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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 17, 1907

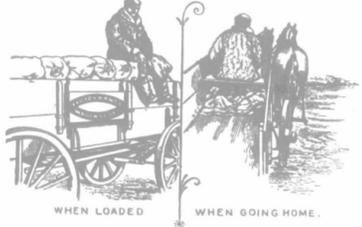
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 773

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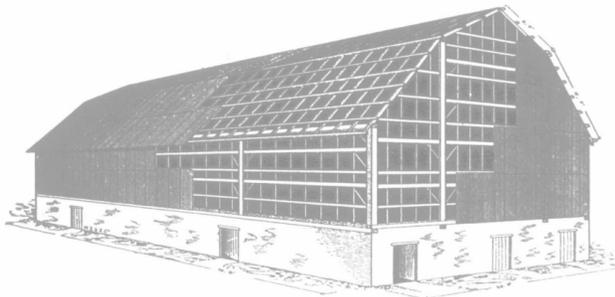
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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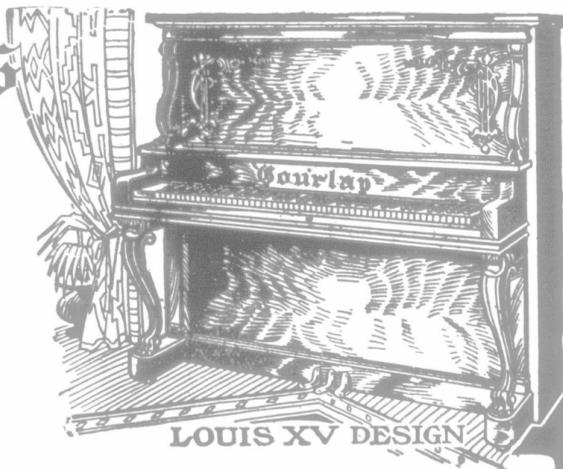
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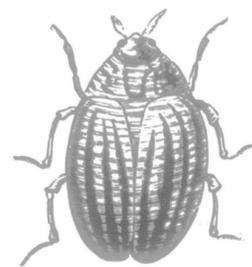
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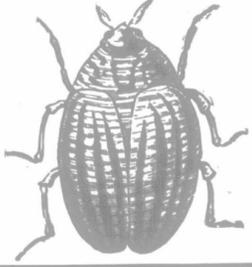
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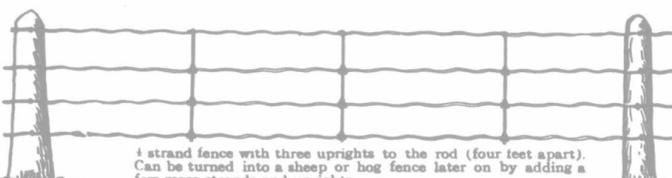
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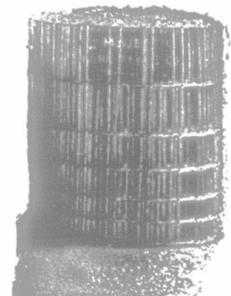


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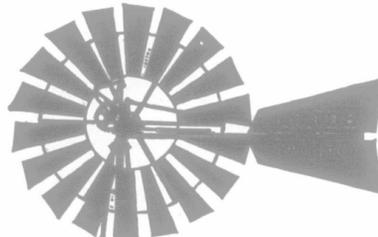
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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July 17, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 773

EDITORIAL

Clover growers report their crops looking well, while the indications are that the hay crop will be short. The inference is that the soil is about tired of producing surface rooted crops, but quickly produces a crop that goes to the subsoil for most of its sustenance. Every clover field should be a sermon these days.

* * *

The question which arises in the minds of the wheat growers when they read those semi-annual financial reports of the C. P. R. is why should not the railway companies invest a certain amount of their revenues in grain storage plants along their routes and so furnish an easy outlet for grain other than that through elevators whose owners are chiefly concerned in getting possession of the grain at low prices and light weights. This grain storage question is one that will not down and the army of those who are constantly on the outlook for a solution of the problem is ever on the increase.

Haying with Care and Without It.

Like many another thing we characteristically make our hay with too much haste and too little care. Every teamster who feeds his horses upon the baled hay of the country will substantiate that statement and our excuse is that we have too much to do and too little help to do it with. This also is true, but compromises and practices that are adopted purely as expedients often become fixed customs through habitual use. Our haying methods instance this condition. The prevalence of fine weather which usually accompanies haying tends to make us careless of the treatment we give the grass. The injury that too much bleaching may do the quality of hay is not noticed so long as it does not interfere with work or until greater care demonstrates how much the quality of the hay may be improved by handling just at the right time. Hay is becoming yearly a more valuable commodity in Western markets and until tame grasses are more largely grown to take the place of the wild hay it is likely to be worth growing and giving the best of care in handling. The better value of well cured hay for home use is also a considerable inducement to devote more care to its handling.

