

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 30, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 836



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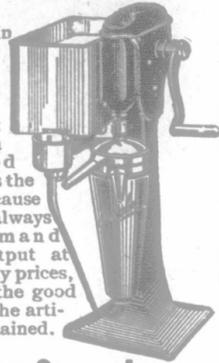
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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED**  
GENERAL OFFICES:  
14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
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BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.  
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Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C.,  
Sept. 15, 1908

N. Wolverton, Esq.,  
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co., Ltd.  
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—  
Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer, are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year. Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

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Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

**DUTIES.**—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. Conv.  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
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**GOSSIP**

Shorthorns are the "Eclipse" of Irish stockbreeding. It is a case of the Shorthorn first and the other cattle breeds nowhere. In 1901 the Irish Department subsidised 24 bulls, and expended £4039 in cattle premiums. In 1907 the Department subsidised 60 bulls, and expended £12,250 in cattle premiums. Last year the subsidies for bulls went to 611 Shorthorns, 124 Aberdeen-Angus, 61 Herefords, 7 Lincoln Reds, 17 Galloways, 2 Kerries, and one Red Polled. It is obvious that if other breeds gain a footing in Ireland, it is not with the consent of the general run of farmers. The Shorthorn is everywhere, and the other breeds are localised. Aberdeen-Angus find their home in the South-East and Queen's County, Herefords are restricted to the grazing lands of Meath and West Meath, Kerries are at home, and Galloways find patrons in the humid areas of the West and North-West. Sometimes they suffer through injudicious patrons palming off their black calves as the produce of Aberdeen-Angus bulls. This policy, in the end, does not pay the Galloway breeders.

**COAL FIELDS OF THE WEST.**

At the last meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, J. B. Tyrrell, the well known geologist and explorer of Toronto, read a paper dealing with the mineral resources of northern Canada in which the following allusion is made to coal in Manitoba and other western provinces:

"An interesting possibility of the existence of beds of bituminous coal of Carboniferous age in Manitoba and the provinces to the north and west was suggested by the writer some years ago. In Iowa, about 400 miles south of Manitoba the geological formations extend upwards in orderly and conformable series overlapping each other from east to west, from the Cambro-Silurian up through the Silurian and Devonian to the Carboniferous. The latter terrain contains extensive beds of coal from which millions of tons are mined every year. North of the state of Iowa in Minnesota these Palaeozoic formations are very largely covered and hidden by sandstones and shales of Cretaceous age which overlie them unconformably. In Manitoba the lower portion of the Palaeozoic series is again exposed, and the rocks can be followed upwards from the Cambro-Silurian through the Silurian to the Devonian, but at this point they are again covered unconformably by Cretaceous sandstones and shales. In north-western Manitoba the Upper Devonian limestones can be seen close to the edge of the underlying Cretaceous beds.

"Whether the Carboniferous formation, which should follow the Devonian in ascending order, is present under those Cretaceous beds, or not, is not known. It is possible, though hardly probable, that it may have never been deposited in that region, or if it was deposited it may have been removed, partly or entirely, by erosion in the long period between the close of the Carboniferous age and the beginning of the Cretaceous. But on the contrary, it is not improbable that the Cretaceous formation may be present overlying the Devonian in regular sequence, beneath the covering of Cretaceous shales. If such should be found to be the case, and that the formation here, as in so many other places, should be found to be rich beds of coal, the question of fuel for a large portion of central Canada would be solved for many years to come. The possibility of the existence of such an adequate supply of fuel, when it is so much needed, should be thoroughly investigated in the very near future. Lignites of Cretaceous age are known to outcrop in many places from the great plains northward down the valley of the Mackenzie river."

Jiggsby—"How well Shakespeare described this apartment of ours." Snagsby—"How do you mean?" Jiggsby—"Weary flat, stale and unprofitable."—*Cleveland Leader.*

**\$\$\$\$\$**  
**WELL EXPENDED**

When a farmer sees his way to build a barn, or acquire additional acreage that will greatly increase the value of his property—does he consider the money spent an irksome expenditure?

Or, if by purchasing a threshing plant he can add materially to his income—does he grudge the initial cost? On the contrary—he considers the money well invested.

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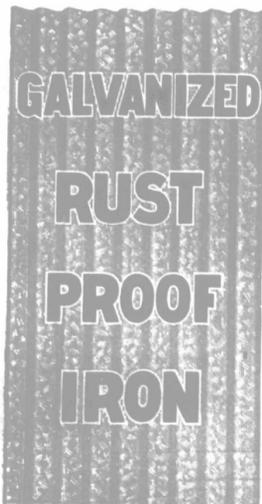
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 30, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 856

### EDITORIAL

#### The Function of the Agricultural Press

The agricultural press is not an educational institution. Its function is to disseminate agricultural information. It is to the farming community what medical journals are to the medical profession, and what class journals of every description are to the classes they represent. Papers of this kind exist essentially to instruct, but they are not text-books on the branches of industry or science they deal with. The purpose of such journals, is to keep their readers informed of all that is latest in discovery or progress in the business with which they are concerned. That is the function of the agricultural press and that is its relation to the farming community.

Roughly, the matter published in farm papers may be divided into three classes. First, there is the discussion of what might be termed the fundamental principles of the farming industry. Whatever progress agriculture makes, however it may advance, there are some things essentially elementary that need to be said and re-said again, things that most of us know, or think we know. Men forget quickly much of what they read and hear, and in addition there are others always to whom primary facts even are new, men who have drifted into agriculture from other occupations, or have grown up in the business and need instruction in the ground work of the industry. The second class of matter might be termed agricultural news. The third department is the most important of all, that is where new ideas, new methods, and fresh facts are discussed and given publicity. It would be better sometimes if the men who know about things from actual experience were less backward about coming forward with their contributions to this department of agricultural papers. There is seldom any dearth in the supply of scientific contribution to the sum total of human knowledge on any subject, agricultural or otherwise, but practical men fail sometimes in their obligations to their fellows. Man's supreme aim should be to make this world a little brighter and better for his having passed through it, and he can render that service quite as well from the ranks of agriculture as he can from the most exalted position on earth. Probably a great deal better.

#### On Writing on Practical Things

The trouble with most men when they attempt to write down their thoughts on any subject, is that they seem to think they must needs immediately depart from the simple phraseology in which they are wont to speak, and from the simple level to which their thoughts are accustomed to ascend, and write and think differently to what they ordinarily do. Experienced writers, most of them at least,—for there are some even among professionals who seem to shape their speech more for sound than for the common sense usefulness of what they say—seldom fall into this error. With any kind of literary composition, simplicity of expression, if it can be combined with clearness,—if simplicity and clearness go together, and they generally do,—is the most desirable characteristic such writing can possess.

Writing for the agricultural press is just as easy and may be as simply done as any other kind of writing. We have met good practical farmers, some of whom could talk rings around our head on almost any agricultural subject that came up, but ask them to crystallize some of their ideas into literature, write them down on paper and let some of the rest of mankind have the benefit of them, and most of these men will excuse themselves from the task on the score of being unable to write, that is, not unable to form the letters of the alphabet and string them

into words, but unable to write in the supposedly fancy style which they imagine is requisite in good writing.

Agricultural journals are criticized occasionally because they are given over too much to scientific, rather than practical discussions of practical things. The criticism is in nowise just. Agricultural papers are merely mediums for the expression of agricultural thoughts. What they contain must come from the agricultural community, or from those who are concerning themselves with problems related to agriculture. The latter class generally are most unselfishly willing to come forward at all times with the written or spoken word, while the practical man, as a rule, is about as selfishly unwilling to appear at all. It is because of this that the criticism is made of agricultural institutions, including the farm press at times, that they are not practical enough. If they are too scientific or too theoretical, it is not because those in charge desire them to be so, but because those who could, or think they could, make them otherwise, prefer to sit outside and criticize, rather than come inside and help to construct.

#### Cleanliness vs Bacteria

The article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, entitled "Crimes Against the Cow," in this issue, surely cannot be read by any dairyman without exciting a resolution to reduce the myriad colonies of bacteria with which scientists tell us that ordinary milk is swarming. The staggering fact that milk retailed in city milk wagons and stores has been found to contain more bacteria to the ounce than sewage; that a teaspoonful may contain more microscopic inhabitants than the human population of New York; that 90 per cent. of them are introduced into the milk by ordinary common dirt; that the milk existing in the udder is commonly free from germs, and that it may be kept practically free from them by strict cleanliness, together with prompt cooling and bottling, while cleanliness and cooling alone, without bottling, will keep the milk for, say, eighteen hours, sufficiently pure for ordinary cheesemaking purposes, providing the milk is placed in a pure atmosphere; these facts should make us stop and think hard to see what can be done to make our milk and other dairy products more wholesome for adults and infants, and to lessen the danger of communicating infectious diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and diphtheria, the germs of all of which (with a partial exception in the case of tuberculosis) are introduced into the milk after it is drawn, never being found in fresh-drawn milk. Tuberculosis germs do not exist in fresh-drawn milk, except in cases where the cow has the disease localized in the udder.

The whole secret of pure milk supply is strict cleanliness, combined with prompt cooling, and either bottling, or else some provision for keeping the milk in pure air. The primary provisions are clean cows, fed on wholesome food and pure water, housed in clean, well-lighted, well-ventilated stables, as free from dust and stench as possible; cleanly milkers, attired in clean clothes, and (if milking with wet hands) compelled to wash and dry their hands after milking each cow; prompt straining of every mess through a clean, frequently-rinsed strainer, followed by immediate separation, if intended for buttermaking, or prompt cooling, if for cheesemaking or retailing; clean milk utensils washed with pure water, and then scalded or steamed, and exposed to sunlight. These simple, easy precautions, conscientiously observed, will reduce the bacterial content of our milk from millions per cubic centimeter, down to thousands. This means, of course, that the milk will keep sweet longer, though that is an advantage of lesser importance, for the lactic-acid-producing bacteria, while they give most noticeable evidence of their presence, do not affect

the wholesomeness of the milk so much as do the disease-producing and putrefying bacteria which, in the innocent, opaque whiteness of the milk, work their injurious changes unseen, and too often unsuspected. Pure milk is the most natural and wholesome food of man, but it is, at the same time, the most susceptible to contamination and bacterial infection. Cleanliness is the watchword. Let us be cleanly and clean.

#### When Pure-Breds Will Become Common

We look forward to the day, still well in the future, when pure-bred stock will supplant scrubs, mongrels, and, for the most part, grades. It may never entirely supplant straight cross-breds or high-grades, for a first cross often produces a most profitable animal to feed, and doubtless a certain amount of crossing and mingling of blood will always be done, but the stockmen's missionary work must continue until no one thinks of using any but a pure-bred sire, and until the great majority of breeding females in horses, cattle, sheep and swine are either pure-bred or else first-crosses or high-grades. In swine this goal has already been attained in many districts, thanks to the fecundity of the sow; in sheep, it is within measurable approach, but among horses and cattle it will be some time yet before pure-breds are so generally disseminated as they should be.

When pure-breds become as common as grades now are, the tendency will be to reduce prices, though not the values, of the average run of pure-breds, thereby lessening the temptation to palm off inferior individuals on the strength of registration. Then, only those registered animals which combine superior individuality with rich breeding will command a premium by virtue of their pedigrees. The business of distributing seed stock will not be confined, as at present, to a few breeders, but every farmer will stand a chance of producing an animal of rare value for purposes of stock improvement. At present, with grades chiefly in vogue, no matter how superior an individual male animal may occur in a farm stud or herd, he is of little value for stock improvement because lacking the concentration of blood lines which tend to insure prepotency in the transmission of his good qualities. Even if he prove an exceptionally good sire, the breeder of pure-breds dare not use him, since his get would not be eligible for registration.

Thus, many a jewel in farm stables is passed by, which, if a registered pure-bred, and, therefore, available for the purposes of the pure-breeder, would prove an acquisition to the cause of stock improvement, and incidentally a source of profit to the farmer who raised him. The more plentiful the pure-breds in the country, the more rapidly and thoroughly the cause of live-stock improvement will advance. At present the number of pure-breds is so small, comparatively speaking, that the business of breeding them is inconvenient and expensive; and this, together with the expense of registration and selling, and the obvious need for blooded stock in almost every community, tempts the breeder to distribute for breeding purposes registered stock which never should be allowed to perpetuate its kind. Among pure-breds, as among scrubs, close culling will always be necessary to maintain, let alone to advance, the standard of merit; and the fact that this has not always been practiced accounts for the inferior showing, from a utility standpoint, which the poorer class of pure-breds often make in competition with high-class selected grades. For practical purposes, a high-class grade, is more valuable than a medium pure-bred, but a good pure-bred is better than an equally good grade, in that the descendants of the former, if pure-bred, will have the prepotency to transmit their excellencies with greater certainty. This fact of prepotency, due to concentration of blood lines and tendencies, is the sole and only reason why pure-breds are so necessary for improvement of the general stock of the country.

We do not anticipate that the best stock will become uniformly distributed among the rank and file of farmers. Doubtless, in future, as in the past, the cause of stock improvement will be served by those few men of enterprise and genius who make it a point to assemble in their stables some of the best stock of richest blood lines, and, by intelligent selection, skilful mating, and favorable environment, to produce masterpieces of the breeder's art, just as in swine we still have our noted breeders, notwithstanding the plentitude of pure-breds throughout the country. But, as in swine, so in other stock, the work of the leading breeders, while not less profitable to themselves, will be much more advantageous to the country when they can draw freely for their studs and herds upon the specially choice specimens occurring here and there among a large number of pure-breds kept throughout the country, and when they will no longer be tempted to sell for breeding purposes everything that claims a pedigree certificate.

Of course, the student of this question must realize that one practical difficulty in the way of utilizing animals from commercial herds, even though pure-bred, will be the fact that many stockmen, keeping pure-breds for every-day purposes, would refrain from recording their stock; so that, after several generations had passed without registration, it might be difficult, under existing herd and stud book rules, to enter ever so deserving a beast. This could, and doubtless would, be met in time by a judicious relaxation of rules to allow the inclusion of meritorious candidates of evidently pure-breeding. Even were a dilute strain of alien blood occasionally filtered in through such channels, it would doubtless do the breed more good than harm.

The more scarce the supply of desirable pure-bred stock, and the more narrowly its ownership is limited, the greater the cost of pure-bred sires to the general farmer; whilst, on the other hand, the more abundant the supply, the more general the distribution, and the more closely the breeding of pure-bred stock is brought down to an every-day commercial basis, the higher the standard of merit will be raised, the less will be the cost of production, and consequently the selling price of serviceable breeding males. Wherefore, we see that the general dissemination of pure-bred stock over the country promises substantial betterment of live-stock interests, particularly to the dairyman and the raiser of market stock.

## HORSE

### Splints on Horses

Splints are certain bony enlargements which develop on the cannon bone, between the knee or the hock and the fetlock joint. They are found on the inside of the leg, from the knee, (near to which they are frequently found) downward to about the lower third of the principal cannon bone. They are of various dimensions, and are readily perceptible both to the eye and to the touch. They vary considerably in size, ranging from that of a large nut downward to very small proportions. In searching for them they may be readily detected by the hand if they have attained sufficient development in their usual situation, but must be distinguished from a small bony enlargement which may be felt at the lower third of the cannon bone, which is neither a splint nor a pathological formation of any kind, but merely the button-like enlargement at the lower extremity of the small metacarpal or splint bone.

#### SYMPTOMS.

A splint may become a cause of lameness though not necessarily in every instance, but it is a lameness possessing features peculiar to itself. It is not always continuous, but at times assumes an intermittent character, and is more marked when the animal is warm than when he is cool. If the lameness is near the knee-joint, it is very apt to become aggravated when the animal is put to work, and the gait acquires then a peculiar character, arising from the manner in which the limb is carried outward from the knees downward, which is done by a kind of abduction of the lower part of the leg. Other symptoms, however, than the lameness and the presence of the splint, which is its cause, may be looked for in the same connection as those which have been mentioned as pertaining to certain evidences of periostitis, in the increase of the temperature of the part, with swelling and probably pain on pressure. This last symptom is of no little importance, since its presence or absence has in many cases formed the determining point in deciding a question of difficult diagnosis.

#### CAUSE.

A splint being one of the results of periostitis, and the latter one of the effects of external hurts, it

naturally follows that the parts which are most exposed to blows and collisions will be those on which the splint will most commonly be found, and it may not be improper, therefore, to refer to hurts from without as among the common causes of the lesion. But other causes may also be productive of the evil, and among those may be mentioned the overstraining of an immature organism by the imposition of excessive labor upon a young animal at a too early period of his life. The bones which enter into the formation of the cannon are three in number, one large and two small, which, during the youth of the animal, are more or less articulated, with a limited amount of mobility, but which become in maturity firmly joined by a rigid union and ossification of their inter-articular surface. If the immature animal is compelled, then, to perform exacting tasks beyond his strength, the inevitable result will follow in the muscular straining, and perhaps tearing asunder of the fibers which unite the bones at their points of juncture, and it is difficult to understand how inflammation or periostitis can fail to develop as the natural consequence of such local irritation. If the result were deliberately and intelligently designed, it would hardly be more effectually accomplished.

#### TREATMENT.

It is, of course, the consideration of the comparative harmlessness of splints that suggests and justifies the policy of non-interference, except as they become a positive cause of lameness. And a more positive argument for such non-interference consists in the fact that any active and irritating treatment may so excite the parts as to bring about a renewed pathological activity, which may result in a reduplication of the phenomena, with a second edition, if not a second and enlarged volume, of the whole story. For our part, our faith is firm in the impolicy of interference, and this faith is founded on an experience of many years, during which our practice has been that of abstinence.

It remains a pertinent query, however, and one which seems to be easily answered, whether a tumor so diminutive in size that it can only be detected by diligent search, and which is neither a disfigurement nor an obstruction to the motion of the limb, need receive any recognition whatever. The mode of the development of their growth; their intimacy, greater or less, with both the large and small cannon bones; the possibility of their extending to the back of these bones under the suspensory ligaments; the dangerous complications which may follow the rough handling of the parts, with also a possibility, and indeed a probability, of their return after removal—these are the considerations which have influenced our judgment in discarding from our practice and our approval the method of removal by the saw or the chisel, as recommended by certain European veterinarians.—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT.—*Diseases of the Horse.*

### Making Race Tracks

A correspondent in Central Saskatchewan asks for suggestions for laying out a race track on a fair ground. This information has been published in these columns several times, but we give it again, the suggestions published below being supplied by an expert race course man.

#### TO MAKE A THIRD-MILE TRACK

The usual rule for half-mile tracks is to have the stretches and turns of equal length. If the same rule is observed in laying out a third of a mile track, each stretch and turn should measure 440 feet. Therefore, two stakes should be driven where one of the stretches is proposed to be located, 480 feet apart. The opposite stretch then should be staked out parallel to the first and 274 feet across at either end. A wire 237 feet in length should be made fast to a post placed equally distant from the end of either stretch, and the turns staked as directed in laying out other tracks. The wire should be accurately measured, which may best be done with a long steel tape measure. Sufficient length should be allowed so that several turns may be made around a stick at the end, and also a loop to slip over a spike to be driven in the upper end of the turning stake. One end of the wire should be taken and placed upon the stake at the end of the stretch, while an assistant with the other end proceeds toward the end of the opposite stretch. When the wire has been tightly drawn, the turning stake should be located in exact line with the stakes at the end of the stretches and firmly guyed in every direction. After the circuit has been made and the stakes driven for the turn, the novice will probably be surprised to find the wire is from six to eighteen inches too long from stretching. If this should be the case, it should be shortened so that it will exactly reach the stake at the end of the stretch, and the turn corrected. After the track is laid out it should always be carefully measured three feet from the stakes before construction is commenced. If this is done with a chain it will be found necessary to have as many as three assistants to make sure that the chain follows the curve at the turns.

#### A HALF-MILE TRACK

Draw the parallel lines 600 feet long and 425 feet 5 inches apart. Half way between the extreme ends of the two parallel lines drive a stake, then loop a wire around the stake long enough to reach to either side. Then make a true curve with the wire, putting down a stake as often as a fence-post is needed. When this operation is finished at both ends of the 600-foot parallel lines the track is laid out. The inside fence will rest exactly on the line drawn, but the track must measure a half a mile three feet from the fence. The turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot; the stretches may be anywhere from forty-five to sixty feet.

#### A MILE TRACK

Draw a line through an oblong figure 440 yards in length, setting a stake at each end. Then draw a line on either side of the first line, exactly parallel with and 417 feet 2 inches from it, setting stakes at either end of them. You will then have an oblong area 440 yards long and 834 feet 2 inches wide. At each end of these three lines you will now set stakes. Now fasten a cord or wire 417 feet 2 inches long to the center stake of your parallelogram, and then describe a half circle, driving stakes as often as you wish to set a fence-post. When the circle is made at both ends of your parallelogram you will have two straight sides and two circles, which, measured three feet from the fence, will be exactly a mile. The turn should be thrown up an inch to the foot.



BARON'S BUCHVIE (11262).—CLYDESDALE STALLION, BROWN; FOALED MAY, 1900. FIRST IN AGED CLASS, HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW, 1908. SIRE, BARON'S PRIDE.

**Handling a Balky Horse**

What is the best way to handle a balky horse?

M. P.  
The best manner of handling a balky horse always has been, and doubtless will be, a matter of opinion. In most cases whipping does not give good results, but has a tendency to make the animal more sulky. Balky horses are generally the result of ignorant, cruel or rash treatment during the education (generally called breaking) of the colt. Surly, rash, ill-tempered men, who expect a colt to know more than themselves, are usually responsible for the balking habit in horses. And once the habit has been contracted, it is very hard to check. Of course, colts vary greatly in disposition and predisposition, hence some are much more easily spoiled than others. At the same time, it is seldom that a colt that has been kindly and intelligently handled during his first lessons, and that has been gradually taught to draw loads, makes a balker to the average horseman. A man who is compelled to do a certain amount of work with a horse in a given time must not have a balker. The man who undertakes to cure a balker must not be pressed for time. The balker must be carefully handled. In the first place, the harness should fit well, and the load should not be heavy. The driver must be able to control his temper, and not have recourse to the whip. When the horse balks, he should be allowed to stand for a few minutes; if the load be quite heavy, it should be lightened. The attention of the horse should be drawn to something other than his load. This may be done by giving him an apple, a little salt or oats, or by tapping the shoe with a hammer, etc., and, after a few minutes, if he is asked quietly to go on, it is very probable he will do so. By kind and intelligent treatment for considerable time, most balkers can be cured, and it is possible one may occasionally be met upon whom punishment may have the desired effect, but in most cases time and kind treatment are necessary. An ill-tempered or passionate man should never undertake to cure a balker; while, on the other hand, if the horse has been required to draw a heavy load, without sufficient education, he is very liable to become sulky, especially if he has sufficient ambition, energy and spirit to make a good horse.

Many people have many methods of treating balky horses, such as pouring sand in his ears, filling the mouth with sand, lifting his foot and tapping the shoe with a hammer, etc. There is no particular virtue in any of these methods, and the habit of pouring sand, water, etc., into the ears is not only cruel, but dangerous. The favorable action of any of these methods is obtained by diverting the attention of the horse from the load, and in many cases he will forget that he does not want to draw, and will go on. If a person is unfortunate enough to buy a balky horse, or to make one out of a colt, he will have to exercise a great deal of patience to effect a cure. "WHIP."

