Shield.

SCOTLAND YET.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Spring plowing is reported to have started in the Claresholm district, Alberta, on February 27.

* * *

Members from British Columbia, in the Dominion house, are asking for an additional experimental farm in that province.

* * *

A number of candy dealers in Montreal have been fined for selling brandy chocolates to boys and girls. The candies contained sufficient brandy to produce results as quickly almost as the pure liquid.

* * *

A professional baseball league has been formed in Western Canada, consisting of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

* * *

Speculation in veteran scrip is very active just now. Scrip that could be bought two months ago for \$50.00 or \$75.00 has advanced in value to \$650.00 to \$750.00 and prices are reported as high as a thousand dollars.

* * *

Trouble has broken out in Methodist circles in Toronto, which threatens to spread and divide Methodism into two separate camps in the Dominion. The superintendent of the church, called a minister in Toronto sharply to account, for his interpretation of certain scriptural passages, claiming the minister was preaching atheism. Prominent ministers and laymen are lining up on each side for the fray and it looks as if a war in the church of some magnitude will be precipitated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Jeffries, the retired heavy-weight champion, announces that he is prepared to meet Johnson, the present champion, if he can train into fighting form.

* * *

Trouble is expected to follow the expiration of the working agreement on April 1st between the miners and operators of Pennsylvania anthracite mines. Another long and costly strike may result.

* * *

A new record was established in wireless telegraphy last week, when a message was flashed from Glace Bay, Newfoundland, to Paris, France. Wireless achieved another success in transmitting the report of the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, when all the wires running out of that city were down in the violent gale that was sweeping over that part of the country.

Theodore Roosevelt executive of the Unit William Howard Taft countrymen affection as President of the F preparations had beer monies, but a blindy morning of the 4th, ceremony, being perfo Roosevelt left the Wh

Report on Ro

The engineer in chi the survey of the lin his first report to the

The report opens country surveyed by having encountered 1 feet of logs immediate the possibility of m streams, and at the s of timber suitable for route. Rich agricultu Mitishto and Grass ri along both sides of th From Split lake to Ch tive, the open country timbered and needin from The Pas there limestone available, s Further to the north, v ian, richly mineralize in many localities.

Water power sites rivers and streams, n development at a mi power which is availa Nelson river is enorm railway in a very favo for the operation of its

The Nelson river, is rivers of the world, a water discharged to t proximately four hu area is tremendous. of Manitoba, the gre atchewan, North Dal great lakes, while they sota. Its discharge l five times that of the Falls at Ottawa.

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Latest opening—J 4, 1861 and 1885.

Longest season—F Shortest season—F Port Nelson—

Average season—O time open, 6 months. Earliest opening— Nov. 3, 1878.

Latest opening—J 9, 1851.

Longest season—S Shortest season—F

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second place going to Mr. Marshall's third and fourth cart-horse-like in 13211, very fine, in lesdale. We had a John Leckie, in honor of breeding her and daughter, owned by A. M. cond, Royal Salute view, the H. & A.

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Theodore Roosevelt stepped down from the chief executive of the United States, on March 4th, and William Howard Taft, or "Big Bill" as his versatile countrymen affectionately call him, was sworn in, as President of the Republic. The most elaborate preparations had been made for the inaugural ceremonies, but a blinding snowstorm broke out on the morning of the 4th, necessitating the swearing in ceremony, being performed inside the senate chamber. Roosevelt left the White House the same night.

Report on Route for Hudson's Bay Railway

The engineer in charge of demarking the route in the survey of the line to Hudson's Bay, submitted his first report to the minister of railways last week. The report opens with brief descriptions of the country surveyed by the engineers. They report having encountered between 250 and 300 million feet of logs immediately along the right-of-way, with the possibility of much more along the tributary streams, and at the same time there are huge areas of timber suitable for pulpwood or ties along the whole route. Rich agricultural lands were found along the Mitishto and Grass rivers as far as Split lake, and along both sides of the Nelson river to Hudson Bay. From Split lake to Churchill the land is not so attractive, the open country being in small patches mostly timbered and needing drainage. For 40 miles out from the Pas there is a large quantity of good limestone available, suitable for building purposes. Further to the north, where the rock is largely Huronian, richly mineralized, specimens have been found in many localities.

Water power sites are abundant on nearly all the rivers and streams, many offering opportunities for development at a minimum cost. The amount of power which is available for development along the Nelson river is enormous, and places the Hudson Bay railway in a very favorable position to use electricity for the operation of its trains.

The Nelson river, is described as one of the greatest rivers of the world, as regards the actual volume of water discharged to the sea. Its total length is approximately four hundred miles, and its drainage area is tremendous. Its tributaries cover the whole of Manitoba, the greater portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Ontario west of the great lakes, while they also enter Montana and Minnesota. Its discharge has been roughly estimated at five times that of the Ottawa river at the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa.

The engineers, so far as they have proceeded, are inclined to favor Port Nelson as the bay terminal instead of Fort Churchill. Port Nelson is favorably situated, at the mouth of the river of the same name, and from information supplied by officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, stationed at both points, the season of navigation at Nelson averages from one to two months a year longer than at Churchill.

The comparative tables showing the relative dates of opening and closing of navigation at Churchill and Nelson, which are compiled from the reports of J. B. Tyrell and Dr. Bell are as follows:

Port Churchill—	
Average season—	Opened June 19; closed Nov. 18; time open, 5 months.
Earliest opening—	June 5, 1863; earliest close, Nov. 1, 1837.
Latest opening—	July 2, 1866; latest close, Dec. 4, 1861 and 1885.
Longest season—	Five months, 18 day, 1846.
Shortest season—	Four months, 8 days, 1838.
Port Nelson—	
Average season—	Opened May 19; closed Nov. 20; time open, 6 months.
Earliest opening—	May 7, 1846; earliest close, Nov. 3, 1878.
Latest opening—	June 1, 1828; latest close, Dec. 9, 1851.
Longest season—	Six months, 18 days., 1846.
Shortest season—	Five months, 13 days, 1853.

MARKETS

The week-just closed was the most eventful in the wheat markets of America, since wheat began its upward movement early in February. The May option afforded the bulk of future trading, and some new high levels for that month were touched. Chicago was the storm center. Patten and his bull following, intent on forcing values, encountered some serious opposition to the carrying out of their designs, and it has since transpired that Armour has taken the bear side of the market in May, and is preparing to smash prices and collect from the bull crowd.

Armour is reported to own a larger bunch of the wheat now visible in America, than any other operator in the grain market. He is said to have control of practically the entire Canadian supply, in store at Fort William, and has been a heavy buyer of cash wheat for the past fortnight, in all American exchanges. At the same time he is selling May wheat in unlimited quantities, and the Patten crowd are

buying from him as readily as he offers to sell. What the outcome will be when May is reached, or what will happen between now and then, nobody seems able to forecast.

In the face of world conditions the Patten crowd seem on the right side of the market, and talk optimistically of boosting wheat up to a dollar fifty, while on the other hand the bears, taking heart from the strong support coming from the Armour aggregation, are entrenched more firmly and assert with apparent equal confidence, that the situation at present, does not warrant the prices at which wheat is being traded in; that values must adjust themselves to existing conditions, and that when that adjustment comes, as they assert it will, when the corner engineered by Patten is broken, wheat will be seriously lower than it is at present. Towards the close of the week, the feeling gathered strength that lower prices were imminent. On Friday the May option slumped 4½ from the high point for March, and 2½ lower than the previous close. The drop was due to lower closings in European markets, but Winnipeg and American markets broke away below the Liverpool decrease. There was nothing particularly bearish in the situation, no reports of crop damage or decrease in the visible supply. The public had been buying wheat heavily all week, under the belief that the Patten aggregation was going to send prices skyward. When the public get in good and steep on an option, mostly all of them on one side of the market, something is very liable to happen. That was what broke prices lower at the end of the week. It was the panicky public, all trying to get out at once, just as soon as their side looked a bit shaky.

The world's situation as viewed by conditions, in respect to its present and probable supply of wheat for the next few months, aside from the speculative influence above noted shows plenty of strength and indicates nothing that seems to point to lower prices. Broomhall estimates that Europe is going to receive a fair average supply of wheat, until towards the end of May. After that some scrambling for the commodity may be expected, and as India is the only quarter from which succor may come, in the shape of 1909 harvest, before the end of July, it is safe guessing that after the first of June there will still be plenty of time left for pyrotechnics in the wheat trade.

The condition of the growing crop in the leading wheat countries, according to the latest review, is rated no better than normal. On this continent drought rumors from the south, have a tendency to depress the hopes of those who have been speculating in the distant futures, under the belief that a good 1909 crop in America would square things away, and bring prices down to an average level. No reports are to hand, as to conditions in the central states. In this country what winter wheat we have, has come forward to date without damage, from frost or lack of covering, but in the East it was in such poor shape last fall, due to the protracted drought, that a good portion of the Ontario crop, will either be plowed up or will yield considerably below average.

In Europe the condition of the crop causes no apprehension. Contradictory reports as usual, are circulated regarding the Russian crop, but nothing authentic on the subject has been received from this quarter. Southeastern Europe and the Danube country report conditions favorable. Some doubt exists as to the late corn crop, but nothing is known for certain. Some damage is feared in Germany, as the mild weather of some time was succeeded by rather low temperatures, and a good portion of the German crop, entered the winter in weak backward condition. In France and southwestern Europe, satisfactory conditions are reported. In the United Kingdom no reason for apprehension concerning the winter crop exists. The condition in India, is a little difficult to determine. New crop wheat is not being sold very freely, and in some provinces promises are not good. If India is able to export twenty-five millions, it will be as much as she can do.

Of the countries now exporting the crop just harvested, little change is noted in the estimates of the exportable surplus. The Argentine export, is now placed at 88,000,000 bushels. The Australian crop is unofficially estimated at 72,000,000 bushels total, as against 44,000,000 last year. What quantity of this the island continent will sell abroad, is unknown.

Deliveries at Winnipeg and at all markets in America, have been heavier than usual during the past few weeks. The high price has tended to induce selling by producers. Winnipeg receipts were from half to twice what they were a year ago. Movement in coarse grains is sluggish. No change of any moment is noted. Prices for the week were:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	110½	111½	111½	110½	107	109½
No. 2 North-ern	107½	108½	108½	107½	104	106½
No. 3 North-ern	104½	105½	105½	104½	101½	104
No. 4	98½	99½	100½	100	97½	99½
No. 5	92	92½	93	92½	90	91
No. 6	86½	84½	87	86½	84	85
Feed	76½	77	77	77	75	76½
No. 1 Alber-ta Red	106½	107	107	109	106	105

Oats—						
No. 2 White	41½	42½	42½	42½	41½	42½
No. 3 White	41	41½	41½	41½	40½	41½
Feed	41	41½	41½	41½	40½	41½
Feed 2	40	40½	40½	40½	40	40½

Barley—						
No. 3	52	51½	52	51½	52½	52½
No. 4	50	49½	50½	50½	51½	50½
Feed	45	45	45	45	45½	45½

Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	135	133	134½	134½	132½	130½
No. 1 Man.	133	131	132½	132½	130½	128½

OPTION PRICES					
	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	110½	110½	109½	109½	110½
May	112½	112½	111½	111½	112½
July	113½	113½	114	112½	113½
Tuesday—					
Mar.	110½	111½	110½	110½	111½
May	112½	113½	112½	112½	113½
July	113½	115½	113½	113½	115½
Wednesday—					
Mar.	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
May	114	114½	113½	113½	114½
July	115½	115½	114½	114½	115½
Thursday—					
Mar.	111½	111½	110½	110½	110½
May	113½	113½	112½	112½	113
July	114½	115	114½	114½	114½
Friday—					
Mar.	109½	109½	107	107	107
May	112½	112½	109½	109½	109½
July	113½	113½	111½	111½	111½
Saturday—					
Mar.	107½	107½	109½	109½	109½
May	110½	111½	110½	110½	111½
July	111½	113½	111½	111½	113½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED		
Bran		\$21.00
Shorts		22.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats		25.00
Barley		22.00
Oats		28.00
Hay, per ton car on track,		
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$ 6.00 @	7.00
Timothy	10.00 @	12.00
Baled straw	4.50 @	5.00

BUTTER AND EGGS		
Fresh turned creamery bricks		30
Storage bricks		27
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.		27
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra, fancy dairy prints	20 @	21
Dairy in tubs	17 @	18
EGGS—		
Manitoba fresh	31 @	32
Cold storage, candled		27
Pickled		26

POULTRY—		
Turkey, Manitoba	18 @	21
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	18 @	20
Spring chicken, per lb.		18
Ducks, per lb.		15
Geese, per lb.		14

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

HIDES—		
Frozen (subject to usual tare)	7 @	7½
No. 1 tallow		5
No. 2 tallow		4
Sheepskin (late taken off)	40 @	75
Lampskins, (late taken off)	40 @	75
Wool (western unwashed)	7 @	8

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG
Light receipts, in some lines practically none at all, general dullness all through were the features of the livestock market here, during the past week. Butchers are the only class of cattle coming forward, and deliveries of them are small. \$4.00 was paid for best quality stuff, ranging from that down to \$3.00. No sheep were on sale. Sheep have been the most conspicuously absent class of stock, on the Winnipeg market now for some months. There is a standing quotation for sheep of \$5.50 per cwt., but as none are being marketed the figure can be taken more as a guide to possible value, than as representing the price buyers are prepared to pay. Hog prices remain unchanged, \$6.50 being paid for finished stock of bacon type and proper weights, and \$5.00 for heavy hogs.

TORONTO
Choice exporters, \$5.20 to \$5.35; common, \$4.00 to \$4.90; picked butchers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium, \$4.00 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$4.75; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.00; export ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

CHICAGO
Beef cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.45; fat cows, \$3.15 to \$5.75; heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.85; bulls, \$3.25 to \$5.25; calves \$3.10 to \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.30; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.35; hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

It is estimated that, since the Franco-Prussian war, 300,000 novels have been written.

Professor Lowell, of the Lowell University at Flagstaff, Ariz., says the end of the world will be caused by an unknown dark planet colliding with the sun.

Mr. Dean Howells, in a recent article in the North American Review, claims Napoleon, Lincoln and Tolstoy as the three greatest men of the nineteenth century.

Wireless telegraphy has already proved itself to be the best police agent yet known. By its means, the other day, a thief was arrested on board a ship five hundred miles out at sea. So the toils close about the criminal, and the day seems speedily approaching when even those without conscience must admit that honesty, right living, is the best and the only safe policy.

It is not generally known that Lord Avebury was the first person in England to be photographed. Daguerre had called on his father, who was, as his son was afterwards to be, a distinguished scientific author and a Vice-President of the Royal Society. The object of the Frenchman's visit was to explain his discovery to the elder Lubbock, and to gain his support. While they were talking, Daguerre saw Lubbock's young son—the present Lord Avebury—playing in the garden. He suggested that a daguerrotype should be taken of the child as an illustration of the practical value of the discovery. Sir John consenting, the child was there and then daguerrotyped, or, as we say, photographed.

Burbank Provides the Brains

The student of science or philosophy does not often combine business ability with his other gifts. Luther Burbank, for instance, the plant wonder-worker, has found that the worry of business and financial details hampers him in his life work of making the vegetable kingdom perform miracles, of making the plum change its skin and the cactus its spine. Lack of time and knowledge of the best method of doing so has kept him from giving out to the world the results of his experiments and discoveries. It was not selfishness that prevented all the world knowing of his successful attempts with fruits and flowers.

To surmount this obstacle to full knowledge, Luther Burbank has given to two men the sole right to distribute to the world his plant discoveries. There are Hartland Law and his brother, Herbert E. Law, of San Francisco, and they have capitalized the concern at several million dollars. This company will carry out all the details of some of the great schemes which Burbank's brain has formulated, such as the development into usefulness of the spineless cactus, making it fit for fodder and also capable of yielding both alcohol and sugar.

Lincoln's Speech at Gettysburg

Of all the letters and addresses by Lincoln none excels in simplicity, power and felicity of expression his speech at the dedication of the national military cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg, on November 19, 1863. The formal oration of the day was delivered by Edward Everett, and Lincoln's remarks were supposed to be of secondary importance. How nervous and disappointed Lincoln was on that day over his own part in the proceedings was narrated in a magazine article a year or two ago by a surviving eye-witness. That Everett's speech is long since

forgotten, while Lincoln's remains one of the gems of English literature, is common knowledge. Lincoln's address, which was remarkably brief, was as follows:—

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or whether any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will here little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to a great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

March and Gardening

Since March has come in—though it came like a lamb and may depart like a lion—it is time to be giving serious thought to gardens and gardening, and they are subjects worthy of serious thought. It goes without saying that if you have always had a garden you are preparing for it this year just as a matter of course, considering it as much a part of the regular farm work as sowing seed wheat or harvesting. If last year was the first attempt at making a garden, you will be anxious to get started again in order to correct the mistakes of the previous year and to test by experiment some of the new ideas that could not be worked out before. One of the fascinating attractions of gardening is that there are always new ideas to be experimented with.

If you have never tested the pleasures and profits of gardening, you may refuse to believe in the reports the gardening fraternity give out at the end of a season. It looks like too much expense to fence in a fraction of an acre and too much trouble to prepare the ground and care for the crop during the growing season. It seems easier to buy vegetables in cans all summer. But an object that is worth anything at all is worth some trouble to acquire, and good, fresh vegetables,—green peas, tender beans, crisp celery and lettuce, cool, firm tomatoes and mealy potatoes served without loss of weight or flavor sound as if they were valuable additions to any bill of fare. As for expense, the products of the whole garden will not cost you a quarter of the price of the stuff you would buy in cans from the store, and you have the benefit of the infinitely larger variety of vegetables.

If you can't manage a separate flower garden, grow flowers among the vegetables and along the path borders. Let nasturtiums and morning-glories hide the fence; put mignonette and candy-tuft along the borders, and spare a corner for poppies. Don't deny yourself to make money now, for the purpose of enjoying yourself later. You won't know how to do it then if you do not keep in practice; and American Beauty roses in a twenty years from now will not give you pleasure if you have denied yourself the asters and pansies and humbler flower folk now.

The Place of Words

Words are sometimes unfavorably contrasted with deeds in a way that is distinctly unfair. Words can be made to mean a great deal—and to help immensely. The Wise King thought so, when he said, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The deed alone often fails of its purpose to comfort and help; word and deed together make up an almost failing panacea for a comrade's woes. But there are occasions when nothing can be done, but something might be said if the speaker were wise enough to think of it and tactful in his speech. The husband comes in at night to find his wife tired out with extra demands on her strength during the day. He doesn't believe in saying much but promises himself that he'll get some treasure she has longed for when he goes to town tomorrow. Thus put right in his own eyes he sits down silently to the supper she has prepared and she thinks he doesn't care how worn out she is as long as he gets his meals. If he had put his arms round her and said "Mary, I hate to see you so tired," she would have forgotten the fatigue and thought more of the hearty words than of all the dresses and ornaments he could choose when he went to town. When things have gone wrong and a man is down, there may be nothing possible to do for him, but a few words of cheer and encouragement will help wonderfully in restoring his confidence in himself and his hope for future success. In times of deep bereavement words of sympathy are many a time a solace that deeds cannot supply. The habit of gracious, cheerful, kindly speech is one well worth cultivating. Let all kind deeds be performed when possible, but make constant use of pleasant words.

The Sins of the Father

The sensational arrest and trial of ex-chief-of-police Malone, of Simcoe, Ont., has ended with the judge's sentence of life imprisonment, for the prisoner. Malone was found guilty of shooting his sub-ordinate, Constable Wilkins, with intent to kill.

The trial brought out a sad story of two men, in whom their townsmen had every confidence, who had proved unfaithful and disloyal to the trust reposed in them. So strong were the proofs of attempted murder against Malone, that the defence announced that they would produce no evidence, and his counsel simply referred to his honorable career as a soldier in South Africa.

The wife and four little children were in the court room at the time sentence was pronounced, and Malone asked for a week's freedom in which to arrange his affairs. "There is my poor wife," he said. "It is no fault of hers." The judge gave consent to the respite, and spoke of how the innocent must suffer for, and with the guilty.

