

hold the cattle himself and notify the owner that he claims a lien on the cattle equivalent to the amount of damage suffered by him. Of course he must properly feed the cattle while in his possession. Under the circumstance we would advise to consult with a local solicitor. As we have above stated the whole question will depend upon the municipal by-laws.

LIEN ON COW.

Homesteader's wife owes Singer Sewing Machine Co. a balance of \$16 on a machine. Agent entices husband to sign a note made upon one of their ordinary instalment papers making over cow in three months if not paid. Husband signs in his wife's name instead of his own. If wife should not be able to meet the payment in time can they legally take husband's cow by holding such a note?

Sask. A. C.

Ans.—A lien note given on a cow under these circumstances would not be legal and the cow could not be lawfully seized under it.

GOSSIP.

WHAT WEIGHT SHOULD A HORSE CARRY?

Strength and staying power in a horse often go in small parcels, just as they do in a man. A thick-set pony, with a bit of breeding, will carry weight and wear down a brute twice his weight that lacks quality; and a high-bred weed will even when poor often work to death a horse of substance. Nevertheless, other things being equal, size, of course, indicates strength, and having this in view an English army veterinary, Major Smith, some time ago made exhaustive inquiries into the question, "What weight should a horse be asked to carry?" The method adopted, says the *British Live Stock Journal*, was to ask an independent observer to estimate the horse's carrying capacity, test that in practice, and then weigh the horse, in this way the proportion which the estimated weight capacity bore to the body-weight was ascertained. Veterinary Major Smith's system was applied to two groups of horses belonging to light and heavy cavalry, and the result was as we might expect, broadly speaking, the heavier the horse the more it could carry. The bridge on which the horses were weightd was not sensitive within 28 lbs. It was found that thirteen horses whose carrying capacity had been estimated at an average of 170 pounds weighed each 952 pounds; that ten whose carrying capacity had been put at an average of 175 pounds weighed each 980 pounds; that of ten whose carrying power had been put at 178 pounds (average) weighed each 1,036 pounds. Further calculations and allowances were made to determine the relationship of a body-weight to carrying-power, in a military sense, i.e., performing hard and continuous work, and it was found that, roughly speaking, five and three-quarters pounds of body-weight were required to carry one pound on the back during severe exertion.

THE GREEN BUG AND ITS RAVAGES.

Chicago *Record-Herald*: It takes just about a pound of wheat to make an ordinary one-pound loaf of bread. One bushel of grain then will yield sixty loaves. Such being the case it is estimated that the equivalent of over one thousand million loaves of bread has been devoured this season by the green bug in Texas and Oklahoma alone. This number of loaves would suffice to supply every man, woman, and child in the United States with bread for a fortnight—providing them, that is to say, with a loaf of bread apiece every morning for fourteen days.

Last year's crop of wheat in Texas was 14,126,186 bushels. It will be about half as large this year, the other half having been eaten by the green bug. The wheat crop of Oklahoma in 1906 was 18,663,852 bushels. Indications are that it will be less than half this

You could make good money as a "CAPITAL" agent

Some CAPITAL agents are busy farmers. Some are creamery helpers. One of the best ones is a minister. They make good money, and they don't have to work too hard to make it. They make clean money because the CAPITAL happens to be the cream separator it isn't necessary to lie about. The plain truth sells it.

buy a CAPITAL; introduce him to those people; work with him all the time, and pay him well for whatever he does.

We will teach that man how to show people why one separator is profitable and another less so, and why the CAPITAL will make more money for the farmer most easily.

We will show him why the CAPITAL is the easiest separator there is to run,—the easiest to keep clean,—the one that PROVES itself,—the one with a common-sense, low-down back-saving tank.

We will convince that man, so he can convince others, that the CAPITAL Separator gets ALL the butter-fat out of milk with less effort and greater certainty.

We will prove to that man, beyond question, that the CAPITAL skimming device is the simplest, the surest, and the easiest to operate, day in and day out,—the easiest to clean, day in and day out,—the slowest to wear out.



That much we will do for anybody who will write and ask.

Besides that we will teach the right man how to sell separators, and demonstrate to him why the CAPITAL Separator is the one to sell,—because it is the ONLY one any farmer can really afford to buy.

This spring we are expanding our field force—adding a few good men to our agency staff. Possibly we can fit you in,—if you are the right kind of a man. You needn't be a dairying expert; and you needn't put up a cent of money. You can do your other work and sell the CAPITAL besides, if that's the way you'd rather have it. It will add much to your year's earnings, even that way.

Or you can make a business of the CAPITAL,—a good business,—substantial, permanent, profitable, and on the square all through.

We want ten good men Suppose YOU write

There are ten districts or so, right now, where a good man can start in and sell CAPITAL Separators to people who are ready to buy them just as soon as the machine is demonstrated to them. Each of those districts is for the right man, and he can have the field to himself. But he must be the RIGHT man,—truthful, honest, clean cut, with good common sense.

The right man can learn all this quick; and he can learn, too, how we make the CAPITAL buy itself in a very few months' time. The selling terms are the easiest kind of terms. The guarantee back of every CAPITAL machine absolutely protects the customer and gives the agent a feeling of solid security that's worth having. It's a fair, square, straight-out chance, this, for the right kind of a man to make money and make friends for himself. The CAPITAL does that for every man who sells it, because it makes money for every man who buys it.

For that man there's just as much money, in reason, as he wants to earn under a liberal, square-deal arrangement. We will protect him in his field, supply him with the names of people ready to

Think it all over,—remember you are not called on to invest a cent,—we will show you how and where to sell the CAPITAL,—protect you in your district,—and hand you over a paying business that will profit you well for as much or as little time as you feel you can give it.

Think it over, and—no matter where you live—write to

The National Manufacturing Co., Limited 124 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT

much for 1907. Charge the balance to the green bug. The total damage done by the green bug to this year's crops of wheat and oats is not less than twenty million dollars. Eastward from Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, and from Enid, Oklahoma, southward to Waco, Texas, these two cereals have literally been wiped out of existence.

The green bug is an aphid, or plant louse, about an eighth of an inch long. To the casual eye it closely resembles the tiny insect so familiar as a destroyer of rose bushes. The fact that the female becomes a grandmother in eighteen days is by no means the most remarkable characteristic of the creature, which not only lays eggs, but also brings forth its young alive. When it happens to have occasion for wings, in order to seek fresh sources of food supply, it

promptly undergoes the requisite transformation and puts them on.

In the autumn there are both males and females, and the latter lay eggs. But at no other season of the year are there any males or egg laying females. The eggs hatch in the spring, but they produce ready fertilized females, which eight days later begin to give birth to young at the rate of two or three, or sometimes six to eight a day. When they are eight days old the young themselves, likewise self fertilized, begin to bear young, and this goes on until fall, the multiplication continuing in geometric ratio.

During the summer the insects live on grasses and other such vegetation as may be available; but in autumn they seek the young wheat, on the leaves of which they bring forth their offspring. Cold weather is soon to arrive, however,

and accordingly at this season both male and females are produced, and the latter lay eggs, which are expected to last over the winter and hatch a new generation the following spring. Meanwhile, under ordinary circumstances, the bugs then selves all perish.

But it happens once in a while that there comes an exceptionally warm winter, followed by a chilly spring. When this happens, as in 1906-07, the bugs survive and go on multiplying all through the cold season, being able to withstand a temperature below freezing point. Nevertheless, if April should be reasonably warm, they would be attacked and practically destroyed by their natural enemies. It is only when a chilly spring, following such a winter prevents the breeding of these creatures, that the green bug has everything its own way.