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## TRADE NOTES

### 300 TELEPHONES INSTALLED AT SALTCOATS.

Saltcoats, Sask., a small town of approximately five hundred inhabitants, which is situated about two hundred miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the Yorkton branch of the C.P.R. and in the centre of a rich agricultural district, is a town which for various reasons is a model for many other communities. Its governing bodies, as well as its citizens and the farmers in the vicinity, are alert and wide awake, especially as regards matters tending to advance the interests of the town and community in all phases of modern, social and commercial life.

As an instance of the progressiveness of the professional and commercial men of the town and of the farmers of this locality, it would be well to consider the telephone system which they have recently installed. The telephone company was originally organized to supply the town, and after deciding upon the kind of apparatus to be used, they employed a competent superintendent in the person of J. E. Guilbault, of Fanny-stelle, Man., and also purchased switch-board and apparatus of the latest design, the board having a capacity of two hundred lines, fitted with the Ericsson indicator jacks and special selective ringing apparatus. As a direct result of this foresight on the part of the company they were able to accept the applications of nearly one hundred farmers for rural telephone service, these farmers purchasing stock in the enterprise to secure the immediate construction of their lines. Considerable credit is due to the government of the province of Saskatchewan, when we take into account the fact that they have passed a new telephone bill which provides for the supply of poles gratis for rural line construction. The farmers of the Saltcoats district were the first to benefit by this legislation.

No doubt the farmers of this locality recognize that the telephone is one of the modern conveniences which they cannot afford to be without, this being demonstrated by the fact that the rural telephone lines of this system extend into the country a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The officers of the company are particularly pleased with the equipment furnished by the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company, of Winnipeg, while the subscribers are delighted with the "all-steel" instruments which are to be found in their residences and places of business. The special features of these instruments are the hand microphones, which allow the subscriber to talk and be heard with great ease at considerable distance from the instrument itself, thus doing away with the old style desk sets and the cumbersome wall telephones.

On July 4th, when the exchange was thrown open and the public given an opportunity to inspect the apparatus and realize its conveniences, many new subscribers were secured, which then necessitated the company ordering several hundred feet of cable.

All things being considered, it scarcely seems necessary to remark that it will be interesting to watch the growth of this telephone system.

The representative of the Ericsson Company in Canada had a display of instruments at the Winnipeg Exhibition last week, and succeeded in interesting many people in the all-steel telephones.

## GOSSIP

Mr. T. E. Wallace, of Portage la Prairie begins advertising shorthorns in this issue. This is one of the best selected and choicest bred of the small herds in the west. At the Portage fair it took the Canadian Northern trophy for the best herd bred in Manitoba.

### BELGIAN CONSUMPTION OF HORSE FLESH.

So high has the price of other meats become in Brussels, Belgium, that horse-

flesh has secured a well-established place on all tables, according to a report by a United States Consul. He says statistics show that the importation of horses for that purpose is increasing annually, the importations in 1904 having been 20,218 head, in 1905 22,284 head and in 1906, 26,294 head, the greater part of which was from England.

There are two recognized abattoirs for Brussels and suburbs—namely, the Anderlecht-Cureghem slaughterhouse, a private corporation, and the city of Brussels slaughterhouse, municipal. The former butchers 2,798 to 2,950 and the latter about 1,200 to 1,500 horses annually. This large consumption of horse meat is due to the high charges for other meats in that city.

There are about thirty-six butchers' establishments in Brussels retailing horse meat only. The retail price varies from 35 centimes (6.7 cents) to 80 centimes (15.4 cents) per half kilo (1.1 pounds).

The following are present retail prices of beef per half kilo: Best tenderloin (filet pur), 3 francs (57.9 cents); other good beef for roasting, 1.45 to 1.6 francs (27.9 to 30.8 cents); soup and inferior beef, 60 to 90 centimes (11.5 to 17.4 cents); mutton, 80 centimes to 1.25 francs (15.4 to 24.1 cents); veal, 1.25 to 1.6 francs (24.1 to 30.9 cents); pork, about same price as mutton.

### EDUCATION AT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

This is the season for agricultural shows. Hardly a week now passes without the occurrence of one or two perhaps more, and indeed last week we had to record no fewer than six. This week also we give an account of what is now, perhaps, the premier show of the United Kingdom, at least in point of size, although certainly not in point of age, as our own Royal Dublin Society probably leads the way in this respect. All of these functions, large and small, have their advantages, particularly in educating farmers up to a higher standard of excellence in regard to such matters as stock rearing, crop raising and general agricultural practice. They also serve to bring people together and this intercourse with neighbors and friendly rivals is calculated to stimulate to still further exertions and to promote good feeling, besides giving the opportunity of spending a pleasant holiday and enjoying well-merited relaxation from the regular routine of the week's work.

Hitherto the great majority of the exhibits at agricultural shows have been such as to interest chiefly the "grown up" members of the farming community—and of course rightly so, for they are the backbone of the industry, and indeed the education in farming which their elders receive should be such as would interest younger members of our rural districts also. But we are now-a-days moving in rapid times, and surely it is opportune that the younger members, the boys and girls, the rising agricultural population, to whom we look to carry on the good work in future years, should be given some branch of activity at our shows to which they could contribute and in which they might take a special interest. We quite admit that to a boy or girl trained on a farm there is great interest in looking at a good horse or bull, a well-bred pen of fowls or a well made print of butter; such was the case in our younger days and we believe such is the case still. But all the same we are strongly of opinion that our agricultural shows might be made more universally useful if some sections were devoted to competitions which might be entered into by children at our national schools, such competitions to be of a nature calculated to bear directly on farming and yet such as might be taught at a school. Such competitions, we believe, would tend to create and deepen a love for the country and the things of Nature, and assist in preventing the evil of the wholesale migration of country youths to towns.