The theory held by many, that a human being makes his own heaven and hell here on earth, seems to be refuted when we think of that wife and those innocent children, who must suffer the loss of a father's protection, and endure because of him, the added suffering of disgrace. Any heaven they can make for themselves in this life, is one sadly marred by another's sin, and impossible of that perfection which heaven means: No man can suffer for his sin alone.

Miss Walker, secretary of the Seattle Y. W. C. A., has been made a salaried member of the city police force.

March 10, 1909

THE

HE WHOM THOU

Round holy Rabia!
The wise men g
gravely.
"Daughter of God!" t
"Endure the Fat
bravely:
They who have steep
prayer,
Can every anguish calr

She answered not, and
Though not reproac
"Daughter of God!"
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—Oriental, from Hy

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THE QUIET HOUR

HE WHOM THOU LOVEST IS SICK

Round holy Rabia's suffering bed
The wise men gathered, gazing
gravely.
"Daughter of God!" the youngest said,
"Endure the Father's chastening
bravely:
They who have steeped their souls in
prayer,
Can every anguish calmly bear."

She answered not, and turned aside,
Though not reproachfully or sadly,
"Daughter of God!" the eldest cried,
"Sustain thy Father's chastening
gladly:
They who have learned to pray aright,
From Pain's dark well draw up delight."

Then spake she out, "Your words are
fair;
But oh! the truth lies deeper still:
I know not, when absorbed in prayer,
Pleasure or pain, or good or ill:
They who God's face can understand,
Feel not the workings of His hand."
—Oriental, from Hymns of the Ages.

What a world of agonized yet confident entreaty was compressed into that brief message, sent to the great Healer by two of His most intimate friends! The sisters of Lazarus think it quite unnecessary to tell their Friend they expect His help. He has the power to turn their sorrow into joy, and they are sure that He loves them. Nothing more is needed than the simple statement that Lazarus is sick. Of course, they think, He who has shown himself ready to heal any poor beggar by the roadside, He whose tender compassion and untiring service are poured out, like God's free sunshine, on the evil and on the good, will press eagerly to the assistance of those who have long proved themselves His tried and loyal friends.

But Christ's friendship is mysterious in its methods of working, going far beneath the surface. If these trustful suppliants had not been tried friends, possibly He might have instantly healed their brother, as was His usual custom. But they were special friends of the Good Physician, "Therefore . . . He abode two days still in the same place where He was," allowing Lazarus to die and be buried. How He must have trusted these loyal friends! How sure He must have been that they could stand a severe test, that they could trust Him through apparent unkindness! And they stood the test well. They could not understand His apparent coldness, but their love and trust were strong as ever. And, having strengthened their love and trust by exercise, enriched their own characters and learned the great truth that God can help to the uttermost after all apparent possibility of help has been swept away, then their wonderful Friend proved that His love was like the sunlight which shines always the same, though sometimes we fail to see it, because of black clouds—clouds which will surely pass away.

Are you quite sure that your friendship with Jesus is real and true? Then be sure of the fact that everything He allows to come into your life is a proof of His wise and tender love. You thank Him for the sunshine of prosperity, don't forget to thank Him also for the bracing times of adversity. You thank Him for the sweetness of health, be sure to thank Him also for the bitter tonic of sickness. Do you never thank a doctor for bitter medicine which builds up your strength; or for his skilful use of a sharp knife, which may cause you agony, but seems a kind purpose in cutting off that which would poison every drop of your blood? You trust a surgeon's kindness, even when he deliberately cuts away a piece of your body, you know he is trying to help you, even when he hurts you most, or—what is often harder to bear—when he is hurting one you love. And the soul is far more precious than the body, so we ought to be willing to sacrifice some present ease, if only in that way can spiritual strength be won. The voice of history and of personal experience,

declares that richest spiritual gain is often the outcome of bodily weakness or pain, or of times of trouble.

One of Christ's beloved friends is sick. The Master apparently pays no attention to the earnest entreaties of His devoted disciples. He is trusting them to believe in His love, though they cannot see His face. He is treating them as fruitful branches of the True Vine, which must be "purged" that they "may bring fourth more fruit." He is refining away the dross, so that His own Beauty may be seen by a wondering world reflected in their shining, beautiful lives. If He strains their patience and loyal trust almost to the breaking point, it is not capriciously, but because that is the only way of making them strong. We can only learn how to do anything difficult by doing it again and again until "practice makes perfect," and we cannot possibly learn "patience" except by enduring patiently, nor "trust" except by trusting loyally, when we do not understand the reason for our pain of mind or body. These

through earthly mists to the Sun of Righteousness when the brain is clouded by sickness, or when bodily pain crowds out every other consideration. A friend of mine says she can never pray when she is ill, and she always knows she is getting better when the power to concentrate the thoughts in prayer returns to her. If the Great Friend expects His friends to trust Him when He does not give any outward expression of His ceaseless love, so also we may safely expect Him to trust us, and our love, when we find it almost impossible to pray in any connected fashion. We can lie back in weary trustfulness on the Great Heart of Love, knowing that He understands perfectly the desires of our hearts, and is pledged to fulfil them in the best possible way, if we leave the ordering of our lives to Him.

I think the Book of Psalms was intended by God as a special gift for His sick friends; it is so full of sweet and tender sayings, almost like the caressing touch of a dear hand which charms away the pain, or at least makes it bearable. Indeed, it is no fancy to say that God is not only the Physician, but also the watchful and considerate Friend, giving trained and tender nursing to His dear children, both by day and by night. In Psalm 42, we read that when a man has

shows Him to be near of kin to us, though so far above us in heroic self-forgetful endurance. His pain was intensified by taunts and unspeakable insults, instead of being soothed by the ministrations and sympathy of friends; and yet He reached out in watchful kindness to the disloyal disciple, to the weeping women, to ignorant soldiers, and repentant robber, to His loved disciple and holy mother, not forgetting to commend His departing Spirit at last into His Father's waiting Hands. Not one word of pain, after the victory in Gethsemane, except one appeal to man's sympathy, which showed that He was not stoically and coldly independent, and one cry to His Father, when a black cloud hid His Face for a moment.

How that wonderful unselfishness rebukes and inspires us! How ashamed we feel of our impatient groaning and grumbling, of our want of consideration for others, of our way of magnifying our own troubles and thinking of no one but ourselves! Those who claim to be friends of Christ must prove their claim by showing some likeness to Him.

HOPE

VILLAINY AND NERVES

Many overrought villains of the past, if they were alive now, would be subjected to a rest-cure, which, though it could not turn them into good men, might make their villainy less irrational and dangerous. The worst tyrants of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, the worst Roman Emperors, seem to us incomprehensible monsters of iniquity, men who did evil for the love of it. We should understand them better if we considered how likely their way of living was to disorder their nerves. No doubt Nero, even if he had been brought up in the most modern way, taught from a child to take an interest in nature and to eat only the most wholesome things, would never have been a very useful or pleasant person. But he might have been a harmless faddist or an innocent if undistinguished minor poet.

As it was, he was the monster of the world, with no one to prevent him from eating and drinking what he chose or from taking whatever other unwholesome pleasures he was inclined to. No doubt he exceeded in everything, and suffered from extreme irritability in consequence. Unfortunately, he could indulge his irritability without restraint. If, when he felt cross of a morning, he ordered a Senator to die, the Senator did die, and he heard no more of it. Moreover, there was always fear to work upon a tyrant's nerves; and some emperors became tyrants because of that fear. Domitian was a martyr to it, though a good man of business. If he were a stock-broker of to-day no doubt he would worry himself incessantly about the state of the markets, and every one would pity him for his nervousness. As he was a Roman Emperor, we think of him as a sinister villain who killed men for the pleasure of it.

We often hear talk of that terrible *taedium vitae* from which Roman noble suffered. We should call it nerves now; and our doctors would prescribe a strict diet and a course of golf or gardening for it. But the Roman noble did not know how to treat it. He made a feast, and drank deep and fast, and crowned himself with flowers, and the next morning must have felt it worse than ever. But since he was a Roman noble he is a romantic figure to us and not a mere sufferer from our modern disease of overstrain.

* * *

"I received this morning one of the funniest letters that ever appeared in my mail since I left the bench," said the Iowa Congressman.

"Tell me about it," said the man from the Bay State.

"Well," continued the other, "a constituent wrote me that he understood that the Department of Agriculture had developed a seedless tomato, which, to his mind, ought to be a mighty good thing. He wanted to raise some of them right away."

"Well?"

"Well," rejoined the Iowan, "he said he wished I would send him some of the seeds by return mail."



THE BABBLING BROOK—

lessons are too priceless to be learned quickly or easily, but the Good Physician is too tender to hurt a soul more than is absolutely necessary for His perfecting in the beauty of holiness.

Pain is often terribly hard to endure, but it is a great help if we remember, as Bishop Ingram says, that "there is Someone who is tempering the flame, who is not letting one single throb of agony be too much or too great, that this is not a matter left to mad chance, or to the spirit of some devil—it is this which takes away the bitterness from pain. Lie still in the furnace, if the kind face of God is looking down on you; lie still in the furnace, because the moment the silver is so bright as to perfectly reflect the face bent over it, that moment it will be taken from the furnace."

If the friends of Christ find pain hard to bear, though his loving desire to make them beautiful, at all costs, meets with their full approval, how much harder it must be for those who have to suffer without knowing that their spiritual diseases are being skilfully treated by the Good Physician. Seek that greatest of all friendships while you are well, for it is far harder to see

be considerate and kind to the poor or sick (see margin). "the LORD will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing. Thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness." In the margin it is given "turn" his bed, so even that homely duty of a nurse is undertaken by the King of Kings when one of His friends is sick. And one who feels that marvellous tendance may not be able to pray in words, and yet his heart may really be reaching out in sweet communion:

"The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly
Through the darkness,
Touch God's Right Hand in that darkness
And are lifted up and strengthened."

Just one thought more—for I must not take up more than my just allowance of space—the friends of Christ, in times of pain and sickness, must strive to reflect His beautiful considerateness. All through His last day of mental and bodily agony there was no trace of complaint, and only one request for a service in that cry, "I thirst," which

LITERARY SOCIETY

MARKING ONE'S OWN BOOKS

Whence can have arisen this modern idea that it is 'a vulgar aid to memory to pencil one's books?'

"Gashmu saith it"—in The Atlantic—and somebody else says that it is the proof of a weak mind to use a bookmark. There must be nothing personal in our intercourse with our books. We must approach them with washed hands, must remember all our quotations and be sure where we left off" or we lay ourselves open to the implication either of having lost our minds or of having failed in respect towards our authors.

Now, in the opinion of a humble person, the real book-lover believes none of this nonsense. He will keep his book "underneath the bough" in the wilderness like Omar Khayyam; or carry it into the garden, like Browning; or stand it at his "beddes hed" as did Chaucer's clerk; or place it in his pocket, after the manner of Dr. Van Dyke when he walks beside a little river; and it will have many a black line or note or comment.

If the Gentle Reader is feminine she will have her book in her workbasket, in the baby's carriage, or on her dressing table. It will have a bit of ribbon for a mark, or may be a curl of the baby's hair. Possibly it may show a yellow drop from the egg beater, in memory of the day she made the pudding and learned the Ode to Imortality, and there will surely be many a delicate line under the words that have stirred her heart; but it should make the judicious grieve to think that she might be counted vulgar by Gashmu or the critics.

Now every right-minded individual will condemn the ill-bred person who marks a borrowed or a 'library' book; but I am dismayed at the thought that my own cherished volumes filled with notes and pencilings, may be considered vulgar. To lose my private and particular Shakespeare would be a calamity too great for words, to say nothing of Bacon and Goethe and Browning. The other day I took up Boswell for ten minutes and read only the marked paragraphs. Here was the cream of the whole, ready for instant use, and I was exceedingly refreshed and edified. I had forgotten the doctor's pedagogical observation that it is no matter what you teach children first, any more than it matters which leg you put first into your breeches, and it struck me with new force that Gray was great because he was "dull in a new way," and also that we are "a race of convicts who deserve to be hanged." These and other excellent remarks put me into a pleasant humor before the next ringing of the doorbell, but with an unmarked copy and only ten minutes, where would I have been? Probably in the "advertisement to the third and subsequent editions."

Does the whole of Boswell or Montaigne stick in anybody's mind, willy-nilly? If so, he must have a memory equal to the ideal of our old Mexican visitor, Dona Librada. On being ushered into our library, she looked around in amazement, then solemnly tapped her head and exclaimed, "And Don Juan knows all these books by heart! Ah, what a head!"

It is true that this Don Juan of the remarkable "head," who shares the library with me, has not marked his portion of the collection. There are no black lines in his Zockler's "Handbuch der Theologischen Wissenschaften, and Delitzsch and Lange are fair and clean. The soul of his respectable Shakespeare is not disturbed by "vulgar aids to memory," and his Plato is not underscored, while my plebeian "Dick" is marked from beginning to end, and Sophocles is extra-illustrated with photographs of Father Oedipus and Sister Ismene and Antigone clasping the most chaste of Grecian urns.

There are a few marks in his Tennyson, I am glad to remember. He has forgotten where, and it was more than twenty years ago, but there is a warm feeling in my heart as I open the old green book. I may not now resemble the Miller's Daughter, nor the "lily-maid of Astolat," nor even Enid, except in the matter of the faded silk," but the

Idylls will never lose their charm for true lovers, and the ideal of the Princess has helped to lead us into these restful days of "ultimate companionship." I am glad that Don Juan once marked his Tennyson, and now he does not need to do it, because I find his quotations for him.

Yes, we undoubtedly do "mark for others," but why is not that as commendable as any altruistic deed? I wish to have my friends admire these choice passages that have commended themselves to me. I am positive that my young daughters will skip Mathew Arnold's preface to Wordsworth, if I do not mark it plainly; and they would never read the Ode to Duty. They show an indifference to "prefaces" and "odes" that does not promise well for their intellectual future. They laugh immoderately at Carlyle's conception of the House of Lords appearing as "forked radishes," and they quote the "everlasting nay" in a manner that is unadvised. When I am gone, they may read these marked passages and reflect upon the advantages of superior literary taste in a departed parent.

To return to the old Shakespeare, beloved of my heart. It is a Dick's edition, published at 313 Strand, and sold in England for one shilling. The family edition, in three large illustrated volumes, was considered too choice for me to carry to school, and there were no Hudson's or expurgated editions at hand. This small, fine-print book, familiarly known as "Billy Shakes," was carried under my arm day after day, and went with me when I spent the night with a cherished friend; and it was often wet with vinegar from moist packages of pickles which we consumed while huddled under the bed-quilts in our frosty chamber.

The book open easily at As You Like It, possibly because a scrap of green ribbon marks the place—not as an aid to memory, but because I like to keep a bit of pretty green gown that I made so carefully in order to feel like Rosalind. One must not think that I need any help to find that

"From the east to western Ind
No jewel is like Rosalind."

but no other book could carry with it the delicious atmosphere of the days when Shakespeare was new. Think of the joy of the first entrance into the Forest of Arden! Age does approve of youth, and I would not now erase a mark, though I have added many from year to year.

"Little Rivers" is a book that often finds its way to the library table, and has most delightful marked passages to

read between times. These choice bits have been culled from many a reading, or have been especially enjoyed by the listener of the day; for it has been a pleasant fancy to try the "heather chapters" as the touchstone for a new friend. And one of these friends gave me a piece of "bell heather from Loch Lomond, another sent the common heather" from Inverness, and a third sent from her old journal half of her spray of real "white heather" from the Highlands; and these illustrate the margin of my book, so that when it is opened I remember that "there is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to love this life and live it as bravely and cheerfully as we can."

There are many pencil marks in Charles Dudley Warner's noble essay, "What is Your Culture to Me?" but best of all is the page where he wrote some kindly personal words; and no

color sketch, however exquisite, could give the pleasure that I take in another page decorated with brilliant autumn leaves, marked, "From Mr. Warner's home in Hartford."

There is another book, beloved of Shakespeare and Ruskin and the Gentle Reader, that is marked more than the rest. It is not because I cannot find without aid, the "green pastures" or the "many mansions." But, long ago, on many a morning when "the glory of the Lord came by way of the East," by the "great waters when the waves thereof were still," I read the Book and traced the lines; and now, as I walk in a dry and thirsty land or look from my window over a dusty plain, I can see the words again, and there returns unto me the peace as of a great river, "the River of God which is full of water."—Sara B. Howland, Mexico.

INGLE NOOK

SELECTED RECIPES

Oatmeal Bread.—Stir into two cups of cooked oatmeal after being cooled, one-half cup of molasses, one small cake of compressed yeast dissolved in one-half cup of lukewarm water, one heaping teaspoonful salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar, add flour enough to knead into a nice, soft dough. Set aside in warm place to rise for four hours. Put in two pans and let rise for four hours, then bake for one hour.

Tomato Stew.—Cut the meat up into cubes and remove the gristle and fat; put into a saucepan half a can of tomatoes, season with minced onion, parsley, salt and pepper, and cook till smooth; add a teaspoonful of flour rubbed with one of butter; press through a fine sieve, or, if you prefer, use as it is, merely having it thick; put the meat into this sauce and heat, but do not let it boil. This may be served as it is, or on toast. Another way of preparing this dish is to put the bits of meat into a baking dish with the tomato as it is in the can; add seasoning to the alternate layers and dust the top with sifted crumbs and dot with butter; take till brown.

CAME FOR CHEER

Dear Dame Durden,—I am a stranger within the gates of the "Ingle Nook," but I enjoy the page so much I should dearly love to become a member. But I must tell you first that I come, not because I have any valuable points to give, or anything of value to say, but rather for the cheer and warmth of the "Ingle Nook" and the comradeship of the others who write and of yourself, too, Dame Durden.

I have two little girls, one a year and eight months old and one four

months old. Do you think the others would let me be "little sister" and have a seat where I can listen to all the helpful things they tell one another? I have recently lost my mother, who was everything to me—"The power behind the throne," and this makes me feel like a frail craft out at sea. I celebrated my twenty-first birthday yesterday, so you see, Dame Durden, I am selfish, I did not write until I needed the "Ingle Nook."

I must, for one, thank Peacherina for the valuable recipe for carrot pickles. I have been searching for that for some time, and I was delighted to find it. How very thoughtful of her to contribute it!

I suppose a great majority of women feel it an injustice that they do not have a vote. I wonder how many of them know that they do have a vote, or that they could. Not in one way, of course, but have we not as wives and mothers and sisters influence over the male or females in our homes in this matter as in matters of more personal interest? If we spent enough time in thought and study to become acquainted with the political questions, could we not feel our own way was winning through those who do vote, brought about by our influence. I believe this, for as "Helmet of Resolution" says, "A woman's ways of influence are many." She can do much with a cup of tea, lots of love, and earnest prayer. But, speaking individually though, I can say I would much rather stay at home cuddling the bairns, teaching them their prayers, warming hubby's slippers, and listen

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS



5234 Boy's Knickerbockers and Knee Trousers, 4 to 12 years.



6226 Circular Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6221 Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years.



6227 Tucked Waist with Fancy Yoke, 32 to 42 bust.



6237 Girl's Sailor Costume, 6 to 12 years.

The above patterns will be sent to be. When Wait Measure, 22, 21, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and

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

to it all when he comes are sitting together I am afraid I have much length. W every success. EM

(It makes little difference to come the first time or to be helped or see you, anyway, as you are willing to do you can. We are sought our company cheer when you are reaved. Tell us some time.—D. D.)

Several ladies in terms have asked for It is impossible for illustrations of the will appear in future Where a dress dictated by only one that the whole pattern cents. Mrs. cents to pay for N blouse and skirt were A friend of the that a book she proved trustworthy estimates that one- or one-quarter of pressed yeast, should pint of liquid. *

Walnut Cake.—Wh cups granulated sugar ½ cup milk, 2 cups large cup of finely mixed through, and ing powder. Cream sugar, add other ½ cup of an hour.

For Frosting.—Cups possible, or roll on with a thin frost sugar and milk, s cake, and in about 1 with frosting ma sugar and milk; (nuts for cake and (Sent by "EM")

HOME-MADE

Dear Dame Dur Nookers,—I have write to the Ingle though there were en but if you can make why not for me?