In the making of hay from the wild grasses there is less inducement to take pains to handle it so as to preserve its quality, for the reason that exposure to the weather does not appear to destroy its quality to such an extent as it does with the cultivated grasses, and, the wild grass hay being short and fine is much more tedious to handle than the tame hay. There is a nice point at which a man must stop in handling hay. Too much handling and care increase the expense beyond the increased value in the quality and too little care results in not getting full value for the necessary work of cutting and stacking.

In this issue we publish letters upon handling hay by men who have had considerable experience and whose practices do not appear to us to be too elaborate, even considering the cost of labor in a country such as ours. We do not, however, expect or advise that every person who makes hay will adopt absolutely the suggestions given in other columns, but they should be studied and where they are an improvement upon present systems and where they are practicable should substitute the more indifferent systems that have prevailed.

Vindicating His Prowess.

A few years ago a collection of shacks named Carson City out in a neck of the woods in the sage brush country in Nevada sprung into importance and received prominent mention in every newspaper on account of its being chosen by two noted pugilists as a meeting place to measure their endurance and skill. A similar visitation by the goddess of fame has befallen one of our own small provincial hamlets. Headingly by name. Two men born with the determination to demonstrate to the world their skill in the masterly art of wrestling, selected the little hamlet, up the Assiniboine river, as the scene of the critical encounter of their lives. Our genial, exuberant, diplomatic chief weed inspector, Mr. Robert O'Malley (Irishmen never, never shall be slaves!) chafing under the restraints of the entanglements, political and otherwise, which hampered him in the work of turning under crops of flourishing weeds, sallied forth in search of a foe upon whom to exercise his pugnacious skill and found his antagonist in a man of finance. Bets were arranged and forthwith there flocked to the champion of Ireland's prowess trainers, mascots, press agents, photographers, rubbers and all the subsidiary dignitaries of the pugilistic ring. The man who had assumed the serious obligation of keeping purged from foul infection the fertile farms of Manitoba had received a more sacred "call." The proud name of Ireland's sons had to be vindicated upon the mat of the wrestling ring. What mattered it that the man who kept a clean farm met his neighbor, whose chief crop was weeds, the seeds of which found a lodgment upon the immaculate farms of his neighborhood, and forthwith there ensued divers references of a derogatory nature concerning the ancestry of each?—The chief weed destroyer, the referee in such matters, was "in training"! Out along our national highway an enterprising tobacco company discovered an old stable ensconced in a field of flowering mustard, painted the building blue and set upon it the sign of "the weed" as if in derision of the noxious weeds act, and the chief weed inspector, Mr. O'Malley was "in training"! Necessarily the problems which demand the earnest thought of our agricultural experts must remain unsolved until the supremacy of the representative in the fields of the department of agriculture had settled a momentous question. Principal Black and his staff had sat up nights and sweltered through gruelling days of summer's heat, ever with the thundering appeal ringing in their ears, "Where can the hired man wash his feet?" but a surcease came when Mr. O'Malley went "into training."

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,"
Where weeds accumulate while men are at the fray.

The Virtues of Paint.

Certain seasons of the year are peculiarly suited to the performance of certain work. What we have in mind now is painting. Not the exercise and development of that delicate talent that so readily discriminates in color, but the rough and ready covering of exposed woods with a mixture of oil and solids—the painting which is more essentially utilitarian. Painting commends itself upon two important grounds: first, it is economy to preserve wood by the use of paint, and second, it exercises a wholesome effect upon character to grow up or to come in daily contact with cleanly, well-preserved surroundings. The former of these advantages strangely enough is not the one that most commends the painting of woodwork about buildings to the average man. He more frequently recognizes the value of painting for the difference it makes in appearance, and the effect of external appearances upon the mind is an extensive enquiry. Although the appearance of fresh paint periodically upon the house, barn or outbuildings is not an absolute indication of neatness or thrift and of good

citizenship, for many people possess these attributes without the means of giving evidence of them in painted buildings, still it is so often associated with people of this type that it comes to be a badge or signet of their characters. Upon children, too, it has often been noticed, especially where there is a degree of permanency about the home, that where paint prevails there neatness, thoroughness, courtesy and thrift are prevalent characteristics. There is a deal of virtue in the muddy mixtures we call paints. They fill the cracks and crevices of the inanimate walls and round out the best bumps of character in animate things.

Education and Practical Ability.