**Shying from Fear or Defective Vision**

It has been proved that shying in horses is the result of defective eyesight as much as it is that of fear. A brave horse will never shy, whether his eyesight be perfect or not; if the shying be from defective eyes, a great deal of compassion should be exercised towards the horse; if from fear, still greater compassion is due him. Take the horse up to the object he is afraid of and allow him to smell it; it will often pay the rider to waste half an hour in convincing a horse that he has really nothing to be afraid of, rather than to pass on, leaving the horse under the impression that he has escaped from something terrible. It is best to soothe him, and keep him with it until he is convinced there is no danger in it. If the fright is from defective vision, the matter is more serious, and the horse will probably never be thoroughly cured. No horse is ever cured of shying by punishment; the dread of punishment will only increase his timidity.

Habits grow upon horses as they do upon children. A horse will sometimes shy at a small piece of paper lying in the road. The occurrence may be out of his mind entirely until he comes to the place again where he shied. He seems to think it is his business to shy again, and unless he is cured of the habit he will be likely to shy every time he passes that particular spot. Horses may get a habit of pulling on one rein because of some soreness of the mouth. The habit thus formed may be continued after the original cause has been removed.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

**Premium Picture of Baron's Pride**

A splendid photo- engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7 1/4 x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of a horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE" at 50 cents each.

**The Pulse of the Horse**

The pulse of the horse may be counted and its character may be determined at any point where a large artery occupies a situation close to the skin and above a hard tissue, such as a bone, cartilage or tendon. The most convenient place for taking the pulse of a horse is at the jaw. The external maxillary artery runs from between the jaws, around the lower border of the jawbone, and up on the outside of the jawbone to the face. It is located immediately in front of the heavy muscles of the cheek. Its throb can be felt most distinctly just before it turns around the lower border of the jawbone. The balls of the first and second or the second and third fingers should be pressed lightly on the skin over this artery when its pulsations are to be studied. The normal pulse of the healthy horse varies in frequency as follows: Stallion, 28 to 32 beats per minute; gelding, 33 to 38 beats per minute; mare, 34 to 40 beats per minute; filly, two to three years old, 40 to 50 beats per minute; foal, six to twelve months old, 45 to 60 beats per minute; foal, two to four weeks old, 70 to 90 beats per minute.—Exchange.

**STOCK**

*Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.*

**The Best Breed of Sheep**

A reader down in the southern part of Manitoba, who intends gathering about him a few sheep, inquired of us the other day what breed he should select. He wanted a breed adapted to a general farm in this climate, one that would make good. It is a little difficult to answer queries such as this, quite as difficult as to say which one of the dairy breeds of cattle will turn in the most profit for milk, or what kind of heifers will make meat most economically.

We have in this province quite a number of successful breeders of most of the English long-woolled, medium and short-woolled sheep. In their way each one of them is making as large a success of the sheep business as the other. Speaking generally, any of the British breeds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Shropshires, Southdowns, Cotswolds or the rest, could be expected to make good. The breed a man selects is only partly concerned in the success he will meet with in the sheep business. A whole lot depends upon the man, his aptitude for the business, and the care he gives his stock. It is the same in live-stock of all kinds. A man has to select the breed he likes and can interest himself in. Nobody ever found a dyed-in-the-wool Scot who could take kindly to anything but the Clydesdale in draft horses, and the Americans, take them as a whole, fancy the Percheron, seemingly in the same class. And as long as they go along satisfied with the breed they're working with, and keep right along producing as good individuals in both breeds as they are doing, nobody will have cause to complain of any harm being done to either breed, in fact, much good results.

It is the same way with sheep. If a man can get what suits him and can interest himself sufficiently in what he gets to manage it properly, he will attain success. The way to select best a breed of sheep is to choose one that is adapted to the surroundings and environment in which it will be kept, select one that from its origin has been making good in such situations as you will require it to exist. In this country any of the general purpose breeds of British origin seem to thrive well, but it is impossible to select any particular breed and say for it that it would give the best results in all conditions and in all places.

**Public Land Should be Free to All**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am reading with much amusement and I hope instruction, the letters upon this subject. In your issue of Aug. 26, Mr. Bradshaw gives us his opinions and experiences and after stating that, "Mr. Tiffany goes wide of the mark," proceeds to prove that public land should be free. But this I think is still wider, for Mr. Tiffany's remarks are obviously made with reference to occupied land. In my own farming experience of nearly twenty years in the northwest territory, I cannot recall a single instance of any man objecting to the grazing of cattle upon unoccupied land. Mr. Bradshaw's case is much to the point. He is obliged to pay (he tells us) \$58, not because he pastured his horses upon unoccupied land, but precisely because he did not pasture his horses upon unoccupied land, but desired to graze them upon the occupied land of his neighbor.

It is easy to imagine that one's favorites, Brock and Scot, Dobbin, Jerry and Jill are doing almost no harm at all when we see them peacefully grazing upon a neighbor's crops, yet most of us have a kind of misgiving when we see them in our own, and instances of farmers who make a practice of permitting their horses to graze in their wheat fields are extremely rare.

Mr. Bradshaw is misinformed in his statement that "we all say" that a man who crops land without fencing, etc., etc., makes a nuisance of himself.

In this immediate neighborhood it is most commonly done and I have never before heard such a practice described as a nuisance.

B. G. SERGEANT.

**Causes of Disease in Hogs**

Given proper care in the way of housing and feed, hogs will thrive well and are less prone to disease than any other class of farm stock. There is, however, considerable disease of one kind or other among hogs in this country, and when the cause of this condition is sought for, it is found generally to be either improper housing or improper feed. It is surprising the number of farmers who seem to imagine that because a hog is only a hog he can put up with almost anything in the way of housing and food. It is as surprising too, on the other hand, the number of farmers who have suitable buildings for keeping their pigs in, who feed with some care, but whose stock for some reason goes off in health, fails to thrive as it should and proves unsatisfactory generally.

The first requisite in successful hog growing is good hogs, the second a suitable pen, and the third proper feed. By good hogs, we mean stock that has come from strong, healthy parents. A suitable pen is any kind of place that can be kept dry, ventilated in some way and neither too warm or too cold. At one extreme in the matter of hog housing, we have the substantial pen, built tight and warm, some of them built so closely that the inside is steaming most of the time, the ceiling and walls wet. Hogs in such place seldom thrive. They become rheumatic, cripple up, or contract some of the other ailments to which their kind are prone. At the other extreme there is the pen that's constructed so airy that the pigs need to oxygenize about all the food they can consume to maintain the vital activities of their bodies. There isn't much in the way of nutrient left over to form flesh. Hogs in such a situation will not thrive either. But between these two the proper kind of pen may be found, a house that is warm enough for pigs to live in in winter, and dry enough to keep them from catching colds and other diseases which damp quarters induce.

Then there is the question of feeding to keep the stock in best thrift. Too many casual hog feeders, it appears to us, seem to labor under the delusion that a hog will do all right with any kind of grain feed, so long as he gets all he needs of it. This a mistake, and every experienced feeder knows that hogs require as much diversity in the way of grain feed as the grain stuff on hand will permit being made. There is no one grain that is as satisfactory in feeding as a mixture. Barley is the basis of most feeding mixtures for hogs, and barley alone, if supplemented with green feed or roots, proves generally a satisfactory grain for pigs that have reached the age of four months or so. But no one who knows, ever makes the mistake of putting young pigs on to a coarse grain diet immediately they are weaned. Those who don't know do it sometimes, but hogs seldom thrive under such feeding conditions.

Lack of exercise is another potent cause of disease in pigs, especially is it the cause of such ailments as rheumatism and crippling. No hogs should be confined in a place where they cannot get plenty of room to move about. Every hog pen should have a yard about it into which the pigs may run as much as they wish, if this is possible, but they should at least be turned out once every day. Dry housing, proper feed and sufficient exercise are the three essential factors in successful hog feeding, aside from the hogs.

**Manitoba Stock Improving**

Compared with last year, live-stock receipts at Winnipeg from Manitoba, show a considerable increase in number and quality. For a number of years now, Manitoba stock, has consisted largely of butcher stuff. Very little stock, originating in this province, except for a month or two in the spring, ever gets into the export class. This year, however, quite a large proportion of local stuff is going forward, stuff that is equal in quality to the stock coming from further west, while the quality of the ordinary killing stock shows also improvement. In part this superior quality is due to the more favorable season of this year, more grass and better conditions all around. Farmers too, take the province over, are taking more interest in stock than formerly.

### Camel Meat the Latest Delicacy

The French, according to European advices, are beginning to eat camel meat. Horse flesh has been consumed in increasing quantities each year in Germany, Belgium, France, and several other continental countries. Dogs, it is suspected have been used before this, in forming filler, along with shorts and other cheap cereal by-products, in minced meats, sausages and bologna, but camel meat in Europe is rather a new idea.

According to reports, one of the largest meat purveyors in Paris has signed a contract with an Algerian butcher for the supply of camel flesh. It is said that camel meat is a tastier product than beef, and of exquisite flavour, especially the hump and head. The hump is reckoned the daintiest morsel, and the head passes as a delicacy of the first grade when pickled. A good trade seems likely to develop.

Live-stock statistics give the number of camels in the world as 1,866,976 head. Asia contains the largest number and Africa next. There are a few in Australasia, three thousand or so, none at all in either of the Americas, and something like two hundred and fifty thousand in Europe. Russia and Spain are the only European countries producing camels. At present the French camel meat supply is coming from North Africa.

## FARM

*Comment upon farming operations invited.*

### Farm Notes

An American packing house received a contract the other day for supplying one million pounds of meat to the British army.

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Paynton, Sask. and district will hold an agricultural exhibition, the first held by the society, on October 12 and 13.

\* \* \*

Advices from the Argentine Republic and Australia speak favorably of the new wheat crop. The Argentine area seeded will be a little greater than last year.

\* \* \*

Armours, of Chicago, prominent in the so-called American beef trust are reported to have taken over the business of a concern known as the fish trust, which increases the throttling grip of this Chicago outfit upon two important food products.

\* \* \*

Market reports from Chicago of late indicate that very little really first-class stock is coming forward. Half fat range steers and native she stock make up the great proportion of offerings. Killing stock of quality is scarce.

\* \* \*

In the southwestern fall wheat states of the United States, seeding has been seriously delayed this season on account of the drought. This portion of the country, which is about the greatest winter wheat area in the Republic, has suffered from the dry spell, apparently with worse affects than any other district.

\* \* \*

Three thousand farmers, delegates to the 28th session of the Farmer's National Congress, met last week at Madison, Wis. Prominent agriculturists from all over the country attended, addresses were delivered by men of national repute in the domain of scientific agriculture. A special session held for ladies was addressed by prominent specialists in domestic science and household economics. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was the most notable figure at the gathering, delivering an address on one of the usual agricultural political themes.

### Spreading Farmyard Manure

There is not so much talk nowadays among farmers about the uselessness of manure. Ten or fifteen years ago we used to hear the statement frequently being made that manure was injurious rather than beneficial to the soils of this country. Somehow or another the notion has prevailed ever since men tore up the rich soil of the Red River Valley and sowed it to the king of cereals, that this western country could go on producing wheat forever without any replenishment of its fertility. This theory of the unexhaustibility of these prairie soils is now pretty well exploded. There is hardly a farm in Manitoba nowadays where manure is not used. We have quit moving the buildings to a new site when the manure accumulations about the old one became such that the entrance to the stables could be negotiated only with difficulty. Manure is being used, in some cases with benefit, in others because of the careless manner in which it is applied, with injury, more or less to the next succeeding crop.

Most farmers who follow the summer fallowing system use the manure on fallow land, applying it either in the winter as it comes from the stables, or haul it out during the summer, spreading it on the land before or after plowing. Quite a few haul out manure during the interim between the finish of harvest and the starting of fall plowing. But whenever it is put out there are some general facts to remember as to the manner in which it is applied.

Those who have manure spreaders, and every farmer with any considerable quantity of manure could use one of these machines to profit, have no difficulty in getting the manure spread out uniformly. The machine attends to that. But those who haul in wagons and spread by hand need to exercise a little care in getting the fertilizer scattered about evenly, or else they are likely to have trouble in the crop they put on the manured land. Spreading manure is no snap at anytime, and it is not the pleasantest place in the world to be on top of a load of manure on a "forty below zero" winter day, forking fertilizer on to the land. Too frequently, in such cases, it is thrown off without much attempt at spreading at all, the forkfuls lying wherever they happen to strike the ground, or sometimes they get bunched in one place, so that burning off in the spring becomes necessary before the discs or drill can be used. A field manured in this way produces a crop that is "patchy" in maturing. Where the manure heap has lain, the grain is a little later in ripening, sometimes it is thicker, and the heads poor. At all events the results are unsatisfactory, and a man is apt to jump to the conclusion that because a grain crop never acted like that with him before, that the fault lies in the manure.

It is, to some extent the fault of the manure, but to the largest extent it is his own. Manure has to be properly spread and worked into the ground if it is going to increase the plant food in the way it should. The kind of scattering the manure spreader makes is just about right, and the nearer a man can imitate it in his fork spreading operations, the nearer he will be to the proper method of applying barnyard manure. At whatever season manure is applied, whether as a top dressing on fall plowing, on stubble land intended for summer fallow or the summer fallow to be worked in by surface cultivation, or on grass meadows, as it sometimes is, this fact should not be forgotten, that to produce results and be a benefit, manure must be spread out uniformly, not forked off in heaps here and there, anyway or anyhow to get rid of it.

### An Effective Coyote Trap

Mr. A. S. Dickens, Alberta, writes us a description of a coyote or wolf trap which he has found effective in capturing these animals. The trap is constructed as follows: Cut first about seventy straight poles, six or eight inches through at the top and sixteen feet long. Any kind of timber will do, spruce or poplar, but tamarac poles are the best to use. The trap should be built forty rods or more from the house. Make it sixteen feet square. Dig a trench twenty inches or more in depth along the four sides of the square. Commence in the bottom of the trench, and build a pen with the poles, build them up as you would a pole pen anywhere, but do not leave more than three inches of space between each pole. Make the walls about eight feet high and draw in the last three or four poles at the top towards the center, draw them in a foot or more so that the coyote cannot climb up the side of the pen and out.

Make an opening in one side four feet high and three feet wide, fit into this a shutter that will move up and down easily in well nailed grooves. In front of the door inside, build a trap six feet long and three feet wide. Have a shute run from the door to the trap in such a way that Mr. Coyote is obliged to pass on the trap. The trap is simply a sort of platform arrangement on the ground at the end of the shute. The inner end is raised up six inches from the floor, when it is set, and a small rope or cord run from the elevated end to a trigger that holds up the outer sliding door. When the animal's weight comes upon the trap, the cord will pull the trigger out, the door falls and you have the coyote enclosed. Any little stick, if no larger than a lead pencil, will do for a trigger.

Now for the bait. The best kind of bait is five or six hens in a coop. Make the coop of strips good and solid, nail them not more than an inch apart. Have a floor in the coop and fasten it to the ground. Make it with a sloping roof on top so that the coyote cannot get on top and jump out. Put the hens in the coop and an old rooster along with them, and your trap is ready. You can use foetid bait, in addition to the chickens if you choose, or your prize Rocks and Oringtons if desired, the coyote cannot get them, but you will surely get the coyote.

### Remarkable Australian Wheat

In the South Australian exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition there is a sack of wheat that is attracting a good deal of attention. The sample is said to be a record one. It weighs 70 pounds to the measured bushel. Average samples of the same wheat taken by the state chamber of commerce weighed 63 to 70 pounds per bushel.

Wheat from this quarter of the globe has always been noted for its colour, and now, by a series of hybridizing experiments, the Government has succeeded in a remarkable manner in obtaining colour and strength in combination. The methods adopted in South Australia to foster and perfect the growth of wheat, so vital and important an industry, are carried out on severely practical lines, as evidenced by the experimental farm at Roseworthy, some thirty miles from Adelaide, where everything that method, science, and experience can devise is utilised and publicly demonstrated for the benefit of agriculturists.

South Australian is one of the chief wheat producing states in the Commonwealth. It harvests an average of about twenty million bushels annually. Victoria, further south and to the east, is rather better situated climatically for wheat growing than South Australia, and harvests annually a crop averaging about five millions more. In the latter state, however, a larger area is available for the production of this cereal and soil and climate seem better suited for wheat than for any other grain. The yields per acre in the state are low. Last year it required 1,850,000 acres to produce 20,700,000 bushels, that is, a yield of 11.2 bushels per acre. The low acre yields are due to the methods of cultivation followed. Fallowing seems to be essential in that country for the production of a bumper crop, and not more than half the area sown each season is fallow land. A large part of it is stubble, old lea or newly cleared land.

### Womens' Interest in Agricultural Fairs

At the convention of the fairs and exhibitions association for Ontario in Toronto last spring, Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture in that province, pointed out that women's work in connection with the average agricultural fair was not properly appreciated or emphasized. He suggested that ladies should not only be exhibitors at fairs and exhibitions, but should have voice and vote in the management of the fair as well. Like many other suggestions from the same source, this one is well worth considering.

There is nothing in which men and women are so intimately associated as they are in connection with agricultural work. Take any of our town and city industries; the wives of the men employed may have very little interest and very little knowledge, indeed, of the work in which the men are engaged. It is a matter of very little consequence as to how the manufacturer is carrying on his business, so long as the cash results are satisfactory at home. The relationship between the home and the factory, and the home and the office of the city man is not very close. When you come to agriculture, you find that the centre of operations is situated not in a remote office, but in the farmer's home, and his family are mutually interested in that great co-operative work. We have over-looked the fact that the women of this country have a very close and intimate relationship, a very keen interest in the work, and, perhaps, in our discussions on this question, we have neglected that part of it. It might be well to consider some of these things between now and the time of the annual meeting of the agricultural societies and the election of directors. There is nothing we know of in the act governing these organizations to debar women from office. Some societies, we believe, already have ladies on the directorate and there are some others that would be better off if they had.

### Disc or Moldboard Plow

Shall I buy a disc or a moldboard plow? This is a question frequently asked by the farmer. The condition under which the plow is expected to operate must help to answer it, says Professor H. M. Bainer of Colorado Agricultural college.

All farmers are acquainted with the moldboard plow and know how to operate it to the best advantage. The disc plow, on the other hand, is a newer invention and has not been used so extensively. It is harder to operate successfully and, for that reason, has not given the general satisfaction which should be obtained. The use for the disc plow, however, is gradually growing, and in a few years it will have almost as large a place, especially in the western states, as the moldboard plow.

Under similar conditions the disc plow is of lighter draft, but this difference is not so much as is often claimed by the manufacturers. Rolling friction makes it pull somewhat easier than sliding friction. Because of the rolling motion of the disc and its cutting effect, it is not so likely to clog as the moldboard plow. What the disc cannot cut it will roll over.

The disc is capable of plowing ground that has become too dry and hard for the moldboard plow. This is oftentimes of much value, as it is not necessary to wait for rain, and the seed can be planted at the proper time.

For humid sections and irrigated land the moldboard plow must be considered superior. Under favorable conditions for plowing, where the soil is not too dry, the moldboard plow pulverizes and turns the soil more satisfactorily. It also handles sod to better advantage.

To do the same amount of work the disc plow will require very little sharpening compared to the moldboard plow. This makes the running expense of a disc very much less than that of a moldboard.

The diameter of the disc should not be too large. A 24-inch disc for general use is to be preferred to one of larger diameter. The 24-inch disc will pulverize the soil more than a 28 or 30 inch one. The draft is a trifle more on the smaller one, but the difference is more than made up by the class of work it is able to do.

The disc should not cut too wide a furrow. It is far better to use two discs 24 inches in diameter each one cutting eight inches in width, than to use a 30-inch disk cutting fourteen or sixteen inches in width. Taking a narrow furrow tends to make the bottom less corrugated.

Plowing the same ground year after year with the disc does not keep it in so good a condition as if plowed with a moldboard plow.

The moldboard is generally considered best for humid and irrigated sections, and the disc plow for dry or semi-arid sections.—*Chicago Daily Farmer and Divers Journal.*

**The Modern Fence Post**

The ideal fence post is one not subject to decay. The following are some capital pointers for the farmer to observe, the suggestions being those of Mr. A. McCall, through the columns of "Cement World." Mr. McCall says that as the life of wooden posts is very limited, and suitable timber for posts in many localities scarce, it has become imperative to find a substitute.

A concrete post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age, whereas the wooden post must of course be replaced at short intervals.

In regard to strength, it must be borne in mind that it is not practicable to make concrete fence posts as strong as wooden posts of the same size; but since wooden posts, as a rule, are many times stronger than is necessary, this difference in strength should not condemn the use of reinforced concrete for this purpose. To enable concrete posts to withstand the loads they are called upon to carry, sufficient strength must be secured by means of reinforcement; and where great strength is required, this may be obtained by using a larger post with greater proportion of metal and being well braced, as is usual in such cases. In point of durability, concrete is unsurpassed by any material of construction. We know it offers a perfect protection to the metal reinforced and is not itself affected by exposure, so that a post constructed of concrete reinforced with steel will last indefinitely and require no attention in the way of repairs.

No form of wooden reinforcement, either on the surface or within the post can be recommended. If on the surface, the wood will soon decay, and if a wooden core is used it will in all probability swell by the absorption of moisture and crack the post. The use of galvanized wire is sometimes advocated, but if the post is properly constructed and a good concrete used, this precaution against rust will be unnecessary, since it has been fully demonstrated by repeated tests that concrete protects steel perfectly against rust. If plain, smooth wire or rods are used for reinforcement, they should be bent over at the ends or looped to prevent slipping in the concrete. Twisted fence wire may usually be obtained at a reasonable cost, and is very well suited for this purpose. Barbed wire has been proposed and is sometimes used, although the barbs make it extremely difficult to handle. For the sake of economy the smallest amount of metal consistent with the desired strength must be used, and this requirement makes it necessary to place the reinforcement near the surface, where its strength is utilized to greatest advantage, with only enough concrete on the outside to form a protective covering. A reinforcing member in each corner of the post is probably the most efficient arrangement.

The concrete should be mixed with Portland cement in about the proportion 1 to 2½-5 of broken stone or gravel under one-half inch being used.

**TAPERING POST PREFERRED.**

Economy points to the use of a tapering post, and wooden molds will be found most suitable. They can be easily and quickly made in any desired size and form. A simple mold that provides a capacity for four posts has been used generally with satisfactory results. It consists of two end pieces carrying lugs, between which are inserted strips. The several parts are held together with hooks and eyes. Bracing also is provided to prevent any bulging. Dressed lumber at least an inch thick should be used. The posts should be 6 by 6 inches at the bottom and 6 by 3 inches at the top, and should be 7 feet long, having two parallel lines. If it is desired to have the posts square at both ends the mold must be built accordingly. The latter form of post is not as strong as the former, but requires less concrete.

Great care in tamping is necessary to insure the corners of the mold being well filled, and if this detail is not carefully attended to, the metal will be subject to rust.

Various devices have been suggested for attaching fence wires to the posts, the object of each being to secure a simple and permanent fastener, or one admitting of easy removal. Probably nothing will answer the purpose better than a long staple embedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent its becoming loose. Galvanized metal should be used for this purpose.

The molds should be placed on a flat surface. The molds when in place are given a thin coating of soft soap, the platform or cement floor serving as bottom of mold being treated in the same way. About 1½ inches of concrete is spread evenly over the bottom and carefully tamped, so as to reduce it to a thickness of about one inch. A piece of board will be found useful in leveling off the concrete to the desired thickness before tamping. On top of this layer two reinforcing members are placed about one inch from the sides of the mold. The molds are then filled and tamped in thin layers to the level of the other two reinforcing members, the fasteners for fence wires being inserted during the operation.