I noticed a short of the Nookers spok in getting suitable for making parkin. syrup and molassa lated sugar. It is the syrup you buy. Use about 1 cup water. First, scoo spoonfuls of sugar i add the rest of the and let boil to requ

To make the scorch about a cup add water and mor syrup. Be carefu scorching—turn to b if the fire is too h We enjoy the cha are all so helpful. Hoping this will proval, I am,

(Of course, there we'll all shift our and there will be p fore the fire. practical. Come a

INDUCING HENS TO

Dear Dame Durde many of your co their hens laying t We keep Brown comb), and they h much this winter. house—a dug-out or and straw to s started to lay i molting, and have On the first few (February) they w hour or two durin of the day, and th boxes on the kitch democrat under th I have only three birds, some two-y pullets, yet I get

Founded 1866

to it all when he comes home and we are sitting together.

I am afraid I have written at too much length. Wishing the corner every success.

EMERALD EYES.

(It makes little difference why you come the first time, whether to help or to be helped. We are glad to see you, anyway, and feel sure that you are willing to help along where you can. We are proud that you sought our company as a means of cheer when you are lonely and bereaved. Tell us about the babies some time.—D. D.)

Several ladies in ordering patterns have asked for a fashion sheet. It is impossible for us to procure illustrations of the patterns which will appear in future issues.

Where a dress pattern is indicated by only one number, it means that the whole pattern is supplied for ten cents. Mrs. Kerr sent twenty cents to pay for No. 6183, thinking blouse and skirt were separate.

A friend of the Ingle Nook says that a book she has, which has proved trustworthy in other respects, estimates that one-half cup of yeast, or one-quarter of a cake of compressed yeast, should be used to a pint of liquid.

Walnut Cake.—Whites of 4 eggs, 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup milk, 2 cups sifted flour with a large cup of finely-chopped walnuts mixed through, and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar, add other ingredients and bake 3/4 of an hour.

For Frosting.—Cut walnuts fine as possible, or roll on bake board. Mix with a thin frosting of pulverized sugar and milk, spread thickly on cake, and in about half an hour frost with frosting made of pulverized sugar and milk; one-half pound of nuts for cake and icing.

(Sent by) "MADELEINE."

HOME-MADE MOLASSES

Dear Dame Durden and all the Nookers,—I have long wished to write to the Ingle Nook, but felt as though there were enough without me, but if you can make room for a man, why not for me?

I noticed a short time ago that one of the Nookers spoke of the difficulty in getting suitable syrup or molasses for making parkin. I make my own syrup and molasses out of granulated sugar. It is much sweeter than the syrup you buy.

Use about 1 cup sugar to 1 cup water. First, scorch about 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar in the kettle, then add the rest of the sugar and water, and let boil to required consistency.

To make the "black strap," I scorch about a cupful of sugar, and add water and more sugar as for the syrup. Be careful and don't let the scorching—turn to burning, as it will if the fire is too hot.

We enjoy the chats so much; they are all so helpful.

Hoping this will meet your approval, I am,

GIPSY.

(Of course, there is room for you, we'll all shift our chairs a little bit and there will be plenty of room before the fire. Your help is very practical. Come again.—D. D.)

INDUCING HENS TO LAY IN WINNER

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder how many of your correspondents have their hens laying this cold weather.

We keep Brown Leghorns (Rosecomb), and they have not been out much this winter. They have a fine house—a dug-out one—and a big space and straw to scratch in. They started to lay in November, after molting, and have continued.

On the first few days of this month (February) they were let out for an hour or two during the sunny part of the day, and they laid in flower-boxes on the kitchen porch and in the democrat under the shed.

I have only three and a half dozen birds, some two-year-olds and some pullets, yet I get sometimes a dozen

SOW REAP
JUDICIOUSLY BOUNTIFULLY



WESTERN SEEDS
FOR
WESTERN PEOPLE

DROP
A POST
CARD
FOR
OUR
CATA-
LOG

WRITE
FOR
OUR
LARGE
CATALOG

It is truer economy to judiciously sow MCKENZIE'S PURE SEEDS and reap a Bountiful Harvest than pay the same price for inferior seed and reap a poor Harvest.

As largest returns are of vital importance, the adaptability of MCKENZIE'S SEEDS to this Western Country should be the convincing argument in your seed selection.

Genuine Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants ever introduced. There are several varieties of Rape but it would be a loss of time to experiment with any other than the Dwarf Essex. We pay a premium to get the best, purest and cleanest seed, that it is possible to obtain. 4 lbs. postpaid, 55c. 25 lbs. or more f.o.b. Brandon, Se. lb., Calgary, 9c. lb.

McKenzie's New Crop Clovers

Each season Clover spreads its dominion into new fields, each year many acres are being planted in new localities with gratifying results. For pure seed you must depend upon the honesty of your seedsman. Impure seed of which there are large quantities being offered is worse than none. Our high grade is best suited to this Western Country. Pure, clean, plump and solid. Write for special prices.

Timothy

Much Timothy is adulterated or full of cheap and dead seed. For instance one sample analysis showed only 20.3 per cent true to name capable of germinating. At \$7.50 per 100 lbs. that sample cost at the rate of \$37.00 per 100 lbs. Our seed costs no more than cheap seed but its exceptional purity appeals instantly. F. o. b. Brandon per 100 lbs., \$7.50. F.o.b. Calgary per 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Western Rye

It thrives on all soils but is peculiarly adapted to our prairie lands, even when impregnated with alkali. Affords excellent pasturage, makes good hay. Resists drought, and cold and is easily grown. We are unquestionably headquarters for WESTERN RYE and owing to the Purity of our stocks sell large quantities in the States. F.o.b. Brandon or Calgary, \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

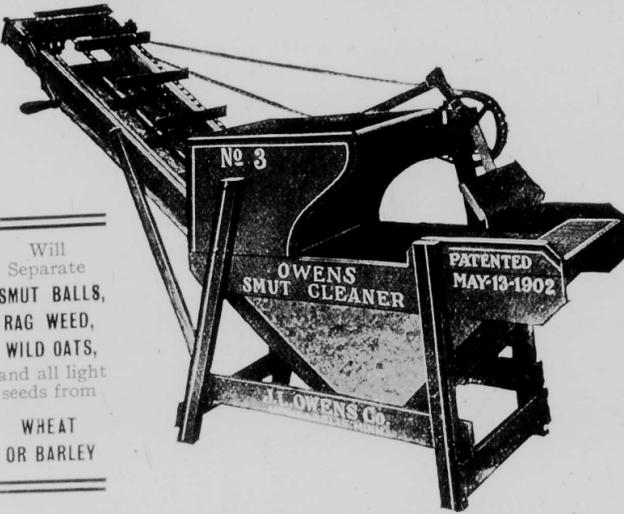
Brome

Drought defying, frost resisting, it adapts itself to almost every condition of the soil yielding enormous crops, of splendid hay and affording early and abundant pasturage. Our seed of this magnificent grass is unequalled for purity and high germination and less seed per acre is required than any other grade. F.o.b. Brandon, \$12.50 per 100 lbs.; F.o.b. Calgary, \$13.00 per 100 lbs.

A Fine Garden Selection of MCKENZIE'S Full of Life SEEDS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
BEANS—McK's Matchless.....	\$0.05	.....	.....	\$0.30	LETTUCE—McK's Prairie Queen.....	.05	.25	.65	.....
BEETS—McK's Extra Early.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00	"—McK's Grand Rapids.....	.05	.20	.50	.....
CABBAGE—McK's Winningstadt.....	.05	.20	.50	.....	ONION—McK's Giant Prizetaker.....	.05	.25	.70	2.50
CORN—McK's Early White Cory.....	.05	.....	.....	.20	"—McK's Yellow Globe Dan- vers.....	.05	.20	.60	1.95
CAULIFLOWER—McK's Early Snowcap.....	.25	3.00	.....	.....	PEAS—McK's Manifold.....	.05	.....	.....	.35
CELERY—McK's Giant Pascal.....	.05	.20	.60	.....	RADISH—McK's Rosy Gem.....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
CUCUMBER—McK's Evergreen.....	.05	.15	.35	1.25	TOMATO—McK's Matchless.....	.05	.30	.100	.....

Brandon A. E. MCKENZIE CO. Ltd. Calgary
Man. Western Canada's GREATEST Seed House Alta.



Will
Separate
SMUT BALLS,
RAG WEED,
WILD OATS,
and all light
seeds from
WHEAT
OR BARLEY

FACTS ABOUT
SMUT

is a booklet we have gotten up telling the history and the detrimental effects of smut on the crops. It is chuckfull of information every farmer should have. Drop us a card and we will mail it free. The Owens Smut Cleaners will separate smut balls, rag weed, wild oats and all light seed from wheat or barley. Write—

The
Harmer Implement
Company

142 Princess St., Winnipeg

ever exquisite, could not I take in another brilliant autumn From Mr. Warner's

K
ou think the others 'little sister' and I can listen to all they tell one another recently lost my everything to me—d the throne; and I like a frail craft ebreated my twenty-erday, so you see, n selfish, I did not eeded the "Ingle

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IONS



6237 Girl's Sailor Costume, 6 to 12 years.

ents for each num- number appears, ufficient.

ion Department," dvocate," Winni-

CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
SEEDS
WITH A RIGHT RECORD
Over 300,000
CANADIAN CUSTOMERS

Will testify to their Vigor and Purity

Steele, Briggs Seed Co
WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited.

WIRE FENCING 25c. Per Rod

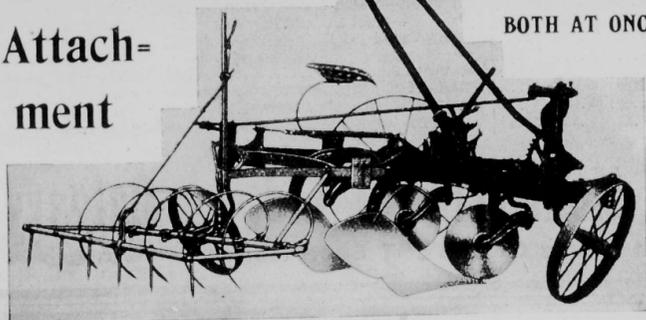


5 Patent Locking Standards,
4 feet high, No. 9 wire; 5 strands
No. 12 galvanized coiled spring
wire.

Stretch coiled wire to posts,
apply standards which lock se-
curely with Tool. Price of Tool
\$1.50.

MUNRO STEEL & WIRE WORKS, Limited,
WINNIPEG

NAYLOR PLOW and
PLOW HARROW HARROW
Attachment BOTH AT ONCE



Side view of the Naylor Plow Harrow attached to a Gang Plow, showing how the harrow follows the plow—the method of attachment to the plow frame and the location of the lever which is easily reached from the seat and yet entirely away from the lever of the plow. Practically no extra power is required to harrow a field with this Naylor Plow Harrow while it is being plowed. This attachment turns, pulverizes and levels a strip 25 inches wide. If four horses are used on a gang plow, each horse harrows only 7 inches. Two horses easily draw an 8-foot combination harrow in most soils, so that each horse harrows 4 feet. The extra draft in using this attachment is therefore so small that it cannot be noticed.

AS A TIME SAVER Every field that is plowed must be harrowed. If it is harrowed before it is plowed, it is plowed as it is plowed; it is not only in the best condition, but the time of harrowing has all been saved. On a farm of any size the value of the time saved will more than pay for the attachment in one season.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION Only high-carbon steel and the best malleable castings and steel stampings are used. The spring teeth are our special pattern highly tempered. This attachment is covered by our broad guarantee of satisfaction.

RELIEF SPRING Notice the heavy relief spring at the top of the brace from the lever to the spike tooth bar. This brace holds the harrow down at its work, but is so made that it will give if the harrow strikes a stone or fixed obstacle.

EASE OF OPERATION The attachment is under the absolute control of the driver. It can be instantly raised when turning corners or when necessary to clear rubbish. It is firmly attached to the plow frame and follows behind the plow in a position where it does not cause any side draft or undue strain.

ADJUSTMENTS It can be adjusted sideways as necessary to properly work the furrows, and is easily adjusted in height for deep or shallow plowing.

GUARANTEE We guarantee that you will be satisfied. If you are not satisfied after a fair trial, you may return it to us and your money will be refunded. We also guarantee the material and workmanship to be of the best quality and free from imperfections and we will replace free of charge any parts that prove to be defective within one year from date of purchase.

Price, Bulky \$12. Gang \$15. F. O. B. Winnipeg.

Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.

and a half eggs a day. Is it not good? This breed is the best for winter layers. They are not setters, but I have an incubator, so that does not matter.

The coyotes killed 65 chickens and 19 guinea fowl a year ago for me when I was in the hospital. My husband is a fine shot, and kills lots of hawks. I saw a monstrous hawk on the second of this month. My chickens, poor things, were scared to death. I would not imagine what on earth was the matter, when they ran about so wildly making such a noise.

I love "Hope's" page in your paper.

WILLING-TO-LEARN.

(Your poultry has been a success, indeed, especially if you have a good market. Did you ever reckon up the cost of keeping them and compare it with the returns? The profits ought to be satisfactory if anything like Winnipeg winter prices prevail in your locality. We paid fifty cents a dozen for fresh eggs that we did not care to risk boiled, and sixty-five cents for the strictly fresh.)

Your pen-name recalled our friend "Wishful-to-Learn," so just for curiosity I looked up the guide and find that you two are just about a hundred miles apart on the same line of railway. Tell us more about your poultry, will you?—D. D.)

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

A member of the Ingle Nook, who is much interested in the deaf, would like to get the name and address of W. E. J., Alta., who was enquiring about the deaf and dumb institute for a child four years old.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE INGLE NOOK

Quite frequently the question is asked, "I am interested in the Ingle Nook letters,—how shall I become a member?"

The answer is not difficult. To be a member of this goodly company all that is necessary is to write a letter addressed to "Dame Durden," or "Ingle Nook," Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

You may be asking questions or answering the same, or you may write about any topic that is being discussed or introduce for discussion some subject that has struck you as interesting.

Do not mind if your writing and composition had a chance to grow "rusty" since your school days. Every letter, no matter how well educated the writer, has to be altered more or less to suit the printed page. That is one of the reasons for my existence.

You, in your busy homes, sometimes have time to write, but no time to re-read and revise. Do not let that prevent you writing. We want to hear from you, and all hand-writing looks the same in print. So do not wait to get up any more courage to join the Ingle Nook. Send your letter along. It will be the pass to admit you to the fireplace.

DAME DURDEN.

MADELEINE BREAKS THE SILENCE

My Dear Dame Durden,—I am almost too ashamed to come back to the Ingle Nook after my long absence! I do not believe I even thanked you for the honey recipes, either. Will you forgive me, and, if it is not too late, accept my thanks? You would not have the heart to deny me entrance to the Nook this cold weather, would you?

Did you ever hear of a firm in Winnipeg called —, Dame Durden? A woman in this community sent six dollars to them for a skirt on the last day of December and has never heard a word from them. The money was sent through the bank and may not be a loss, but it does not sound well, does it? She has written over and over again, and, now, I believe, the bank has taken it up.

So you have gone housekeeping. Good for you! Don't you like it? I wish I could send you a taste of our poultry and some butter. If I find any one going to Winnipeg, may

I do you up a little basket? I would love to do it.

Isn't it cold? We are so tired of the winter. We are all laid up with dreadful colds, and are all barking.

I have made up for my long silence by chatting a good long while. I am enclosing a recipe for walnut cake, which I can recommend. Try it some day, yourself; I am sure you would like it. It really is not expensive.

I will send you some pieces of silk for the shut-in member very shortly. With all best wishes.

MADELEINE.

(Your long absence does not affect the warmth of your welcome—only, don't let it occur again. Write oftener.)

Yes, I have heard of the firm you mention, and my knowledge, though slight, does not lead me to consider it a very business-like enterprise. It seems to be nothing but a name, there is no office or warehouse that I know of. The goods ordered by customers are gotten directly from the city wholesale houses and shipped, sometimes, to the persons who ordered. Where did your friend see the advertisement that led her to send her order? Of course, she may get either skirt or money yet, and I hope sincerely she may.

We do like our housekeeping very much. The sun shines into our sitting-room in the mornings, and it is hard to leave it sometimes to come to work. What a lovely kind offer, and you make it as if accepting it were a favor to YOU! You can't blame me for hoping that somebody will be coming to Winnipeg soon. Our sick friend will be glad, too, to get the silk pieces. I'll try the Walnut cake some day, and report the result. Hope the colds are all gone by now, and the "barkers" ceased from barking.—D. D.)

A REPLY TO RASTUS

Dear Dame Durden,—It was with amusement, somewhat mingled with indignation that I read the recent letter of the so-called bashful Rastus. If he can exhibit as much bravado in the millinery shops as he does in his first entrance into the women's kingdom, he may safely venture. I certainly enjoyed your pointed, pithy reply, Dame Durden.

I think with you, that if the weakness of the lords of creation and that of the "femininity" were averaged, "e-quality" would spell the result. We do not claim that we are infallible, but neither do we admit that man has reached that degree of excellence.

In the Bible, mention is made of woman as being the weaker vessel, but that, I think, may refer to the physical side of our nature. We admit that, physically, we are weaker; yet, if the work accomplished by both sexes were weighed, the scales would probably be fairly well balanced.

Ruskin says, "We are foolish, without excuse foolish, when we speak of the superiority of one sex to the other, as if they could be compared in similar things." He quotes Shakespeare to show the strength of woman's character. Why should a master mind such as that great poet possessed compose plays the main characters of which are almost exclusively heroines? Did that gigantic mind make a mistake in thus choosing heroines instead of heroes? Why did he arrange it so that the catastrophe of every play was caused by the faults or folly of a man and the redeemer, if there was any, by the virtue and wisdom of a woman? Does that go to prove the weakness of femininity?

While such lives as Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, Laura Secord, Frances E. Willard, Lady Somerset, and many others are on record, I cannot see that strength is an element of man's character solely. Does the fact that woman is engaged in almost every profession point to an inferiority of intellect? Study your college and university lists, Rastus, and see how woman's intellect compares with man's. The days of In-

dian ideas of womankind the past. Leave such Rastus, and live in the

I am not a woman, though I believe that women could vote as men. Politics, like men, requires study. Men, had the franchise, yet know enough yet to vote. Party considerations still sway. When such minor, untions are dropped, poli a pretty healthy con women (no more than perfect, I cannot see t ing would make things monster of intemperan ably fall in case of w but they can do, and h indirectly to bring ab fall. Rastus seems to face with no brains or of it would appeal to women. How ab Rastus?



NEVER TOO LATE T

Dear Cousin Dorothy, thinking of writing to time, but never got sta mind my starting now

Summer will soon be now the end of Februar ing my luck at writing. I made up for the Wes I am eleven years old, been to school for tw have been in Canada fo Hoping the Western have great success, I r

Sask. (a).

HARRY'S KINI

Harry was going morning in London, wh poor little children, girl. Now, Harry wa boy of nine, but he ha day school the day teacher had tried to him to always be kind ragged children, and s him that text, "Freel ceived, freely give." he started rather early he ran back as fast as carry him. When he told his father all a little children, and t father if he could go to buy them a loaf of br thing for their feet. l he was glad his little s kind. A few minutes a back and gave them h then went happily to s

JA

ENJOY IT VERY

Dear Cousin Dorothy, written to the Western fore. My father has Farmer's Advocate " years, and we all enjoy I am very fond of readi We are about a mile town. We have seven four horses, and three I will now close, hop letter in print.

GRACE

Sask. (a).

BORN IN INI

Dear Cousin Dorothy years old. I was b Hills, Naceras, India, in Canada for six yo

little basket? I
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We are so tired of
are all laid up with
I are all barking.
for my long silence
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shes.

MADELEINE.
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RASTUS
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dian ideas of womankind are days of
the past. Leave such remote ages,
Rastus, and live in the present.