As a people we have been accused of running mad after the so-called "higher education." Times without number has it been thrown up to our educational institutions, from the public schools right through to the universities, that they are educating away from the practical phases of life; that they are filling the rising generation with understanding of all things except those by which practical existence in the business of life is worked out. Our educational establishments in the past gave altogether too great prominence to those things that went to make the highly trained scholar; they laid too little emphasis on those commoner things (and for that reason more important) which confronted ninety per cent. of their students as soon as they began the serious work of life. Of late, however, a reactionary influence has set in. In every institute of learning nowadays the practical things are coming more and more to assume that prominence which they should assume in our educational system. And because of this we have come to believe and know that "the man who works with his hands" as well as with his mind, the man who can do the common things in this game of life and do them well, is more truly educated, and the labor in which he engages as truly dignified as is the education or work of the highest trained scholar that ever left an academic hall. Practical ability and book learning are separated by no unbridgable gulf. That the training of the mind does not in any way unfit the man for doing well the common things that need the doing, has been frequently testified to by university men in agricultural, commercial and industrial affairs. But we want to add another little instance to the score. The other day at Blyth, matched with some of the best plowmen of the province, Wm. F. Guild, twenty-one years of age, a second year student in Manitoba College, Winnipeg, won the plowing championship of his district and the highest score made in Manitoba this year. We congratulate Mr. Guild on his success, and venture the trust that no amount of academic training will ever rob him of his love of or ability to handle well the plowtails. What this Western agriculture needs more than anything else is that it become intellectualized, that it be made the purpose and object of mental, as well as physical effort. We want more educated plowmen.

The Farm Motor Problem.

There is no question but what there is a keen demand for machinery that will take the place of horses for the heavy work of the farm. Traction engines not especially adapted for the purpose are being more extensively used each year and manufacturers are giving more thought to the making of the large threshing engines more suitable for other work. These efforts upon the part of the manufacturers are what hinder as much as anything else the more rapid introduction of agricultural motors. It is another of those compromises that are all too common in a country whose agricultural operations have not become specialized and intensified, and the use of these engines for other farm work effects a saving in machinery if it is not economical of energy. At

present the willingness to accept almost anything that will take the place of animal traction is welcomed by farmers and this makes it the more easy for manufacturers to sell their engines and postpone the day when they will build motors for the special purpose of doing the heavy farm work. For the engines that are used now it must be said that in breaking they are pretty generally satisfactory, having the necessary power and being sufficiently adjustable, that they are easily handled. But for other work, such as stubble plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling wagons, they are much too heavy, cumbersome and inconvenient. Even lands as friable as are most of our prairies cannot long stand the packing which an engine of twenty to forty tons gives them in cultivating. For the manufacturer who can devise a motor that answers well the demands of the farm there is a vast market in which to dispose of his goods. The manufacturer on the other hand wants to know just what the farmer wants and how badly he wants it. In trying to determine what is required of agricultural motors, and in advocating their manufacture and use, the blame cannot be laid that the usefulness and place of the horse upon the farm is being questioned and usurped. On the contrary, it is simply a case of having more horse power of work than there are horses to perform it and the problem is to secure a machine to handle the rougher, heavier tasks to save the horses for lighter, faster operations. No motor can ever supplant the horse.

HORSE

Cob or Drafter: Which?

During the past year Canada has been fortunate enough to have a large number of Clydesdale fillies brought out from Scotland and sold at auction in many parts of the country. Some of these have been right up to the mark in both breeding and individuality, and, if properly handled, will prove a valuable acquisition to the registered breeding stock of the country. Much, however, will depend upon how they are fed, exercised, cared for and developed. Unfortunately, it is a foregone conclusion that some of them will never amount to anything better than ordinary general-purpose or light-draft stock.

The first thing to do with these fillies is to give them a chance to grow. The great trouble with most Canadian-bred draft stock is deficiency of scale. Size is a fundamental requisite in a drafter. Without size, the draft-bred horse is less desirable than a horse of the lighter breeds. As we have stated before, draft-horse conformation without draft-horse scale, is a poor proposition. To be sure, quality is important, but quality alone does not make a cart horse. Moreover, while quality is mainly a result of breeding, scale is largely—not entirely, of course, but largely—a matter of feed and development. A horse or filly has a given degree of quality to begin with. Whether it attains sufficient size or not, is largely left to the groom. Of course, every animal has its natural limitations. One can't get Clydesdale weight in a Hackney, but it is possible to keep the weight of the Clydesdale down to little more than that of the Hackney, just simply by denying him sufficient feed of the proper kind during the period of growth, particularly during the first and second years.