**Notes on the Spread of Diseases**

The question is sometimes raised as to whether ice taken from contaminated streams is likely to be a carrier of the organisms producing such diseases as typhoid fever. The question comes up most frequently about this season of the year, and, in regard to the typhoid bacillus. The spread of the disease is sometimes attributed to the use of ice from such sources as this, when used in food intended for human consumption, or drinking water. According to accepted authorities in the matter, however, there seems little danger of typhoid being contracted in this way, although there is some. Professor Conn in his work on agricultural bacteriology relates some experiments conducted on this point in which it was shown that typhoid bacilli frozen in ice remained alive for several weeks, but eventually began to die, and by the time ice is three months formed it contains practically no live typhoid bacilli. At the same time it is not wise to depend too much on continued freezing to rid water of disease producing bacteria. Typhoid bacilli, experiments show, will not live beyond three months in freezing temperatures, but nobody needs to be so foolhardy on that account as to harvest an ice crop from a pool or stream suspected of being contaminated with bacteria of any dangerous forms. It is best to be on the safe side, and get the ice from some purer source.

\* \* \*

Milk is a common carrier of contagious diseases. It seems subject to contamination with disease producing and other kinds of organisms right from the moment it is formed in the cow's udder, until it is consumed finally, either as whole milk, butter or cheese. It may become laden with bacilli right in the udder. A cow infected with tuberculosis, in the udder especially, will produce milk containing the tubercle bacilli, and whether or not they are disease-producing in man, there is certainly good ground for getting on the safe side in the matter, and not using milk, or its products, in any form from suspected animals. Milk again may become contaminated from dust and dirt falling into it from the cow's body, or from the air during milking. It is extremely liable to gather in some kind of organism or several kinds when being carted about from house to house in dusty city streets. Or it may become infected with disease bacilli from the water used in washing the utensils in which it is held.

Science has devised means by which cows affected with disease may be detected, and by removing them from the herd, danger of carrying disease direct from the animal in the milk may be almost entirely eliminated. Methods of milking, and of handling the milk and its resulting products, have been so perfected that the producer, creamery operator, cheesemaker or handler of dairy products, may, if they take the trouble, protect dairy goods, including whole milk, from bacterial infection, right from the time it is drawn from the cow until it passes into the hands of the consumer, but the devices of science and method of cleanliness and common sense in handling milk and its products, are not always followed. On the whole though, in the whole milk business anyway, there is less bacterial contamination while the product is in the producer's and handler's care than after it passes over to the consumer. About the household of the average city dweller there are a thousand and one ways in which the bacilli of disease, or bacilli that may produce such changes in the milk as to render it extremely liable to produce disease, may gain entrance. Flies during the summer season are the handiest means of carrying almost any kind of disease bacteria into milk. Flies are generally plentiful enough, and one fly can carry into a house, and wash off into the cream jug or milk pitcher, enough disease-producing bacilli to kill a household if the bacilli happen to be of the proper species. A fly one minute may be disporting himself in garbage, can be investigating the possibilities for a feed in a cesspool, or working around a sewer mouth on the same errand, and the next be dining in the sugar bowl, making a meal off the family meat supply, or tumbling bodily into a jar of milk.

The typhoid bacilli, by the development of which in the system, typhoid fever is produced, are the sole cause of this disorder, and disease organisms from the excreta of an affected person must reach in some way the food or water supply of healthy persons before the disease can be spread. In the carrying of such organisms the common house fly is most dangerous. His legs are adapted especially for such work. He can gather up enough typhoid bacteria in one trip over the excreta and other matter from a typhoid patient's room to carry infection to a whole family.

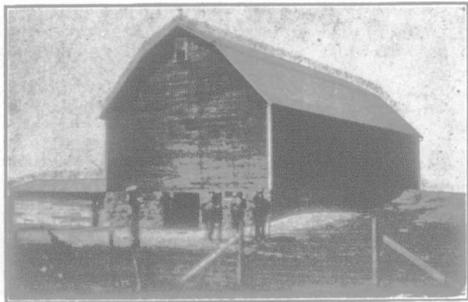
**The First Prize Farm at Cartwright**

The judges of the Cartwright farming competition awarded to Jas. McKenzie's farm the first prize. Mr. McKenzie's place lies three or four miles southwest of town. The land around there is slightly rolling, and the soil tends to run a little light. The McKenzie place is essentially a grain farm, little stock of any kind being kept other than the horses required to work and a few cattle being run over summer and some winter steer feeding practised, but not a great deal. From the owner's experience stock raising does not pay. Some years ago when American buyers used to come up through the country around here buying calves or yearlings and paying seventeen, eighteen and twenty dollars for stock up to two years old, some profit could be made raising cattle. But nowadays, with prices such as they are most of the time, and other circumstances considered, more money is to be made in sticking fairly closely to grain growing and letting the raising of cattle go. Neither are any hogs kept.

There are two outstanding features on the farm: good buildings and a good kitchen garden. The house and barns are substantial and new, the garden contains some small fruits and the ordinary vegetables, and the whole pretty well



RESIDENCE ON THE FARM OF JAS MCKENZIE, FIRST PRIZE FARM IN CARTWRIGHT DISTRICT.



BARN ON CARTWRIGHT PRIZE FARM

sheltered by poplar and maple windbreak set out about eight years ago. The buildings, what there are of them, are modern, commodious and in a good state of repair, but there is need on the farm for several other sheds, chief of which is a place of some kind for the implements. The barn, a cut of which is shown, is a 36 by 70 foot structure, erected three or four years ago at a cost of \$1700. The basement is given over largely to the accommodation of the farm horses, perhaps one-third of the stabling space being used for horned stock. Some attempt has been made at providing ventilation in the stables, inlets for fresh air being cut in the walls and wooden flues run up from the stable ceiling and open under the eaves. This system, while it has some unsatisfactory features, works to good advantage in drawing the foul air from the building and bringing in fresh air from outside.

## THE FARMING SYSTEM.

On the farm a seven year rotation system is followed in which wheat comes in four times. Oat and barley land is summer fallowed as a start. The summer fallow is plowed once and weeds held down by persistent cultivation. In the following season this land is put into wheat and seeded to timothy and clover. In clover, alsike and common red are used, about one-third of the mixture being half each of these two legumes and the remaining two-thirds timothy. The grass seeding is done after the grain is drill sowed, the field being gone over with a hand seeder and then harrowed. Mr. McKenzie has had all kinds of success growing this mixture until last winter when the clover was rather badly killed out.

Two crops of hay, or one of hay and one season pasture, are taken from the seeded land before it is broken up again to go into general crop. It is plowed out of pasture in the summer of the third year from summer fallow, plowed once, as early as possible after haying, and kept worked up until fall, the plowing out of sod serving as a partial summer fallow. In the fifth year it is ready for wheat again. It goes into wheat in the year following also, and in the seventh season is put to oats or barley to be fallowed the following year and prepared for a wheat crop again.

Mr. McKenzie, while he owns a threshing outfit and goes out after business in the threshing line a little each fall, does not let threshing interfere with his farm work. The stubble land is all fall plowed. This is one of the first requirements in field cultivation on this place, to have every acre of stubble land, except such fields as are going into fallow the following season, turned over before the snow falls. It is a good scheme too.

The manure is utilized on the stubble land. The practice is to haul out in the winter all the manure produced, spread it on the stubble land, and if it is not very evenly scattered about, scratch it over with a harrow in the spring before plowing for fallow.

This farm produces each year from fifty to seventy-five acres of hay, clover and timothy, and in addition some marsh hay is put up for use, eighty or ninety acres of oats and barley and one hundred and fifty acres of wheat. Grain—wheat is the first consideration. What cattle feeding is done, that is, the feeding of a few steers bought in, is done in the usual way, the meat being put on by the use of hay and oat and barley meal. Mr. McKenzie has a few good big drafty kind of mares from which he is raising foals, apparently with profit. It is surprising the number of farmers in this country who are raising draft horses, making money by it, and can't turn profit out of any other kind of stock. But it is less surprising when demand and prices for horses are compared with the prices offered for horned stock.

## DAIRY

## Cows Worth Keeping

In three herds in the North Oxford, Ontario cow-testing association some good records were made in the last regular monthly test. One cow gave 1,340 pounds, milk testing 3.1% fat, and two other cows in two other herds each gave over 1,550 pounds, milk testing 3.0 and 3.1% fat.

In the Bagotville, Quebec association, in each of the six herds recorded, there were individual cows giving over 1000 pounds milk, all of them testing 3.3 and over.

Ormstown, Quebec, also had a good record, for in 10 herds tested some cows gave 1,000 pounds milk: one went as high as 1,410 pounds, milk testing 3.6. Such cows are well worth keeping. But the fact remains, unfortunately, that there are probably hundreds of cows in the Dominion that are not worth keeping.

For instance in the Dixville, Quebec, association 14 cows in one herd gave a total yield of 427 pounds of butter fat in the month; but in an adjoining farm it took twenty one cows to give 403 pounds of fat during the same time. Think of it, half as many cows again to feed and milk and provide accommodation for, and yet receive no more income from! The work of these associations helps farmers to discover the cows that are worth keeping, and enables them to detect and dispose of the unprofitable summer and winter boarder.

Ottawa, 15 August, 1908.

C. F. W.

## Improving Dairy Conditions

This is the title of Bulletin 53 issued by the Storrs, Connecticut, Experiment Station, written by J. M. Trueman, professor of dairying at the station. It discusses in a general way a number of questions relating to the dairy herd and its improvement, the best breed of dairy cattle to work with, the management of cows, feeding, etc., the construction of stables, ventilation and so on, from which the following remarks on the importance of selecting a good dairy sire are taken.

The dairy herd can be improved in the least time and with the least cost by the use of a high class, pure bred sire. He should not only be a pure bred, but should be a good pure bred. The time has gone by for paying high prices for animals simply because they are registered. The dairyman of to-day should have a bull whose immediate ancestors are, or have been, heavy producers. His dam, and his granddam on his sire's side, must be able to produce milk, or butter fat, or both, in large quantities. If these two ancestors are first class in every way the question of pedigree is largely settled. It is folly to go back five or six generations to find a good animal, or even a famous animal in a pedigree, and to pass over four or five generations of non-producers. It is the immediate ancestry that counts. The dairyman who wants a good bull is safe, as far as pedigree is concerned, in selecting one whose dam and two granddams have been fine producers, and whose sire is a good individual of dairy type.

The bull chosen should be a good individual as well as have a good pedigree. It is not wise to use a poor animal simply because his ancestors have been good, for he will be one of the ancestors of the succeeding generations.

The bull should be vigorous as shown by a bright eye, a wide-awake, active disposition, a full crest, broad chest, fine silky hair, and soft hide. He should have a large deep body, with well sprung ribs, indicating feeding capacity. He should not be coarse and beefy. The hind quarters should not be peaked, but should be comparatively light. The thighs should not be over-loaded with fat, and he should be well cut up in the twist. He should have a fine straight-away walking gait, not cross-legged. When you find one just right, buy him, and do not be too particular about the price.

## Crimes Against the Cow

Under the striking heading, "Crimes Against the Cow," that eminent journalist-physician, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., contributes a strong but reasonable and informative article to the *Saturday Evening Post*, on the important subject of pure milk supply.

He first startles us by saying that milk, as it is ordinarily found in the city milk wagons and stores, contains more bacteria than sewage; that a single teaspoonful of it may contain more inhabitants than the city of New York. The milk as existing in the cow's udder is, as a rule, perfectly pure and germ-free, but hundreds and thousands of little germs are hovering about in all conceivable places, in dust, manure and filth, ready to alight in the pure, sweet liquid, there to find a most superb feeding and breeding ground; and in the course of six or eight hours, a few score will have developed into hundreds of thousands.

There is consolation, however, in the fact that only about ten per cent. are disease germs. The remaining ninety per cent. are due to dirt—ordinary dirt, plain and simple—for which not the cow but man is entirely responsible—barnyard manure, from the sides of the cow, from the hands of the milker, the dust of the stable and the barnyard.

## TRANSMISSION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

So far as the transmission of infectious disease is concerned, milk is not so common a means of conveyance as often represented. Experts are frankly disagreed as to whether bovine tuberculosis is at all readily transmissible to human beings. Most impartial experts who have studied the question agree that the number of cases in which it is known to have been transmitted is exceedingly small, so that it is doubtful whether it causes more than from one-half of one per cent. to two per cent. of all cases of human tuberculosis. Fully half the strains of tubercle bacilli found in milk, butter and cream are now recognized as of human origin, from dust containing dried sputum, from flies, handling by infected individuals or from infected rooms. However, while discounting alarmist utterances as to the danger of bovine tuberculosis being communicated to man, Dr. Hutchinson insists that the milk from diseased cows should not be tolerated. In this particular point he seems to us somewhat extreme, as many cows not in advanced stages of the disease yield milk which must be entirely wholesome and harmless unless subsequently contaminated by manure containing the tubercle bacilli; for cattle excrete with their dung the germs that human beings expectorate with their sputum, and only when the udder is affected are the germs found in the milk when drawn.

## TYPHOID AND SCARLET FEVER.

As for typhoid, its transmission through milk is purely and solely of human origin. Not only does the cow not suffer from typhoid, but even though she drinks the germs in infected water or sewage, it has been established that it is quite impossible for the



KAYE DE BOER (1822), HOLSTEIN COW, FIRST IN AGED CLASS AND GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE AT CANADIAN NATIONAL, TORONTO, 1908.

germs to pass through her body and appear in the milk. Every known instance of the transmission of typhoid through milk has been directly traced to its handling by a dairyman or employee who was suffering from the disease, or who had cases of it in his family, or from exposure to flies, which had access to the germs in the near neighborhood, or from the washing of cans and milk utensils in water from an infected well or stream. The situation as to scarlet fever is identical. The milk, as drawn from the cow, is free from the germs of these diseases, as also of diphtheria. Boards of health now keep a watchful eye on the occurrence of cases of typhoid, scarlet fever or diphtheria in the families of dairymen. Thus the danger of direct communication of infectious diseases is one that is being rapidly got under control. The great remaining problem is how to abolish 90 per cent. of the dangers by keeping plain ordinary dirt out of the milk, thus increasing its wholesomeness and preventing the long list of enteric and other diseases which cause so many fatalities, especially among infants.

Through the efforts of organized physicians and sanitarians, the standard for milk as supplied to cities has already been greatly raised. The earliest milk reformers condemned milk containing more than half a million bacteria to the cubic centimetre as unfit for use. Gradually, conditions have improved, until ten thousand, and, in some cases, five thousand germs in a like quantity is the limit. These conditions apply, however, to but a very small proportion of the milk consumed, and a large percentage of the milk used is literally swarming with bacteria. What then is the remedy? First of all recognize the need for decided change, and then "get busy." To this end, adopt the following precautions: First, have all cows examined regularly by a skilled veterinarian for tuberculosis. Weed out all animals affected. Provide clean stables, with tight ceilings and walls to prevent the accumulation of dust, which would sift down upon the cows and into the milk. Let the floor be cement, and floor and walls regularly cleaned by means of a hose daily, or twice daily. Let the barnyard be clean and dry, with no accumulation of manure. Carefully brush and wash, if necessary, all dirt off the cows before milking. The milker's hands and clothes should be perfectly cleansed. A separate suit of white duck, or similar material, is a simple but splendid idea. Let all pails and cans be thoroughly sterilized. Cool the milk promptly to a temperature of about 55 degrees, and close it up tightly to prevent the admission of germs. Then let it reach the consumer as quickly as possible.

This is the plan already adopted by many dairies, and results are exceedingly gratifying. Milk thus handled is perfectly sanitary, with the least possible tendency to sour. In fact, exhibition bottles have gone across the Atlantic and returned sweet. In short, let us cultivate an "infinite capacity for taking pains," until dirt shall be as unlooked for in the cow stable and dairy as in our dining-rooms.

These precautions will entail extra expense, but will undoubtedly pay in the end. Good, pure milk will surely command better prices, because of its increased nutritive value, and the confidence and safety with which it may be used. Let consumers then demand a supply of healthful, life-sustaining milk, and let producers put forth every effort to meet that demand. It will pay, and pay well. Let us by all means have clean milk.

\* \* \*

A buttermaker in Utah has devised a machine for purifying milk and cream in which the product is subject to treatment with rarefied air instead of heat. It is claimed for the system that it is quite as effective as the application of heat in the destruction of germ life in the milk, and has none of the disadvantages of the heating system. While most of the bacteria found in milk or cream, require air for the maintenance of life and the carrying out of their functional activities, it is doubtful if it will be practicable to "rarefy" the air surrounding the milk sufficiently to bring about the destruction of the organisms or even seriously check their development.

## POULTRY

### The Proper Way to Kill Fowls

Boyer, one of the leading authorities on dressing poultry, describes thus the manner in which killing and plucking should be done. "The bird's legs are fastened to a cord suspended from the ceiling, and a hoghead or barrel placed underneath to catch the blood and feathers. Then the operator gets in front of the bird, placing it under his left arm, runs the knife back into the mouth, and then bringing it a little forward, cuts crosswise, severing an artery. The mouth during the operation, is held open with the fingers of the left hand. Great care is taken not to cut too much, for fear of the bird dying before the feathers are all removed, in which case it would be difficult to pick."

Plucking should be complete by the time the bird is dead. As soon as the knife penetrates the brain the bird is paralyzed and sense of feeling ceases so that there can be no objection from a humane standpoint of stripping the fowl of feathers before life is extinct. Plucking just at this stage is more easily accomplished than if the bird is allowed to become cold. The feathers come out more readily, and there is less trouble with the pin feathers. A skilful operator will have the bird picked and ready to hang up before it is through kicking.

### Constitutional Vigor in Fowls.

In selecting breeding stock it is essential that the individuals selected should possess constitutional vigor. Breeding fowls must have first of all a conformation and structure of body, constitution as it is commonly called, that will sustain them in vigorous activity as breeders or layers, and will not predispose them to illness or disease.

As a general rule the head is the best indicator of constitution in hens. A broad head with a short, thick, well-curved beak and a bright clear eye, is, in the majority of cases, accompanied by a broad and fairly deep body affording space for the development of the organs of respiration, digestion and reproduction. A bird with a long head, a narrow beak and a thin comb has generally a body corresponding in structure. There are exceptions to this rule, but a bird with a good head has perhaps a hundred chances to one of having a good body, and the hen with the poor head about the same chance of having poor body.

### Bacteria in Eggs

The scientist has proved to us in this germ-infested age that nearly every human food may be a carrier of some species of bacilli. Meat, milk and fruit have all in good time been condemned by someone or another, more or less qualified to have opinions, and privileged to speak their forth. Mankind has scarcely a place to turn to for food but the bacteriologist is there before him, and has ready a heavy list of the number of dangerous bacilli he has been able to locate in what used to be a very wholesome and life sustaining food. All of which is exasperating enough. But now comes along a Frenchman, a sanitary veterinarian, who writes a long and learned article in *L'Industrie Laitiere*, and shows up the hen in all her fiendishness as a carrier of the germs of certain death-producing human ailments. We never remember the hen being thus arraigned before.

According to this authority, non-fertilized eggs examined at once after laying are absolutely sterile, at least provided that the hen is free from intestinal diseases, or generalized bacterial disease, while fertile eggs enclose bacteria in 55 cases of 100 as soon as laid. These bacteria originate from the intestines, or from the ovum during copulation; they enter the eggs while these are being formed. As eggs absorb oxygen and emit carbonic acid, they behave like living beings and the germs cannot develop. As soon as the living phenomena cease, part of the water in the eggs evaporates while the air penetrates by the pores of the shell. At this time are found, especially in the white, bacilli of the coli and typhoid groups, probably originating in the intestines, and in the white exclusively a large variety of species originating from the air. The eggs do not prevent the entrance of the germs from the air, but these do not multiply; this takes place only when decomposition appears, when it is easy to prove the existence of a large variety of pathogenic and other germs.

Experiments showed that spotted eggs always contained bacteria different according to whether the spots were chocolate colored or black.

As far as it goes the article confirms what practical experience has taught us for years as regards egg preservation. (1) The better keeping quality of infertile eggs as compared with fertile ones. (2) The advisability of securing the eggs for preservation (by whatever means) as soon as possible after their production. (3) The value of an air-tight closing of the pores of the shell, be it by the simple device of greasing the eggs, by "liming" them, or holding in "liquid glass" solution. (4) The value of cold storage in benumbing bacterial development and the further value of so regulating the moisture of the air that no undue evaporation takes place. It also shows the practicability of judging the quality of an egg by its air-bubble.

### Selecting a Rooster for the Flock

For most farm flocks the male is chosen in the fall, about this time of year generally, turned in with the hens kept for breeders and little more attention given to the matter. Sometimes the rooster remains in the flock for several years, as long as he lives, perhaps, or again a new one may be put in each year. If kept for several years inbreeding of course results. This may or may not be injurious. Poultry authorities differ in their opinions as to whether inbreeding is as injurious to the health, vigor and functional activity of fowls as it is held to be injurious to the health, vigor and well-being of other stock. If some care is exercised in selection of birds with weak constitutions and a predisposition to disease, puny individuals, oversized birds or those with deformities of one kind or another, are kept out of the breeding pens, little trouble is likely to be experienced in maintaining the vigor and productivity of a flock, even though inbreeding is practiced. But, on the other hand if the business of selection is haphazardly done, if anything with feathers on it qualifies as a breeder, there is a good, big danger that close breeding will result disastrously. That is, the fowls individually will not become valueless for egg production, but the prolificacy of the flock, its production as a whole, will be less than if a rational selection system had been followed and birds only of the type characteristic of the breed, strong, vigorous and likely looking producers had been selected.

It is especially important to keep these things in mind when selecting a male bird. While one or two puny, undersized, useless and half dead hens can do a lot of injury to the flock as a whole, their influence is as nothing compared with the male. A rooster in a flock will stamp himself upon all the stock produced. A hen's only chance of perpetuating her good or bad qualities is in the stock that comes from a portion of the eggs she lays. The male bird has about a hundred chances to the female's one of impressing his individuality upon a flock. He ought to be a good one, as good a bird as a man can get for the money he has to invest. He should be pure-bred of course. Nobody nowadays who is keeping a bunch of hens for either eggs or meat, can afford to use anything but a pure-bred male. If a man is buying from a reputable breeder and hasn't much notion what the characteristics are that ought to pertain to a male of the breed, he had better take the breeder's word for it and let him select.

A rooster should be of fair size, neither under nor much over the standard weight of the breed he represents. There is more danger of getting them too small than too large. Lack of size is a common fault in all breeds. He should be a strong headed fellow, indicating in his beak, eye and neck a good vigorous constitution, and he should be correct in his markings. Given those things a male is likely to make his influence felt in a flock, for the stronger he is in breed quality, constitution and masculinity, the more will he impress himself upon his progeny, especially if the females are nondescripts of no particular descent.

### Scalding a Disadvantage

Scalding the bird to facilitate the removal of the feathers is advisable in some cases, but where chickens are intended for market, the use of boiling water detracts considerably from their appearance, and they sell for rather less than dry plucked birds. The hot water "shrinks" them up, takes the bloom off the skin and gives to them a "cooked" appearance that does not impress the buyer very favorably. For home use or with old birds it does not make as much difference, but chickens intended for sale should always be dry plucked.

Any aged bird may be scalded without seriously injuring its quality, if it is properly handled. Boiling water may be used, but care must be taken not to leave young birds in the water too long, or the skin will cook, while with old fowls, a little more time may not do any harm. The head and shanks should be kept out of the water, as the scalding will discolor them and make them unsightly. Immediately after the bird is taken from the scalding water it should be dipped into cold water to stop the cooking, and, as poultrymen say, to "plump the bird." The bird should then be hung as for dry plucking, as no bird plucked on the lap or a table will have so good an appearance. If a scalded bird is exposed to a draft when being plucked, or when cooling, the skin is likely to harden and become rough. It is because of these possibilities that dry plucking is recommended, as the condition of the skin to a great extent accounts for the high or low returns received.