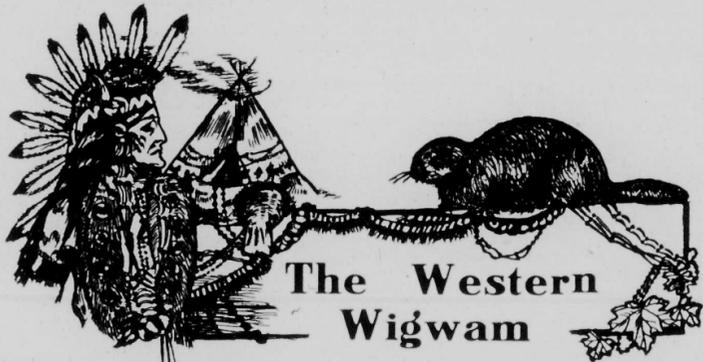
I am not a woman suffragist, al-
though I believe that many (not all)
women could vote as intelligently as
men. Politics, like other subjects,
requires study. Men, for years, have
had the franchise, yet many do not
know enough yet to vote intelligently.
Party considerations and self-
interests still sway the majority.
When such minor, unloyal considera-
tions are dropped, politics will be in
a pretty healthy condition. Since
women (no more than men) are not
perfect, I cannot see that their vot-
ing would make things better. The
monster of intemperance would prob-
ably fall in case of women's voting,
but they can do, and have done much
indirectly to bring about its down-
fall. Rastus seems to think a pretty
face with no brains or character back
of it would appeal to a majority of
women. How about yourself,
Rastus?

Hoping that Rastus will soon come
to his right mind on the equality of
the sexes, I am,

NAN.

(We are always glad to have a
visit from the teachers. Home and
school are institutions especially for
the children, and the guardians of
each should know one another. The
Ingle Nook is a good place to culti-
vate friendship between mother and
teacher.

Your list of great women could be
carried to an endless length if on it
could be placed the names of all the
women who have toiled beyond their
bodily powers, and sacrificed for love
and duty. I would contribute a few
names, myself, of noble women on
the prairies of Western Canada.
Their names have never appeared in
print; they have no desire for pub-
licity, but they are doing a work that
men would hesitate to undertake and
carry to the end.—D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

NEVER TOO LATE TOO START

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been
thinking of writing to you for a long
time, but never got started. Do you
mind my starting now?

Summer will soon be here, for it is
now the end of February. I am try-
ing my luck at writing a story, which
I made up for the Western Wigwam.
I am eleven years old, and have not
been to school for two years. We
have been in Canada for three years.

Hoping the Western Wigwam will
have great success, I remain yours,
JACK WOUFF.

Sask. (a).

HARRY'S KINDNESS

Harry was going to school one
morning in London, when he saw two
poor little children, a boy and a
girl. Now, Harry was only a little
boy of nine, but he had been to Sun-
day school the day before, and his
teacher had tried to impress upon
him to always be kind to poor and
ragged children, and she had taught
him that text, "Freely ye have re-
ceived, freely give." Harry had
started rather early for school, so
he ran back as fast as his legs could
carry him. When he got home he
told his father all about the two
little children, and then asked his
father if he could go to the store and
buy them a loaf of bread and some-
thing for their feet. His father said
he was glad his little son could be so
kind. A few minutes after Harry ran
back and gave them his things, and
then went happily to school.

JACK WOUFF.

ENJOY IT VERY MUCH

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never
written to the Western Wigwam be-
fore. My father has taken "The
Farmer's Advocate" for about five
years, and we all enjoy it very much.
I am very fond of reading the letters.

We are about a mile from our new
town. We have seven head of cattle,
four horses, and three little colts.
I will now close, hoping to see my
letter in print.

GRACE THOMAS.

Sask. (a).

BORN IN INDIA

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am ten
years old. I was born in Vilgiri
Hills, Naceras, India, and have been
in Canada for six years. I have

only been going to school two sea-
sons.

I have five brothers and three sis-
ters. We live on a farm, on the G.
T. P. I go to school every day with
one of my brothers and a sister. It
is too cold for the others to go.

I am hoping you will not put this
in the W.-P. B. **NEEPS.**
Sask. (a).

JIP AND SWIFT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my
first letter to the Western Wigwam.

We have taken "The Farmer's Ad-
vocate" ever since I remember, and
we all like it fine. I am in the third
class, and my studies are writing,
arithmetic, reading, spelling,
geography, history, letter-writing and
drawing.

I have a puppy named Jip, and a
big dog named Swift. I belong to
the Prairie Chicken Club also.
My letter is getting long, so I had
better close.

FANNIE McDERMOT (11).

Sask. (a).

A BROWNIE CAMERA

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my
first letter to "The Farmer's Advo-
cate." We have taken the "Advo-
cate" for many years, and like it
fine. I think the Western Wigwam is
a fine name. I hope to see my let-
ter in print. I would like to re-
ceive a post-card shower on the 1st
of May.

I have a little kitten, and his name
is Tom. I have a little Brownie
camera, and I took his picture with
it. I may send a photograph next
time, as they are not finished yet. I
would like to correspond with any
boy of my own age (ten).

Well, I will close, wishing the paper
success.

MILTON CLEMENTS.

Man. (a).

(The Brownie camera will be a joy
to you. Hope the kitten took well,
and that we shall see him some day.
—C. D.)

MOTHER LIKES THE QUIET HOUR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my
first letter to the corner since it got
its new name. I like the idea of
having pen-names. My father has
taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for
five years, and likes it very much. I
like to read the letters coming from

Monologue



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

is an entertainer which comes
into your home for a small price
and makes all kinds of vocal and
instrumental music available.

By means of the **AMBEROL RECORDS**, Mr.
Edison's newest invention, a great many other
kinds of music, monologues, dialogues and other
things are available for the Edison Phonograph which
have not before been used in a talking machine.

Hear the Edison Phonograph and the Amberol
Records at your nearest dealer's, and
make arrangements with him for ob-
taining them at once.



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

We Want Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every
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lished stores should write at once to

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



Edison Phonographs and Columbia Grapho-
phones. We sell all makes. Every record in
stock (16,000), home concerts and dances always
available. Our special outfit, including 12
records, \$24.75, pay \$5 down, \$4 monthly. Ex-
pert repairers. Pianos, organs, musical instru-
ments. Catalogue post free. Cash or easy
monthly payments. Biggest, Busiest and Best
Music House.

THE WINNIPEG PIANO CO.
295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-
wetting. There is a constitutional cause for
this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 64
Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother
her successful home treatment, with full
instructions. Send no money, but write her
to-day if your children trouble you in this
way. Don't blame the child, the chances
are it can't help it. This treatment also
cures adults and aged people troubled with
urine difficulties by day or night.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Nobody can know every-
thing. To become expert
means to specialize. We are spe-
cialists in producing the best flower
and vegetable seeds. In 52 years we
have become experts. Sow Ferry's
Seeds and reap the results of our care.
For sale everywhere. Read our 1909
catalogue and profit by our experience.
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to teach you in a few weeks
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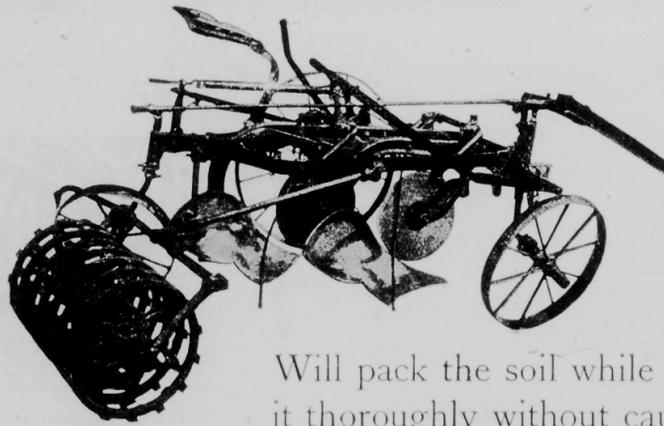
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The Hamilton Pulverizer Co.

65 Merchants Bank Building

WINNIPEG

the different parts of the country as they do. My mother likes the "Quiet Hour."

I go to school every day, even though it has been very cold—50 and 60 below zero. We have a new teacher, and I think I will like her very much.

I will close, wishing the Western Wigwam every success,

MAPLE LEAF (10).

Alta. (a).

MOSQUITOS AND FLIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is a long time now since I wrote you, but I am always interested in the letters of the Western Wigwam, and think it is a very nice name for the corner.

For some weeks past we have had some very cold weather, so much so that my brother and I have not been able to get to school regularly, but it is somewhat milder to-day, and I hope it may continue thus for awhile.

I will be glad when the warm summer days come again, even though mosquitoes and flies are thrown in as extras. In the summer, I can ride horseback, but in the winter it is too cold to do so. The winter evenings are nice in this way: there is so much time to read.

I got a couple of books at Christmas—"Without a Home," by E. P. Roe, and "Stepping Heavenward," by E. P. Prentiss. They are both good books. I would be pleased to exchange post-cards with a girl about my own age (13 years), who will send one first.

OLIVE ALLEN.

Alta. (a).

MY FIRST LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like reading the letters in the Western Wigwam. I thought it was my turn to write one.

My father has a ranch and a general store. I have five sisters and four brothers. I hope this letter escapes the waste-paper basket.

Every success to the Western Wigwam.

WEeping WILLOW.

B. C. (a).

(I should think that a girl who writes such a "grown-up" hand could write a longer letter. Doesn't it look very tiny to you now that it is printed? Come again.—C. D.)

A LITTLE BLACK PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the corner before, so I thought I would write now.

I am a little boy, eight years old, and I go to school almost every day. I have got a rabbit, a little black pony, and some pigeons for pets.

I will close, hoping this letter will miss the waste-paper basket.

BUNNY (8).

Alta- (a).

(The letter nearly got into the W. P. B., because it was almost too short to see. Can't you do a longer one next time?—C. D.)

A COLD WINTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have written to the corner once before, but it was so long ago that you must have forgotten me.

I have two sisters and four brothers. My one sister, two brothers and myself go to school when it is not too cold. We have been having very cold weather this winter, but it is getting warmer now.

I like the name of the corner very much, and also like pen-names. I will close with some riddles:

1. What never asks questions but requires frequent answers? Ans.—A door bell.

2. What is it that the man who made it didn't want it, the man who bought it didn't need, the man who got it didn't know it? Ans.—A coffin.

3. Why was the elephant last in leaving the ark? Ans.—He had to stay and pack his trunk.

Wishing the Wigwam and all the cousins success, I will sign myself,

HONEYSUCKLE (13).

Alta. (a).

The Golden Dog

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

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Le Gardeur caught his meaning, and gave him a look of unutterable gratitude. "Besides this hand of mine, are there not the gentler hands of Amelie to intercede for you with your better self?" said Philibert.

"My dear sister!" interjected Le Gardeur. "I am a coward when I think of her, and I shame to come into her pure presence."

"Take courage, Le Gardeur! There is hope where there is shame of our faults. Be equally frank with your sister as with me, and she will win you, in spite of yourself, from the enchantments of Bigot, Cadet, and the still more potent smiles you speak of that led you to take the wrong turn in life."

"I doubt it is too late, Pierre! although I know that, were every other friend in the world to forsake me, Amelie would not! She would not even reproach me, except by excess of affection."

Philibert looked on his friend ad-Pierre Philibert, thought he, as she miringly, at this panegyric of the woman he loved. Le Gardeur was in feature so like his sister that Philibert at the moment caught the very face of Amelie, as it were, looking at him through the face of her brother. "You will not resist her pleadings, Le Gardeur,"—Philibert thought it an impossible thing. "No guardian angel ever clung to the skirts of a sinner as Amelie will cling to you," said he; "therefore I have every hope of my dear friend Le Gardeur Repentigny."

The two riders emerged from the forest, and drew up for a minute in front of the hostelry of the Crown of France, to water their horses at the long trough before the door and inform Dame Bedard, who ran out to greet them, that Master Pothier was following with his ambling nag at a gentle pace, as befitted the gravity of his profession.

"Oh! Master Pothier never fails to find his way to the Crown of France, but won't your Honors take a cup

March 10, 1909

BABY'S OWN SO

Thousands of

—KEEP THEIR HAPPY AND CLEAN BABY'S OWN SO DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BABY'S OWN IS BEST BEST FOR YOU.

Albert Soap



A Woman's Sy

Are you discouraged? Is a heavy financial load? Is your physical burden? I know what delicate women—I have been but learned how to cure my relieve your burdens. Why not stop the doctor's bill? I can cure if you need do is to write for remedy (Orange Lily) which I my hands to be given away. box will cure you—it has done so. I shall be happy and you w (the cost of a postage stamp). confidentially. Write to-day ment. MRS. F. E. CURRA



of wine? The day is road dusty. 'A dry i wet nag,' added the smile, as she repeated brought over with the butin in the ships of Champlain.

The gentlemen bowed and as Philibert looked pretty Zoe Bedard pe sheet of paper bearing spelling out the crabbe Master Pothier. Zo girls of her class, ha tincture of learning schools of the nuns; it puzzled her greatl the few chips of plain floated in the sea of le contained. Zoe, with prehension of the cla and tuum, was at no in arriving at a satisfi of the true merits of ial contract with hono Chance.

She caught the eye o blushed to the very ch dled away the paper an salute of the two ha men, who, having i horses, rode off at a r the great highway th city.

Babet Le Nocher, i short enough to rev

THE BLACK PONY

Dorothy.—I have never seen a black pony before, so I write now. A boy, eight years old, had a black pony almost every day. A rabbit, a little black pig, pigeons for pets. Hoping this letter will paper basket.

BUNNY (8).

Early got into the W. it was almost too late for you to do a longer (C.D.)

D WINTER

Dorothy.—I have been in the corner once before, a long ago that you remember me. My sisters and four brothers and one sister, two of them go to school. It is getting warmer.

One of the corner very like pen-names. I have some riddles:

Who asks questions but never answers? Ans.—A

Who is that the man who is wanted, the man who is needed, the man who is known to? Ans.—A

Who is the elephant last in the line? Ans.—He had to go to the trunk.

Who is the pig and all the other things I will sign myself, MRS. CURRAH (13).

THE GOLDEN DOG

KIRBY, F. R. S. C. L. C. Page Co., Incorp.

Who is the dog that is the most unutterable? The dog that is the most unutterable is the dog that is the most unutterable.

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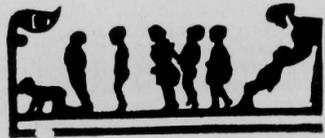
Who is the dog that is the most unutterable? The dog that is the most unutterable is the dog that is the most unutterable.

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Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me. All you need do is to write for a free box or the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



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of wine? The day is hot and the road dusty. "A dry rider makes a wet nag," added the Dame, with a smile, as she repeated an old saying, brought over with the rest of the butin in the ships of Cartier and Champlain.

The gentlemen bowed their thanks, and as Philibert looked up, he saw pretty Zoe Bedard poring over a sheet of paper bearing a red seal, and spelling out the crabbed law text of Master Pothier. Zoe, like other girls of her class, had received a tincture of learning in the day schools of the nuns; but, although it puzzled her greatly to pick out the few chips of plain sense that floated in the sea of legal verbiage it contained. Zoe, with a perfect comprehension of the claims of meum and tuum, was at no loss, however, in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the true merits of her matrimonial contract with honest Antoine La Chance.

She caught the eye of Philibert, and blushed to the very chin as she huddled away the paper and returned the salute of the two handsome gentlemen, who, having refreshed their horses, rode off at a rapid trot down the great highway that led to the city.

Babet Le Nocher, in a new gown, short enough to reveal a pair of

shapely ankles in clocked stockings and well-clad feet that would have been the envy of many a duchess, sat on the thwart of the boat knitting. Her black hair was in the fashion recorded by the grave Peter Kalm, who, in his account of New France, says, "The peasant women all wear their hair in ringlets, and nice they look!"

"As I live!" exclaimed she to Jean, who was enjoying a pipe of native tobacco, "here comes that handsome officer back again, and in as great a hurry to return as he was to go up the highway!"

"Ay, ay, Babet! It is plain to see he is either on the King's errand or his own. A fair lady awaits his return in the city, or one has just dismissed him where he has been! Nothing like a woman to put quicksilver in a man's shoes—eh! Babet?"

"Or foolish thoughts into their hearts, Jean!" replied she, laughing. "And nothing more natural, Babet, if women's hearts are wise enough in their folly to like our foolish thoughts of them. But there are two! Who is that riding with the gentlemen? Your eyes are better than mine, Babet!"

"Of course, Jean! that is what I always tell you, but you won't believe me—trust my eyes, and doubt your own! The other gentleman," said she, looking fixedly, while her knitting lay still in her lap, "the other is the young Chevalier de Repentigny. What brings him back before the rest of the hunting party, I wonder?"

"That officer must have been to Beaumanoir, and is bringing the young seigneur back to town," remarked Jean, puffing out a long thread of smoke from his lips.

"Well, it must be something better than smoke, Jean!"—Babet coughed: she never liked the pipe—"The young chevalier is always one of the last to give up when they have one of their three days drinking bouts up at the Chateau. He is going to the bad, I fear—more's the pity! Such a nice, handsome fellow, too!"

"All lies and calumny!" replied Jean, in a heat. "Le Gardeur de Repentigny is the son of my dear old seigneur. He may get drunk, but it will be like a gentleman if he does, and not like a carter, Babet, or like a—"

"Boatman! Jean; but I don't include you—you have never been worse for drinking water since I took care of your liquor, Jean!"

"Ay, you are intoxication enough of yourself for me, Babet! Two bright eyes like yours, a pipe and bitters, with grace before meat, would save any Christian Man in this world." Jean stood up, politely doffing his red tucque to the gentlemen. Le Gardeur stooped from his horse to grasp his hand, for Jean had been an old servitor at Tilly, and the young seigneur was too noble-minded and polite to omit a kindly notice of even the humblest of his acquaintances.

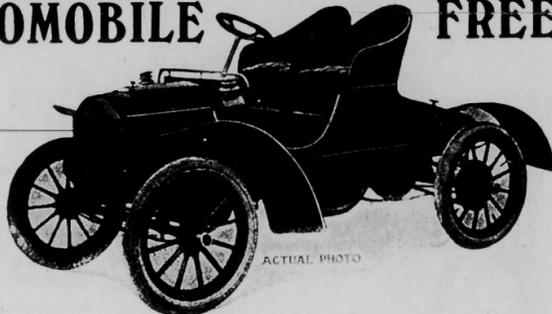
"Had a busy day, Jean, with the old ferry?" asked Le Gardeur, cheerily.

"No, your Honor, but yesterday I think half the country-side crossed over to the city on the King's corvee. The men went to work, and the women followed to look after them, ha! ha!" Jean winked provokingly at Babet, who took him up sharply.

"And why should not the women go after the men? I trow men are not so plentiful in New France as they used to be before this weary war began. It well behooves the women to take good care of all that are left."

"That is true as the Sunday sermon," remarked Jean. "Why, it was only the other day I heard that great foreign gentleman, who is the guest of His Excellency the Governor, say, sitting in this very boat, that 'there are at this time four women to every man in New France!' If that is true, Babet,—and you know he said it, for you were angry enough,—a man is a prize

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indeed, in New France, and women are plenty as eggs at Easter!"

"The foreign gentleman had much assurance to say it, even if it were true: he were much better employed picking up weeds and putting them in his book!" exclaimed Babet, hotly.

"Come! come!" cried Le Gardeur, interrupting this debate on the population; "Providence knows the worth of Canadian women, and can not give us too many of them. We are in a hurry to get to the city, Jean, so let us embark. My aunt and Amelie are in the old home in the city; they will be glad to see you and Babet," added he, kindly, as he got into the boat.

Babet dropped her neatest courtesy, and Jean, all alive to his duty, pushed off his boat, bearing the two gentlemen and their horses across the broad St. Charles to the King's Quay, where they remounted, and riding past the huge palace of the Intendant, dashed up the steep Cote au Chien and through the city gate, disappearing from the eyes of Babet, who looked very admiringly after them. Her thoughts were especially commendatory of the handsome officer in full uniform who had been so polite and generous in the morning.