Stunt a young animal and you permanently curtail its weight. To understand why this is so, consider the bones of the young animal. These are composed of elastic cartilage. Towards each end of the long bones is a center, from which ossification or "bonyfication" extends. The rate at which ossification proceeds depends normally upon the age of the animal and its hereditary tendency, some animals, such as man, requiring a good many years to reach maturity. Once the ossification from one center reaches that which started from the other center, the bone becomes set, and growth in length ceases. The length of the bone, and, therefore, the size of the skeleton, depends upon how well the animal was nourished with bone-making material during the years prior to the complete ossification of the bones. It is plain, therefore, that we must—to use a field metaphor—"make hay while the sun shines." In other words, we must put the growth on the animal while it is yet young—the younger, the faster. And yet there are me-

who begrudge a few hundredweight of skim-milk—the best of all bone-and-muscle making feeds—to a growing colt.

Of course, there are extremes. It is not wise to overdo the kindness, and rush the animal too fast. Such a practice seems to make it soft and flabby. There is reason in all things, and here, as elsewhere, there is a happy medium, but we have only too much evidence that the average Canadian farmer errs on the side of scanty feeding, especially in the case of draft-bred colts and fillies. Feed generously to insure liberal growth in the years while it is still possible to promote growth.

But there is another reason for good feeding. Stunted colts and fillies not only lack size, but their proportions are marred. As an illustration of this principle, we are reminded of the remark of a cattle herdsman, who asserts from considerable experience that good care and feeding will straighten the back of almost any droop-rumped cow. A similar principle applies in horse-breeding. To secure full and symmetrical development of all the parts, with good lines, feed well from birth. Many a promising filly, with gilt-edge blood lines, sinks into oblivion in the barnyard of a man who doesn't know how to feed. Undersize, defective proportions, scrawny appearance, unsoundness due to overwork and neglect of the underpinning—these are some of the misfortunes that disqualify what were the makings of first-class horses and mares. Few realize how much good breeding comes to naught through just such causes. If they did, they wouldn't be so sparing of the feed.

If, therefore, you have been fortunate enough to secure a well-bred filly or indeed, if you have any other filly or colt, but especially if it be of one of the draft breeds, keep it growing right along. At the same time, see that it has moderate exercise, so as to insure the conversion of the feed into bone and muscle, rather than mere adipose tissue. In the winter, provide exercise, either in harness or in open paddock. This, with proper attention to general health, teeth, legs and feet, should result in realizing out of each young animal something like its inherent possibilities, and making the investment a source of constant pleasure, as well as substantial profit. Breed will tell with the feed and care, but not very often without.

A colt wants to be kept eating and growing and exercising, and anything except fattening, as long as he has a time assigned him by nature to grow. Well-bred and well-kept horses stand hard usage better at an early age than horses that have had a struggle for existence and have an inferior quality of blood in their veins.

Should have Fresh Blood in the Breed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think that your suggestion to the Clydesdale Association, that they should prepare blanks and issue rules for the guidance of breeders who are improving their horse stock with the hope of ultimately registering their colts, is a good idea.

I think nothing would so much improve our horses as for men who raise even a few colts to get the idea firmly into their heads that each successive cross from a registered horse added value to their fillies.

I think a great mistake was made by the Short-horn men when it was made impossible to get an animal registered no matter how many top crosses it carried. Young breeders especially are discouraged and new blood made impossible to get. Don't let us make the same mistake.

With these blank forms kept properly, and handed over with the filly when sold (if she were sold before the fourth top cross) registration would be an easy matter.

In fact the plan has many good points to recommend it. It would encourage farmers to breed in line; also it would help the owners of good registered horses; and lastly, as you say, it

would be the means of introducing new blood into the stud book, which is, I think, a very important matter.

I may say that although I own a couple of registered Clydesdale mares, in this matter I am only a probationer, and your readers (who happen to know me) will do well to remember the advice of the eminent ecclesiastic when preaching to his flock, said "Don't do, my friends, as your parsons do, but do as your parsons say!"

I have often in the past bred horses for our local market which I well knew were not up to my idea, and you know, Mr. Editor, we must live. But now "times have changed, and we have changed with them!"

For our local market, a good strong Clyde sells best, and brings the most money with the least outlay; and in the future every cross from a registered horse will increase the value of a mare.

The easiest way to give these crosses their full commercial value is to have these blank forms issued, as you have outlined in your issue of June 19th.

By all means send along the blanks! "Long may they wear and never may they tear."

G. H. BRADSHAW

Horn Creek Ranch, Man.