## HORTICULTURE

### Kaslo Fruit Fair

The third annual Kootenay Lake Fruit Fair was held at Kaslo on the 17th and 18th. The fair management having found their former headquarters in the armory too small to properly stage and display the various exhibits, wisely erected three large tents. The fair is held early in the season when the best varieties of apples are not yet ripe, but there were a sufficient number of early fall varieties to make a splendid showing. The display of plums, peaches and a large variety of summer and fall fruits gave the fair a very attractive aspect which would not have been possible at a later season.

A visiting expert from the United States remarked that it would be a difficult matter for New York or even Ontario to put up as good a showing considering the size of the town, and also that only these last few years has the district become a factor in fruit production at all.

The overshadowing influence of the Nelson Fair coming five days later had its effect, for the Nelson people were so busy arranging for their own fair that they were not able to send a district exhibit, although there was a great many individual exhibitors and visitors from the larger city on the West Arm.

There were splendid district exhibits from Grand Forks, Creston and the home town, Kaslo. Although Kaslo labored under a five per cent. handicap to offset the transportation difficulties of the other districts, she won the district Challenge Cup by a narrow margin. Kaslo obtained 5296 points as against Grand Forks 5160 and Creston 4290.

To encourage experiments along this line the management offered a special prize for fruit grown at an altitude of 3000 feet or over. O. Peters of Rosland won first prize with a contribution of five varieties of apples and J. S. C. Fraser also of Rosland came second. The Sister's Hospital also of the same city sent in some samples of ripened peaches and plums. Think of it! Peaches ripened at an altitude of 3800 feet.

The exhibit of the Kootenay Ice, Fuel and Fruit Co., collected from their ranch at Mirror Lake, two and one half miles south of the city deserves especial mention. It maintained a high standard in every particular. It may be mentioned that this company was one of the first, if not the first to engage in fruit growing in this district from a commercial standpoint.

J. C. Murray of Trout Lake had an interesting exhibit. Interesting chiefly, because it illustrated how the fruit belt is ever widening. One plate of fruit in the exhibit bore this memorandum:—"This exhibit is merely to show that we can produce the goods. Grown on a three-year-old tree by Ole Lermo." The Howser Lake section was well represented by an interesting exhibit.

A new feature of the fair was the poultry department. This was added by the directors after a good deal of deliberation, some holding that it was getting away from a purely fruit and vegetable fair. But as Kootenay Fruit growers have found out that the poultry yard is a very valuable adjunct of the fruit farm, this feature proved to be one of the most interesting of the fair.

### An Enemy of the Dandelion

I have had brought to my notice by the Editor in Chief of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the interesting fact that the dandelions over the greater part of the City of Winnipeg are being preyed upon by a species of plant louse, much to the satisfaction of property owners. The dandelion is such a vigorous and persistent enemy of the neat gardener that any enemy of this plant which seriously affects its growth or

production of seed is of importance, even if it lasts for one season only. The specimens sent for examination were unfortunately too much destroyed in the mail to allow of certain identification, but it seems probable that these are the Lettuce Plant-louse, which attacks all kinds of lettuce, the sow-thistles and many other composite plants related to the dandelion. The dandelion, as everyone who has had experience with it knows, is extremely difficult to eradicate from a lawn when it has once taken possession. The deep roots frequently run down nearly two feet into the ground and digging out the whole root system is frequently impossible. When a plant is dug up or cut off, a bunch of leafy shoots is, as a rule produced at the head of the piece left in the ground, and these in time find their way up to the surface and expand their leaves with which they feed upon gaseous constituents of the air. The digging out of dandelions from lawns for this reason is frequently condemned, but, as a matter of fact, it is the best way to deal with them. The constant digging out weakens the plants so much that the grasses among which they grow are enabled to smother them out. The importance of the present attack on the Winnipeg dandelions is on account of severe injury being done at this time of the year when the plants are preparing to pass over the winter, and although the attack on the foliage and upper part of the stems of the plants at this time of the year may not kill them it will prevent the leaves from performing their functions at a critical time in the life of the plant and there is a decided probability that the injured plants may be destroyed by the winter cold.

As stated above, this plant-louse probably feeds on many other plants and although I have no previous record of such a serious attack on the dandelion, as has happened now, there is every reason to hope that it may occur again. As a rule plant lice when in large numbers are seriously attacked by parasites in the shape of fungous diseases or internal parasites belonging to the same natural order as the wasps, but in this infestation I have not been able to detect a single parasite attacking the plant lice and therefore probably they will keep on increasing and continue their good work until stopped by the frosts of winter.

JAMES FLETCHER,  
Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.

### Revelstoke Fruit Fair

The fruit belt in British Columbia seems to be constantly widening. This year Revelstoke steps into the ring with a three day Fruit Fair. A great deal of interest was evidenced and some of the old timers who had hitherto scoffed at the idea of growing fruit successfully in the Revelstoke district had to admit their mistake.

Although a large number of the exhibits came from outside points, notably the Okanagan and Chilliwack, the latter winning the district Challenge Cup, yet the local product was sufficiently in evidence to demonstrate the possibilities of the district. A representative of one of the largest nurseries in B. C., was present, and he reported that the local agriculturists were taking a healthy interest in his line, and better still, were booking large orders for spring delivery.

Let us not forget that the shores of the Columbia River form an almost continuous chain of famous fruit districts including Wenatchee, Kennewick and others, while the Hood River empties into the Columbia. Revelstoke is on the banks of the Columbia, and we shall yet hear more from her as a factor in fruit production in British Columbia.

E. W. D.

### Storing Potatoes

Most vegetables, and potatoes are no exception to the rule, keep best in winter when pitted in the ground. Burying in the soil keeps the tubers in a natural condition and they retain all the quality they were originally possessed of, until taken out and used. But pitting is not the modern way of storing potatoes. It entails too much work; it is difficult getting into the pit, there is always a danger of loss, and so on, in fact, numberless arguments could be urged against this method of storing the potato crop. Nowadays most of us have cellars, under either barn or house, and these are preferable to any outside arrangement for potato storage.

The cellar, or part of the cellar in which potatoes are stored should be kept as dark and cool as possible. Bins should be made, slatted on the bottom and not

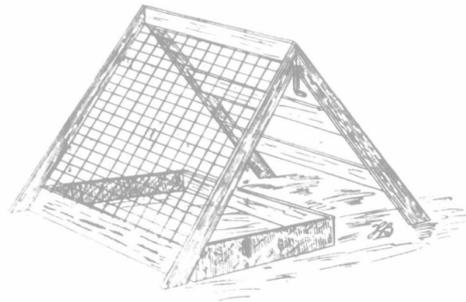


A PILE OF TUBERS, GROWN ON THE FARM OF MILES YINGLING, ARROW LAKE, B.C.

more than five feet deep. Some build the bins with slatted sides as well. The floor of the bin anyway should be made of slats and raised slightly above the cellar floor, to allow for air circulation and to prevent heating at the bottom. Potatoes heat somewhat if stored in close bins, or put into deep pits immediately on being dug. This heating should be prevented as much as possible for it injures the quality of the potatoes as regards both table use and keeping.

Before storing in either pit or bin, but before putting in a pit especially, all unsound tubers should be picked out. A number of the "rots" affecting potatoes develop and continue to grow after the tubers are taken from the soil, and if these are included in the stock binned or pitted, the disease may spread to the sound tubers and work considerable damage. Rot is not a very common disease in potatoes in this country, so that hand picking before storing is hardly a necessity, but the fact that blight and rot are not common is no reason why precautions should not be taken to prevent them from becoming so.

Whether hand picked or not before storing, the potatoes should at least be shovelled over a screen or riddle to separate the small ones and remove any soil that may be adhering to those that are to be binned.



A HANDY DEVICE FOR SORTING THE POTATO CROP

The illustration shows a handy contrivance for rapid sorting. The device is made with a wooden frame and ordinary fencing wire woven across it. The spaces may be made any size desired, the size depending upon the grade of potatoes that is wanted. At the upper end, the screen is fastened to a roller to which a crank is attached to keep the center of the sieve from sagging under weight of the potatoes. The box underneath catches the small potatoes and loose earth. This contrivance may be set at the back of the wagon, if the potatoes are hauled in loose in the box, and the tubers simply shovelled over it, or it may be arranged in anyway convenient in the circumstances it is required to be used.



VEGETABLE EXHIBIT OF THE KILDONAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

## FIELD NOTES

### Events of the Week

#### CANADIAN

The Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion met last week at Halifax, N.S.

The Anglican Synod for the Dominion has just concluded its annual session. The meeting was held at Ottawa.

Lord Milner, formerly High Commissioner of South Africa, is travelling in Western Canada.

An elevator collapsed at Medora, Man., the other day, and scattered twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat on the ground.

It is reported that the United States billion dollar steel corporation will establish headquarters for Western Canada at Winnipeg.

One of the most interesting contests in the federal elections now on will be that in Brandon, where two ex-Ministers of Interior are in the field, viz., T. Mayne Daly and Clifford Sifton.

The Canadian Pacific is reported to have bought a controlling interest in the Chicago & Great Western Railway. This will give the C.P.R. direct rail connection to Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, and let them into the American middle where more business originates for railways than in any other portion of the continent.

A department of labor will be created in the Dominion Cabinet, and W. S. McKenzie King, deputy minister of labor, will be placed in charge. That is, in case the present government is sustained in the elections. The department of labor has been under the jurisdiction, for some time, of the Postmaster-General.

A small riot occurred in the C.P.R. yards at Winnipeg one morning last week when a number of strike-breakers set to work to get back on the track a locomotive that had been ditched. Fifty or a hundred strikers, with the light of battle in their eyes, and crow bars and monkey wrenches in their hands, charged down on the bunch and smashed in a few heads. Several arrests were made.

For the first time in several months the weekly bank clearings of the principal Canadian cities show a change on the right side, the aggregate for the thirteen being \$85,602,277, as against \$79,253,677 for the corresponding week of 1907. Winnipeg has the largest increase of all the figures for the week, exceeding those of last year by over \$3,000,000. These figures are looked upon as the best possible evidence of the easy feeling in financial circles, and that a revival of industrial activity is at hand.

Michael Sagar, an Elkhorn business man, was shot to death by burglars one morning last week. The burglars were operating in the store managed by Mr. Sagar, and upon his entering the building to discover the cause of the unusual and suspicious sounds heard within, five shots rang out, and the victim dropped dead. The burglars, who were pretty cool customers, took a shot or two at several other citizens and then departed, heading south for the boundary.

The University of Alberta was opened last week with an enrollment of twenty-three students. This is the first class to register at the new institution. Considering the fact that three of the greatest universities on this continent started with a first class no larger than this, the Alberta University is starting with a fair enrollment. Toronto University opened with twenty-six, McGill with sixteen, and Harvard with nine. It is expected that additional students will present themselves for admission during the present week.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A cannery tug, off Coronation Island, near Wrangel, Alaska, went ashore, and one hundred and ten of those on board were drowned.

A Wisconsin town, Ladysmith, was destroyed by forest fires last week. Bush fires have been raging in the central part of the State for some time, and but for the downpour last week, which quenched them pretty effectually, would have done an immense amount of damage.

Andrew Carnegie has decided to found a "heroic" fund in Great Britain similar to the fund for this purpose he founded in the U.S. some time ago. He will hand over \$1,250,000 to trustees to finance the undertaking. Medals will be presented for acts of heroism in saving life, etc.

## The Exhibition at Victoria B. C.

They take us back to boyhood days, those fairs at the coast. Bright fall weather with short days and crisp evenings, cattle and poultry with their winter coats, fruits, field roots, brown grass and trees all about in the sear and yellow, conditions which the great majority of us associate with fair time. It all seems so appropriate that the exhibition should commemorate the harvest home, the final gathering in of the season's bounties. In other ways the coast fairs are different. There is less of bustle, of clang, of drive and that atmosphere of nervous unrest that one feels at our summer exhibitions. Instead, there is the leisurely inspection of stock, the careful study of fruits, a total forgetting of machinery, and some dickering and bantering in the sale of live stock.

Perhaps this has come about as the result of age, for this year Victoria held her forty-eighth annual exhibition. Agriculture is not a young sapling of an industry out west and the exhibition board at Victoria can give most of our prairie fair boards a few points of wisdom and show us something in exhibition management and in architecture particularly.

Last December fire destroyed practically all the buildings on the grounds, upon which, fortunately, there was considerable insurance.

This made it necessary to build again, and in building the most modern designs of architecture were adopted. The buildings, therefore, provide for certain conveniences that are not found in most structures of their kind. One of the most notable of these is a large arena for horse show purposes. Fireworks and vaudeville performances before the grand stand are out of the question in the late fall, so for evening amusement the Victoria fair board put on a horse show which proved one of the most attractive features of the whole exhibition, and fitted the occasion with perfect harmony.

Speaking of the Victoria Fair generally, it must be considered as representing essentially the two most prominent features of British Columbia agriculture, dairying and fruit growing. How the B. C. farmer loves to linger among the flowers and fruits and ponder the wonders of his bunch of cows.

And it is in the displays of dairy cattle and fruits that the visitor to Victoria fair gets interested unless he is a confirmed admirer of a horse, then he may take in the horse show in the evenings and measure up hackneys and hunters during the afternoons, the day really begins at noon in Victoria; it's no place for "him who hasteth to get riches."

Machinery is scarce at the fair, at least farm machinery, but being a coast city one is reconciled to seeing marine engines, pumps and such devices at an agricultural exhibition. And as Victoria very seldom experiences freezing temperatures the stove merchants are much less in evidence than at the great summer carnivals of the prairies.

Only those who are actually engaged in fruit growing could follow the awards on apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc. Color, the deepness of the indent on the bloom, and evenness, and many other things that one does not consider when judging fruit gastronomically seem to be deciding points with the judges. Out of it all we gathered that the Saanich district (and you will have to consult the map just like the rest of us did to know where Saanich is) simply wrapped her arms around all the honor and glory that the large new main building, built by the association, the provincial government and the city, contained, and walked off with it to her leafy bower.

As we have remarked, it was chiefly dairy cattle that made the live-stock display, but there were other classes out in numbers large enough to arouse interest, which is saying a good deal, for Victoria is the most "proper" member of our civic family, and never gets even on the remotest verge of things terrestrial, much less agricultural, even though the aristocracy of the equine, bovine and all the other families whose names end in "ine" should pay a flying visit to her parks.

#### HORSES

Whether British Columbia is most like England or Scotland is not a settled question, but judging by the overwhelming prevalence of Clydesdales among draft horses, and also taking a look at those hills, meanwhile forgetting that languid accent which floats on the conversational wave, one could easily imagine himself in the land of the heather. Clydesdales made the whole show of drafters, and with the exception of one or two shown by Butler of Ingersoll, Ont., they are all owned in the province. S. R. O'Neil, of Ver-

non, who is the Western partner of the Mercer and O'Neil firm that exhibited at Winnipeg, had forwarded the heavy draft geldings and mares that did so well at Manitoba's big fair. In pairs and fours these were invincible, but when it came to the championship for best heavy draft mare or gelding, pure-bred or grade, G. L. Watson's brood mare, Miss Wallace, from Cariboo Road, took the palm, beating also the mare that won over her in her class, Nellie Carrick. Mr. Geo. Gray, of Newcastle, Ont., judged the heavy horses, and began by placing the Clydesdale stallions thus:—Satrap, Dean Swift, Shipmate; which placing was generally approved. For two-year-olds, the Mutch bred colt, Baron's Craigie, now owned by Capt. Watson, up the Cariboo Road, and winner of second at the Dominion this year, was selected. Satrap, however, secured the championship, with Baron's Craigie reserve.

The brood mares were quite a large class, and the placing was quite freely criticised; first was Nellie Carrick, second Miss Wallace, third Isis. The first and third are owned by the Pemberton stock farm, and the second, a Baron's Pride mare, by Capt. Watson. Yeld mares also lined up strong, the order being:—First, Lady Cass, owned by Alex. Davie, Ladners; second, Grassmere Jessie, S. R. O'Neil, Vernon; third, Baron's Black Bess, a Baron's Gem three-year-old, owned by Jno. Hirsch, Duncans. This filly also won the three-year-old class, while the female championship went to Nellie Carrick.

The Hackney is a popular horse at the coast, and the aged stallion class was strong. Most of the horses are known to followers of Canadian shows. Scanton Electricity, which got first, and was shown by W. E. Butler, was bred in Illinois, won first at Chicago and at some of the Eastern shows. Limestone Performer, owned by Capt. Watson, third at Calgary, was second. Diamond City, owned by C. Moses, winner, of second at the Vancouver Spring show, was third; Gold Galore, owned by Geo. Sangster, fourth at London, Eng., in a class of 42, and sired a gelding that sold for \$1000 at auction was fourth. With many he was the favorite for his nicely-balanced action and style, but he is older than the others and not in as fine bloom, but should be a great stock horse. A mare named Madcap, owned at Vancouver, was first in brood mares, and G. H. Hadwin's Lady Jubilee was second.

Standard breeds were quite numerous, and some of them were of excellent quality. Wilkinson Bros., of Chilliwack, made the largest showing, but the champion was Oliver J.

#### CATTLE

Shorthorn cattle are losing ground at the coast. Formerly there were four herds that competed regularly, but this year there were only two, and these were quite ordinary in quality. They were shown by Inverholme Stock Farm Co. and Jos. Lamblin. The former got first and championship on the aged bull, Broadhook's Boy, first for herd, second for young herd and first for groups, while the other important prizes went to Lamblin.

There was no competition in Herefords for Jas. Bray's herd of twenty-seven head, led by Happy Christmas, but the prize money was well earned going from Portage la Prairie to the coast. The cattle also were in the pink of condition, and were under the care of the junior member of the firm, Fred Bray.

#### DAIRY CATTLE

Holsteins were given the place of honor in the catalogue, although the least numerous of the dairy breeds. The strongest exhibition was that of H. Bonsall, of Chimainus. He won first for aged bull, senior and junior calves, first and second for cows, first for three-year-olds, second for senior yearling, second for herd, first for young herd, first and second for the get of bull, first for pair of calves, and female championship. The champion bull was John Drew, bred by Clemins, of Ontario, and the champion cow was Lady Moxon. G. T. Corfield, of Corfield, put up the bulk of the competition, winning firsts where Mr. Bonsall got seconds, notably in the herd.

Ayrshires were well represented by the herds of A. C. Wells & Son, of Sardis, and Jas. Thompson, of Chilliwack. Wells got first and champion on their aged bull, Rob Roy, bred by Stewart, of Minie, Ont., and brought out this summer. With their other bulls they got second on two-year-olds, first on yearlings, second on senior calves, and first on junior calves, Thompson filling the other places. On females, the Wells took first and third on cows, first and second on two-year-olds, first and second on junior yearlings, first and third in herds, second on young herd, second on get of bull, and second on pair of calves. Among the females, Thompson was a hot competitor, winning the young herd and get of bull. The champion cow was Bessie of Dentonia, bred by Massey, Toronto, and champion at the Dominion three years ago.

The Jerseys were shown by Bishop & Clarke, of Victoria; Mrs. K. Bradley, Dyne Saturna Island; A. H. Menzies and Son, Pender Island, G. T. Corfield, Quick Bros., Saanich, and several local exhibitors.

A herd of Red Polls was shown by J. T. Maynard, of Cheam.

#### SHEEP

Practically all breeds of sheep were on exhibition, some of them of not very pronounced merit, but the Southdowns shown by D. Evans & Sons, Somenoo,

and A. T. Watt, Victoria, were a highly creditable lot, as were also the Shropshires shown by G. H. Hadwin, of Duncans. Leicesters were shown chiefly by Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, and Lincolns by A. C. Wells & Son. John Richardson, of Port Guichon, had classes filled of several breeds. Jos. Thompson, of Chilliwack, made quite a strong display of Suffolks, and J. T. Maynard had out several pens of Dorsets. Of the breeds of swine, the Tamworths and Essex were the most numerous, Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, showing the former, and J. T. Maynard the latter. Bamford also showed Poland Chinas, while G. E. Knight had a large display of Chester Whites out. Jos. Thompson and H. Webb made the Yorkshire display.

**The Sheep Industry**

In the west, when the last census was taken there were 182,616 head of sheep. Manitoba had 29,464 and the territories 153,152 head. For the period since then accurate figures are not available, but such information as is to hand does not point to any improvement in the industry since the estimate of 1901. In fact it will be rather surprising if the figures for 1911, when they are compiled, do not record a further and more serious falling off in sheep than was recorded in the figures of 1901, for either one or both of the ten year periods that preceded it.

The world at the close of 1907 was estimated to contain 586,827,485 sheep, of which number Europe was credited with 192,866,023, Australasia with 103,807,163, South America had 100,460,461, Asia 91,575,790, North America 61,624,593 and Africa 36,493,455. Sheep, take the world over, figure out to a greater grand total than any other class of live-stock. They are most largely kept in European countries, and are there on the increase. In most other part of the civilized world they are decreasing, in some places to a rather alarming extent.

**Events of the Week.**

Asiatic cholera seems to be raging with unabated fury in the Russian capital, and in other cities adjacent to it. The disease was at first among the lower classes only, but within the past week members of the royal household have been stricken. Germany, it was reported, would quarantine the North Sea ports, but action has not yet been taken.

President Roosevelt seems unable to keep himself much longer out of the political campaign that is on in the country. While it is unusual for presidents to take any active part in presidential elections in which they are not candidates for office, Mr. Roosevelt has been concerning himself pretty closely with the Republican interests in the campaign, and it is expected he will take the platform in Taft's support before November.

A battle royal is on just now between the giants of the grain world and the wheat pit in Chicago. The Pattens are on one side and the Armour Grain Company, with its following, on the other. The Pattens have been caught short a good many millions of bushels of December wheat; the Armour crowd have been buying. A big squeeze one way or the other seems certain.

Frozen stiff, and evidently a long time dead, a whole village of Siberian Eskimos were found on the Siberian coast by a party of Indians who went in a canoe last June to see their comrades and to enquire what experiences they had gone through during the winter. Their provisions were exhausted, and in their famished condition they had eaten the walrus-skin covers from their houses, and had actually begun to devour the clothing that covered them.

A coal famine seems to be threatening in the North-Western States. Statistics gathered by railway men in regard to the amount of coal that has gone forward into the country and the amount on hand available to be sent out, show that the situation will likely be as serious as during the winter of 1906-7. The figures show that considerably less than half of the coal has gone forward that would be necessary to take care of a cold winter demand for this commodity. Many towns have less than fifteen per cent. of the amount that would be necessary to meet even the demand that will be created with the first indication of cold weather. Coal men and railroad men have been working to the end of getting as much coal out into the country as possible, but it has been a dismal failure.

The presidential campaign in the United States is progressing favorably, all candidates being confident of victory. Bryan is making a flying trip through New York State this week and Taft is working in the middle west. The other aspirants of the chief executiveship of the nation are not attracting much notice. President Roosevelt is reporting to be edging into the fray in support of his protegee, Taft. As nearly as can be judged at present the two great parties will break almost even, but the election date is too far off yet for any summing up to be made. The middle west is the fighting ground, and here the campaigning forces of both parties will be concentrated. The far west and south is conceded to the democrats, while the conservative east is expected to remain Republican. The west and south almost balance the east, so that the party that can get the run in the central states is certain of electing its candidate. The campaign, on the whole, however, is about the quietest on record.