"I was afraid, Jean, you were going to blurt out about Mademoiselle des Meloises," remarked Babet to Jean Jean on his return; "men are so indiscreet always!"

"Leaky boats! leaky boats! Babet! ne rowing them with a woman abroad! sure to run on the bank. But what about Mademoiselle des Meloises?" Honest Jean had passed her over the ferry an hour ago, and been sorely tempted to inform Le Gardeur of the interesting fact.

"What about Mademoiselle des Meloises?" Babet spoke rather sharply. "Why, all Quebec knows that the Seigneur de Repentigny is mad in love with her."

"And why should he not be mad in love with her if he likes?" replied Jean; "she is a morsel fit for a king, and if Le Gardeur should lose both his heart and his wits on her account, it is only what half the gallants of Quebec have done."

"Oh, Jean, Jean! it is plain to see you have an eye in your head as well as a soft place!" ejaculated Babet, recommencing her knitting with fresh vigor, and working off the electricity that was stirring in her.

"I had two eyes in my head when I chose you, Babet, and the soft place was in my heart!" replied Jean, heartily. The compliment was taken with a smile, as it deserved to be. "Look you, Babet, I would not give this pinch of snuff," said Jean, raising his thumb and two fingers holding a good dose of the pungent dust,—"I would not give this pinch of snuff for any young fellow who could be indifferent to the charms of such a pretty lass as Angelique des Meloises!"

"Well, I am glad you did not tell the Seigneur de Repentigny that she had crossed the ferry and gone—not to look for him, I'll be bound! I will tell you something by and by, Jean, if you will come in and eat your dinner; I have something you like."

"What is it, Babet?" Jean was, after all, more curious about his dinner than about the fair lady.

"Oh, something you like—that is a wife's secret: keep the stomach of a man warm, and his heart will never grow cold. What say you to fried eels?"

"Bravo!" cried the gay old boatman, as he sang,—

"Ah! ah! ah! frit a l'huile,
Frit au beurre et a l'ognon!"

and the jolly couple danced into their little cottage—no king and queen in Christendom half so happy as they.

CHAPTER X.

AMELIE DE REPENTIGNY

The town house of the Lady de Tilly stood on the upper part of the

Place d'Armes, a broad, roughly-paved square. The Chateau of St. Louis, with its massive buildings and high, peaked roofs, filled one side of the square. On the other side, embowered in ancient trees that had escaped the axe of Champlain's hardy followers, stood the old-fashioned Monastery of the Recollets, with its high belfry and broad shady porch, where the monks in gray gowns and sandals sat in summer, reading their breviaries or exchanging salutations with the passers-by, who always had a kind greeting for the brothers of St. Francis.

The mansion of the Lady de Tilly was of stone, spacious and ornate, as became the rank and wealth of the Seigneurs de Tilly. It overlooked the Place d'Armes and the noble gardens of the Chateau of St. Louis, with a magnificent sweep of the St. Lawrence, flowing majestically under the fortress-crowned cape and the high, wooded hills of Lauson, the farther side of the river closing the view.

In the recess of an ornate mullioned window, half concealed by the rich, heavy curtains of a noble room, Amelie de Repentigny sat alone very quiet in look and demeanor, but no little agitated in mind, as might be noticed in the nervous contact of her hands, which lay in her lap clasping each other very hard, as if trying to steady her thoughts.

Her aunt was receiving some lady visitors in the great drawing-room. the hum of loud feminine voices reached the ear of Amelie, but she paid no attention, so absorbed was she in the new and strange thoughts that had stirred in her mind since morning, when she had learned from the Chevalier La Corne of the return to New France of Pierre Philibet. The news had surprised her to a degree she could not account for. Her first thought was, how fortunate for her brother that Pierre had returned; her second, how agreeable to herself. Why? She could not think why: she wilfully drew an inference away from the truth that lay in her heart—it was wholly for the sake of her brother she rejoiced in the return of his friend and preserver. Her heart beat a little faster than usual—that was the result of her long walk and disappointment at not meeting Le Gardeur on her arrival yesterday. But she feared to explore her thoughts: a rigid self-examination might discover what she instinctively felt was deeply concealed there.

A subtle, indefinable prevision had suggested to her that Colonel Philibet would not have failed to meet Le Gardeur at Beaumanoir, and that he would undoubtedly accompany her brother on his return and call to pay his respects to the Lady de Tilly and—to herself. She felt her cheek glow at the thought, yet she was half vexed at her own foolish fancy, as she called it. She tried to call upon her pride, but that came very laggardly to the relief of her discomposure.

Her interview, too, with Angelique des Meloises had caused her no little disquiet. The bold avowals of Angelique with reference to the Intendant had shocked Amelie. She knew that her brother had given more of his thoughts to this beautiful, reckless girl than was good for his peace, should her ambition ever run counter to his love.

The fond sister sighed deeply when she reflected that the woman who had power to make prize of Le Gardeur's love was not worthy of him.

It is no rare thing for loving sisters who have to resign their brothers to others' keeping to think so. But Amelie knew that Angelique des Meloises was incapable of that true love which only finds its own in the happiness of another. She was vain, selfish, ambitious, and—what Amelie did not yet know—possessed of neither scruple nor delicacy in attaining her objects.

It had chimed the hour of noon upon the old clock of the Recollets, and Amelie still sat looking wistfully over the great square of the Place d'Armes, and curiously scanning every horseman that rode across it. A throng of people moved about the square, or passed in and out of the



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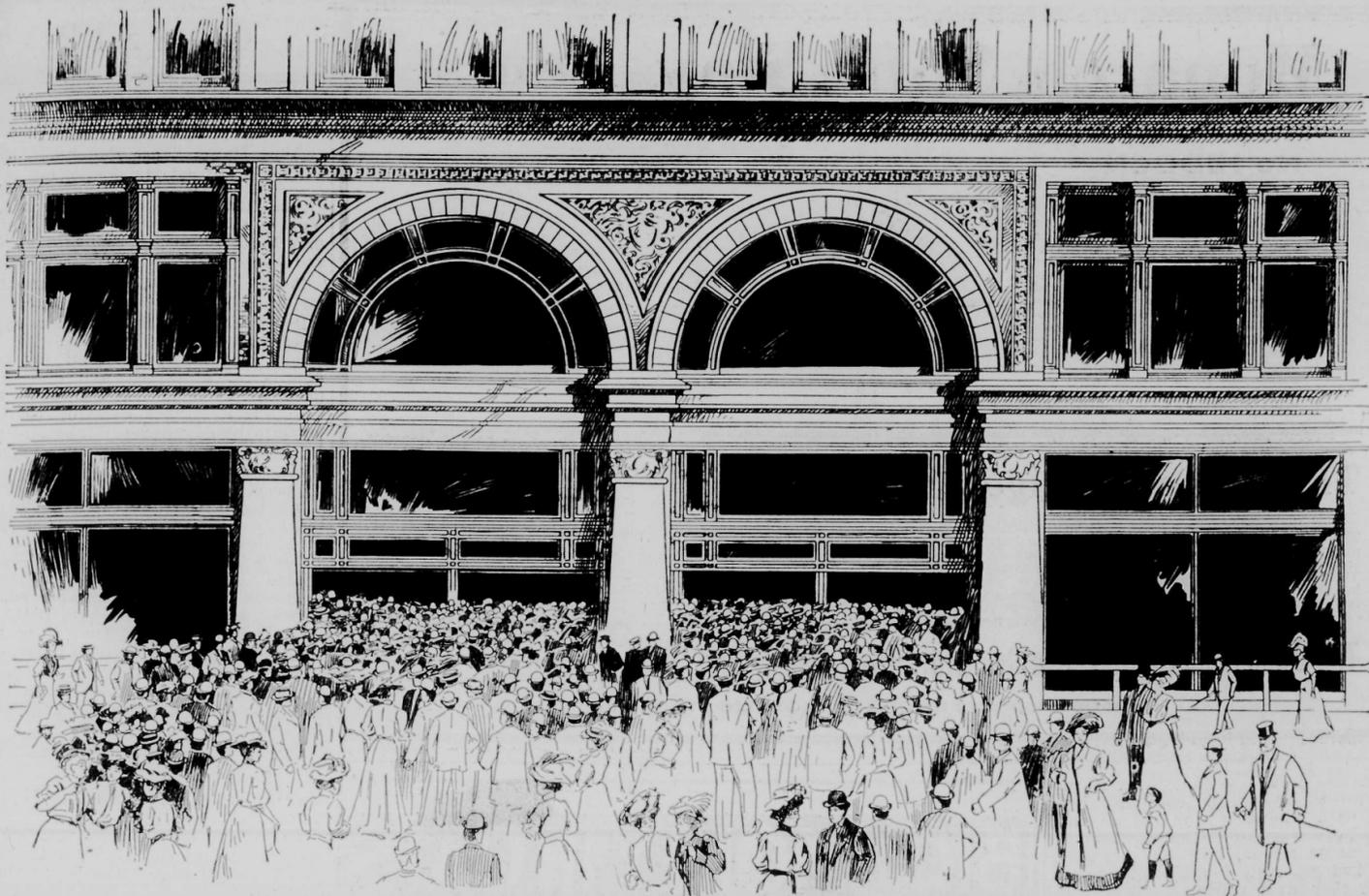
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great arched gateway of St. Louis. A brighting the crown and fleur mounted the gate, and ued, with military pace, sentries, their muskets flashing out in the sun they wheeled to return Occasionally there was drums: the whole guard and presented arms, as of high rank, or ecclesiastical, passed through respects to the Governor business at the vice-Gentlemen on foot, with

Founded 1866



IF YOU LIVED IN TORONTO

you would follow the crowd to Simpson's and do most of your shopping here. Then why not do it anyhow? Our Catalogue brings the store to you and gives you every advantage of Toronto goods at Toronto prices. With it you can sit down in your own home and do your shopping by mail with just as great delight and satisfaction as if you visited the store personally. Each order is given to an experienced shopper, who selects and buys the article for you. She represents you, and is paid to please you. In most cases, your goods are shipped same day your order is received.

TORONTO IS HEADQUARTERS FOR STYLE

and this store keeps sharp step with the latest fashion ideas of London and Paris. Your local merchant must content himself largely with staple goods that won't spoil by growing old, while we are constantly introducing new styles and novelties. In buying from us your orders are filled from exactly the same stocks as are shown over our counters to the most discriminating shopping public in Canada, and only such goods as we can thoroughly recommend for quality and satisfaction.

Send at once for our new Catalogue and compare our prices with what you are accustomed to pay. We prepay freight or express charges on all orders of \$25.00 or over.

THE **SIMPSON** COMPANY
ROBERT LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

great arched gateway of the Castle of St. Louis. A bright shield, bearing the crown and fleur-de-lis, surmounted the gate, and under it walked, with military pace, a couple of sentries, their muskets and bayonets flashing out in the sun every time they wheeled to return on their beat. Occasionally there was a ruffle of drums: the whole guard turned out and presented arms, as some officer of high rank, or ecclesiastical dignitary, passed through to pay his respects to the Governor, or transact business at the vice-regal court. Gentlemen on foot, with chapeaux and

swords, carrying a cloak on their shoulders; ladies in visiting dress; habitans and their wives in unchanging costume; soldiers in uniform, and black-gowned clergy, mingled in a moving picture of city life, which had not Amelie's thoughts been so preoccupied to-day, would have afforded her great delight to look out upon. The Lady de Tilly had rather wearied of the visit of the two ladies of the city, Madame de Grandmaison and Madame Couillard, who had bored her with all the current gossip of the day. They were rich and

fashionable, perfect in etiquette, costume, and most particular in their society; but the rank and position of the noble Lady de Tilly made her friendship most desirable, as it conferred in the eyes of the world a patent of gentility which held good against every pretension to overtop. The stream of city talk from the lips of the two ladies had the merit of being perfect of its kind—softly insinuating and sweetly censorious, superlative in eulogy and infallible in opinion. The good visitors most consciously discharged what they

deemed a great moral and social duty by enlightening the Lady de Tilly on all the recent lapses and secrets of the capital. They slid over slippery topics like skaters on thin ice, filling their listener with anxiety lest they should break through. But Madame de Grandmaison and her companion were too well exercised in the gymnastics of gossip to overbalance themselves. Half Quebec was run over and run down in the course of an hour. Lady de Tilly listened with growing impatience to their frivolities, but she knew society too well to quarrel

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The Chateau of St.
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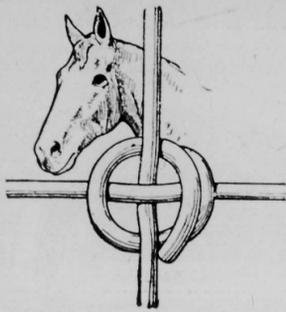
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Monarch Stiff - Stay Fence

The Fence With No HIDDEN Weaknesses

Why do you see so many broken fence wires? Nine times out of ten they are the result of hidden weaknesses—weaknesses the purchaser was unaware existed. These weaknesses are result of inferior grades of wire—unduly kinked laterals—severely applied locks. By severely applied locks we mean locks driven directly over the place where stay and strand wires cross. This tremendous direct pressure bruises and injures the wires—this is quite apparent if you remove the lock, and is sufficient to make the wires an easy prey to frost,



snow or heavy strains.

Now, in the Monarch, the lock is applied diagonally with the strand, which means there is no pressure applied at the crossing. And the ends of lock are neatly hooked over the strand wire. Thus the Monarch lock is prevented from spreading or loosening. And the fence is made of best grade No. 9 Hard Coiled Wire. Also, there is no undue kinking of laterals.

No Hidden Weaknesses in the Monarch fence. It will stand the most severe tests of weather, animal or man. Catalogue free if you'll ask for it.

The Dillon Hinge - Stay Fence

It's impossible to bend the stays on the Dillon. They are hinged to the strand wires. They give or swing under pressure and spring back to original uprightness when pressure is removed. The hinges cannot slip along the laterals, as the laterals are crimped at the intersection. A series of coils in the strand wires amply provides for contraction and expansion. The Dillon Hinge-Stay fence is not alone unique but positively unsurpassed as a lasting fence investment. It is made in both medium and heavy weights. Shall we send you our complete fence catalogue describing both the Dillon Hinge-Stay and Monarch Stiff-Stay fences, also ornamental fences and gates? It contains fencing facts you'll be glad to know about.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

Westers Agents: CHRISTIE BROS. Ltd., Winnipeg

More Agents Required

Energetic men will find our line of fencing and gates the best-selling on the market. No other agents have two such superior and different fences as the Monarch and Dillon. In comparison with other agents, our representatives have double the chances of securing an order. Just write for agency particulars.

with its follies when it was of no service to do so; she contented herself with hoping it was not so bad. The Pope was not Catholic enough to suit some people, but, for her part, she had generally found people better than they were called.

A rather loud but well-bred exclamation of Madame de Grandmaison roused Anelie from her day-dream. "Not going to the Intendant's ball at the Palace, my Lady de Tilly! neither you nor Mademoiselle de Repentigny, whom we are so sorry not to have seen to-day? Why, it is to be the most magnificent affair ever got up in New France. All Quebec has rung with nothing else for a fortnight, and every milliner and modiste in the city has gone almost insane over the superlative costumes to be worn there."

"And it is to be the most select in its character," chimed in Madame Couillard; "all gentry and noblesse, not one of the bourgeois to be invited. That class, especially the female portion of them, give themselves such airs nowadays! As if their money made them company for people of quality! They must be kept down, I say, or—"

"And the Royal Intendant quite agrees with the general sentiment of the higher circles," responded Madame de Grandmaison. "He is for keeping down—"

"Noblesse! Noblesse!" The Lady de Tilly spoke with visible impatience. "Who is this Royal Intendant who dares cast a slight upon the worthy, honest bourgeoisie of this city? Is he noble himself? Not that I would think worse of him were he not, but I have heard it disputed. He is the last one who should venture to scorn the bourgeoisie."

Madame de Grandmaison fanned herself in a very stately manner. "Oh, my Lady, you surely forget! The Chevalier Bigot is a distant relative of the Count de Marville, and the Chevalier de Grandmaison is a constant visitor at the Intendant's! But he would not have sat at his table an hour had he not known that he was connected with the nobility. The Count de Marville—"

"The Count de Marville!" interrupted the Lady de Tilly, whose politeness almost gave way. "Truly, a man is known by the company he keeps. No credit to any one to be connected with the Count de Marville."

(To be continued.)

BIG MONEY IN OATS

STIFF STRAW WHITE BERRY BIG YIELDER



Look at This

From a Photo Taken Two Stalks From Galloway Bros.' Field Over 200 Kernels to the Stalk.

IF YOU RAISE THE RIGHT KIND HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO GET THEM

Early New Market and Famous Banner

There is big money in oats if you put them in right and raise the right kind.

We make a specialty of growing good, pure seed oats on our big farm (new clean land), located at Lajord, Sask. We find year in and year out there is more money in oats than any other grain, and they are always a sure crop. Look at the present and past price of oats. There never was such a demand for good oats and the simple reason is, they cannot raise the kind of oats they used to in the U. S., and we believe it will pay every Canadian farmer to put in a good quantity of oats this year—

BUY SOME OF THIS SEED

Put it on good clean land, send us a sample next fall and we will give you a bid on it. We furnished Canada's largest seed house thousands of bushels of our own grown seed last year, and received excellent reports on it. Buy direct from us. We are oat specialists. Largest oat growers in Saskatchewan. Send 10 cents for large sample packet and mention the kind you want.

Grain shipped in 2 bushel bags, (bags free). Price on either kind, Early New Market or Banner, 2 bu. and under 10 bu., 90c. per bu; 10 bu. and under 30 bu., 85c. per bu; 30 bu. and under 80 bu., 80c. per bu; any amount over 80 bu., 75c. per bu., F. O. B., Lajord, Sask., 24 miles southeast of Regina on the Arcoia Branch of the C. P. R. Prompt shipments. Order soon. Our stock is limited.

GALLOWAY BROS.

Oat Specialists

Lajord, Sask.

The Farmer's Library

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

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.

GOSSIP

COLD WEATHER "DON'TS"

Some Horse Sense Put Forth by The Montreal Humane Society

Don't use cold bits in cold weather. Your horse's tongue is tender and his mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues.

Don't clip your horse when the mercury is at the freezing point.

Don't fail to blanket your horse when he stands in the cold.

Don't forget that nasal catarrh, diphtheria, bronchitis and other ills often result from exposure and the chill which follows suddenly checked perspiration.

Don't fail to keep your horse's shoes sharp when the streets are slippery.

Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.

Don't keep your horse in an overheated stable, then stand him for hours in a freezing atmosphere, and wonder why he became paralyzed.

Don't fail to water your horse the first thing in the morning, but not with ice water.

Don't load your horse too heavily when the streets and roads are blocked with snow.

Don't force him to back a heavy load over a heavy snow bank. A shovel with a little energy, will make it easier for your horse and your conscience.

Don't try to convince your horse that he is on skates when his feet strike the slippery asphalt. Go slow, my son.

Don't fail to oil your wagon axles. There is a heap of humanity in wagon grease.

Don't fail to properly shelter your stock from the cold, and exercise them when the weather is good.

Don't fail to have your horse's teeth examined. Of what use is food if your horse can't eat it?

Don't dock your horse's tail. He needs it in winter as well as summer, and it was put there by a master hand.

Don't overcheck your horse. Nature's curves are always graceful.

Don't forget that there is more profit in coaxing a horse than in kicking him. Try gentleness and see how it grows on you.

A woman is not a person. So the House of Lords, the ultimate court of appeal in Great Britain, decided the other day in dismissing the appeal of the woman graduates of the Scottish university against the statement of the Scottish courts that they were not entitled to a vote in the election of those members of Parliament who represent the universities.

Two women graduates, Miss Macmillan and Miss Simson, appeared in person to argue the appeal. In dismissing the appeal the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, declared that no authentic and plain case of a woman giving a vote had been brought before them from ancient records. The disability of women had always been taken for granted. It was notorious that this right of voting had been confined to men; that was the constant tradition and practice from the earliest times down to this day.