Treating Weak Joints in Colts.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your June 26th issue, "A. L.," Alberta, asks how to treat a colt that has gone over on the fetlocks, and has been recommended to try plaster of Paris bandages. Having had some experience along this line, we have found that nothing gives more satisfaction than a boot made of a piece of stiff leather. Heavy harness leather is best—about a foot long, and wide enough to go around the leg, leaving a space to lace it up in front. The holes may be made with a leather belt punch; a leather lace does best. Before putting the boot on, the leg should be well wrapped with cotton-wool and bandaged from the knee down to a level with the sole of the foot, but not over the bottom of the hoof. The boot should be put on low enough to be on a level with the bottom of the foot and then laced up fairly tight, down the front. This makes it impossible for the colt not to stand on the sole of his foot. Every day or so the leg should be bathed with warm water, and the dressing replaced. See that the bandages and wool are kept clean, otherwise chances of recovery are greatly lessened. If your colt is worth saving this will save it. L. L.

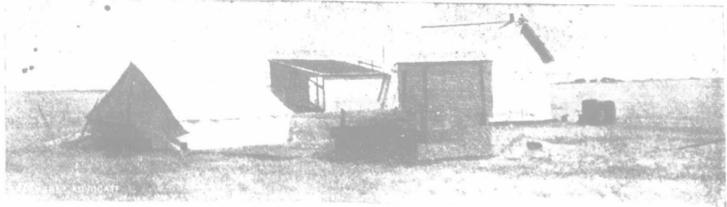
Another Remedy for Weak Joints.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 26th, page 977, re colt over on fetlocks, the Veterinary editor recommends to bandage from top of hoof to half way between fetlock and knee; then apply a plaster of Paris coat. I would say I have treated four colts so afflicted, the first two of which died and the other two are at work to-day as strong as any horse need be. The first colt to live was over three months old before it could stand on its feet to suck. On one of the colts that died we tried the bandage and cast, but lost the colt through blood poison caused by the ankle rotting. With the next colt we tried splints, but as matters were only going from bad to worse we took them off and on advice of a quack veterinarian we made a strong solution of white oak bark tea and bathed the foot and legs to the knee with it two or three times a day, giving the colt liberty to move about at will. Result—colt lived and has taken his place in harness for over six years.

Number four was born weak and we tried white oak bark tea, with the result that in less than two weeks it was on its feet as strong as could be.

White Oak Bark may be obtained from any drug store. Take one pound of bark and one-half gallon of water; steep for one hour (not boil) and bathe the cords of the legs, thoroughly, rub-



THE AMERICAN SETTLER'S HOME AND BIN OF CORN.

bing the solution well with hand.

Be sure and keep the bandages out of sight so far as use is concerned and give plenty of room to exercise.

Hoping this will reach A. S. before he kills his colt or has a chance to.

Fielding, Sask.

BERT IVESON.

STOCK

(Contributions invited. Discussions welcomed.)

The Waste of Manure.

According to Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, the waste of barn manure in the United States amounts to three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. Careful estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the 180,000,000 domestic animals produce annually two and one-third billion dollars' worth of manure, of which at least one-third is wasted. Putting it another way, the average American corn crop for the past ten years has been two and a quarter billion bushels, and the manure wasted is equal to the value of this whole crop at 33 cents a bushel. The \$75,000,000 worth of commercial fertilizer used in the Republic each year is equal to only one-tenth of the annual waste in farmyard manure. And yet, with this stupendous economic loss constantly facing them, there are farmers—never the best ones, either—who will say they are farming as well as it is possible to do, and that the study of soil chemistry is a fruitless search. It is hard to convince a man who does not wish to learn.

In Canada, be it said to our credit, there is less waste in the handling of farmyard manure than across the line. We suspect, however, that if the truth were known, the loss in this country is not far short of one-third the potential value, if we were to count leaching and washing in the field as part of the loss. Not all this waste can be eliminated by the most thrifty methods, but there is a grand opportunity to reduce it, and the knowledge that it is constantly going on should cause us to think, and think hard. Underdrainage of fields, cement doors in stables, water-tight barnyards, manure spreaders, and prompt application to the land, are essentials in the utilization of manure to the best purpose, and with a minimum of loss.

More Experiments that do not Determine.

The Utah Experiment station has been conducting some of those absurd experiments in the endeavor to determine which "breed" of hogs makes the most economical gains grazing and under pen conditions. The results are interesting, as indicating how contradictory such experiments are and as a further proof that the relationship of breed to cost of production is very largely incidental, although type to a certain extent is a guide. The real factor that affects production is something in the inherent character of an animal, and as there are many animals and many families and strains within a breed all varying in their inherent characteristics, it is obvious that the mere circumstance of a breed is little guide to determine the productive potentialities of any animal. Below we republish from the Utah bulletin the results of the experiments mentioned:

GRAZING EXPERIMENTS WITH SWINE.

During the summer of 1905 investigations were started to compare the grazing qualities of purebred Tamworth, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Poland China, and Tamworth grades. The bacon type was well represented by purebred Tamworth and Yorkshire, and the lard type by Berkshire and Poland China grades. There were six pigs in each lot the first year and five the second year.