\* \* \*

It is now possible to form a more or less accurate estimate of the world's wheat harvest, and we begin by stating that as near as possible it is 4,000,000 qrs. below that of 1907, and nearly 40,000,000 qrs. below the aggregate of 1906. There is quite sufficient in this brief statement to give us pause for thought. Not that there is any real fear of actual short rations, but one fact stands out very prominently, and that is that glancing through the long columns of figures relating to each wheat growing country, and extending back some seven years, we feel a kind of commercial apprehension as to how the different countries will deal with their lessened surpluses, and how those who have a short crop will manage to keep balances above scare figures. One important consideration is that Russia has about 1,000,000 qrs. more than last year, and that may save the country from having to import. Hungary has also an increased yield of over 2,000,000 qrs., and Germany also has a larger crop than last year. The estimate for Great Britain is just 250,000 qrs. below that of 1907, so that we shall need a very full measure of imports all the time. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland are just about as before, but Italy is 3,000,000 qrs. under a five year average, and will have to import very heavily.—*The Miller.*

**MARKETS**

The week period just closed wrought no material change in the world's situation in wheat. The market showed some indications of weakness the first of the week, but strengthened towards the end and closed strong. British sentiment towards the end was very noticeable. The lowering tone of all markets on Monday and Tuesday was due to the weakening demand in Europe. Liverpool slumped badly, the weather over the entire continent where threshing is in progress was ideal for this operation, wheat was pouring into the primaries, and everything seemed getting ready for a drop. Then rumor got busy and had it reported that the German Emperor was about to quarantine Russian exporting ports on account of the serious outbreaks of cholera in the Russian Empire. Wheat stiffened up at once. Almost coincident with this rumor, the weather all over America seemed to become unsettled. Rains fell over the greater portion of the American and Canadian spring wheat country, stopped threshing, and gave the bulls a chance to boost prices on the strength of probable light deliveries until meteorological conditions became more favorable. The whim of an Emperor and a little bit of rain in the prairie country seemed to save the situation in the world's first cereal when most circumstances seemed to favor a decline in its value.

A storm is said to be brewing in the Chicago wheat pit, with James A. and George W. Patten on one side, supported by a crowd of nervous bears, and the Armour Grain Company, backed by a big crowd of bulls, on the other. Patten's have been heavy operators in Chicago for years, and their speculations in times gone by have been frequently sensational in nature.

The bulls and bears may fight and roar in the pits, but it is clear that their operations just at present are not influencing prices to any great extent. The wheat market is dominated more just now than for some time by the commercial interests, by the men who want wheat. During the present week, if the weather proves unfavorable, there is a possible chance of wheat taking a decided spurt. If conditions become normal, and remain so, nothing that can be foreseen at present will affect wheat prices to any great extent either way.

Coarse grains are quiet. Little is doing in this market. Down in the States, corn is featureless. Cash prices and futures as we go to press are:—

1 northern	100 1/2
2 northern	98 1/2
3 northern	96 1/2
No. 4	91

No. 5.....	83 1/2
No. 6.....	73
Feed 1.....	68
Feed 2.....	63
No. 2 white oats.....	38 1/2
No. 3 white oats.....	37
No. 3 barley.....	53
No. 4 barley.....	51
Flax, N. W.....	118
Flax, Manitoba.....	116

**OPTION QUOTATIONS**

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	103	98 1/2	98	96 1/2	102
Oats.....	38 1/2	38 1/2			
Flax.....	118	118			

**PRODUCE AND MILL FEED**

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—

Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	23.00
Oats.....	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00

**BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS**

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks.....	26
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	23 1/2 @ 24

**DAIRY BUTTER—**

Extra fancy prints.....	22 @ 23
Dairy, in tubs.....	19 @ 20

**CHEESE—**

Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Eastern cheese.....	13 @ 13 1/2

**EGGS—**

Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg.....	20
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**HAY**

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.00 @ \$ 7.00
Timothy.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Red Top.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Hay, in loads, local market.....	9.00 @ 10.00

**VEGETABLES**

Potatoes, per bushel.....	35 @ 40
New onions, per doz.....	10
Radishes.....	15
Lettuce.....	15
Carrots, per cwt.....	50
Beets.....	50
Turnips, per cwt.....	50
Man. celery, per doz.....	25
Cabbage, per ton.....	\$10.00

**HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg)**

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Branded steer hides.....	7 1/2
Branded cow hides.....	6 1/2
Bull hides, No. 1.....	6
Bull hides, No. 2.....	5
Country hides.....	7 1/2
Calf skins.....	9 to 10 1/2
Kip.....	7 to 8 1/2

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Manitoba wool.....	6 to 7
Territory wool.....	8 to 9
Seneca root.....	25 to 30
Beeswax.....	20 to 25

**LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.**

The live-stock markets for the week here have been featureless. Receipts were light. Prices show no quotable change over the figures given a week ago. With light arrivals and a fair demand for cattle, prices would be expected to advance, but on account of a weakening influence in the world's live-stock markets, an easier feeling in British meat circles and slow movement on the other side of the line, the market here did not advance any in response to decreasing local receipts. Hogs are in demand, in brisk demand one might almost call it, but few are coming forward. Prices are:—Export steers, \$3.50; export cows, \$3.25; butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; medium butcher stock, \$2.25 to \$3.00; calves, \$4.00 per cwt.; hogs, 160 to 220 lbs., \$6.75; heavy hogs, \$5.35; sheep, \$5.50.

**TORONTO**

The quality of the deliveries at the Toronto stock market is falling off, the deterioration being due to the serious dry spell which is affecting practically the entire province, and parched pastures are not inducive to meat production. Exporters are selling around five dollars. A fair quotation for all export grades would be \$4.40 to \$5.00; butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.75; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$60.00 each; and veal calves, \$4.00 to \$6.50; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.75; hogs, \$6.75.

**CHICAGO**

The strongest feature of the Union Stock yards market for the past week or two has been the heavy deliveries of medium quality stock. As a result, an active demand exists for first grade stock only, and prices for common stuff are going off a little.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Professor Harold Wager, the eminent botanist, declares that plants possess an organism corresponding to a brain; also that, through certain organisms in the outer skins of the leaves, they are capable of vision.

The president of Saskatchewan's new university, Mr. Walter C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, is the third Nova Scotian to fill the presidential chair in Canadian universities, Queen's and "Toronto" already being presided over by men from the Bluenose Province.

With Prof. Lewis Boss and Robert Varnum, of the Dudley observatory at Albany, N. Y., Prof. R. H. Tucker, of the Lick Observatory, has departed for South America to undertake the task of observing and cataloguing the southern stars, numbering upward of 25,000, that are of merit in astronomical eyes. A temporary observatory is to be built in the Argentine Republic at San Luis, on the edge of the Andean plateau, and here for four or five years these scientists will keep nightly vigil. The remote locality was selected because of the clear nights and the pure atmosphere.

Fire in the stack room of McCoy Hall, of the Johns Hopkins University caused a loss to that institution which cannot be estimated in money. Defective wiring is suspected. Water soaking to the floor below did as much damage as the fire. Most of the collection of manuscripts, Semitic, Aryan, Oriental and other papyri of great value were destroyed. Students rushed to the rescue, and carried out many of the valuable oil paintings, including the Sargent painting of Doctors Osler, Halsted and Welch. The actual cost to the university of the property destroyed is estimated at \$100,000, but the most valuable cannot be replaced.

Rangers on the Coeur d'Alene forest reserves in northern Idaho, beginning 17 miles east of Spokane, have received orders from the department at Washington to gather seeds of tamarac and white and yellow pine, which will be sown broadcast on the snow the coming winter in places where no tamarac or pine trees are growing. Several hundred thousand acres of forests are included in the reserves of Idaho, and it is believed by men skilled in woodcraft that this method of reforestation will result in a new crop of timber in from 30 to 40 years, thus adding millions of dollars to the assets of the state, besides perpetuating the lumber industry.

A strange story of a mirage, which reminds one of 'The Spectre Island,' or 'The Phantom City,' comes from Ballyconnelly, a town on the wild Connemara coast, some miles beyond Clif'fen. On Thursday evening a small town well studded with houses was observed on the sea about six or seven miles westward. The beautiful spectre showed lovely and dim, being first seen by some young persons. Soon hundreds gathered to witness the enchanting spectacle, which they state was composed of different sizes and varying styles of architecture. Here and there was a dismantled dwelling, as if even this strange land of sunshine had been visited by the crowbar brigade. The phantom city was visible from three p. m., until six p. m., when it gradually vanished from view.

### A STORY OF THE WOODS

The disastrous results of the forest fires that have raged, and are still raging, over vast areas of Canada and the United States are being more deeply impressed on the people of the two coun-

tries than would have been possible five years ago or less. For the national conscience has been awakened on the subject of forestry. The wasteful extravagance of the lumbering interests and the carelessness of campers, settlers and railway companies in the matter of fires have robbed the North American continent of much valuable timber. Valuable is too mild a word—beyond price, and not to be replaced in our generation, nor the next, nor the next. A tree is not like a factory-made article, or a house, or a grain crop. Once destroyed only the growth of long years can fill the place of a matured tree. And even the most thoughtless must feel a pang when reading in the papers of the hugh forests now being destroyed by fire in Maine and Quebec, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Ontario, Minnesota and British Columbia. The houses and barns that have been burnt can be replaced, but it will not be this generation nor the next that will see filled the places of these destroyed giants of the forest.

If you are interested at all in this subject—and you ought to be—a timely book for your perusal is "King Spruce" by Holman Day. It is not particularly brilliant from a literary point of view, but it gives one an insight into forest life that helps to explain why our forests have disappeared so rapidly. The scene is laid in the State of Maine, whose forest areas are vast and whose lumbering industry is of tremendous importance to the state. The title the author explains thus:

"In the north woods one heard men talk of King Spruce as though this potentate were a real and vital personality. To be sure, his power was real, and power is the principal manifestation of the tyrant who is incarnate. King Spruce—vast association of timber interests—was visible only through the affairs of his court administered by his officers to whom power had been delegated. And, viewed by what he exacted and performed, King Spruce lived and reigned—still lives and reigns."

The hero is Dwight Wade, the principal of the Stillwater High School, who with half a dozen of his students has read up on forestry. He goes to John Barrett, the lumber king, to ask him to put these young men on one of his limits for a season to get a practical knowledge and also to make themselves useful to the owner. Barrett makes fun of the plan before Pulaski D. Britt, state senator and executive officer for the lumber company. After Wade has gone out in disgust, Britt, who is an inveterate gossip, gives Barrett his first knowledge of Wade's love for his daughter. Barrett is furious and uses his influence to have Wade resign the principalship and forbids his daughter seeing him.

Wade decides to go into the woods himself, and hires with Britt as "chaney" man—a post that in the woods carries with it the duties of camp-clerk, time-keeper, store overseer, and supply accountant. On the way up over the rough railroad, Wade saves the life of Tommy Eye, a valuable teamster, and gets into a serious quarrel with McLeod, the boss of Britt's camp. The two men manifestly cannot work together, and at the end of the steel Wade is "fired" with despatch from the Jerusalem camp. But Ide, the storekeeper, has a limit near Britt's, the Enchanted. He sees an opportunity in the near future to dispose of his logs, and persuades Wade to become his partner and take full charge of the working end of the business. To reach the "Enchanted" he and Christopher Straight go through Britt's limits. "For four days now he had struggled behind old Christopher through tangled undergrowth of striped maple, witch hobble and mountain holly—Mother Nature's pathetic attempt to cover with ragged and stunted growth the breast that the Hon. Pulaski D. Britt had stripped bare.

"He cut her three times," Christopher explained. "First time the virgin black growth—

and as handsome a stand of timber as ye ever put calipers to; second time, the battens—all under eleven inches through; third time, even the poles. That's forestry as he practises it! He's robbin' the squirrels!"

Before they reach their own land, fire rangers, woodsmen, officials and outsiders are busy fighting fire on the Jerusalem range, fire set by a neglected and disowned daughter of John Barrett.

"The fire sent up first from the crackling slash, thick rolling, bitter clouds of smoke to veil its beginnings. They saw the wind wrench torches out of the mass, torches that whirled aloft and went scaling away to the north. Puffs of smoke showed where they had alighted. Here and there the tops of little spruces and firs set a net for the torches, afforded roosting places for the flame birds that winged their red flight across the sky. The flame did not merely burn these trees; the trees fairly exploded, their resinous fronds and tassels were like powder grains. . . . Vast volumes of yellow smoke volleyed up over the crowns of the green growth. It was a racing fire—even those on Jerusalem could see that much across the six miles between. Spirals waved ahead like banners of a charging army. Its front broadened as the fire troops deployed to the flanks. Ahead and ever ahead fresh smoke puffings marked the advance of the skirmish line. Now here, now there, drove the cavalry charges of the conflagration, following slash strewn roads and cuttings, while the dun smoke ripped the green of the maples and beeches."

To get his logs down to the river and mills, Britt had taken the law into his own hands and had wrongfully diverted a mountain stream and dammed it in the hills. For meanness and spite he refused to allow Ide's logs to come down over "his water," as he called it as if he were "boss of God's rains and rivers." So that at the end of winter's hard work the logs of the Enchanted are lying in the dry bed of a stream whose waters are going down another slope. To all appearances the winter's cut is useless.

But here Tommy Eye steps in. He has many reasons for hating Britt, and Wade has saved his life. He becomes an "outlaw" and blows up the dam that keeps the water away from the old river bed and Ide's logs. In the early dawn the camp is awakened by his cry, "Man the river, boys! Man the river!" The broken dam is sending all the waters of Blunder Lake down into the narrow valley, and the logs must not be allowed to jam. So with cant-dog and pick-pole men stand at every curve. Tommy races recklessly along with the dynamite cartridges that scatter a jam, taking chances of being blown up with the logs.

"On the ordinary stream drives to the main river, men work as many hours as they can stand up. With the drive under control, they can at least stop sluicing in the dead hours of the night. But the Enchanted drive that spring was a wild beast that never closed its eyes. As it raged along they did not dare to leave it alone for an hour. Men raced beside it, clutched at it, clung as long as they were able, and dropped off, stunned by the stupor of exhaustion.

Wade rushing from point to point, cant-dog in hand, his shoes mere pulp, his clothes in tatters, saw men asleep with their faces in the tin plates that the cookee had heaped with food. They had gone to sleep with the first mouthful, hungry as demons, but overcome the moment their feet stopped moving. Some he found asleep where they were posted to guard certain ledges. He beat them about the head with the flat of his hand, and they awoke and thanked him with wistful smiles—that touched his heart. But brutal force had started the Enchanted drive, brutal force marked its rush, and it had to be brutal force that could keep it going."

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## The Quiet Hour

### THE GLORY OF SERVICE

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister, and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.—S. Matt. xx.: 26, 27.

"All His are thine to serve; Christ's brethren here  
Are needing aid; in them thou servest Him.  
The least of all is still His member dear,  
The weakest cost his life-blood to redeem.  
Yield to no party what He rightly claims,  
Who in His heart bears all His people's names."

Our Lord's ideal of "greatness," as shown in His life of service, and declared in such texts as the one given above, has at last convinced the world of its truth. In past ages men have tried to achieve greatness by elevating themselves above their fellows; now the voice of public opinion declares that a great man is one who devotes all that he is and all that he has to uplift his fellows. But example is always stronger than precept—is not that the reason the Bible is so full of history?—so I should like to-day to show you a picture of a life poured out in consecrated service. Miss Merriam is a lady who has set herself to fulfill the prophecy of her name, which is of Saxon origin. "Merry" (myrig) means "Pleasant," and "Ham" not only signifies a "house," but it describes the secret and sacred enclosure which we call "Home." The chronicles of the Merriam family define the name as "Happy Home," and say, "It would of course be a great satisfaction to find out where the original 'Happy Home' was." I can tell where one "Merriam Happy Home" is, and that is—Here. Miss Elizabeth Merriam has, for the last six years, opened her large and beautiful home to many tired city women, and I have the privilege of being one of them just now. The house is fitted with city conveniences, and the electric cars run past the door, and yet the woods are close beside it, while a lovely little lake, in a rich setting of beautiful trees, is only two minutes' walk away. The hostess charges a small sum, which is not enough to cover the expenses of the guests, but helps to preserve their feeling of self-respect, and there is no distinction of class or creed. Last week we had several young girls in the party; this week a larger proportion is made up of older women. It is wonderful to see how harmoniously Jews, Roman Catholics and Protestants of various denominations can live together in this "happy home." No one is invited to stay for more than two weeks, and some can only get away from their work in the hot city for one week of restful leisure in this cool paradise. As the house is full all summer, that means a lightening of life's burden for many saddened lives. And you must not fancy that Miss Merriam merely gives her money to help her poorer sisters. She knows that "The gift without the giver is bare," and she lives in the midst of her guests, always ready with bright smile or cheery word, and finding a continual spring of happiness for herself while she is generously pouring out fresh supplies for other people. And anyone must be hard to please who fails to be happy here. There are hammocks and rocking-chairs under the trees, and on the verandah; there is a boat on the lake, and a horse and carriage for country driving; there are hundreds of books and plenty of magazines. Then, in the evenings, our hostess—who has travelled to many distant countries—will entertain us on a trip through Russia, Norway, Greece, etc. We look at the lanterns and listen to her vivid descriptions. We almost feel that we have been there too. These "travel classes" are held on during the winter months, and consist of the young people in the neighborhood. It is easy to imagine how the boys and girls are with their books and models; with the maps and the library; with the comfortable chairs and sofas, and last, but not least,

big fireplace, built of rough stones, in the picturesque "cottage," some distance from the large house, where these winter classes are held.

Now, why have I written all this in our weekly Sunday Corner? Let us vary our Lord's comment on the parable of the Good Samaritan and say: Is she not a neighbor to many who are almost ready to "fall by the way" because they are denied the common blessings of quiet and fresh air? Will it not be possible for some of you to "do likewise?" You may not be able to devote much time or money to this work, but could you not open your home for a time to one or two weary city people who cannot afford to pay more than the actual cost of board—and board need not cost much on a farm. Plenty of farmers take in rich summer boarders because it is an easy way of making money, but the path of true greatness—the glory of service—does not lie that way. It is too late for this summer, but could you not think about it and arrange your plans for next year? Why don't you cut out this "Quiet Hour" and put it where you will be sure to see it when you clean house next spring?

I want to draw your attention to some lines "On Life," which were written by one of Miss Merriam's ancestors, who was born in 1779.

"Our life is somewhat like a winter's day;  
Some only stop for breakfast, then away,  
Others wait dinner, and depart full fed;  
The longest age but sups and goes to bed.  
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;  
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

Only God knows how long our day on earth may be, but while we are here let us pay our debt of service, for that is the way to make life glorious. You certainly need not wait until next summer before beginning to tread the path of greatness. God rejoices when He sees any of us making commonplace lives great by willing service, and He is surely disappointed when He sees men work only for the poor pay of the praise of men. "All His are thine to serve," and those who count it a real pleasure to be the "servants" of anyone they can help are really the "greatest," the most important people in the world—and they will never feel inclined to say that life is not worth living.

I wrote the foregoing yesterday, and in the evening our hostess took us on a tour through Palestine. We realized better, perhaps, than ever before that the Son of God really walked on this world of ours, really worked in the carpenter shop of Nazareth, fought and won a great battle beneath the olive trees of Gethsemane, and conquered our great enemy outside the walls of Jerusalem.

Miss Merriam "passes on" her privileges of travel with generous willingness as she "passes on" her other privileges. She gives away thousands of copies of St. John's Gospel, feeling sure that those inspired words will work their own great miracles in human souls.

Some people have many opportunities of service, but all of us have some. Van Dyke says: "For this is the nature of God's kingdom, that a selfish religion absolutely unfits a man for entering or enjoying it. Its gate is so strangely straight that a man cannot pass through it if he desires and tries to come alone; but if he will bring others with him, it is wide enough and to spare."

"We shall not pass this way again,  
The path lies on before us;  
Oh, let us do some generous act,  
To mark the way we travel."

HOPE.

Mrs. Wiggs—Your daughter seems to be suffering from the heat. Mrs. Duggs—No, she's not home from college, and she's prostrated by the family quarrel. *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## Ingle Nook

### JUST WHAT HE WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—Your esteemed recipes in the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," No. 826, July 22nd, were exactly as desired, and, although I was foolish enough not to state what ingredients were at my command, you just struck the nail on its head, for which I am thankful. I guess one of the hardest things for bachelors to manage is to keep milk. Pretty nearly everyone is able to keep some butter and lard—or shall we say, at least, grease. Now, if anyone could give a good way to keep the above articles for a considerable length of time, I should be glad to hear. I also should like to know the same about bread, so as to keep it good for a couple of weeks.

TOIL ON.

What a fortunate guess I made! Am glad they suited you so well. As to your requests this time, the answer to one of them came in the same mail as your letter. Scotch Lassie must have had a presentiment that someone needed to know how to keep milk. This is what she says: If milk is brought just to the boiling point, then poured immediately into perfectly clean sealers and sealed up immediately, it will keep indefinitely. As the air is expelled by boiling, the milk keeps just as canned goods do. A good way to have the cans clean and hot is to put them in a pot of clean water, and set it on the stove till almost boiling. Then lift one can out at a time and fill it with milk.

My mother buys her butter in twenty-pound lots, and packs ten pounds of it in a crock that will hold about twelve. Then she puts a layer of salt, about an inch and a half deep, all over the top, and keeps the crock covered in a cool place for future use. The other half, which she wants to use from at once, she cuts into pieces big enough for one or two meals. These pieces she drops into a large crock containing brine, made of a cup of salt to a gallon of water. Have a cover for the crock. Change the brine every three weeks. Choose butter, if you can, that has had the moisture well worked out of it.

If the lard is well clarified in the first place it should keep when well covered and in a fairly cool place. For other fats, save all that comes from boiling meats, ham, drippings from frying, etc. When you have enough to make it worth while, place it all in an iron kettle with a sliced raw potato, which clarifies the fat. Skim off every bit of scum that rises to the top. When the potato is soft, strain the hot fat through a piece of cheesecloth into a jar. This will keep if treated like lard, and is just as wholesome and well-flavored.

I can't help you much about the bread, but someone else will be sure to know. If the loaves were wrapped up separately, and only uncovered ready for use, it would help to keep it fresh. A wooden bread box with a cover is good. We hope you and other bachelors will feel perfectly free to bring your housekeeping difficulties to the Ingle Nook for solution. D. D.

### THE QUESTION OF DOWER

Dear Ingle Nook:—This seems to be the place to come to get our wants supplied, so I prefer mine this time. Can any one tell me the best way to keep home-made cheese through winter and till what is made next spring will be ripe enough for use? I know there is a kind of small cheese made in Europe which is kept in salt, and does not get dry or mouldy, but I do not know whether our cheese will absorb the salt, if preserved in that manner.

I wonder if all our Ingle Nook friends have had as busy a summer as I! I have found no time for so-called relaxation, still my work has been variable and pleasant and really so very important that I could not feel I was do-

ing right to leave any of it undone. With all the drudgery I always find time to read every day, to keep in touch with the current news, and lately to feel an interest in elections.

I see our neighbors of the Free Press in the women's column are taking up in earnest the subject of women's dower, and her rights to a share in all her husband's property. In this progressive age and in our progressive western land, I fancy that our men who are thoughtful and love their wives and young families will be ashamed to leave this matter to women. They surely will see that this dishonest evil is righted and that without loss of time. H. M. NEVILLE.

(You will, after your busy summer, be able to tell whether it is true that "a change is as good as a rest." It has seemed such a short summer—only a few weeks since we worried over spring bonnets and now the fall and winter hats are filling the windows. It doesn't take many of the present style to fill a window either.

The best way to keep your cheese from becoming mouldy is to melt paraffin and cover the whole outside of the cheese with it.

Glad to have your ideas on the subject of dower in the prairie provinces. I had hoped that the editorials appearing from time to time on our Home Journal front page would have led to others expressing their opinions. But perhaps, they do not read that page. D. D.)

### PACKING AWAY EGGS

1. Eggs Preserved in Butter.—In August and September, as each day's find is brought in, those with perfectly clean shells are smeared with fresh butter and packed in salt. Never put a soiled egg in, or one that has been washed.