The appellants urged that the legal disability of women was removed by the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act of 1868, which, while confining to men the franchise described in other sections used in section 27 the word "persons." Lord Loreburn, while agreeing that "persons" would prima facie include women, held, that the section limited "persons" to those who were not subject to any legal incapacity. By English law, it may be recalled here, those classed under this term are "aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid intervals), infants, peers,

The Fosston Auto wheat gang for clear arate wild or tame unequalled by any composed of nine generously arranged This gang is all built put in or taken out This gang cannot be any way, shape or chaff.

Clogging Screener is 36" long and is nearly level in lively motion, will oats. Under this tented cleaning rack clean. This rack e screen which takes This is found in no

The fan is placed gives a clear, sharp the grain just after gang and just before screen, blowing out leaving the grain per chaff, light oats, etc screen, therefore you wind as it gets dir

H. T. H

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We also manufactur

convicted felons, some women."

Besides, at the time passed women could ates of a university. disability of women w moved, concluded the collar, it must be don Parliament, but until of the opinion that w "persons."

This decision has bro of indignant letters fro every newspaper office Kingdom. "What," t we if we are not perso aries describe a " living, self-conscious tinct from an anim place." The riddl too much for even new

Captain Pritchard c breaking Mauretania to Americans on a recent sailor's life was a hard on "It is not so hard before the coming of st "but it is still fearfull that. In fact, I never one man who had a de going to sea."

"And who was he, c a Chicagoan.

"Noah," the captain a if the old fellow had land he would have b —New York Tribune.

TRADE N

WIRE FENCE

Owing to the rapid i export business of " Fence Company," of Ontario, since the intr "Empire" white tenci

SSIP

ATHER "DON'TS"

Sense Put Forth by
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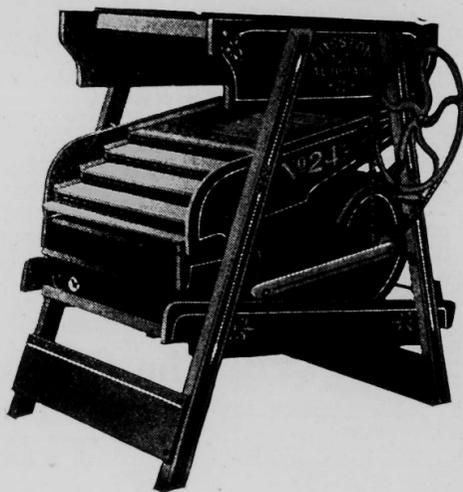
SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Regarding the FOSSTON Automatic Grain Cleaners

The Fosston Automatic Cleaner has a patented wheat gang for cleaning wheat which will separate wild or tame oats from wheat which is unequalled by any device ever invented. It is composed of nine perforated zinc screens ingeniously arranged for scalping of the oats. This gang is all built up in one piece and can be put in or taken out of the cleaner in one minute. This gang cannot become clogged or filled up in any way, shape or manner by wild oats, sticks or chaff.

Clogging Screen in the bottom of the cleaner is 36" long and the full width of the cleaner, and is nearly level in the cleaner. It has a quick, lively motion, will not clog or fill up with wild oats. Under this screen is arranged our patented cleaning rack to keep the bottom screen clean. This rack enables us to use a long mesh screen which takes out all short "pin oats." This is found in no other grain cleaner made.

The fan is placed near the front of the mill and gives a clear, sharp blast. The blast operates on the grain just after it goes over the scalping gang and just before the grain falls on the lower screen, blowing out all chaff, light stuff, etc., leaving the grain perfectly clean of any light seeds, chaff, light oats, etc., before it falls on the lower screen, therefore you get the full benefit of the wind as it gets direct at the grain at the most



favorable time and the only time it can do the most good. The fan has wind boards so adjusted that the wind can be little or much as the grain requires, which is being cleaned.

The reciprocating crank motion of the lower screen and the upper shoe is balanced so that the cleaner stands still on the floor when operated to full capacity. When the upper shoe moves forward the lower screen moves backward making a perfectly balanced motion, insuring a smooth, easy running machine.

We have a special attachment for taking wild or tame oats out of barley. We have a special attachment for taking small pin oats out of flax. We have different size perforations for large spring wheat, Macaroni wheat and Preston wheat.

The Fosston Automatic Grain Cleaner is built in the most modern factory in the West, complete in every detail and built for this special kind of work, electric lighted, electric driven specially built machinery, with a capacity of 60 complete machines a day with ample storage of 15 carloads. FARMERS desirous of having the very latest and best in the grain cleaner world should write for particulars regarding the "Fosston."

MANUFACTURED BY

H. T. HELGESON

772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

JOHN DEERE PLOW Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton

We also manufacture Pneumatic Stackers, Self Feeders, Oil Pumps, Grain Tanks, Grain Elevators and we are building the best Water Tanks on the market

convicted felons, some others—and women."

Besides, at the time the Act was passed women could not be graduates of a university. If this legal disability of women were to be removed, concluded the Lord Chancellor, it must be done by Act of Parliament, but until then he was of the opinion that women are not "persons."

This decision has brought a swarm of indignant letters from women to every newspaper office in the United Kingdom. "What," they ask, "are we if we are not persons? Dictionaries describe a "person" as a "living, self-conscious being, as distinct from an animal, thing or place." The riddle is evidently too much for even newspaper editors.

Captain Pritchard of the record-breaking Mauretania told a group of Americans on a recent voyage that a sailor's life was a hard one.

"It is not so hard as it used to be before the coming of steam," he said, "but it is still fearfully hard for all that. In fact, I never heard of but one man who had a decent excuse for going to sea."

"And who was he, captain?" asked a Chicagoan.

"Noah," the captain answered. "For if the old fellow had remained on land he would have been drowned."
—New York Tribune.

TRADE NOTES

WIRE FENCING

Owing to the rapid increase in the export business of "The Page Wire Fence Company," of Walkerville, Ontario, since the introduction of its "Empire" white fencing for railway,

farm and ranch use, it has been thought best to have the foreign business handled by a company of a name similar to that of the fencing, and to this end The Empire Fence Export Company, Limited, has been formed. It is owned and controlled by the same people as the old company. The head office and factory will be at Walkerville, Ontario.

RINGBONE CURED—WAS WORTH \$100

I had a horse that had been lame with ringbone for five years. Another horse had a curb, and a third had a bad blemish. I cured them all with one bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I then lent the remainder of the bottle to neighbors and they cured several blemishes on horses. The ringbone cure was worth, \$100 to me.—LAWRENCE FITZPATRICK, Cape Wolf, Canada.

ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS

Everybody interested in chicken raising should read the Sure Hatch Incubator Company's new book. It gives more reliable, practical information on the subject of incubators than any book of the kind we have ever had the pleasure of reading.

The "Sure Hatch" has made a remarkable record as a successful hatcher and when its makers give out information on the subject of incubators, the public always learns something of real value.

The new Sure Hatch book is brimful of interest from cover to cover. A free copy can be obtained by addressing the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 172 Fremont, Nebr., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

STEEL SHOES FOR FARMERS.

Thousands of farmers have discontinued the use of all-leather work shoes and are now wearing the new steel shoes. The time is undoubtedly coming when the use of steel shoes for outdoor work will be universal. All-leather shoes, no matter what



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

Hog, Sheep and Stock FENCE

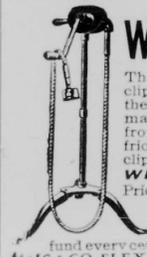
Get our illustrated catalogue. It gives full information and is free for the asking.

The Great West Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Please Mention the Advocate when answering advertisements

Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine



The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time, when you can get this splendidly made, enclosed gear ball bearing machine for less than \$2.00 more. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made. WE GUARANTEE IT FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. Price all complete, at your dealers, only \$9.75. Write for our Big Free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago



FACTORY

Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorn 24-4
 Yorkshires, for sale. 1.4.09
 Choice Hereford
 shire swine for sale. 20-t
 Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-
 ler of Shorthorns and Berk-

& SONS, Highfield, P. O.
 Scotch and Scotch-topped
 and Leicester sheep and
 T. F.
 Calgary, Alta. Breeder of
 d Yorkshire swine.

half price from Marples'
 Prize Herd. Calves either
 Bulls. Good for both milk
 farples, Poplar Park Farm,

and Hereford cattle, finest
 shire pigs. J. E. Marples,
 Deleau, Man.

Man., Shires, Jerseys and
 ire hogs and Pekin ducks.

You Want In



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popular
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 Co. Ltd.
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they cost, become water-soaked in a comparatively short time when worn in the mud or slush. In drying out, the leather soles curl up and thus the shape of the entire shoe is ruined. Corns, callouses and bunions result from wearing such shoes. Steel shoes have an absolutely rigid sole, which forces the leather to keep its shape. This extends an inch above the bottoms all around the shoe. The bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets, which can be replaced as fast as they wear out. No other repairs are ever necessary. Readers of this paper who seek an easy, comfortable shoe and perfect safety from all the ills that follow cold, wet feet, should wear steels. The Steel Shoe Co., Toronto, Canada, make them. Send them \$3 for 6-inch high shoes, or \$3.50 for a pair of 9-inch high shoes, mentioning this paper.

GOSSIP

Percheron horses are extensively advertised in this number by Mr. R. W. Bradshaw, Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Mr. Bradshaw reports enquiries numerous and trade brisk.

J. Perdue, who advertised a stallion last week, writes: "The stallion I am offering for sale is a rich, dark brown color, two white hind feet, and weighs, at two years and nine months old, 1,600 lbs. He is in just nice thriving condition, and, along with this weight, he combines good conformation and quality with close, straight action. Any parties in need of a fine young stallion that will prove a money-maker should see him at the Brandon Winter Fair."

BRITISH SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY

The report of the council, which was submitted to the annual meeting on 25th February, states that there are 3,848 members on the roll. The cash receipts for the year exceeded the expenditure by the sum of £1,126 8s., while the final balance in favor of the society showed an amount of £13,525 14s. 1d., as compared with £12,227 Us. at the end of 1907, or an addition to the society's credit during the year of £1,298 7s. 1d. The total entries for the thirtieth volume of the Stud Book number 5,026. There were 389 Shires exported during the year, of which 227 went to the United States. There were offered at 271 shows at home and abroad 45 gold medals and 246 silver medals, also 128 medals and premiums were offered for heavy-draft horses at London and other parades. This year there will be offered two gold medals each at Toronto, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Palermo, and one each at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Minnesota.

DUNSMORE SHIRE SALE

The famous Dunsmore stud of Shire horses, which belonged to the late Sir Philip Muntz, M. P., was dispersed on 11th of February, at Rugby. Breeders were present from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. The sale comprised the whole of the stallions and fillies under four years old, the brood mares being reserved until autumn. Some of the high prices were: Dunsmore Optimism, \$2,125; Woodpeny Potboy, \$1,400; Dunsmore Punch, \$2,250; Dunsmore Prime Minister, \$1,625; Dunsmore Peer \$1,800; Dunsmore Jameson, \$5,125; Dunsmore Matchless, \$3,225; Dunsmore Hendrick, \$3,050. The total amount realized on the sale of 52 head was \$49,010.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS MEET

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Montreal on the 17th ultimo. In his address to the meeting, the president, Mr. R. R. Ness, said: "Ayrshires are more numerous than any other dairy breed; great numbers have been recorded. We do

PURITY FLOUR

Take your choice of the "Purity" Family.

SIZES differ, but quality is the same.

Highest grade in the world.

"More Bread and better Bread"

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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd.

Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon.

Office, Winnipeg, Man.



not boast of this; it could not be otherwise. The beauty, symmetry, hardiness and usefulness of the breed won favor wherever introduced. The demand for Ayrshires is increasing faster than they can be bred. This is accounted for by the fact that we are breeding animals of uniform type, with high producing qualities. Ayrshires have not been boomed, but their merit as an all-round dairy breed has won them favor."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, P. Q., in his report, referred to the progress made in 1908. As the Ayrshire cow became better known, the demand increased. From all quarters—Western Canada, the United States, Japan, South America, South Africa, and Australia—had come requests for the Ayrshire breed. Especially was the demand for Ayrshires growing among those dairymen engaged in producing milk for city consumption. The milk from no other dairy breed fills the bill just as well as that from the Ayrshire. City customers want it, and are ready to pay for it. The butter-fat and other solids are so well blended that it is a perfect food, readily digested, and assimilated by the invalid or infant. He referred to the fact that farmers and dairymen were awakening to see their need of registered sires. So much was this so that it would take the natural increase of all the dairy breeds to meet this demand. Ayrshire men were demonstrating to the public that they have a most economical breed, giving large quantities of milk and fat at a nominal cost. He reported an increase of 133 members, and \$612.50 had been given to fair boards and dairy tests as special prizes. The exhibits of Ayrshires at all the leading exhibitions excelled those of former years, especially in the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest. In the dairy tests, some splendid records had been made. Forty-one cows and heifers had qualified in the Record of Performance test. The highest record of the mature class was made by the cow, Daisy Queen 9705, owned by E. Cahoon, with 13,158 pounds of milk, and 485.39 pounds of butter-fat, made in 365 days. Great interest is now manifested in this test, judging by the large number of entries received during the past six months.

The publications of the Association, together with its literature, had been widely distributed during the year. Altogether, about 400 copies of the Herd Book, 1,700 copies of the Annual, 500 copies of the Booklet, and 3,000 pieces of other literature had been sent out from the office of the

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 Ink Pencil or Fountain Pen! Just what you want for doing your homework! - - -
 You can have your choice FREE of either of these valuable and useful articles. Made from very best materials, Fountain Pen is Gold-Banded, for selling only \$2.50 worth of our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Seeds are assorted varieties in 5c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages, and are easy sellers. Send—today—your name and address, plainly written. A postcard will do. **Reliable Premium Co.** Dept. 11, Waterloo, Ont.

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Behind Your WALTHAM WATCH is a clear, strong Guarantee, good for all time. Behind that Guarantee is the largest Watch Movement Factory in the World.

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"The Perfect American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about Watches, sent free on request.

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GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
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THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE
All classes of desirable risks insured

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LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
Protection against loss from accident and disease

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

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

EDMONTON REGINA

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL HORSE SHOW FAT STOCK SHOW AUCTION SALE AND SHOW OF CATTLE

VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY, APRIL 5th to 9th, 1909

Entries for the Bull Sale close Jan. 30th. For Horse and Fat Stock Shows, entries close March 15th. The Horse Show will be continued during the evenings in Sherman's large Auditorium.
REDUCED PASSENGER RATES ON ALL ROADS
Sheep and Swine transported free to the Fat Stock Show. Information and forms from E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary.

Do You Need Farm Power?

If so, write for our new CATALOG telling WHY the

MANITOBA POWER MILL

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STRONGEST, SIMPLEST, BEST REGULATED AND MOST POPULAR FARM POWER IN THE WEST

Made in the West for the Western Farmer! Guaranteed to stand the storms. Not the cheapest, but THE BEST.

We also manufacture GASOLINE ENGINES from 2 to 25 horse power, PUMPING WINDMILLS, GRAIN GRINDERS, STEEL SAW FRAMES, TANKS and PUMPS of all kinds.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., BOX 301 Brandon, Man.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

secretary to almost every country where dairying was carried on. This literature is sent on request to any who may apply to the secretary.

Importations of Ayrshires to Canada during 1908 numbered 65 head.

The financial report showed a balance on hand of \$124. The number of registrations and transfers nearly equalled those of last year.

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

On resolution, it was decided to discontinue grants to Fair Boards as special prizes. Fifty dollars each was voted to the Ayrshire classes at the Dairy tests at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst.

It was also agreed that the printing in the herd book of cuts of cows and heifers that have registered in the Record of Performance test be discontinued.

Resolutions were passed as follows: That the Record Board approach the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, and solicit a grant to assist stock breeders in making exhibits of stock at the Yukon-Alaska-Pacific Exposition, to be held in Seattle, Wash., this coming summer and fall.

That the Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, be requested to reconsider his resignation, we believing it in the best interests of the live stock industry of Canada that his services, in his present capacity, be retained; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.

That the Fair Board of the Ottawa Winter Fair be requested to make the basis of computing the test the same as at Guelph and Amherst, viz., 25 points for every pound of fat, and 3 points for every pound of solids not fat, and 1 point for every ten days in milk after 30 days.

Several amendments were made to the constitution and by-laws.

The following were elected officers, etc., for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; Vice-President, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Vice-Presidents: Ontario—Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch; Quebec—Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba—Wellington Hardy, Roland; Saskatchewan—J. C. Pope, Regina; Alberta—A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; British Columbia—A. C. Wells, Sardis; Prince Edward Island—W. H. Simmons, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia—F. S. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick—Geo. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex.

SHALL WE CLEAN THE COW'S TEETH?

Under the above heading The Literary Digest says: "A recommendation that the teeth of dairy cows be cleaned twice daily appears in a paragraph on 'The Dangers of Milk,' printed in the Daily Telegraph (London, Eng.). This is based on advice given by Dr. Tanner, of Los Angeles, Cal., who, we are told, is now conducting a health campaign in that city. Says the paper just mentioned: 'Dr. Tanner is convinced that bovine teeth harbor many germs hitherto unsuspected, and that these frequently contaminate children's milk, producing all kinds of complaints which his fellow practitioners have talked wisely about, but do not in the least understand. He recommends that the teeth of all dairy cows should be cleaned twice daily, and says that this law should be compulsory.'"

The British Medical Journal, in a note headed "Cows and Toothbrushes," says, ironically: "It is well that this important pronouncement should receive prominent notice and not be lost to the world. The doctor, who is evidently learned above his fellow practitioners, might have gone a step further and given some directions as to the method of carrying out this bovine dental toilet. . . . We would suggest an employment of the toothbrush, as in the case of the Scot with the ample nose regarding the use of snuff, the cows with their dental development

HEADACHE.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK.

Miss Murial Wright, Muniac, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have Headaches, a bitter taste in my mouth, floating specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors doctored me but I saw I was getting no help, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."

Hardest Trees & Plants
We Grow All Kinds and Sell Direct at Right Prices
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R.F.D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.



Poultrymen

Having Eggs and Stock For Sale

The Farmer's Advocate will carry an announcement to 20,000 homes every week. See terms at head of department.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

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

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

would afford 'gran' for the implement prop as the germs are not I stricted to the regions but would probably find other parts of the pharynx, we would f that each cow should antiseptic gargle! We things have not been in Los Angeles since

Questions &

When asking questions be sure and address

HOMESTEAD

1. Would you please through your columns the necessary residence by living with my brot up my homestead last

2. If I can do so, ho of land is it necessary when living with a br can get my patent?

Sask.
Ans.—1. Yes, p brothers place is within your land.

2. The same as if y on your own land.

RETENTION OF FETA

I have a cow thr years old, which I hav on hay all winter. the 6th of February pass her afterbirth. her a bran mash once weeks before she calve day since, and she lo right. Will you let m should give her to mak afterbirth, and what i it?

Sask.

Ans.—If the foetal r not passed before answer, your cow wi bad state. The ret will be considerably there will be a dischar offensive odor, and the will have been more o The proper method t well lubricate the arm and carefully remove t If they are attached to cotyledons, they mus nected by gently separ by one. Be sure not t the finger nail, or cotyledons, or seriou follow. As the mem detached, gentle tracti applied with the fre will bring them away should then be flushed one-per-cent. solution tepid water, the inject peated once daily until ceases.

A CASE OF T.

"A" lives on unsur toba, the farm exten lake in the form of a nearest municipality compel him to do miles away? Is he li taxes when the scho miles away?

2. Can unsurveyed municipality?

Ans.—1. A person is form statute labor on upon which his proper within three miles money is paid, it mus within the township which the property i within six miles by t lic road, so we think liable for statute la work," nor yet for m If the farm is includ district, which is ha would be assessed, t wise.

2. Land is surveye cipalities are formed, cases.

ACHIEVE. Blood BOD TERS.

Skill Could Not Do
Completed with
Blood Bitters.

I with Headache do not
B.B. It is no new pro-
value, but has an estab-

NOT WORK.
ht. Muniac, N.B., writes:
down, would have Head-
e in my mouth, floating
res and pains in my back,
any house work at all and
night. Several doctors
w I was getting no help,
of a friend I got three
Blood Bitters and they
cure.