The following table gives the combined results of the two year's tests extending an average length of 107 days:

BREED	Gain per pig per day—pounds	Shorts consumed per one pound gain	Skim-milk consumed per one pound gain	Cost of one pound gain exclusive of alfalfa	Average weight of pigs at beginning of experiment	Average weight of pigs at close of experiment
Tamworth	.78	2.31	6.70	\$3.31	53.6	140.6
Yorkshire	.70	2.52	8.17	3.75	48.1	126.2
Berkshire and Poland China grades	.74	2.46	7.1	3.52	56.0	137.7
Tamworth grades	.73	2.46	6.65	3.45	56.8	137.8

Purebred Tamworths gave the largest gains at the least cost, while purebred Yorkshires gave the smallest gains at the greatest cost. Notwithstanding the fact that the Tamworths were the youngest and were the lightest in weight when the experiment began in the first trial, they led in both gain and cost of production. In the second trial the purebred and grade Tamworths were equal in gain and cost of production, but the grades were older and were heavier in weight when the experiment began.

At the close of the grazing experiment the first year, all lots were put in pens and fed grain, skim-milk and sugar beets, exclusive of preliminary period, for fifty-seven days. In this the purebred Tamworths were first in gain and third in economy of production; the Tamworth grades second in gain and first in economy of production; Poland China and Berkshire grades third in gain and second in economy of production, and purebred Yorkshires fourth in gain and fourth in economy of production.

In the three experiments, two in grazing and one in bare pen, the Tamworth grades on an average were little ahead of the Berkshire and Poland China grades. The purebred Yorkshires in these trials as well as in the maintenance work in which alfalfa hay formed a large part of the ration, were not the equal of the other breeds. They did not prove to be robust, vigorous feeders.

The raising of swine in Utah has never received the attention from the farmers that its importance demands, presumably because little is known of the cost of production. A great many feeding experiments have been carried on at this station from time to time, but no records have been kept of what it costs to produce pork in its various stages, including the cost of the keep of the sow. In securing the figures in the following table the animals were fed various products of the farm, some of which could not be utilized in any other way. In every instance the sows and pigs had the run of a grass paddock if not of an alfalfa field. The aim was to so regulate the feed as to keep the sows in good thrifty condition and the pigs growing from birth until disposed of.

Plowing at Boissevain not Sensational.

The plowing match at Boissevain in June was not a success from any standpoint. Nine plowmen were upon the field, but there were so many classes that the competition was not keen. The people did not appear to take much interest in the match and the officials find little encouragement to continue it. The Turtle Mountain farmers being men who as a class understand their business, should be able to see a lot of good in a plowing match and should turn in and get up a good one.

DEAR EDITOR:

We look forward to receiving the FARMER'S ADVOCATE with our mail every Saturday, and have a good time every week-end reading its contents. My wife takes a great interest in the Poultry and Veterinary columns, which contain some very useful information. Wishing your paper the success which it deserves.

Highclerc, Sask.

S. T. COOPER.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

HUGH MCKELLAR.

FARM

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

Oliver's Proposal not a Free Grant.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly allow me to comment on your editorial "Is it wise to double the free land offer?" which appeared in your issue of June 26th. You are laboring under a misapprehension in this matter. Nobody has asked that the free land offer be doubled, nor has Oliver's bill any idea in doubling the free land grant. A pre-emption of 160 acres at a fixed price to every homesteader is not an additional 160 acres of free land. It is well-known in Saskatchewan and Alberta that every homesteader expects to get, or tries to procure for himself, 320 acres for his farm. In the past, he has purchased land adjoining him, 160, 320 or 640 acres, as his means will allow. The system known as "dry farming" is extensively practiced. This system provides for one-third of the cropped area to be summer-fallowed each year. A man requires at least 320 acres in order to make provision for such dry farming. In the district controlled by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., the even-numbered sections were granted as free homesteads. The remainder having been secured by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. at a nominal price of, say, \$1.00 an acre, was sold to the homesteaders. The price charged to the homesteaders was at first, \$5, \$6, or \$7 per acre. These prices advanced to from \$7 to \$10 and in recent years, the price was increased to anything from \$12.00 to \$20 per acre. You can readily understand that a new settler paying such prices for the land other than his homestead, is crippled in his farming operations for many years. His buildings are poor, his implements are poor and he is not in a position to purchase live stock.

The cry throughout the Western country is that Government lands be no longer disposed of in large blocks to any corporation or company to make enormous profits out of the same, out of the actual settlers. The Dominion Government holds vast areas not yet disposed of. These lands must be administered and the question is, how can they best be administered for the benefit of the settlers, cutting out the speculator altogether.