2. Limed Eggs.—Place the eggs in layers in a water-tight crock or barrel. Stir into two pounds of freshly burnt quicklime five gallons of water, pouring slowly at first until well mixed. Keep stirred up for a few hours and then allow it to settle. The next day pour off the clear liquid and with it completely cover the eggs. Keep the vessel closely covered and see that the eggs are constantly submerged in the lime water even if to accomplish this, additional lime has to be slacked. A temperature of 40 to 45 degrees is the best for limed eggs.

3. Jaynes Method of Keeping Eggs.—The advocates of this method claim that eggs so treated will keep two years; one bushel quicklime, two pounds of salt and one-half pound of cream of tartar mixed with water to such a consistency that an egg will float in it with only its top above the surface. Put the eggs into this mixture and keep them covered.

4. Preservation by Water Glass.—Water glass or sodium silicate may be obtained in the drug store. It should be mixed with water which has been boiled in proportion of one part of sodium silicate to eight parts of water. The eggs should be placed in layers in small tubs or kegs, and each layer covered with a mixture as it is put in until the top layer is completely covered.

5. The Oat Method.—A cheese box will hold two hundred eggs. The bottom of the box should be covered with oats, then a layer of eggs each with the small end down should be put in such a way that the eggs will not touch each other. Put a thick covering of oats over each layer and cover the box tightly. Turn the box over on its side occasionally.

6. The Paraffin Treatment.—Melt two or three pounds of paraffin, which can be obtained from the druggist, until it is thin like water, but using as little heat as possible. Using a wire spoon dip the eggs right into the paraffin. This must be done thoroughly but quickly. Withdraw the spoon and let the surplus paraffin drip off, then set the eggs on a board until the covering is hardened. Packed in salt and kept in a dry cool place they will keep until spring if the precaution is taken to cover the egg completely with the paraffin.

# Power Lot == God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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## CHAPTER XXVII

### THE "WRATTLE" BY THE RIVER

The tremendous gorge of the River seemed to miss half the tides. It filled, of course, regularly; but to me, in memory, it seems ever to lie there, bare, eating its heart out in smiting sun and shrieking wind, ragged with boulders, its few harbored vessels lying in the ways exposed like ghosts without an element.

Well, the tide had gone out of my soul and left it stony and dry, only the ghosts of dead hopes stranded bleak along its channel.

Captain Belcher, shouting cheerfully along the highway with his oxen, seemed a denizen of another world. But I had business with him.

"Stu," said I, "you got to speak up. I'm boss. It's my turn. I'm running the thing now. Here's a paper ready made. Read it, and put your fist to it, we'll see which is the best man, you or me. We'll settle it within this very identical ten minutes right here on the ground. Here's my pen and ink. I brought 'em in my pocket a purpose."

WITNESSETH, Stuyvesant Belcher and James Turbine: I, Stuyvesant Belcher do hereby say and acknowledge, that the justice of the peace being at the time incapacitated, I myself did by way of a jest perform a ceremony purporting and pretending to be a marriage ceremony uniting Cuby Tee-bo and Robert Hilton. But, having no license or authority to perform any such ceremony, I do hereby declare and confess the same to be null and void, and in no way binding upon the said Cuby Tee-bo and Robert Hilton.

And I, James Turbine, whose name is also affixed hereto, do say and covenant, that no persecution by law or otherwise shall be instituted or carried on against the said Stuyvesant Belcher.

Signed, JAMES TURBINE.

"Jim, you're a scholar," said Belcher reflectively looking long and keenly at me; "you got it bad. Now, Jim, the 'arth is all 'iled and runnin' smooth. Why don't ye let her be till she begins ter creak? Then I'd see what I c'd do."

"I laughed. "Sign here, Stu," I said.

"Whar'd ye steal this pen, Jim? Which end d' ye dip in the fluid? Mix a pint bottle o' ink next time, 'stead o' a quart, and put in more bootblack, an' less dough an' hens'-ile, Jim; add a little molasses soon as ye git home, a tetch o' new milk and cinnamon—some-thin' soothin.' I better sign my own copy, too?"

"Certainly."

"Jim, see here; I can't git this signature ter look like the other. First time I signed my name there was a ham-rind stickin' to the point o' the pen, and now I'm workin' around here with a griddle-cake that fastened on to the nib second time I dipped her into the bottle. The 'ain't no manner o' resemblance between them two signatures. I sh'll be held up for forgery."

"No, I'll look out for that."

"You'll pecter me, Jim?" said Belcher, with a great affectation of maiden simplicity.

"I'll stand by ye to the last ditch, Stu."

"Because, ef ye couldn't, I'm perfectly competent ter look out f'r myself. So you're runnin' things now, are ye, Jim? I thought the sun was risin' kind o' different this mornin', and the tides have in as ef somethin' was werrin' 'em. Wal', don't be too brash Jim. Handle 'em easy. How do ye like yer position? Does the highmitness of it g' ye for the pains?"

"No."

"Never mind. Somebody's got ter fix it, an' I'm glad o' a rest. Tell you 'ark up a herric'n an' I have ter step

in an' put things ter rights again. Wal' can I move on now, or is thar' any more writin' to do? Good-by, Jim. Remember what I told ye about puttin' some fresh-laid eggs, well beaten, and a tablespoonful o' vanilla extrac' inter that ink."

I put Rob's release safe in my inner pocket. When you are clearing the way for other people's bliss, and the woman in it has grown into your life till you don't hardly know life without her, you see blank for a while; that is, if you're not a better man than ever I was.

As I stood staring a bit toward the hill meditating whether it was better to climb it at once and deliver over the paper to Rob, or sail direct over to Waldeck and telegraph Doctor Margate to come on and re-establish his charge financially, and take him and Mary away out of harm, not knowing what might befall them from the Gar' Tee-bo and Bate source, especially now if the altered conditions of Rob's life were known; so, as I stood, Cuby herself came running to me from her cabin door, all excitement, the brown hair on her forehead waving, hatless.

"Oh, Jeem, the bears is comin'! The bears is comin'! Look you!"

I looked, and saw—a recurrent yearly event in this region—three tawny bears of huge dimensions led by their keepers approaching along the bluffs, creeping mightily and cumbrously along; resigned and hopeless travelers soon to go through a forced dance and pass the obsequious hat before us.

"Sure enough," I said. "Lord pity them."

"Come along, Jim," cried Cuby, her bright face glowing, her eyes shining a rebuke at my indifference; "Come you down to be near them when they dance."

She caught my hand, and I followed. Mysteriously arising from all quarters, boys and girls, men and women, began to dot the face of nature; from Joggins and the steep way and the lanes in all directions, the groups began to gather in a nucleus at the River settlement.

I saw Rob, one arm upheld in a sling, little Rhody Ditmarse drawing him eagerly by the other hand. He smiled when he saw us and came instantly over to us.

Rhody's small and wise countenance was abeam with the general excitement and satisfaction.

"Me an' Rob cut a great pace hyperin' down here to the frolick, soon as ever we see the bears a-comin'," she said and added, in explanation of the green apples she was heartily devouring, "of course, seein' as I was off on a good time I had to ketch off a few cholery-balls to chew on the wny."

Rob gave his familiar laugh of supreme enjoyment and marveling admiration of Rhody. I can see that genial face, to this day; no covert ridicule there, but only as if he said, "Was there ever such a brilliant little girl as this?" She made a hopeful diversion, for though Rob and Cuby made some talk together, they were not at ease in each other's company.

"My, but I admire your cap w'at your wear, little Rhode'." said Cuby, as if making friends on the whole with this small and competent being who had once so emphatically relieved her from the situation of "Grief" on the Sunday-school stage; "it mus' make-a you proud, that cap."

"Oh no," said Rody gravely; "they come free. But, o' course I couldn't wear my Sunday hat to the bear-frolick. A man goes around givin' these away an, you wear it all around so as to make known the goods what's wrote on it." There was an illustration of a table on Rhody's cap, surrounded by a family group, from aged grandparent to infant in high chair, and above the festive scene shone clear type the words, "Home Circle Tea."

"Car'line Treet," continued Rhody, "keeps wearin' her old 'sody' cap."

(Continued on page 314)

## FRUIT SALADS

Two oranges, four bananas sliced fine, one-half cup sugar. Dissolve one-half box of gelatine according to directions on box; pour over fruit; set away to harden. Cut in squares; serve with a little whipped cream on each square. (Any kind of fruit may be used.)

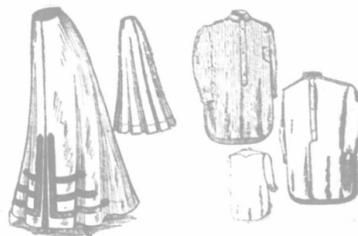
Remove peel and seeds from three oranges, and cut each section in several pieces. Slice two small bananas, and cut two figs in tiny pieces. Mix lightly, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Peel, slice and seed two oranges, peel and slice two bananas, and chop coarsely one dozen English walnuts. Arrange the fruit in layers in individual lettuce cups on small plates, and pour over a little mayonnaise. Garnish with the chopped nuts.

Beat the yolks of three eggs very light; add gradually, one small cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of flour and the juice of two lemons. Mix one tablespoonful of butter in one and one-fourth cupfuls of boiling water; add the beaten egg mixture, and boil till thick.

Remove from the fire, cool and whip in one cupful of whipped cream. Chop one large, tart apple, peeled and cut into small pieces, with four sliced bananas and six thick slices of pineapple. Chill the fruit; mix it with the salad dressing, and heap on lettuce leaves, or serve in fancy fruit glasses.

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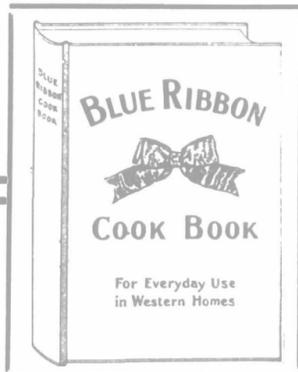
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## Children's Corner

### MAKING A NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second letter I have written to you. There are a lot of pretty flowers near here. I like reading books very much, and I have read quite a few such as: "Slow and Sure," "Tom Brown's Schooldays," "Boy Tar," and some others. I go to school, but we are having holidays now. I wrote on Entrance at Manitou this year. My father is the postmaster at Snowflake and he takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He runs a butcher shop and a general store. I propose making a name for our club if the members will help. Well, I guess I will close with a riddle.—

How many shirts can you get out of a yard?

Ans.—It depends whose yard you get into.

Man. (a) WALTER SHILSON.  
(We hope you will find a good name to propose for our club, and that you will send it soon. Were you successful at the Entrance examination, and if so, are you going to High School? C. D.)

### LITTLE ALFREDA FRANCES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the nice little letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years and have just got courage enough now to write myself. I hope this will be in print in the next issue. I live on a farm of two hundred acres and we have horses, cows, pigs, calves, chickens and a collie pup, also a pointer pup for hunting pheasants. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister is married and has a little baby four months old. She is a little girl and her name is Alfreda Frances. I hope when she is old enough she will write to the Corner. I have started to school and

I have a new teacher. She is very nice. The government is providing the school books this year. I think I must close, as you may get very tired of my letter, but hope not, for I would like to write again. I do not like pen-names.

B. C. (a) RUBY WELSH (9).  
(I hope you will write again for your letter has only one fault. In the next one, do not write on both sides of the paper, and do put your pages in order. It doesn't matter so very much to me but it does make more work for the keyboard operator. C. D.)

### BASEBALL AT SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my third letter to the Children's Corner. I was very glad to see my letters in print, and I hope to see this one in print too. My uncle has taken the ADVOCATE for two years, and I enjoy reading the Corner. I am going to school all the time and am in the third reader. Our teacher's name is Miss E. C. and I like her very much. We have great fun playing baseball at school. We are living one mile from a little town and there's another town about seven miles from where we're living. I have six sisters and two brothers. I went for a visit this summer to Lloydminster and I like the place. We have about twenty head of cattle and six head of horses.

Alta (b) BESSIE LIRONDELLE (13)  
(What an odd name your town has! Couldn't you find out how it got the name, and tell us? C. D.)

### CARRIES THE MAILBAG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Would you allow me to write another letter to your very pleasant and most interesting club? I am very fond of all the clubs and read every one I see.

My stepsister, Millie Garrioch, went away yesterday. She is going to stay with her eldest sister at Shoal River. I would be pleased if any one of the members would exchange picture post-cards with me as I am very fond of them. I am also making a collection, and have 29 now. I only began to collect cards this summer. I have received quite a number and I was very much pleased with them. My stepfather keeps the post office here, so we never have to go to the office, but we have to meet the train every day and carry the mailbag almost a mile.

Man. (b) SNOWFLAKE (8)

### HOME WITH THE BABY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the fourth time I have written to you. I like reading the Children's Corner. I started to go to school when school opened, and ever since I have not missed a day. My papa has seven cows and one calf. My brother has two dogs, one is named Peter and the other is named Worry. We have fourteen horses. Papa has all his threshing done, but the crop did not turn out as well as we thought it would at one time. My sister is home today with her baby.

Man. (a) MARY GEMMILL (7)

### NEW READERS IN USE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a year since I last wrote to your Corner. It has improved very much since then, but I am afraid my writing has not.

This year we had a picnic at a lake. I went and intended to have a very good time. I had not been there long before my nose began to bleed and spoiled all my pleasure. It was too bad, wasn't it?

My sister has sold all her rabbits but two. One day my father was going to a neighbor's and he found one of them lying dead. We do not know what killed it. So now there is only one left. One day my sister and I went out feeding the calves. As we were coming back we found a little grey bird that was hurt. We took it to the house, and put it in a box. But next morning, when we went to feed it, it was dead.

The new readers are in school now. I think they are harder than the old ones.

We have a grey kitten called Gray and a dear little colt called Mollie. I have also got a big new doll, called Gracie. She is a beauty. She will go to sleep, sit down, and stand up. I like to play with dolls. Did you like it when you were little?

Sask. (a) PRAIRIE FLOWER

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"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

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**INVESTMENT**

a Farmer's son or daughter can make this fall or winter is in a course in one of the departments of Winnipeg's Big Business Training School.

**THE WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Write for Catalogue "C" and ask for our New Paper Knife—Free.

**G. W. DONALD, Manager**

**Questions and Answers**

**THISTLES AND WILD OATS**

Without giving us any name or address, but simply signing "Subscriber, Sask.," one of our readers asks how best to destroy Canadian thistles and wild oats. We have no desire to keep the knowledge we have acquired upon this subject to ourselves, but—let us have the name and address. It's one of our rules to answer only those questions that are signed.

**COWS AILING**

1. Have a cow which, about the end of June, stiffened up a little, then cracked round the nose and in the nostrils, then she gradually shed her whole skin. It came off in small patches about the size of a 50 cent piece except behind her shoulders, where it came off in patches about 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The new skin was always formed before the old came off. The calf sucked her right through, did not do well for a week or two, but both are all right again. I did not treat her at all as I have seen the like before, and the other case came all right. What is the cause?

2. Two-year-old heifer calved two months ago, calf sucked, both did well. Took the bull again two weeks ago, but saw her again 24 hours after in great pain and very much swollen round the rectum and the vagina. I took her in and gave her salts and injections. The swelling gradually settled down, but I could see something just inside of the vagina but did not touch it. In a few days it began to smell and come away like a neglected afterbirth, and a few days after some more came away along with some clotted blood. She gradually grew weaker. I saw no hope of recovery so I killed her. What was the trouble and what should have been the treatment?

3. Had a dry cow which took stiff on Friday morning. Saturday morning was just a little sore. About 1 o'clock on Sunday she was down and could not get up. I carried a couple of pails of water which she drank. I returned after a bit intending to give her a drench, but she was in intense agony with her tongue out, frothing at the mouth, her eyes almost sticking out of her head, lying on her side and going through the actions of a trot or gallop. She would sometimes bawl as if in terror and occasionally would take spasms. I watched her for half an hour or so and got an ax and killed her. What was the trouble?

Man. W. I.

Ans.—1. The disease is dermatitis or inflammation of the skin. The causes are: microbian or parasitic, due to ingested irritants, and many other conditions, any of which bring about an inflammation of the skin of varying intensity. As your case recovered without any special treatment we are of the opinion that the disease was the result of some digestive disturbance.

3. Rupture of the vagina was the trouble, caused by the service; it sometimes occurs, but not often. If the tear happens to be in the roof or upper part of the passage, recovery will take place, but in this case, we expect, the injury done was in the floor, which allowed the bleeding to take place into the abdominal cavity and cause death.

3. It is impossible to say what was the matter with this cow. Probably a post mortem examination might have revealed the cause of death. Judging from the pain the animal suffered, it looks like enteritis (inflammation of the bowels).

**LAME COLT**

I would like to know what is the matter with my three-year-old colt. I worked her all spring and did some breaking with her. About two and a half months ago I turned her out on the grass, through the day and put her in at night. She seemed to get thin and has not picked up at all, but is all gaunted up and lame on near hind leg.

**BALD MEN---WHICH LOOKS BEST ?**

THIS OR THAT



Without Toupees

**DORENWEND'S PATENT TOUPEE OR WIG**



With Toupees

makes a radically improved appearance, protects the head, aids the health, energizes the brain and is generally beneficial. Light in weight, non-detectable and durable. Over 90,000 happy men wear them. Don't delay, send for illustrated circular now and get your head protected.

**LADIES**—the essential aid to beauty is a nice head of hair. Our styles in Transformations, Pompadours, Puritan and Pin Curls, Puffs, Coronation Braids, Switches, Wigs, &c., fill all requirements, and save worry and trouble. Full particulars free. We suit patrons By Mail perfectly.

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Does what roofing ought to do—gives you absolute weather-protection all the year 'round. Outlives every other ready roofing. Doesn't dry-out, rot, crack, or break.

Keeps out heat and cold. Resists fire. Is proof against lightning. Can be laid on any surface; and by any handy man. Cement and nails in every roll.

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**J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited**  
Sole Distributing Agents, Winnipeg

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Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, is ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you 1/3 to 1/2 from the prices that others ask.

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We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$10 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue

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# GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

## Stock-taking Clearing Sale of Used Pianos and Organs

Almost New Instruments Priced Away Down! Exchanged Instruments Less Than Half Original Cost!

Our 19th annual stock-taking sale provides a record list of bargains. Every piano and every organ is in first-class order, in fact, most of them cannot be told from new. The necessity of immediately clearing out every used instrument has forced prices down to the lowest notch. As an opportunity for economy in the purchase of a first-class piano or organ, this sale has seldom, if ever, been equalled.

### TERMS OF SALE:

Every Instrument is guaranteed for five years.  
Any Instrument shipped subject to approval.  
We pay the return freight if not satisfactory.  
A handsome Stool accompanies each instrument.

In ordering, it would be advisable to send your second and third checks, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

A Discount of 10% for Cash. If monthly payments are not convenient, quarterly, half-yearly or other convenient payments may be arranged. Write us, we wish to suit your convenience.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Organs under \$ 50.....	\$ 5 cash and \$3 per month
" over 50.....	10 " " 4 " "
Pianos under 150.....	10 " " 4 " "
" " 250.....	10 " " 6 " "
" over 250.....	15 " " 7 " "

### ORGANS

- DOMINION**—5-octave walnut parlor organ by the Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, in attractive case with extended top. Has 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds, coupler and 2 knee swells. Original price, \$100; Sale Price..... \$34
- KILGOUR**—5-octave parlor organ by Kilgour, Hamilton. Has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells, in oak case with extended top. Original price, \$100; Sale Price..... \$37
- BELL**—5-octave Parlor organ by Bell Co., Guelph, in handsome walnut case, beautifully paneled and carved, with extended top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original price, \$125; Sale Price..... \$47
- DOMINION**—5-octave parlor organ by the Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, in handsome walnut case with burl walnut panels, music rack, extended top, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, patent folding pedal cover. Original price, \$125; Sale Price..... \$48
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—A new style parlor organ by the Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, in walnut case with mirror top. Has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Used less than six months. Regular price, \$100; Sale Price..... \$58
- GODERICH**—6-octave piano case organ by the Goderich Organ Co., in attractive mahogany finished case with carved panel, full length music desk. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Cannot be told from new. Original price, \$110; Sale Price..... \$63
- DOHERTY**—6-octave piano case organ by The Doherty Co., Clinton. Is in dark rosewood case, fret carved panels, full length music desk, mirror top, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Original cost, \$125; Sale Price..... \$73
- THOMAS**—6-octave piano case organ by the Thomas Co., Woodstock, in handsome walnut case with marquetry panel, full length music desk, mirror top, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Just like new. Original price, \$135; Sale Price..... \$81
- DOMINION**—6-octave piano case organ by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in rich dark golden oak, has full length carved panels and music desk, 2 bevel edge mirrors and rail top, lamp stands, mouseproof pedals and patent folding pedal cover. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original cost, \$150; Sale Price..... \$85
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—A very attractive piano case organ by the Sherlock-Manning Co., London, in walnut case with full length panels and music desk, mirror rail top, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Used less than six months. Regular price, \$130; Sale Price..... \$87
- BELL**—6-octave piano case organ by The Bell Co., Guelph, in very attractive walnut case, full length music desk, mirror rail top, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Just like new. Original price, \$150; Sale Price..... \$91
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—6-octave piano case organ by the Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, in beautifully double veneered walnut case, piano finished throughout. Has full length panels of piano design, bevel mirror top, lamp stands, 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc. One of the handsomest instruments that we have ever had in stock, as choice in tone as it is in appearance. Used less than six months. Sale Price..... \$94
- ESTEY**—A bargain such as we have never offered before in a practically new Estey organ with reed combinations to delight any musician and in a piano case fit to grace any home. Made in oak with carved panels, mirror top and lamp stands, 14 stops, 4 sets of reeds in the treble and 5 sets including sub-bass in the bass. This instrument is at present in our Winnipeg store. Western buyers, therefore, may save considerable in freight charges. Used less than six months. Sale price, \$165; reduced to..... \$118

### PIANOS

- EMERSON**—A very handsome rosewood square piano by W. P. Emerson, Boston. The case is of very attractive design, finished back and front so that it may stand in any position in the room. 7 octaves, carved legs and lyre, good tone, well repaired action. Original price, \$375; Sale Price..... \$98
- HAINES BROS.**—7½ octave square piano by Haines Bros., New York, in very attractive rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plyth mouldings, full overstrung scale, iron plate. Has been thoroughly reconstructed and is in perfect order. Original price, \$425; Sale Price..... \$113
- HEINTZMAN**—7 octave square piano by Heintzman & Co., Toronto, in rosewood case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plyth mouldings, full overstrung scale, iron frame, good tone and fine action. Original price, \$450; Sale Price..... \$123

- STEINWAY**—An unusually good piano by Steinway & Sons, New York, in handsome rose wood case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plyth mouldings, case finished alike back and front, large overstrung scale, well finished action. A piano that was originally worth \$650; Special Sale Price..... \$163
- SCHUMANN**—An attractive upright piano in burl walnut case, plain polished panels, trichord overstrung scale, double repeating action, etc. Original price, \$325; Sale Price..... \$195
- MENDELSSOHN**—A very attractive small size piano by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, in double veneered mahogany case, plain panels, trichord overstrung scale, 3 pedals, practice muffer. Used less than a year. Regular price, \$275; Sale Price..... \$198
- MCPHAIL**—A splendid medium size piano by this old, celebrated Boston firm, case in ebonized finish with plain polished panels, double repeating action, trichord overstrung scale. Is in just as good order as when it was new. Original price, \$375; Sale Price..... \$210
- BELL**—A very attractive upright piano by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in mahogany case, with Empire wreath carving on end panels, plain polished panel in centre. Has 3 pedals full iron frame, trichord overstrung scale, practice muffer, etc. Cannot be told from new. Regular price, \$350; Sale Price..... \$228
- MENDELSSOHN**—A 7½ octave upright piano by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, medium size, in rich walnut case with full length panels and music desk, trichord overstrung scale, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals with practice muffer. Used less than a year. Regular price, \$340; Sale Price..... \$238
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—A 7½ octave upright piano by Gerhard Heintzman, Toronto, in rich dark walnut case of plain though attractive design, full length panels and music desk, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, cannot be told from new. Regular price, \$400; Sale Price..... \$257
- MCMILLAN**—A Cabinet Grand piano of our own make made in our factory at Kingston, Ont., in rich mahogany case of simple though artistic design, full length panels and music desk, Boston fall board, third or sustaining pedal as well as dulciphone or practise stop, made of first-class materials and workmanship throughout. A piano of good musical tone and first-class wearing qualities. Used less than six months. Sale Price..... \$258
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—A 7½ octave upright piano by Gerhard Heintzman, Toronto, in walnut case, full length music desk, carved panels, Boston fall board, trichord overstrung scale, ivory and ebony keys. Is as good as new. Manufacturers price, \$425; Sale Price..... \$273
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—A 7½ octave upright Gerhard Heintzman piano in walnut case of modern design, with full length panels and music desk. Has 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys. Manufacturers price, \$425; Sale Price..... \$283
- GOURLAY**—A Cabinet Grand piano of our own make, Louis XV design, in rich mahogany case, full length music desk, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys. This piano has been used less than one year and is a style that has won unusual favor both for its artistic design and its wonderful tone charm—a tone that cannot be surpassed even if we were to make a piano for \$1000. Special Sale Price..... \$312
- GOURLAY**—A New Grand Scale Gourelay piano in rich mahogany case of ornate Colonial design. This piano embodies every real improvement known to the science of piano making. Is a duplicate of the instrument supplied to the Countess of Minto and is the style that has added so much to the prestige of the GOURLAY name. Has been used less than two years and cannot be told from new. Special Sale Price..... \$327

### SPECIAL BARGAINS TO WESTERN BUYERS

- In order to effect a clearing of stock in our Winnipeg Branch warehouses, we are offering special bargains in manufacturers' samples of new, high-grade American pianos. We quote herewith two specimens.
- ERNEST GABLER OF NEW YORK**—A Boudoir upright piano by this celebrated firm. Is in new up-to-date design, very artistic, plain, full length panels and Colonial trusses. Musically a superb piano and the prestige of the name Gabler speaks for its durability. Sells in New York regularly for \$400. Former price in Winnipeg, \$450. Special Sale Price now..... \$318
- GEORGE STECK & CO., NEW YORK**—A new Cabinet Grand piano of the old, reliable Steck make. More than 50,000 of them are in use in many of the best homes in the United States. Contains all the patents controlled by this world-renowned house and is an instrument that sells in New York for \$450.00. Former price in Winnipeg, \$500.00; reduced now to..... \$365

# GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

I cannot tell where it is she is lame as there seems to be no swelling or pain when you touch her, but when she walks, her leg seems to give way sometimes and you can hear it click. It seems to be in fetlock. I would like your opinion as to what is the matter with her and what treatment should be given the leg.