Best Trees & Plants
to Grow All Kinds and
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head of depart-

AKING
ROM
RIENCE



"Ah! yes, restless
Give him a Stead-
and he will soon

oothing Powders

TAIN
NO
SON

would afford 'gran' accommodation for the implement proposed. Again, as the germs are not likely to be restricted to the regions of the teeth, but would probably find a location in other parts of the mouth and pharynx, we would further suggest that each cow should be supplied with antiseptic gargle! We presume that things have not been altogether right in Los Angeles since the earthquake."

Questions & Answers

When asking questions be sure to sign your name and address

HOMESTEADING

1. Would you please tell me through your columns if I can put in the necessary residence duty required by living with my brother? I took up my homestead last April.

2. If I can do so, how many acres of land is it necessary to break up when living with a brother before I can get my patent? L. C. Sask.

Ans.—1. Yes, provided your brother's place is within nine miles of your land.

2. The same as if you were living on your own land.

RETENTION OF FETAL MEMBRANE

I have a cow three and a half years old, which I have been feeding on hay all winter. She calved on the 6th of February, and did not pass her afterbirth. I was feeding her a bran mash once a day for two weeks before she calved, and twice a day since, and she looks to be all right. Will you let me know what I should give her to make her pass the afterbirth, and what is the cause of it? L. R. Sask.

Ans.—If the foetal membranes are not passed before you see this answer, your cow will likely be in a bad state. The retained placenta will be considerably decomposed; there will be a discharge with a very offensive odor, and the cow's health will have been more or less affected. The proper method to adopt is to well lubricate the arm with vaseline, and carefully remove the membranes. If they are attached to the maternal cotyledons, they must be disconnected by gently separating them one by one. Be sure not to scratch with the finger nail, or tear off the cotyledons, or serious results may follow. As the membranes become detached, gentle traction should be applied with the free hand, which will bring them away. The uterus should then be flushed out with a one-per-cent. solution of creolin and tepid water, the injections to be repeated once daily until the discharge ceases.

A CASE OF TAXES

"A" lives on unsurveyed land in toba, the farm extending into the lake in the form of a point. Can the nearest municipality collect taxes or compel him to do road work six miles away? Is he liable for school taxes when the school is over 20 miles away?

2. Can unsurveyed land be in a municipality? C. T.

Ans.—1. A person is liable to perform statute labor on the road be it upon which his property is situated within three miles thereof. If money is paid, it must be expended within the township or parish in which the property is situated, or within six miles by the nearest public road, so we think you are not liable for statute labor or "road work," nor yet for municipal taxes. If the farm is included in a school district, which is hardly likely it would be assessed, but not otherwise.

2. Land is surveyed before municipalities are formed, except in rare cases.

IMPLEMENTS BROKEN ON ROAD

Has a counselor, who is also road-overseer, a right to send one of the road workers to a farmhouse and get a plow, the owner not being at home, and breaking it all to pieces? Has the farmer any right to damages, and from whom can he get it? The plow was used on a public road. Sask. P. J. V.

Ans.—When a man chooses to do statute labor in lieu of taxes, he furnishes whatever implements the road-overseer calls for, and takes the risk of breakages. But a road-overseer has no right to remove an implement from a farmer's yard, he may simply notify each man who has statute labor to do to turn out on such a day with whatever implement is required. Inform the council of the local improvement district and send in an account of damages.

ESTRAY CATTLE

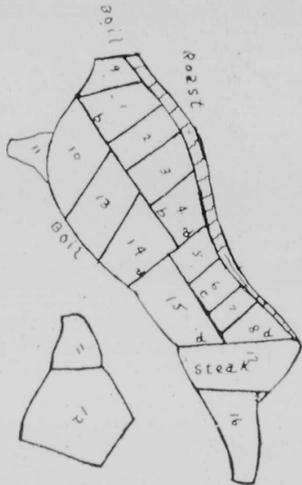
Would you kindly inform me through your columns what is to be done with cattle that have strayed to our place? I have advertised them in two papers, and can't find an owner. We have watered and fed them, and if we should find an owner, can we collect pay for looking after them? There is no herd law. Sask. Z. C.

Ans.—The proper thing to do is to impound them, but if there is no pound within a reasonable distance, write the Department of Agriculture at Regina, giving them the circumstances, and ask for directions. The owner is liable for a reasonable charge for the keep of the cattle.

BEEF RING CHART

Kindly publish a beef chart for a sixteen-member beef ring. Alta. G. H.

Ans.—The accompanying cut shows the manner in which a beef carcass



may be cut for a sixteen-member ring. The sketch shows clearly the manner in which the carcass is cut. An equitable distribution of the parts may be readily worked out.

FEEDING VALUE OF SPELTZ

What is the feeding value of speltz for pigs and cattle? Is it better ground or fed whole? What kind of soil is most suitable for its growth? What is the necessary cultivation of same? C. J. B. Sask.

Ans.—Speltz, or emmer, which you very probably refer to, has a feeding value for hogs about equal to wheat. For steers it is better mixed with oats, screenings and barley than fed alone. It is better in all cases to be ground. Any soil that will grow wheat is suitable for speltz. It is a grain that is adapted to any soil or climate, but seems to do best in a dry prairie region with hot summers.

In preparing soil for this grain, proceed very much the same as you would for wheat. Work up the seed-bed and sow the seed at the rate of about 1 1/2 bushels per acre. The

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

MAKES ARTISTIC WALLS

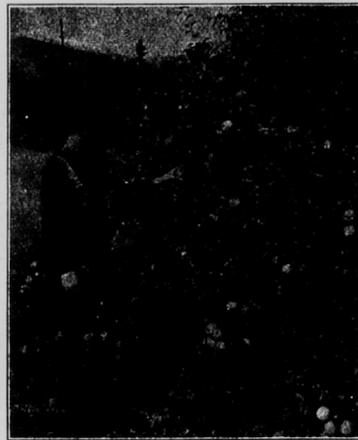
The best decorators discourage the use of "old fashioned" wall paper, and recommend Alabastine. Because, with the use of the dainty Alabastine tints much more beautiful and artistic effects can be obtained. You can be your own decorator, too. By following the simple directions we send, anyone can use Alabastine with complete success.

A handsome book, called "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," showing many stylish schemes for using Church's Cold Water Alabastine, will be mailed free to you on request. Let us hear from you by next mail.

Your hardware dealer will sell you 5 lb. package of Alabastine for 50c. Remember Alabastine is the *only* wall finish made of Gypsum rock cement. None genuine without a little church on every package.

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AN ABSOLUTE FACT

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

160 Acres of Farm Land

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

Free Map & Booklet

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

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

Medicine Hat Hide & Fur Company

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

Top Prices Paid

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Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet

Leaders at all tests at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, since their introduction.

These grand Feeding Beets introduced by us in 1900 combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of length growing out of the ground they are easily harvested. They will outyield all the other kinds of Sugar Beets and Mangels. The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all Sugar Beets, and this, combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality makes them the "bean ideal" of a root for the farm. To show what a grand root we have and how it is capturing the trade, we give our sales—1900, 43 lbs.; 1902, 1954 lbs.; 1905, 4327 lbs.; 1907, 9800 lbs.; 1908, 15,122 lbs. We offer in two colors, white and rose, each 1/2 lb. 10c., 1 lb. 15c., 1 lb. 25c., 4 lbs. 90c. Postage extra 5c. lb. to Canada and 10c. lb. to Newfoundland and United States. FREE—Our illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc.—Send for it.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. SEED MERCHANTS ESTABLISHED 1858 **Hamilton, Ont.**

No. 1 Wheat Land \$300 per acre

Five year terms to land owners

320 or 640 acre blocks. Choice of location

ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN

MADDEN, Dept. B 428 Traders Bank, Toronto, Can.

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine.

Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE

This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and finish and paint and varnish.

This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine.

A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Pipe and Cap. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature.

The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double. But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others.

Every Sure Hatch absolutely guaranteed for five years. Sixty days' trial given.

Please send today for the grand FREE Sure Hatch Book. Get the inside facts. Then you can choose from the 40 or 50 different makes a machine that will be a money-maker. You will find the book brimful of valuable information.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 172, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

East Kootenay Irrigable Fruit Lands

We have for sale five acre blocks of lands specially adapted for fruit growing, within twenty minutes walk of the business center of the city of Cranbrook, which can be purchased on easy terms. Also farms of all sizes, and lands suitable for farming. Write us for particulars.

BEALE & ELWELL **CRANBROOK, B.C.**

Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen Salary—\$75 to \$150 a month.

We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.

The Dominion Railway School
Dept. C Winnipeg, Manitoba

grain weighs about 42 pounds to the bushel. Neither emmer nor speltz are much grown in this country, for the reason that we have other crops of more value for feeding purposes.

SEARCHING FOR OIL

I would like to know what method is best to employ in searching for coal oil. Also what are the signs of oil in boggy places?

Sask.

C. W. B.

Ans.—Coal oil, as such, does not occur in nature, it being a distillation product of petroleum, or crude oil as it is sometimes called, the latter oil, we presume, is the oil to which you refer. Petroleum is a product of decomposition in the rock of both vegetable and animal matter, and only rarely do surface indications occur that point to its being in the rock strata beneath. It happens in some places that the petroleum reaches the surface of the ground and may be detected as a greasy slime upon water, in which cases one would stand a chance of being successful in tapping the rock supply by drilling deep wells. It was in this way that the petroleum deposits in Pennsylvania and Ontario were discovered. There are certain rock formations in which oil is never found, so that before one went to the expense of drilling, he should write to the officer in charge of the Dominion Geological Surveys, Ottawa, and get expert opinion. The

knife well down in the cleft or center fissure of the frog, and push in a piece of absorbent cotton to keep the calomel in and the dirt out. Pare the feet down at the heels if they are too high. Shoe with flat shoes in the summer to give frog pressure, and in winter have the calks as low as is possible.

BACKSETTING

A crop of grain is grown on new breaking. In backsetting the following spring to what depth below the sod should the soil be turned up?

Alta.

"PIONEER."

Ans.—From two to three inches.

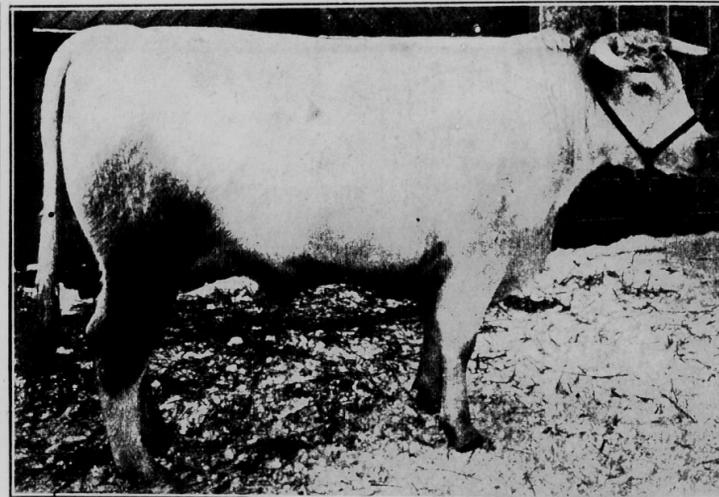
WINTER HERD LAW

Would you be good enough to tell me through the columns of your paper how the winter herd law, if there are any, reads in Alberta and Saskatchewan, in the fall wheat districts?

Sask.

O. G. M.

Ans.—At present, herd law is in force only between the 15th day of May and the 30th of October, inclusive, but if four adjoining townships wish to be constituted a pound district, they may furnish the Department of Agriculture with petitions in the proper form, and so have an arrangement that will take the place of winter "Herd Law." It is probable that in the near future the Province of Saskatchewan will be organized



PURE-BRED SHORTHORN STEER, AGED 2 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS. CHAMPION OF THE BREED, ONTARIO WINTER FAIR, GUELPH.

sign of oil in boggy places would be a greasy slime floating on water.

THRUSH IN HORSE'S FOOT

Can you tell me the cause of thrush in horse's (a gelding) front feet, also a cure for it, if there is one? How does it act on their feet?

Alta.

W. H. C.

Ans.—Thrush is a disease characterized by an excessive secretion of unhealthy matter from the cleft of the frog. The most common cause of thrush is the filthy condition of the stable where the animal is kept. Geldings and stallions are more likely to be affected in the fore feet, because their urine is thrown forward, while in mares the hind feet are affected generally. Too much moisture from any source will produce thrush. Thrush is also a symptom of other foot diseases, particularly navicular disease, as the contracted condition of the hoof interferes with the blood supply to the frog. In some horses there is a constitutional tendency towards this disease. In the treatment of thrush the first thing to bear in mind is cleanliness. The cleft of the frog should be well scrubbed, once or twice a day with soap and water, and all exciting causes removed. Any loose or ragged horn should be removed. Then a poultice of flaxseed meal or boiled turnips sprinkled with carbolic solution may be applied for a day or two. Now put as much calomel as can be held on the point of a pocket

under some form of municipal government, in which event the municipal councils will be given authority within their boundaries to control the running at large of stock.

REPAIRING TO TIN ROOF

Would a heavy coat of hot coal tar, together with an application of sand, stop leaks in a moderately flat tin roof? If the tar and sand application referred to is not useful for this purpose, I shall be glad to know of a better remedy for leaky tin roofs.

Alta.

DAVISBURG.

Ans.—It is impossible to make a very satisfactory job of repairing a leaky tin roof by applying tar and gravel to it. If the roof is not leaking badly, solder up the holes, and give the entire roof a good coat of paint. If there are too many leaks to warrant attempting repair in this way, a new roof will have to be put on. We would not advise tar treatment, but, if you want to try it, mix in a little air-slaked lime with the coal tar to neutralize any organic acids that may be in it, and which would be injurious to the metal. Apply in the ordinary way, sprinkling in a good supply of coarse sand and gravel.

PONY AFFECTED WITH WORMS

I have a pony which is badly infested with worms. We starved him for twenty-four hours and then gave him raw oil and turpentine. We could see that he passed but one

worm. We are advised to treat him. What would you advise? Is santonin a safe remedy? Would half an ounce dose to give? Some suggest pinworms. To get rid of them?

Sask.

Ans.—It may not be better to give any more vermifuge turpentine and oil. It is not effectual in ridding the parasites, although seen in large numbers. The dose of santonin from one-half to two safe vermifuge, particulate to the long worms. It should be followed by a purgative pinworms, it is always a bitter solution well bowels. As these pass the rear bowels, the brought into immediate them, killing many. Have been affected by the mouth alone. One ounce, soaked over quarts of cold water, dissolved in a warm water, may be given, and repeated days, or plain salt an effectual.

ERADICATING TWIG

Kindly advise me method of cleaning grass.

Man.

Ans.—As soon as possible grain crop is off in the land from two to three inches in depth, and thoroughly to expose as possible to the action. In the spring, plow it again, and harrow it a drag to prevent it much as you can. Also sow a smothering crop wheat or millet to weakened plants. In shallow in the fall, before winter to expose stocks remaining. If start the eradicating out a crop this year, until midsummer and low. Harrow frequently and keep the roots on possible. Keep the soil dry on the surface, and roots from connecting soil. Shallow plowing, harrowing during dry best method of fighting

WORMS AND

I have a colt in ration; troubled with worm has lice. Can you prescribe for each?

Alta.

Ans.—See answers to questions in recent issues.

THYROID GLAND

I have a valuable buck ago I noticed a lump as large as half of a is close to the skin, fastened to the bone. Would you open it, but what would you do with it?

Man.

Ans.—The swelling trophied (enlarged) and should not be large sive bleeding and oth may follow. The best this condition is iodine two-dram doses, morning, dissolved in water, or in a bran m the medicine for ten continue for one week, again for another ten on until the desired completed. External once a day iodine ointment by the druggist. If applications, the part blistering, withhold the irritation subsides again.

in the cleft or center of the frog, and push in a little cotton to keep the dirt out. Pare the heels if they are with flat shoes in give frog pressure, and the calks as low

worm. We are advised to use half an ounce of santonin when we next treat him. What would you advise? Is santonin a safe remedy to use, and would half an ounce be a dangerous dose to give? Some advise an injection for pinworms. Is it possible to get rid of them without an injection? J. B. Sask.

SETTING

is grown on new setting the following depth below the surface to be turned up?"

"PIONEER."

HERD LAW

is good enough to tell the columns of your winter herd law, if it is in Alberta and the fall wheat dis-

O. G. M.

herd law is in the 15th day of October, including townships and a pound disburse with petitions in and so have an all take the place of. It is probable that the Province will be organized

Ans.—It may not be necessary to give any more vermifuge medicine, the turpentine and oil may have been effectual in ridding the pony of the parasites, although they were not seen in large numbers in the excreta. The dose of santonin for the horse is from one-half to two drams. It is a safe vermicide, particularly destructive to the long, round and pinworms. It should be given with or followed by a purgative. In treating pinworms, it is always best to inject a bitter solution well up into the bowels. As these parasites inhabit the rear bowels, the medicine can be brought into immediate contact with them, killing many that would not have been affected by medicine given by the mouth alone. Quassia chips, 1 ounce, soaked over night in two quarts of cold water, or aloes, 1 dram, dissolved in a quart of lukewarm water, may be used as an injection, and repeated on alternate days, or plain salt and water is very effectual.

ERADICATING TWITCH GRASS

Kindly advise me of the best method of cleaning land of twitch grass. F. A. R. Man.

Ans.—As soon as possible after the grain crop is off in the fall, plow the land from two to two and a half inches in depth, and cultivate it thoroughly to expose as many roots as possible to the action of the frost. In the spring, plow the land shallow again, and harrow frequently with a drag to prevent new growth as much as you can. About midsummer sow a smothering crop, such as buckwheat or millet to choke out the weakened plants. Plow the land shallow in the fall, and cultivate before winter to expose dry root stocks remaining. If you want to start the eradicating business without a crop this year, leave the land until midsummer and then plow shallow. Harrow frequently all summer, and keep the roots on top as much as possible. Keep the soil loose and dry on the surface, and prevent the roots from connecting with the subsoil. Shallow plowing and frequent harrowing during dry weather is the best method of fighting twitch grass.

WORMS AND LICE

I have a colt in rather poor condition; troubled with worms. Another horse has lice. Can you give prescription for each? B. B. E. Alta.

Ans.—See answers to similar questions in recent issues.

THYROID GLAND ENLARGED

I have a valuable bull, and a week ago I noticed a lump in his throat as large as half of a large apple. It is close to the skin and loose, not fastened to the bone. I thought I would open it, but changed my mind. What would you advise me to do with it? C. W. A. Man.

Ans.—The swelling is a hypertrophied (enlarged) thyroid gland, and should not be lanced, as excessive bleeding and other bad results may follow. The best treatment for this condition is iodide of potash in two-dram doses, morning and evening, dissolved in two quarts of water, or in a bran mash. Continue the medicine for ten days, then discontinue for one week, and commence again for another ten days, and so on, until the desired result is accomplished. Externally, well rub in once a day iodide ointment as put up by the druggist. If, after several applications, the part shows signs of blistering, withhold the ointment until the irritation subsides, then apply again.

WITH WORMS

is badly in- We starved for hours and then and turpentine. passed but one

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

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



DAN PATCH 1:55.