Oliver's bill recommends that 160 acres of the odd-numbered sections be sold direct to the homesteader at the nominal price of \$3 per acre. There is no doubt but that speculators would be glad to purchase all these lands from the Government at \$3 an acre and possibly charge from \$7 to \$10, \$15 or \$20 to the actual settler for the same. It is the fear of such a situation that makes settlers favor Oliver's bill. If a profit is to be made out of these lands, let the Government put the price on and receive the benefit.

In another letter, I shall comment on what you say re sparseness of settlement and the overwhelming preponderance of bachelors.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. GUNN, "OAK LAWN" FARM, GREEN RIDGE, MAN.

The Potato and the Potato Bug.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The extraordinary increase this year in the potato beetle in Southern Manitoba and for all the writer knows in the rest of the province, should bring home to the farmer the necessity of taking active and vigorous methods to get rid of this pest or to keep it down that its damage will be small. The increase which has been steadily growing for years, is no doubt largely the fault of those farmers who neglect or leave till too late the treatment of their potatoes with Paris green, with the result that the bug fully matures and goes into the ground for the winter and comes out as a beetle in the spring to punish him for his neglect or carelessness; and not only him, but his neighbors who may have dressed their vines in time but suffer for their neighbor's criminal carelessness.

Many farmers think by putting their potatoes in a fresh place from last year they will escape the bug. This is a silly mistake, as the beetle when it comes out of the ground in the spring will fly miles with the wind till it finds a suitable place to settle; namely, the nearest potato patch. To keep the bugs down is not a hard matter and if general and united action is taken at the right time they will soon be put out of business. The writer finds the best way to do this is to go over the potatoes with a can when the beetles first appear and every second or third day afterwards. They are easily shaken into the can and a little hot water on them in the can fixes them. But usually they have laid some of their eggs on the underside of the potato leaf, a little cluster of bright yellow eggs. These in the hot weather hatch out in about six to eight days and the bugs then appear and grow very rapidly.

Their business hours appear to be from daylight to dark and for all I know all night as well and as they do not leave off eating all day they grow quick and do a corresponding amount of damage, till in a short time the potato vines are an unsightly mass of stems and the resulting crop small or perhaps no potatoes at all. To apply Paris green, a tablespoonful to two gallons of water and put on with a garden sprinkler is the way mostly used by farmers to get rid of them. The writer has found a much quicker and easier way is to mix one spoonful of Paris green with eight spoonfuls of flour in a tin; punch some holes in the lid with a small nail and dust this over the potatoes. This is much quicker and not nearly the trouble that carrying water is.

T. W. K.

[The editor has had some experience with putting on Paris green both dry and in solution, and has come to the conclusion that the poison is more evenly distributed with water in about the proportions mentioned above or not quite so strong, a tablespoon full to three gallons. We also advise applying it with a wisp of hay rather than with a sprinkler as it can be more easily controlled.—Ed.]

How I Handle my Hay Crop.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been thinking for the past three months of sending you a letter on "hay making," as I have had considerable to do with the marketing of hay in the Carman district and found so much hay put up in poor condition that it would net the producer near the profits that it would have done had it been properly cured and

stacked. Of course the farmers tell me that it was such a rainy time in hay making last season that it was impossible to save the hay crop properly. But I might say that I am a farmer in this district and had the bad weather to contend with just the same as anyone in this part. I had fully two hundred and twenty-five acres of timothy hay to harvest last year, which yielded me an average of one ton per acre, and I did not have five tons that was spoiled in any way to prevent it from going No. 1 hay on the market. I handled this crop in the way I will try to describe as plainly as I can a little farther on in this letter.

I cut, coiled and stacked last year's crop with the aid of four men, besides myself, and boy ten years old, who did a great deal of the cutting and second raking. When a farmer has a large acreage of timothy hay to harvest he ought to commence just as soon as the timothy leaves the first bloom, but if his acreage is not very extensive the best stage to cut timothy is just a day or two after it has gone out of the second bloom. If a man is starting to cut his timothy while it is yet in the bloom he should be very careful not to cut in the morning, before the dew has well dried up, or the bloom will make the hay more dusty than it would be, if he were to wait until midday, for if there is any wind to speak of it will have the bloom very nearly all shaken off by noon.

I have had the best results in haying by cutting as much as possible after three o'clock in the day, as it will not cure much that evening or up to nine or ten o'clock the next morning and if it should get any rain during that time it will do very little or no damage to the hay and if there is any sunshine that forenoon worth mentioning the hay will do to rake and coil right away after dinner. It will not be fit to go into a stack right from the rake unless it has become nearly ripe before it is cut.