Alta. W. H.  
Ans.—From the description of the symptoms given of this case we would suspect a fracture of some of the bones of the lame limb, probably one of the pelvic bones, but without an examination it is impossible to state positively what the trouble really is. If you are within reach of a qualified veterinary surgeon we would advise you to consult him and be guided by his opinion.

### SPLINTS

Have a two-year-old mare, turned her to pasture this spring apparently sound and all right, but a few days ago noticed a pair of splints on her. What is the cause of splints and what would you advise me to do with them on this mare? If I should resort to treatment, state the treatment when replying.

Ont. G. A. C.  
Ans.—Splints are due to inflammation of the periostium (the covering of bone). The cause of the inflammation is generally concussion, but occasionally may follow an injury, such as interfering. In some instances the disease is no doubt hereditary. In the early stages cold applications should be used, such as cold water bandages, pounded ice, and refrigerant lotions should be applied to reduce the inflammation. Later, if lameness persists, repeated blisterings with biniodide of mercury until the animal goes sound. In very bad cases an operation must be performed to give relief, which consists of cutting the periostium beneath the skin.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN OXEN

I have three oxen, and all have coughs, one froths at the mouth when worked on disc harrow or anything rather heavy. When they cough their bodies shake, and two lift their tail the same time as they cough. Is this tuberculosis?

Sask. G. T.  
Ans.—From the fact that the three oxen are coughing and all presenting similar symptoms we must conclude that they are likely to be affected with tuberculosis. We advise you to get your local veterinary surgeon to examine them. He may apply the tuberculin test and you can then be guided by the results.

### SCABBY PIGS

I have a litter of spring pigs that got very scabby when three or four weeks old, they are getting worse all the time and are very itchy. They have not grown at all.

The scabs are all over the body, legs, ears, etc., beyond this I can give no more accurate account of them.

Sask. A. C.  
Ans.—There is probably some parasite of the skin working on them just as the mange mite works on cattle. Give them a chance to clean themselves in fresh straw, then remove the straw and give them an application of a solution of creolin. 1 ounce to soft water, 1 quart. Also, see that they get plenty of exercise. Do not feed them too heavily upon grain of one kind. Give some roots or grass, also give well stirred in their slop with each feed, bismuth sub-nitrate 5 grains; salol, 5 grains. These doses are for each pig.

### HONEY FROM BUTTERMILK

In your Christmas number last year I saw a recipe for making honey from buttermilk, which you could get for 25 cents. I wrote to the address given, but got no answer. The address does not seem to be all there. Would you please send me the full address, or let me know at once if you can send me the recipe. If you have it, I will send the money by return mail.

Alta. READER.  
Ans.—In our Christmas number last year there was an article dealing with the question of making honey from buttermilk. The wording of the article,

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the manner in which it was written, the subject it treated of, and the address given, all indicated what it was, and while we did not label it so, it was a joke. Anybody who thinks that honey can be made from buttermilk by any process to which the cow juice may be subjected, will be disappointed in results if he gets to manufacturing it. We hardly expected that anybody would write to the address given in the little jokelet, and are not surprised at no answer being received to your letter. Several other readers in different parts of the country have written us about this same matter since last December,

all of which indicates the readiness of the public to invest in any kind of fake that comes down the pike, and also the value of this journal as an advertising medium. But we haven't started yet to advertise recipes for making honey out of dairy by-products. The saving grace of humor is a valuable human quality. Cultivate it.

RECOVERING LIEN NOTE

If I sell a horse to a man, and I get one-half cash and take a lien note for the balance to be paid in six months and the horse dies two weeks after sale through no fault of anyone, can I make

the purchaser pay amount owing?  
Sask.  
G. B.  
Ans.—The note is still valid and judgment against the buyer of the horse may be got, but if he is in a position that his goods cannot be seized it may be some time before the demand of the judgment is satisfied. You would have to get a magistrate or judge to insure the judgment after hearing the evidence and determining the merits of the case.

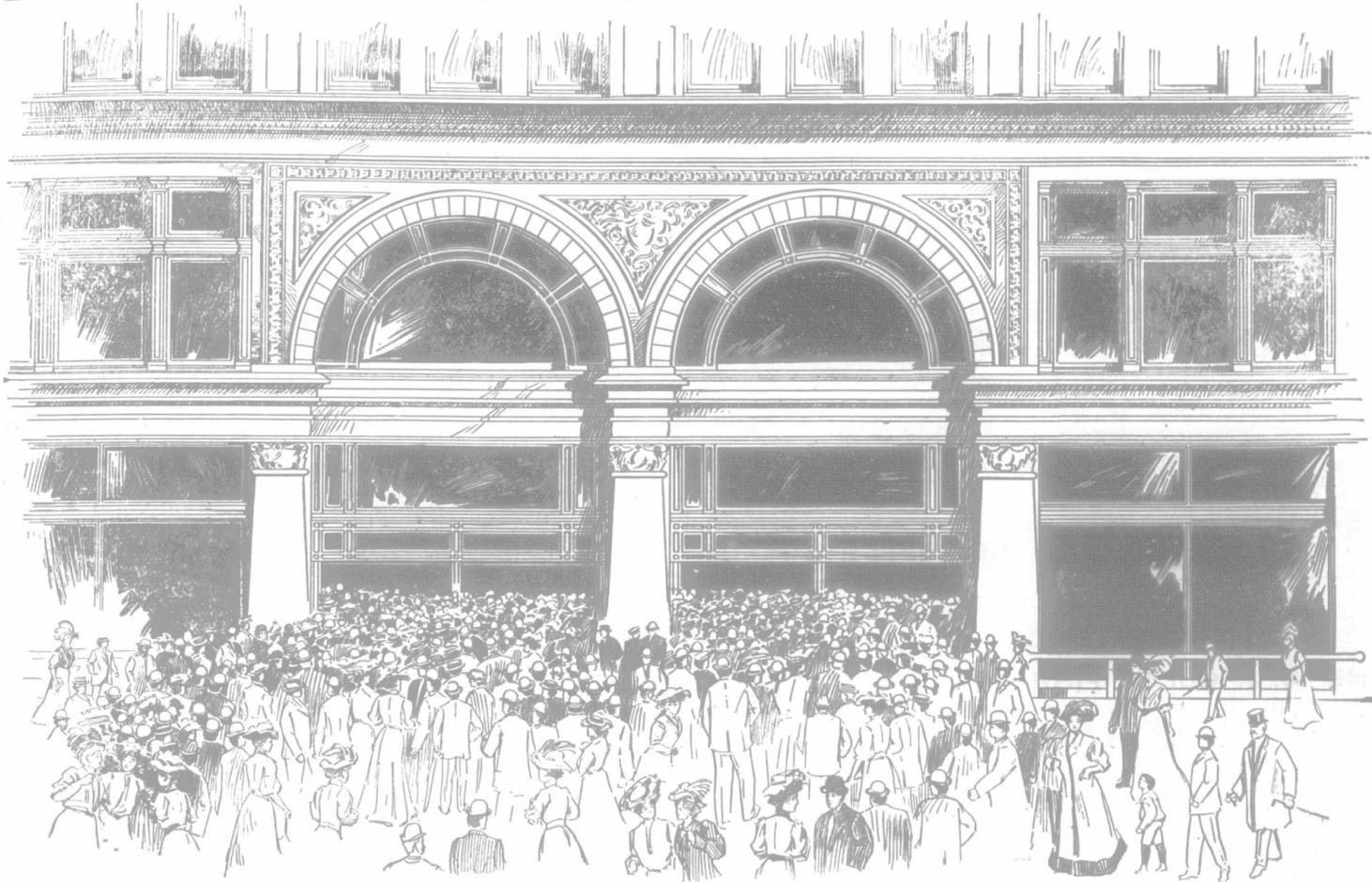
FEEDING GRAIN TO CALVES

Calves three months old, not growing very fast; fed two quarts dry corn meal

and hay at will; skim milk, 1½ gallons daily. What would you advise as an additional feed?

Man.  
W. B. D.

Ans.—You are feeding altogether too much concentrated meal, which lies heavy on their stomachs, digesting imperfectly and with difficulty. Reduce the quantity and change the kind, giving little or no corn meal for a time, but making use rather of whole or crushed oats mixed with a little bran, to which a sprinkle of ground flax seed might be added. Do not allow more than will be eaten with a keen relish.



# 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 ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 708 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481.

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

**HORSE AND CATTLE RANCH**—I have several tracts of bottom land on the beautiful North Thompson River, good streams of water through property, half meadowland, abundance of free range with bunch grass. Finest climate in Canada, wagon road through the property. Will sell, or take partner with capital to stock ranch. This is also fine fruit land. G. D. Scott, 436 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

**MEN WANTED**, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men. 22-1f

**IF YOU** want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FARM FOR SALE**—Cheap Quarter Section close to town, 70 acres under cultivation, good house and other buildings, a bargain for a quick sale. Horses, harness and a full line of implements can be had if desired at a bargain price. Full particulars from S. J. Swan, Wapella, Sask.

**FOR SALE** or exchange for farm in Sask. or Alta. A good fruit and dairy farm 1 1/4 miles from town. Apply for particulars:—Chas. Harrison, Armstrong, B. C.

**COME** to the famous Fraser River Valley, the farmers paradise. Abundant yields of all kinds of fruit and other produce. Send for free booklet to Publicity Association, New Westminster, B.C.

**YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS—TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.**

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**Rates**—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**PURE BRED**—Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets, bred from best stock and given full range all summer, splendid laying strain. Geo. Hamel, Grande-Pointe, Man.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS** and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville Man. T. F.

## POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED  
BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES  
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

**POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. tf

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

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

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**JAS. BRAY**, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. E.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Pairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

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## LAMENESS IN HIND LEG

I had a mare which went lame last spring. I thought at the time she had a spavin, so had her fired and rested her but she was still lame. I next blistered her fetlock and hock and rested her for six weeks. I then put a blister on her fetlock but she is still lame. What do you think it is?

Sask. S. C. H.  
Ans.—It is practically impossible to suggest treatment unless one knows what the disease is. Where a veterinarian is available he should be employed, but one may determine the seat of lameness by manipulating the leg, or noting action. To test for spavin, hold the hind foot up to the belly for about a minute. If after that the horse trots sound, or no worse than previously, we may consider the trouble is not spavin. If there is no swelling or puff, the trouble may be incipient ringbone. If she stands level in her stall, but trots very lame on hard ground the trouble is likely to be ringbone. Horses suffering from spavin will generally wear the toes of the lame leg. The treatment for ringbone and spavin is firing and blistering, but this should be done by a professional. If the lameness is in the stifle it will quite easily be discovered.

## LAME MARE

Have a twenty-five year old mare that is lame in left hind leg. When first brought out of stable she does not put foot to ground, after a little she walks on lame leg, but still shows signs of lameness. Has been lame for about a year, but is getting worse.

Man. W. C. S.  
Ans.—It is impossible to make a correct diagnosis of this case from the very meagre description given.

If you will thoroughly examine the lame leg and see if you can find any abnormal condition, or give us any information you may possess as to cause of lameness, we will endeavor to assist you, but on account of her age, treatment of lameness of a year's standing is not likely to be successful.

## BARBED-WIRE CUT

A colt got cut either on a wire or sharp stick on the hind leg, inside of hock. It is not very deep but proud flesh has formed, and I can hardly get it off. I have put on poultices of different kinds and used carbolic and other acids and wash it frequently. There is a little bunch formed with a hole in it which discharges. What does proud flesh look like and what is it?

Alta. E. F.  
Ans.—You should discontinue poulticing, and the use of the acids; these all tend to aggravate the wound, and stimulate the growth which you refer to as proud flesh. A cut or other injury in this region is always difficult to heal on account of the constant movement of the parts, keep the sore clean with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and water, inject a little of this into the hole which is discharging, three times a day, then dust on a little of the following powder two or three times a day: powdered alum excis, 4 ounces; tannic acid, 1 ounce; iodoform, 1 ounce; mix well. When the scab becomes loosened, gently scrape it off with a smooth piece of wood, and immediately renew the dressing. Continue this treatment until the enlargement disappears.

## RECOVERING WAGES

I was hired by a man last year and he had a poor crop. He asked me if I would wait for my money till this fall, and thinking I would be doing him a kindness, I told him I would wait, but I did not get a note. Can I get that money and can I claim any interest, and how much, as he does not want to pay now?

I hired with a man again this year who was satisfied with my services, and now my time is up he does not want to pay me. Can I sue him? If so, what must I leave him on his farm?

Sask. A. H.  
Ans.—Yes, you can bring suit before a magistrate in each case. We would suggest that you give your case to a lawyer who is not intimate with either party.

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Many people make a mistake in thinking that the only office of a pill is to move the bowels, but a properly prepared pill should act beneficially upon the liver and the entire glandular and secretory system.

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## LEASING OF LANDS

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### GOSSIP

#### ONTARIO HORSE BREEDER'S MEET

The directors of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, at a meeting in the Walker House, during Toronto Exhibition, elected officers as follows: President, Wm. Smith, of Columbus; Vice-President, John A. Boag, of Queensville; Executive—J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; John Bright, of Myrtle and James Henderson, of Belton.

The question of individuals of firms or stock companies being members of the Horse-breeders' Association was first dealt with. A letter from the Minister of Agriculture suggested that the matter be let stand for this year, but that necessary changes in the constitution be made to meet such cases in future. The executive was authorized to prepare amendments to that effect.

The date and place of holding the spring stallion show proved to be the most interesting topic. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that, for seasons past, the time was too late, and January was suggested as being more opportune, as the men had more time to prepare for it, and deals could be closed to better advantage. As to place, some suggested the stock yards at Toronto Junction, while others favored holding it in the arena at the market. Guelph was considered out of the question for the present. Realizing the fact that it was now time to make preparations, the executive was instructed to consult the management of the stock-yards, and also the Toronto City Council, and report to the directors.

#### FINANCING THE WESTERN CROP

The three Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan are expected to yield this year about 110,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is 9,000,000 bushels ahead of their best previous record. Much is expected of this harvest of 1908. It is confidently counted upon, in business circles, to cure or alleviate the industrial depression which began with the great panic of 1907. The expectations are not based on the size of the crop alone; the grain is uniformly of an excellent quality, and the price promises to be high. It makes an extremely interesting study to trace the different steps of the process by which the crop is financed.

The actual financing of the crop begins, of course, with the preparation of the ground in the spring; and continues through the summer while the farmer is caring for it and providing the necessary labor, implements, etc., for handling it at maturity. In this little sketch, however, the description will begin with the wheat safely threshed and in the granaries. It is to be remembered that the wheat fields stretch across the whole prairie region from Winnipeg to the foothills of the Rockies. Through the length and breadth of this territory are hundreds of towns, villages and hamlets recognized by the grain trade as markets. It is an old and sacred tradition of the trade that during the season there must be provided, at each and all of these country markets, cash equal to the grain deliveries as they are made. Wheat is a cash property—recognized to be such alike by farmer and grain dealer. What the trade aims to do is to arrange matters so that wherever the farmer hauls his wheat to market he will be met with cash equal to the value of his sales or to the part of them which he demands in cash.

When this is remembered it is easier to understand what a vast amount of currency is required, and what careful and elaborate planning is needed to insure its proper distribution. Several classes of buyers engage in the business. Probably the most important are the millers, whose duty it is to convert the wheat into flour for domestic and foreign consumption. Chief among them are the two mammoth companies, Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods. These "big millers," as they are called, have large, well appointed mills at Montreal, Winnipeg, Keewatin, and Portage la Prairie, from which they ship the flour to all parts of the Dominion, to Europe, Australia, Africa, China, and Japan.



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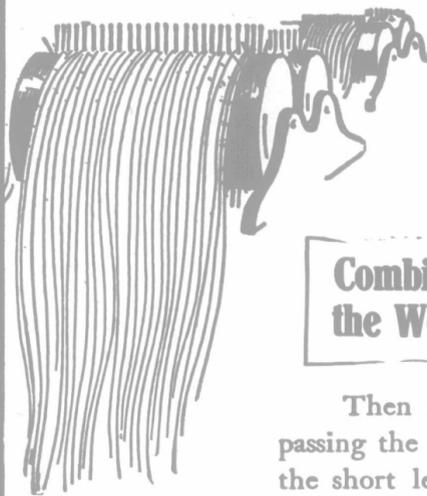
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(Chapter 3)



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The "cream" of the best wool—rendered absolutely unshrinkable by the Stanfield process instead of being "eaten" with lime—combed instead of carded—knitted with a lock stitch that prevents raveling—is it any wonder that Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear wears so well, and is so thoroughly satisfactory?

All sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. 3 weights—  
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Your dealer has all sizes and weights, or can easily get them for you.



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**H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.**

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I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.  
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**SHORTHORNS**  
**CLYDESDALES**

We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.

**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

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My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Erica's, Frides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

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**A. D. McDONALD**  
 Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

**Yorkshires & Berkshires**

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We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.

**YORKSHIRE HOGS**

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 Correspondence solicited.

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 and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

To keep these huge establishments supplied with wheat to grind, both companies have planted elevators thickly through the wheat districts. At many of the more important points both are to be found vigorously competing for the farmer's holdings. Only a few of the smaller concerns own elevators at points other than where their mills are located. The general body of them are usually spoken of as local millers. In his own locality the local miller takes a good proportion of the offerings. Then there are the buyers for export. Winnipeg is headquarters for most of the large grain and elevator companies, which have, like the big millers, elevators and buying agencies scattered everywhere through the wheat fields. These buy at the primary points and sell at the terminals, or in Europe. Under them again are the little local dealers, who aim to buy from the farmers and turn over immediately to the millers or exporters.

Long before the first farmer's wagon comes to market the various classes of buyers will have set in motion the train of arrangements and negotiations, to result in their handling with despatch and thoroughness the business offered to them at all points. Of these arrangements the most vital is that respecting credits at the bank. Early in the summer the big millers enter into negotiation with their bankers for the season's "line." The Bank of Montreal, the oldest and largest Canadian bank, acts as banker for the Oglivie Flour Mills; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the second largest bank, acts for the Lake of the Woods Company. Each

down. They are not, however, finally extinguished until June or July in the following year, by which time it is aimed to have a clean board in readiness for the next crop. All this time the mills are grinding and grinding to the limit of their capacity. Their output of flour is shipped to Ontario, Quebec, the other Canadian Provinces, and to foreign countries. The moment a shipment is made following a sale the value of it may be applied on the direct banking indebtedness of the company making it. A draft or bill of exchange is drawn upon the consignee, and the bank buys the bill, reimbursing itself through collecting it, or through selling it in the New York or London market. Right through, the bank holds title to the wheat.

At the country points the problem is simple. There it is merely a matter of the buyers or representatives of these big companies keeping them informed at their Winnipeg offices as to the amount of deliveries expected each day, and as to the amount of money to be shipped to pay for them. The big elevator and grain companies in Winnipeg finance their operations in the same manner as do the milling companies.

The local millers, on the other hand, get their financial assistance from the local branch banks in their home towns. They, too, arrange for lines of credit—much smaller than those secured by the big concerns doing a wholesale business, but large enough for their purposes. Each day they go to the bank and draw what cash they need to take the offerings. The small country buyers, like the local millers, at the local



A GROUP OF ENGLISH PRIZE WINNERS.  
 Suffolk ewe lambs, winners of the Pretyma Challenge Cup, 1907.

company will buy millions of bushels; each will pay out millions of dollars—of its bankers' moneys. Each may ask for, and get, a credit of anywhere from one million to three million dollars. Suppose the Bank of Montreal agreed to give the Ogilvie Company a credit of two million dollars. That would mean that the bank held itself ready right through the grain season to lend the company moneys, the aggregate of the loans not to exceed two million dollars at any one time. On a credit of this amount it would be quite easy for the company to buy, maybe, ten or twelve million dollars' worth of grain. It should be borne in mind that the companies are exporters as well as millers. Every day they sell as well as buy. The loans from the bank are required only against the grain actually in their possession or carried by them.

banks. They are given what they need to pay cash, their loans being liquidated quickly as they turn the wheat over to other parties.

In every one of these transactions the banks making the advances lend their money on the security of the wheat.

To conclude the description it is only necessary to point out the principal reason why the Canadian crops are always moved without disturbance to the money market, while the operation of moving the United States crops quite frequently upsets the equanimity of the New York money market. The cause of the difference lies chiefly in the different kinds of currency used in the two countries. The United States uses hard cash for the purpose. It has to be taken from the centers and scattered all through the wheat country. The banks making loans to grain buyers must pay out actual cash as proceeds. In Canada it is merely the paper "promises to pay" of the banks that are used as currency. To the banks issuing them these are not cash at all. It is very easy for the Bank of Montreal to lend a couple of millions to its big grain-buying customer when the customer takes the proceeds of the loans in Bank of Montreal notes. That is the great secret of how it is that the Canadian banks can lend such large sums at crop-moving time without causing a ripple of disturbance to the money markets in Montreal and Toronto.