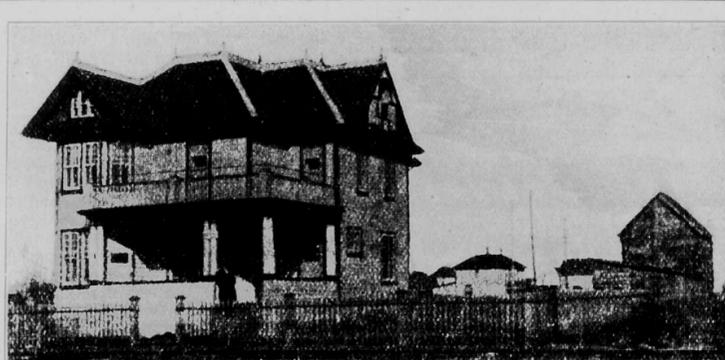
This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the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

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

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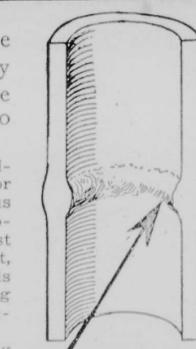
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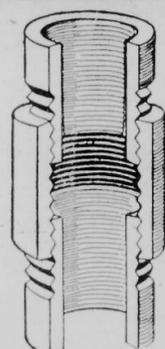
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Pipe Sections Welded Together



OLD WAY

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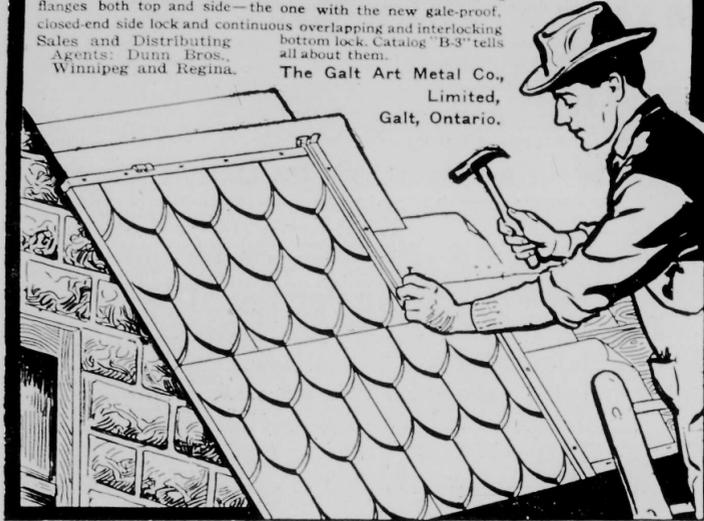
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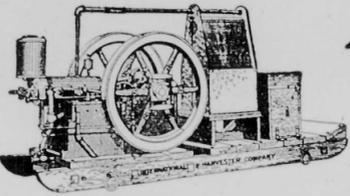
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Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

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The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

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International local agents will supply you with catalogs. Call on them for particulars, or write the home office.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

We imported from Minnesota some Shorthorn heifers, heavy with calf. Should these calves be registered in the Canadian or American herd book? Where is the Canadian herd book kept, and who has charge of it?
Sask. G. B.

Ans.—People who expect to sell in the American market frequently keep their cattle registered in both books, but if it is expected to make most of the sales in Canada, there would be no need to register in the States. In order to register American-bred cattle in the Canadian book, the ancestors back to imported stock would have to be registered. There are, however, a few families of Shorthorns in the States that cannot be recorded in the Canadian book. Put the whole case in the hands of the Accountant, National Records Board, Ottawa.

HENS EATING EGGS

Would you kindly let me hear through your valuable columns of a cure for hens eating their eggs? They are all young pullets, just starting to lay, and I am at a loss to know what to do to prevent it.
Sask. H. P.

Ans.—Arrange the nests so that the eggs will be in darkness. This may be done by facing them toward the wall with a narrow passage for entrance, or, if separate nest boxes are used, turn them toward the wall, and hang a piece of old sacking partially across the front. The idea is to keep the egg out of sight. If this does not work, try a false bottom of canvas in the nest, sloping, so that the egg will roll down underneath as soon as laid. Feed vegetable matter, meat and grit.

COLLECTING OLD ACCOUNT

In the winter of 1907 I did considerable work for a homesteader in the way of hauling lumber and coal, supplied him with grain, and beef, etc., so that now he owes me quite a large bill, which he will not pay. He keeps putting it off, even when he has money. He will prove up on his homestead in about six months. How can I force a settlement?
Alta. B. E. C.

Ans.—Give the case to a lawyer to make the collection, or to get some satisfaction. It is rather hard to collect under the circumstances as you have no lien against the chattels, and a homesteader's stock and equipment are exempt from seizure. Perhaps you will have to wait and seize his crop next fall.

ORIGINAL BREED OF CATTLE

1. Can you tell me through your columns which is the original breed of cattle? Where can I get a book on the different breeds of horses and cattle? Is it possible to get a typical Polled Angus beast from any other breed than the Polled Angus? Are the Herefords and Shorthorns an original breed, or are they a graded breed?

2. A neighbor summer-fallowed some land in the year 1907, and harrowed it well through the growing season at intervals of a week or ten days. In 1908 he cropped it, and in a short time it was choked full of weeds. How was it those weed seeds did not germinate in the summer of 1907? Do you think it was for want of moisture and the soil being too loose, through not being rolled or packed?
Sask. G. B.

Ans.—1. All cattle are supposed to have been developed from one original breed, but this original breed has now, as a distinct class, entirely disappeared. In England they have some so-called wild white cattle, believed to be of direct descent from the original cattle, or they may be an early developed breed. The various breeds of beef and dairy cattle have been derived by grading and crossing on the original stock. You cannot get a typical Polled Angus



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Kettle Valley Irrigation MIDWAY

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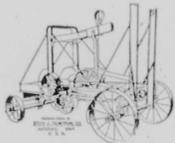
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from any other than Polled Angus stock. The Herefords and Short-horns have been graded up from certain other breeds formerly existing in England, such as the Durhams, Welsh, old Gloucester, Devon and Sussex cattle. A good book on the British breeds is "Farm Live Stock of Great Britain," price \$4, at this office. "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by C. S. Plumb, \$2.25, is a good work on this subject also.

2. Very probably it was. Weed seed would lie in a loose, dry soil all summer without germinating. Summer-fallow should be kept firm underneath the surface, both to germinate weed seeds and retain moisture.

TROUBLE OVER NOTE

Can you enlighten me in the following law case? A worked for B for a short period last summer. When through, B gave A a note for wages, due December 20th, 1908. B sold out in the fall, and A gave the note to a solicitor to collect. The solicitor did not send the money to A, so A gave it to another solicitor to collect from the first solicitor, as A believes that the first solicitor has the money, but still with no better success. What should A do? Can A lay complaint against the first solicitor and have him struck off the roll as solicitor? If so, to what authority should he present his case? The amount of note is \$60. Sask. A. R. S.

Ans.—You must first be certain that the solicitor has collected the money and neglects to hand it over, and if you find this the case, you may bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Law Society, Regina, or you can proceed against the solicitor direct, but you must first be certain that he has the money.

HOMESTEAD FOR MINOR

Would the government hold a homestead and pre-emption for my son, who is seventeen, until he is eighteen? Would it be necessary to work any on it during that year? Sask. R. J. B.

Ans.—To accept the application for a homestead from a person under eighteen years of age would be to violate the law, and it is hardly likely the Minister of the Interior, of all men, would allow that.

HORSE WITH CARIOUS TOOTH

I have a horse that has a lump on his neck at the end of his jaw bone, and his breath has a very offensive smell. He is fed on oats and hay and eats well, about fourteen years of age, and is in good condition. Sask. R. W. S.

Ans.—Your horse has a carious tooth. The root is ulcerating and setting up inflammation in the tooth socket in the jaw bone (alveolus). The remedy is to have the offending molar extracted by a veterinary surgeon.

WILD OATS

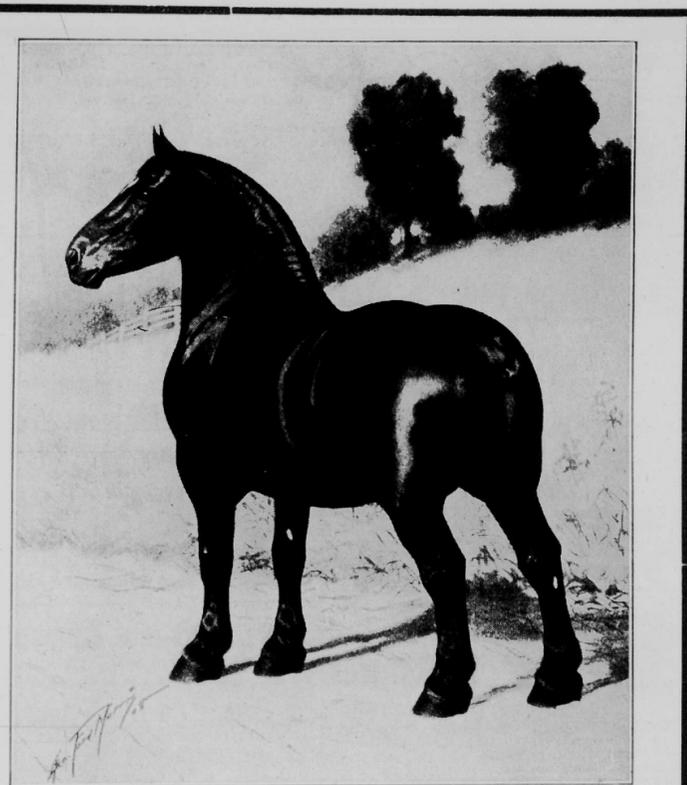
How should I cultivate heavy soil to check wild oats? Sask. F. B.

Ans.—See articles on this subject in answer to our recent question.

KILLING CANADIAN THISTLE

I had a field badly infested with the Canadian thistle last year after having had two crops on since fallowing. Would you advise me to seed it down or fallow it again? Man.

Ans.—Canadian thistle is one of the most troublesome weeds we have to contend with, and I agree with the late Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, that the only plan for its eradication is to prevent it producing leaves. This can be accomplished by a close cutting every few days, or, better still, by thorough tillage repeated at such short intervals that the plant has no opportunity to form leaves. If this plan is adopted, and the work done thoroughly, this pest will die for want of food, air and light, for without leaves the plant will soon



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The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

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O. Sorby Guelph, Ont.

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Have you any stock to sell? If so, why not advertise and receive a good price for them. The Farmer's Advocate enters 20,000 homes every week. Why not use this good medium at once. Write for rates, etc.



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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeay D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G. Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

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Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot weaned and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

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I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rasters and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

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For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This siver shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

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Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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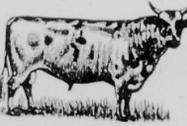


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Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

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die, both above and below ground. The best implement for this purpose is the broad-toothed cultivator; the narrow-tooth is useless in this country. This implement should be run crosswise over the land, just deep enough to cut all the weeds, but no deeper. That the farmer may not forget this work, he should fix on a day in each week or fortnight and make a point of cultivating the weed that day. If the thistle once gets an opportunity to form leaves, it soon revives and spreads quickly. If our correspondent is prepared to summer-fallow according to the above directions, he may hope to greatly lessen and probably destroy the thistle in one summer, but it will require a great deal of work and the exercise of patience. Seeding to grass will not kill the thistles.

S. A. BEDFORD, Prof. Field Hub., M. A. C.

WASHY MARE

Have a mare that, if she gets too much straw or water, she will take sick, and get so loose in her bowels that she will take colic. She is heavy in foal. What should I give her?
J. M. Sask.

Ans.—Since the cause of the trouble is so well known, it is simply a matter of avoiding the cause. Some horses are predisposed to indigestion and colic, and no amount of drugging will insure them against it. Water often and before feeding, begin work gently until the blood warms up. Mix a little hay with the straw and feed no other grain than oats.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS

Would you kindly give me some information in regard to the growing of whippoorwill cow peas in the country? They are quite extensively grown in Illinois, and considered one of the best of feeds for horses, cattle, and hogs. When threshed the hay is considered as good as timothy or clover, and the peas are readily sold for \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel, and they are mostly adapted to light or sandy loam. If there is any grown in Canada I would like to get some seed. What would be the duty on two or three bushels from the States?
L. D. Sask.

Ans.—The cow pea is a plant pre-eminently adapted to the South. It is to the South, what red clover is to the North, but being very sensitive to frost cannot be grown in high latitudes. We do not believe that any attempt has ever been made to grow it in Western Canada, certainly, no variety would produce seed in this climate. The experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College in his report, for 1907, states that the varieties of cow peas were grown at the experimental farm that year, and not one variety matured seed. It is only in exceptional years that seed matures in Ontario, the season of growth being too short to enable the crop to ripen seeds. If it will not mature in Ontario, except rarely, and on warm sandy soils, there is little likelihood of the crop being of much value here. In the United States, varieties for fodder are grown as far north as Wisconsin. We would not advise you to bother with it. You would stand better chances with clover.

MILLET AS A CROP

Would millet, grown for hay, as feed for milk cows, be as profitable as oats cut green? What would be the probable yield per acre of millet here in Saskatchewan, the land being a nice loam?
Sask.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Millet is not rich in protein, hence is not the most desirable roughage for milk cows. Fed, in any quantity, needs to be supplemented, either by strongly proteid grain foods or with alfalfa or clover. As between millet and green oats, we believe you would get best results from the oats. Oats would not yield so heavily to the acre as millet, but

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Mrs. M. E. Harron, of Newton, Ont., writes: "I must say our son would have been in a consumptive's grave long ago had it not been for PSYCHINE. He was taken down with La Grippe and a severe cold. His who'se system was weak, including his lungs, which were seriously affected, as is always the case after La Grippe. "After taking several remedies and treatments we procured PSYCHINE, and tongue cannot tell the marvellous results brought about in two months. He gained over twenty pounds in weight, and strength and appetite returned." Mr. Harron himself is most emphatic as to the beneficial result of using PSYCHINE. He declares, "To-day I am in splendid health and have never been sick a day since I took PSYCHINE." PSYCHINE is the greatest tonic known to medical science. It builds up the system and tones up every organ of the body, enabling it to resist and throw off disease. Weak nerves cannot exist where PSYCHINE is used consistently. Send for a trial bottle and prove the truth of these statements. PSYCHINE is sold by all druggists and dealers, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. **W. W. CORY,** Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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SELECTED RECIPES

Cranberry Compote.—Take left-over cranberry jam, and to two cupfuls add half a cup of seeded raisins and the pulp of an orange, with a tablespoonful of finely-chopped rind; cook till thick, adding a little more sugar if necessary. Serve with meat.

Diced Liver.—One pound of calf's or lamb's liver, one-half pound of bacon; cover with water and simmer very gently for two hours, or until thoroughly tender. Drain and cut in small cubes, return these to the fire and cook for ten minutes, seasoning with salt and pepper, and tossing frequently. Serve on strips of hot buttered toast, moistened with the liquor in which the meat was cooked. Chili or Worcester sauce should be offered with this savory supper dish.

New Peach Pudding.—A peach and chocolate pudding is an English novelty that will appeal to those fond of the latter, and withal, it is inexpensive, as canned or tinned peaches are used. Take one pint tin of peaches, add an ounce of butter, and stew until soft; sweeten if liked, and then beat them to a pulp. Boil four ounces of chocolate in a pint of milk

until it is smooth. Beat four eggs and add to the chocolate, and, after well mixing, place the peaches in a deep pie dish, pour the chocolate over them, and bake from ten to twelve minutes in a moderate oven.

American Corn Meal Scones.—Mix together a cupful each of corn meal and flour, sifting them thoroughly, and adding two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt.

Beat up the yolks of three eggs till light, and add sufficient milk to make a firm batter when mixed with the flour. Make a well in the center of the flour; stir in the egg and the milk, and lastly an ounce of butter—melted—and the whites of the three eggs beaten to a froth. Butter an iron girdle, divide the mixture into cakes, and place the girdle on the stove. Bake a light brown and serve hot or cold.

Place the yolks of four eggs in one bowl, and the whites in another. Put two cups of granulated sugar in the mixing bowl, add to it a teaspoon each of lemon and almond extract. This gives a fine flavor, very similar to pistachio. The flavor of the cake

can be varied each time by using vanilla, or equal parts of orange and rose extracts, or use a tablespoon of lemon juice and the freshly grated rind of the lemon, and at another time try a teaspoon each of vanilla and lemon. Sift three cups of flour, add two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and sift again. Now beat the yolks of the eggs until they look light colored and are thick, add to the sugar and beat until well mixed. Pour over the sugar and egg yolks half a cup of hot water and beat again for two minutes. Add the flour, alternating with two cups of hot water. The water must be almost boiling, and freshly drawn and heated water should be used; avoid water that has been simmering in the kettle for some time. Beat the mixture for five minutes, then fold in lightly the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff dry froth. Do not beat the mixture after the egg whites have been added to it, but simply fold them in with long even strokes, using a perforated spoon for a mixer. Pour the batter into a paper-lined tin, and bake in the oven for twenty-five minutes. Let the oven be very hot when the batter is put in, but decrease the heat after the first five minutes, this may be effectually done by lifting a lid on the upper part of the stove. Do not open the door of the oven for at least ten minutes after the cake is in the oven, and

avoid any sudden jar in the room. A sudden slam of the door has been the cause of failure in many cakes. In looking at the cake, turn the pan carefully, if necessary, and close the oven door slowly and carefully, so as to avoid a jar. To test the cake, run a broom splint down the centre, if it comes out clean, no dough adhering, the cake is done, then remove from the oven, turn it out gently and allow to cool. This gives an excellent loaf of light sponge cake, that is quite as delicate as if ten eggs had been employed. The secret lies in having the batter very soft, and in careful baking. If a large cake is wanted double the quantity of ingredients.

The Fireless Cooker.—Miss Anna Barrows, an American teacher of domestic science, reports that after six months experimenting with the different fireless cookers on the market she is convinced that none of them is any better than the homemade one that any woman can construct for herself. Fireless cookers with three holes cost in the neighborhood of ten dollars, while the material for making one can easily be bought for less than two dollars. The only difficulty in constructing these simple contrivances at home is in getting vessels without handles and with close-fitting lids.

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Hurrah for the winner! It takes nerve and red blood to win! Success to the athlete, success to men in every walk of life depends upon Vim and Vigor as much as good generalship. The "staying quality," the tenacity of purpose, that carry off the honors in the field of athletics are born of a vigorous nervous system, powerful muscles and a bounding pulse, and it's the same qualities that constitute the foundation of success in every occupation. Rightly the world heaps honors upon the men of "push" and frown upon failure. "Victory to the brave, the battle to the strong."

Many a successful man of to-day—you can find him in the workshop, the mill, on the farm or holding high official position—remembers the time he sought my aid and dates his success, his happiness in life, from the time he discovered and applied my grand remedy, **ELECTRICITY**. This wonderful force when applied with the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is Nature's true Invigorator. It has made thousands of weak men strong and vigorous; has enabled them to turn defeat into victory; to achieve the success in this world that comes only to him who is able to put up a strong fight, a long fight, to conquer the obstacles that are ever in the path to fame and fortune.

The most powerful factor that has made my business a success is the warm recommendation given to my appliance by the men who have used it, and I continually place this evidence before you, day after day, week after week, month after month. You know that you are not the man you ought to be. You don't want to be a "misfit" forever. In this day of vast opportunities you can't afford to be merely a spectator all your life. Get some "live wires" in your system! Build up your "Nerve Power" by a constant, steady infusion of the Electric Current, night after night, for a few weeks. Use the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt! It has transformed thousands of physical wrecks into successful men and women in the past, and is doing the same work to-day. Get on the "firing line!" Strike out to the right, to the left, and the world will make way for you! Just read what people say who take my advice and use this Belt.

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Dear Sir:—I wish to state that I am fully satisfied with your Belt, which has thoroughly cured me. I may also state that the Belt still retains its current and I bought it just two years ago. I use it now and again when feeling out of sorts. I find it a splendid spring tonic.

Yours truly, JAMES WOODLEY, Birtle, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I first used the Belt.

W. J. GROSSE, Strongfield, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in telling you that the Belt I bought from you has perfectly cured me of Rheumatism. Thanking you for the good it did me, I remain,

CARL JOHANSSON, Roland, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I have been using your Belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it very highly to anyone suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt. Thanking you for the benefits I have received, I remain,

SAMUEL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I have been perfectly satisfied in every way with your treatment and it is every bit as good as it is said to be. I just wore the Belt for about six weeks straight after I got it, almost three years ago, and I have never worn it since, nor have I felt any pains about me anywhere whatever. My back is perfectly well and strong and I am as healthy as any person could be, and wishing you every success, I remain,

A. H. JOY, Haunted Lake, Via Alix, Alta.

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Mr. George J. Johnson, of Listowel, Ont., says:—"I used one of your Belts five years ago. I could not work before I got it, but since then, I have never lost a day or an hour. I would not part with it at any price if I could not get another."

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