Here are some of the competitions for which classes might be open to national school scholars for small money prizes:—Best collection of grasses, both useful and useless to the farmer, each species to be correctly named; best collection of weeds correctly named; best

## IT PAYS TO BORROW MONEY TO BUY A MANURE SPREADER

If you do not have to borrow, so much the better. But in any event have a spreader of your own this year. The increase in the first crop through the use of your spreader will more than pay the principal and interest. It will cut down the labor of manure spreading. It will make the work agreeable. There will be no waste of manure. You will have a more fertile soil for future crops.

A manure spreader should be considered as a permanent investment, not as a running expense. For the only way you can get all the value out of the farm manure every year is to use a spreader. There is absolutely no comparison between results produced by hand spreading and machine spreading.

The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader  
The Corn King Return Apron Spreader

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U. S. A.  
(Incorporated)

You will make no mistake in buying either one of these right working, durable I. H. C. spreaders.

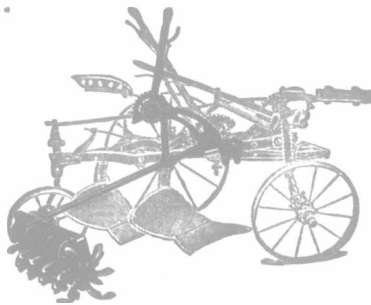
I. H. C. spreaders are not built excessively heavy, but they have the strength required by such machines. The draft is as light as possible in any spreader.

The machines differ in certain features, but each have good strong broad tired wheels, simple and strong driving

parts, are easily and conveniently controlled, and do first-class work with any kind of manure.

A ny I. H. C. local agent will supply catalogs and explain the distinguishing features of each machine, or show you a machine at work so that you can choose wisely.

If you prefer, write direct to our branch house nearest you for any information desired.



wind and sun, as under the old methods of cultivation. The Attachment is powerfully constructed; sold under strong guarantee, and during the year 1908, has had the most phenomenal sale of any Farm Implement on the market. Ask your local dealer for prices and printed matter, or address

The Kramer Company, Paxton, Ill., U. S. A.

## THE SLOGAN

Of the Great Agricultural Colleges of the Country, is—"CULTIVATE YOUR GROUND RIGHT AFTER THE FLOW."

## OUR SLOGAN

is Not After the Plow, But HARROW WHILE YOU FLOW.

Make one job out of two with the same team, the same time, and at the same expense. See the advantage, Mr. Farmer? The use of the Attachment creates a dust mulch on top of the ground several inches deep, closing up all the open places, and locking in the natural moisture of the soil, and allowing the plant to pull it out, instead of evaporating under the influence of

collection of samples of artificial manures correctly named; collections of injurious insects, the parts attacked by them to be specified; collections of farm seeds, properly named and arranged; samples of farm crops or other plants attacked by fungi, the name of the fungus to be mentioned; specimens of fruit trees budded or grafted by the competitor; charts kept by competitors recording the weather for a specified period and its influence on farm crops, and so on to an unlimited extent. We venture to state that competitions such as these would not only add greater interest to shows but would in the end prove an undoubted benefit not only to the children themselves but to the district in which they live and through them to the country as a whole.—The *Farmer's Gazette*. (Irish).

A new minister had come to the parish, and was being duly appraised by the parochial critics. One of his elders—an old farmer—met a crony in Edinburgh market, and discussed the clerical acquisition over a friendly glass.

"Ay, an' what na kin' o' man is he likely to be?" queried the one, who was from a neighboring parish.

"Weel," was the deliberate reply, "he's nae great things in the poopit; but they say he's a deevil to dance. There was a pairty the ither nicht an' my dother tells me the minister wast the best dancer in the room. Man, I'm jabosin' that he's been eddicated at the wrang end."

A nervous commuter, on his dark, lonely way home from the railroad station, heard foot-steps behind him. He had an uncomfortable feeling that he was being followed. He increased his

speed. The footsteps quickened accordingly. The commuter darted down a lane. The footsteps still pursued him. In desperation he vaulted over a fence, and, rushing into a churchyard, threw himself, panting, on one of the graves. "If he follows me here," he thought, tearfully, "there can be no doubt as to his intentions."

The man behind was following. He could hear him scrambling over the fence. Visions of highwaymen, maniacs, garroters and the like flashed through his brain. Quivering with fear, the nervous one arose and faced his pursuer.

"What do you want?" he demanded. "Wh-Why are you following me?"

"Say," asked the stranger, mopping his brow, "do you always go home like this, or are you giving yourself a special treat to-night? I'm going up to Mr. Brown's, and the man at the station told me to follow you, as you lived next door. Excuse my asking you, but is there much more to do before we get there?"

## Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from Page 1021)

jest fit to milk the ducks into—all here—an' I ain't begun ter name 'em. Start 'er up, somebody. What 'm I bid? Seven cents—ten cent—my kingdom come, you folks want the 'arth for nothin'?

"Jest let me show ye—take this 'ere quilt full, and tie her up, so-fashion, an' when ye get 'er home nail 'er up to the beam, an' stan' off an' strike 'er with a mawlet, an' she'll make a rattle that 'ud stop the yop of a whole houseful o' bawlin' babies an'

(Continued on next page).