Then, of course, the existence of the branch system of banks also conduces to the efficient handling of the crop movement.

H. M. P. ECKARDT in Collier's.

### Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued)

She says, a dog 't ye know, with its fur droopin' is better 'n a strange cat with a ribbond 'round its neck.' Mebby she's right, but anyway, Home Circle Tea's cap is the very last one they've been 'round with, and all the children's a-wearin' 'em"—a statement confirmed on the spot by the moving panorama of caps bearing that legend.

Rhody put up her hard little fist to grasp Rob's hand in ecstasy as the bears came lunging down the steeps and Rob held her hand, smiling.

I knew not whether to slip the paper, then, into his possession. While at sight of his face, I found myself willing enough, and eager, to do that, yet the look of Bate's face and Gar'-Tee-bo's glooming on the far edge of the ground bade me restrain the impulse yet a while. I was thinking it might be better to first to make my sail to Waldeck and send my message to the doctor, and—to have another talk to Cuby. "Forward-a-march-a!" commanded the keepers of their bears, in stentorian Italian mingled with evidences of a bad cold in the head. The three great beasts stood erect, and marched in time to an execrable tune sniffled wearily and perfunctorily through the noses of the three showmen; marched and

keepers with the hat of coppers collected through the incongruous whining and scraping of the mighty bears, had tied the beasts to a meal in the shed while they entered the "boarding house" for refreshment. Rob and Rhody were beginning the ascent of the hill. The release paper was still in my pocket, and there was much to do.

"No, I don't want to talk to myself, Cuby," I answered. "I want to talk with you. It's in dead earnest, too." We turned, walking slowly toward her cabin together.

"You know Cuby, I've always loved Mary Stingaree. I love her still, but that's over."

"God is good to you, Jeem," declared Cuby, with a brave toss of the head.

"Now, you like to flirt with about everybody, Cuby, and you've tried it a little on me, when there was no chanc subject. I'm a rough old fellow. I don't expect or reckon you could love me. But I've been thinking; and it seems to me, when we've got things settled, you and I had better make out to sea together, and try some new port for setting up a shanty. What do you say, little girl?"

"Me," said Cuby in pale earnest. "I care not who you loaf, so you let me mek' sail with you, Jeem."

"Do you care so much about sailing as that?"

"Look you," she said, her eyes very wide on mine. "I care for sailing, yes; but I loaf-a you, Jeem."



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counter-marched, gigantic creature offspring of the wilds about them, who could have annihilated their keepers by a stroke of the paw and scattered the multitude like chaff before the wind.

Their eyes were sooden, dull. The mighty wilderness that had been theirs by right lay all about them; and they, tamed to earn their masters' bread and to forego their nature—the epitome of awful patience and of all-crushed desire—they danced and climbed the swaying flagpole and "said their prayers" amid the jibes of the crowd with the huge compliance of painfully uplifted paws.

The tide was creeping in apace; with it came the wind of all bold adventure and triumph over adversity and pain.

"Now wrastle-a-wrastle-a for the people."

They clinched and struggled in forced combat, growling angrily, so well trained indeed, to simulated wrath that their huge embrace showed intensely dramatic against the background of the sea add hill. There was a strange majesty about them; the wilderness was still in them, and imperial strength. In my heart I commended them to break away and make for their lair of the forests that was waiting to receive them, but they struggled on with sovereign obedience.

"No man is my keeper," I muttered. "I do so because I will—and I'll do it with few, by God, because I am a man."

"What?" said Cuby. "You make-a talk to yourself, Jeem?" and she laughed.

The crowd was dispersing; the

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Our statement in our advertisement on another page that we now offer the best young bulls produced on the farm, we think is correct. They

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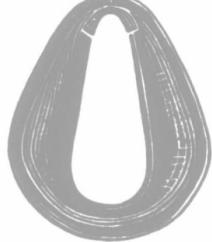


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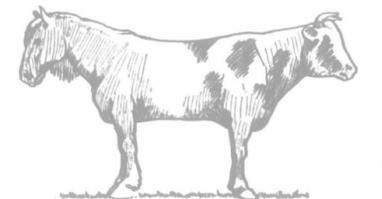
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"Now, how did they know that, the devils I had not told even you. I had not made up my mind until to-day."

"My father gets a scare of them. They dreenk, an' mek' a gre't laugh, an' say they shall nip the monies off you an' Rob biffore you mek' away. They say they shall with the monies mek' away themselves, an' carry me with them. But they shall not. I med' my mind. I shall more rather die. My father gets a scare at them. When they was seelly with the dreenk he turn-a them out of his house. Hush, Jeem, eef they know I tell-a you they keel me. They sleep at the 'Spook House.' They have much dreenk there. Only me an' my father know. Eef we tell, they keel us; eef I tell, my father keel me. They said it is comin' a full moon, an' they see all over the world up at the Spook House, so, whan it is good tam, they nip the monies off you an' Rob, an' mek' away."

"Is that all?" I said cheerfully. "I could defend myself against half-a-dozen such fellows, little girl. They will not molest you till they get the moneys; and as for Rob—I'll not tell him, never fear—but I'll see that he stays safe indoors o' nights, and that a strong man sleeps in the shed for guard. I know just the man."

"Oh, but Jeem—Jeem—eef they come behind you in the night, eef they strak' you on a sudden. Ah—they say you an' Rob weesh to parscate them an' put them in a preeson—they say they got a right for to do you."

"Have patience just a little while longer, Cuby, and trust me. I must see some things settled before we go. Your marriage to Rob was no marriage. It was a farce. You knew that?" She smiled intelligently. "Nem' it not to me," she said. "Nem' that to me no more. It was stupeed. I mek' a laugh at myself."

"And you are ready at any time to say that it was Belcher and not Dessup who performed that ceremony?" "Sart'nee," smiled Cuby. "It is but to amuse. But, Jeem, say not'ings until you an' me go away together. My father keel me. Ah, Jeem," she continued, her face unclouded by the former sinister reflection, "I will-a mek' you 'appy. I am a good sailor. I work for you. I mek' all clean. I cook—ah, Jeem, I am one cook celebrate."

"That is good. I am tired of my old frying-pan. For years I've been contented over in my cabin or on cruise making my bread, frying my fish, and hashing my potatoes in that old pan; but we want all things new, don't we Cuby, when we go out with the tide some day soon, and forage around for a home in some new quarter of the earth? We'll begin all new, my girl; and when I come back from Waldeck we most go to old Dessup to get married."

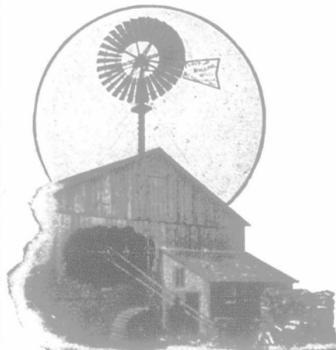
"What-a. You marry me, Jeem?" cried Cuby, as loud as she dared whisper. "You mek'-a to marry me forever an' ever your wife? Jeem, I leef for you. I die for you. See, I fall on my knee—"

"No, no," I said, holding her, "my little girl. What did you think"—the pathos of it melted me to a sense of eternal loyalty. "My wife?—of course. Forever—yes. And I'll be true and good to you, Cuby."

With her hand trembling in mine I looked in the bleak gorge where the incoming tide would make a sweet, full river by and by, and I thought not too sadly now of the hour when we should make out to where the ocean, too, is eternal. A hand that confides in you is a hand that supports you most of all. A little touch like that is beyond the fire and challenge of love; the charge is inalienable.

And I should prove myself Rob's friend, and Marsy's. Mary—the courting of her would be a high office for any man, meeting proud self-respect, lofty intelligence, anglic and adescension; but there came to me the shadow of a thought, that perhaps Mary's giving of herself held in it something a bit more by way of grandeur after all.

(To be continued)



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### Bob Debutant

(Continued from last week)

it was. He found himself forgetting how he had felt a moment before; and then he discovered that he was not thinking about what he wanted at all. He was thinking what a very blue blue his mother's eyes were when she looked at him so, and, all at once, he felt more sorry for her than for himself, because she looked so troubled; and he kissed her quickly, and hurt his lip.

Mrs. McAllister led him into the house. "Won't you tell mother, Bob?" she asked. But he couldn't. He was feeling better—much better—but he couldn't tell. There was another reason now, that he hadn't thought of before: it would make her feel more sorry. And after all, it didn't matter so much; that is, it didn't if—He looked up at her with a new thought.

"But, Bob, you must tell mother all about it," she was saying, as she carefully bathed his chin and lip, and so he had to shake his head again.

"Then you must tell Papa this noon, Bob."

Bob considered. No, he couldn't tell Papa Jack, either. He felt pretty sure father himself wouldn't tell about such a thing if he were a boy. He was silent.

Mrs. McAllister began to move about her work, though she still looked at him frequently and anxiously. Bob went away to the window, and stood looking out. He remembered how he had started out that morning, with school-bag and lunch; he remembered how he had approached the school-grounds, and how big and strange and attractive a place it had seemed to him at first, and what a good time all those boys had been having; and then he remembered how, suddenly, he had found them all around him, summoned by the call of that boy with the hateful grin, and how Curly Davis had sneered and spat and struck. Suddenly he found himself tingling all over, and pressing a burning forehead against the cool glass, and digging his knuckles into the corner of the sash till they ached. Then he went into the library, and lay down on father's big leather couch, and thought and thought.

Papa Jack came home for lunch at noon, and mother told him. Bob heard them in the hall.

"He says he didn't fight," said his mother, "and he says he didn't fall down. He won't tell me, and I told him he must tell you. I don't know why he doesn't want to tell; he isn't ashamed, or very much frightened, and he didn't cry after he came home."

Bob heard Papa Jack's footsteps cross the hall and come in upon the hardwood library floor, and then on the big rug by the library couch. Papa Jack sat down beside him and put his big fingers around Bob's little ones.

"Well, what about it, Son?"

Bob looked up and smiled. Always such a pleasant, warm feeling came over him when Papa Jack came near him and talked to him.

"What about it, Son?"

But Bob could not reply. His eyes grew serious as they looked back into his father's.

"What did this, Bob?" asked Papa Jack, gently touching the hazelnut bruise with a finger.

"A boy," said Bob.

"What boy?" asked Papa Jack. "A big boy?"

Silence, and then a shake of the head.

"Did you strike him first?"

Again Bob shook his head.

"What did you do to him?"

Still another shake of the head.

"Do you mean he just came up and struck you without any provocation?"

"He laughed," said Bob.

"What else?"

"Spit on my new shoes," reddening.

Papa Jack drew his mustache down between his lip and teeth. "Hm! He did, eh? What else?"

"Said 'Bob-tail, bob-cat.'"

Papa Jack looked puzzled.

"Said I was—Bob, bob-tail, bob-cat," explained Bob.

"Oh!" Papa Jack seemed to see light.

"And then he struck you?"

A nod once more.

Mr. McAllister looked out the window and his fingers closed tightly around Bob's. "When was this, Bob—before school?"

"Mm."

"And you came right home?"

A nod.

"Did you strike him back?"

Bob's eyes widened. "No."

Papa Jack's eyes widened also.

"Why?"

"Because."

"Because, what Bob?"

"Because mama said not to fight."

"And you promised?"

Bob nodded again.

"I see." Papa Jack's eyes suddenly lighted with something Bob did not understand, and he sat looking down at Bob for a long minute.

"I see," he said again, and then he turned and called to mother. "Helen!"

And mother came in, with a piece of white sewing in her hands.

"Helen," said Papa Jack, "it's a case of bullying. The boy promised you not to fight, and he didn't. It's a mistake, mother. He's been set upon by some young bully, and couldn't defend himself because of his promise."

Mother looked at Bob; there was distress in her eyes, but something else came into them, too.

"It's only the beginning, dear—the beginning of battles," said Papa Jack, and he put his other hand on mother's.

"Bob," he said, "mother doesn't mean you're not to defend yourself. Understand? By fighting, mother only means beginning fights, picking fights, provoking other boys to fight. We have to defend ourselves. It isn't right to pick a fight; that's what mother means."

Bob saw tears come into his mother's eyes. Papa Jack saw them, too.

"There's only one way among boys, Helen dear. The bullies must be fought, you know. Our boy's got to be a boy's boy if he's to be a man's man by-and-by."

Suddenly mother bent over and kissed Bob, and held him, with her arms thrust under and about him—held him hard.

"The only thing, Bob, is to be a man always. Be square and white. Do the right thing. I can't tell you what it will be every time; neither can anybody else: but you your own self will know. It may be right even to fight sometimes, for yourself and for others who are bullied; but every boy knows for himself when it's right and when it's wrong. If he does as he knows, he'll do right."

It was a quiet lunch that day. Father and mother talked little and the meal was quickly over. Bob hardly knew what he himself ate or did or thought. There was a strange excitement in his heart and in his head, a feeling that he could not define. It was not that he was going back to school after dinner. It was not that he would probably meet those boys again, nor that he would sooner or later have to face again that Curly Davis. Neither was it that, when he did face Curly Davis, he meant to—yes, to fight him. No, it was none of these things, though his heart did beat the faster as he thought of them. It was something else; it was something about what his father had said, not so much his words, but the way he had said "a man's man" and "we must defend ourselves"—something that thrilled him, made him proud and humble, all at once. Someway, father seemed to have taken a new attitude toward him, and in that change even Bob seemed to see father's recognition that babyhood was over for his small son.

Mother stood in the door and watched him go. She had been crying again, a little; she had even wanted to keep him at home. But father had said, "No, let him go; as well now as to-morrow," and so she had kissed him and cried again, a little. And then she had begged him to "try to keep away from those bad little boys," and to "play only with good boys who did not want to fight"; and Bob had said yes—doubtfully. He waved his hand to her from the gate, and again from the corner of the block, and then he set his face once more toward school, and walked very fast.

It was five o'clock when Bob came home again. School closed at four, but the clock on the library mantel was tinkling five when he opened the door and closed it very softly. He didn't want mother to see him just then.

He was trembling and very white—his little mirror by the window showed him that. There was a brown-and-blue bruise just in the corner of his little brown eyebrow, of which he had felt carefully a dozen times on the way home, but which did not look so big in the glass as it had felt. There was a rubbed place on his chin, and the soft knuckles of his hands were grimy and stained. He laid his school-bag and box carefully on a chair, and went to look out the window for a moment. And then a strange feeling came over him.

—This was his little room; yes, it was his—the same little room; the same white curtains; the same little window, the same view of the little green doorway and the apple-tree and the cedar-hedge; the same soft sunset light coming in upon him where it had come so many, many other evenings, ever since he could remember. But the boy—that little boy who had looked upon it all, who had lived there and loved the white curtains and the sun and the apple-tree—where was he? he wondered.

When he closed his eyes he could see just one thing—one whirling, seething vision: a ring of boys, excited, eager, yelling, laughing, cheering, with only here and there a frightened face; and there in the midst himself and another—some one who was striking and kicking and scratching at him, but whose blows he did not seem to feel, so hard and fierce and fast he himself was striking, and so hotly ran his blood. And in his ears were ringing the cries which had gone up at the end, when that other boy—he of the curly hair—had suddenly, at last, turned from him and run away through the crowd, beaten and sniveling and—alone. And he remembered that he had felt sorry then—oh, so sorry—sorry for that other boy!

He washed his face and hands carefully, and looked again in the little mirror. Perhaps mother wouldn't notice—much. He opened his door and crept softly down the stairs and into the library, and there was mother, looking anxiously from the window, and father, who had just come in, putting on his hat as if he were going out again. And they both turned and looked at him; and mother ran and caught him up in her arms, just as if he were that baby-boy again—that baby he had been yesterday. He wondered.

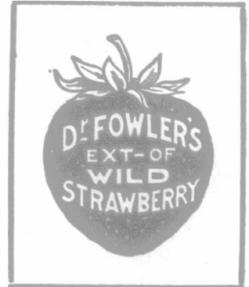
Father looked at the brown bruise and the scuffed knuckles critically, while mother held him with her face against his hair.

"Do you think he'll bother you any more, Bob?" father asked, just as if the whole story had been told.

Bob shook his head, and mother suddenly clasped him closer, while father turned away with a grim smile. And Bob himself just wondered—wondered about that baby-boy he had been yesterday.—By HENRY HUNTING in McClure's.

Once upon a time there lived a king who was very foolish. He thought he was better than anyone in his kingdom; he thought he was wiser, and he wanted to be richer. Now there lived in his land a very rich man, who was known far and wide for his fine dinners, and when the news of this man's entertainments was made to the king, the foolish king sent for him in great wrath. "How dare you outshine me!"

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thundered his majesty. "For this you shall die."

"Please my king, let me live, and I'll do your every wish," cried the rich man.

"On one condition will I grant your life," said the king, "and that is if you answer me three questions within the next three days. If your answers are absolutely correct and true, I will make you my prime minister; if not, off goes your head. Firstly, tell me to the very day how long shall I live? Secondly, how long will it take me to ride around the world? Thirdly, of what am I thinking?"

The rich man went to his home and consulted his books, and on the third day he again came before the king.

"I am ready to answer your three questions."

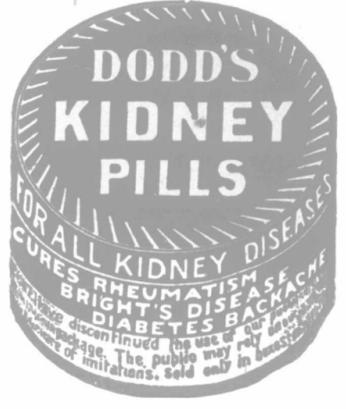
"Firstly. You shall live until you breathe your last."

"Secondly. If you rise with the sun, and travel with the sun in its course, it will take you just 24 hours to travel around the earth."

"Thirdly. You think I'm not such a fool as I look."

The king embraced the man and complimented him on his wisdom.

"I see," he said, "it would be a pity to cut off a head so full of learning. Rise and be my prime minister and share your wealth with me."



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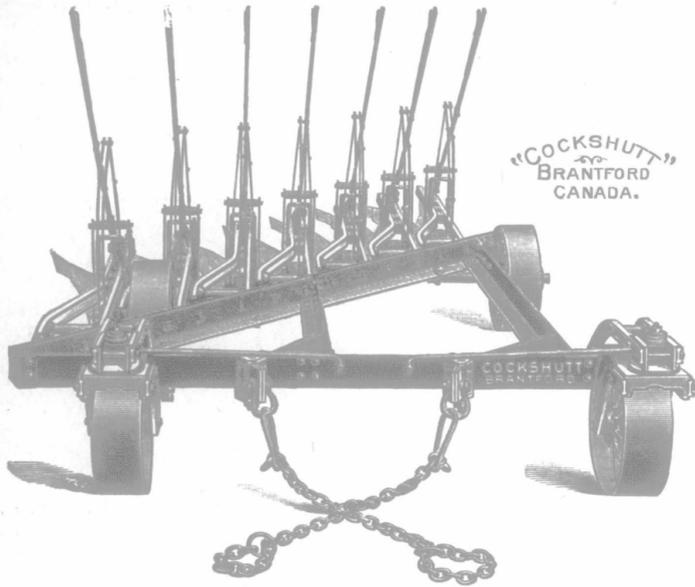
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# A Boon to the Large Farmer

## Plow more land—Plow it Cheaper



"COCKSHUTT"  
BRANTFORD  
CANADA.

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG WITH FRAME ON WHEELS  
7-Furrow size.

Wood Platform detached to show construction of Angle Steel Frame. Furnished with 14-inch Bottoms—either Breaker or Stubble, or both.

The 7-Furrow Frame is large enough and already prepared for an eighth plow to be added at any time.

The above style on wheels is also sold in 10-Furrow and 12-Furrow sizes.

### THOROUGH SATISFACTION

is the experience of farmers from every country who plow with the JEWEL GANG. Superior strength of beams, frame, bottoms and wheels, lightness of draft, perfect cleaning of mold-boards, efficient foot-lift, dust-proof long distance axles, and many more important features give it the name

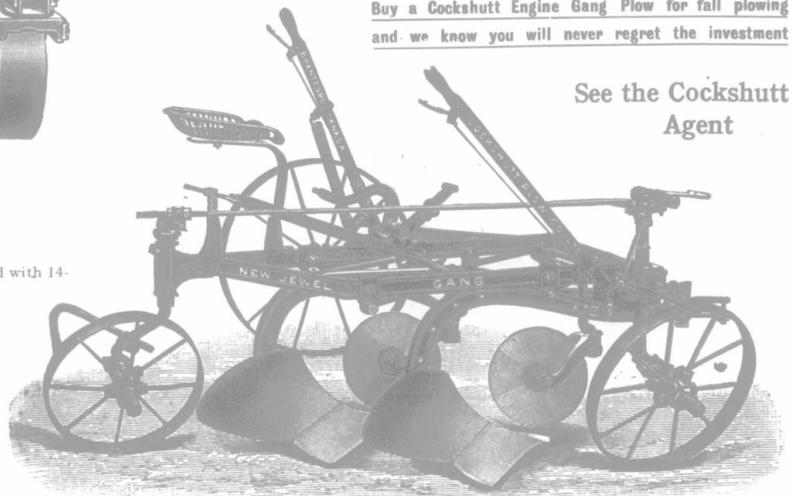
"THE PERFECT MODERN PLOW"

Farmers who have capital already invested in a traction engine should not hesitate about making the comparatively small additional investment for a **COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG PLOW**, considering how much it will add to their facilities for preparing a large quantity of land for crop quickly—plowing and harrowing at the same time. Our Engine Gang on wheels is an immense success in stubble. We can give you the names of hundreds of users as references.

Our Engine Gang is perfected, and will not be supplanted by something better. The Plows are strong and durable, and will last a life-time. Surely the Plow is worth the interest on the investment to you. We have yet to know of a single large farmer who has not been pleased with the results of the investment. You will be able to plow better, and much cheaper, than with horses, and plow deeper than ever before, thus bringing up new soil whenever desired, improving your farm and insuring a larger crop.

Buy a Cockshutt Engine Gang Plow for fall plowing and we know you will never regret the investment

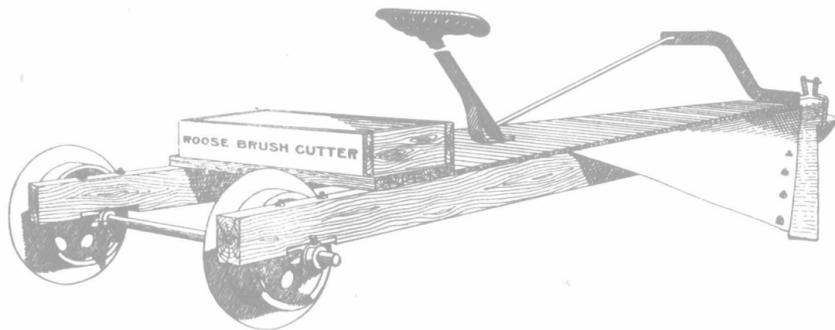
See the Cockshutt Agent



**Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.** Winnipeg Regina  
Calgary Edmonton

# ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

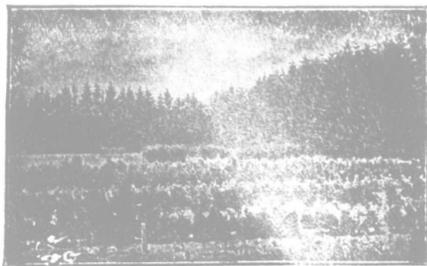
The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.



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**McNAMARA & RUBBRA,** WETASKIWIN ALTA.

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