The best method I have ever used for curing hay is to put it in the coil before it gets too much cured, as it will be more pliable and will settle together so that the rain will not penetrate far enough into the coil to do any damage; that is, if it is properly coiled. When I say coiled I do not mean to have it bunched up with the horse-rake, or rolled together with a fork, as that turns in all the ends of the hay, leaving it so it will drink in all the rain that comes. I mean when you start to put up a coil make sure to part the winnow at each side of the coil, and always start a coil a little smaller in the bottom than you intend to have it when finished; also make sure that you put one forkful as far over the other as possible, that will make the middle of the coil full and allow the edges to droop enough that it will shed nearly all the rain, especially if it has been up over one night. I always like to put in the coils about one hundred pounds and leave them one day and two nights. This will give the hay a proper sweat and avoid a great deal of dusty hay which is caused by sweating after it has gone in the stack. I might say here that I always consider my hay safe when it has been properly coiled. Last season I had about twenty-five acres of first crop timothy that was real coarse stuff, but it had been coiled in the way mentioned and there came very heavy rains, several of them, but we just left this hay alone in the coil about three weeks before it was stacked, and in the winter when it was pressed, if you did not know that it had got wet in the coil, you

would say that it had never got a bit of rain. What was bleached on the outside of the coil came to its color when it was mixed in with the rest of the hay in the stack.

All the machinery I have ever used in this country yet is the mower and horse-rake, but I intend to use the hay-fork attached to two poles for stacking with this season as the secret of saving hay is to get the stacks up to a good height. The method I have followed in stacking has given the best of satisfaction in saving the hay, as I have left several of the stacks until the first of July the next year. In making my stack I bring in as poor a load of hay as I know of in the field, probably a weedy spot or some of the second rakings, as it is generally bleached before it is gathered, and that makes it all the better for the bottom of the stack, for it will not allow the moisture from the ground to go nearly so far up in the stack as if you were to put good green hay next the ground. In using that which is partly spoiled already, you will save your men's wages for that day, besides saving eight or ten dollars worth of good hay. I select a spot that is a little higher than the rest of the ground, so as to avoid having the water stand around the stack in the spring; then I make the bottom of my stack from sixteen to eighteen feet wide by twenty-five to thirty feet long. My second load I put on the one side of the stack and let it lap over the middle, about four of five feet; then put the third load on the other side and let it lap over the middle in the same way. By this means you keep up the heart of your stack, which is the most essential part, as it has to bear the weight of the top and if it is not kept solid it will settle lower than the sides, thus allowing it to take in the rain. Continue to let your stack swell out until it is about one foot out on each side at about the height of six or seven. Then begin to take it in so as to have it the same size as the bottom is by the time it gets as high as a man can pitch upon it from the wagon. In this way you will have a body of a stack that will settle even and will not allow the top to settle to one side. Then place a scaffold at one end, made in the form of a bracket that will raise or lower to suit the height of your stack. Keep the ends of the stack up straight; just draw in from the sides until you have formed a peak. To tie on this top, take poles from three to four inches thick and place them just below where the stack starts to be drawn in; then take binder twine and fasten it to the pole and pass it over the stack to the pole on the opposite side and tie it there. Do this on about every two feet in your stack and you will have your top securely fastened, and as well there are no poles either on the top or sides to settle in and cause a bad spot in your hay, when you come to handle it.

I would like to give a little advice to those who are putting up hay for the market, especially those who intend to get it pressed. By all means do not put up those great long stacks, so common in this country, but rather place one stack by the side of another, with just room enough to drive a load of hay between. By this means you will keep a great deal of snow from settling on your stacks, as the wind will sweep it out clean from between them; thus leaving them in a position to be got at any time in the year with a great deal less expense and a less loss of hay by being covered up with the snow.

Dufferin Mun., Man.

J. A. RUSSELL.



H. McILROY'S WHEAT FIELDS IN THE ARCOLA DISTRICT, SASK.

**THE TOPIC OF THE DAY:
Light Agricultural Motors.**

Many as are the laborsaving appliances now to be found upon the farm, yet another is about to make its debut upon the prairies of Western Canada, viz.: the light agricultural motor.

Farmers everywhere may be heard discussing the subject, and judging from what one hears something very great is expected of but little.

On the surface there does not appear to be much of a problem to solve in producing a satisfactory light agricultural motor, but on closer

The light agricultural motors thus far introduced into Canada, are a sort of a compromise between a heavy automobile and a miniature traction engine. The aim of the manufacturer would appear to have been to produce a machine with the maximum of power and the minimum of weight, irrespective of the adhesion obtainable upon the ever varying classes and conditions of soil it may have to travel over. What is there to be gained by having a very powerful engine if the grip upon the land is not sufficient to absorb the full power developed?

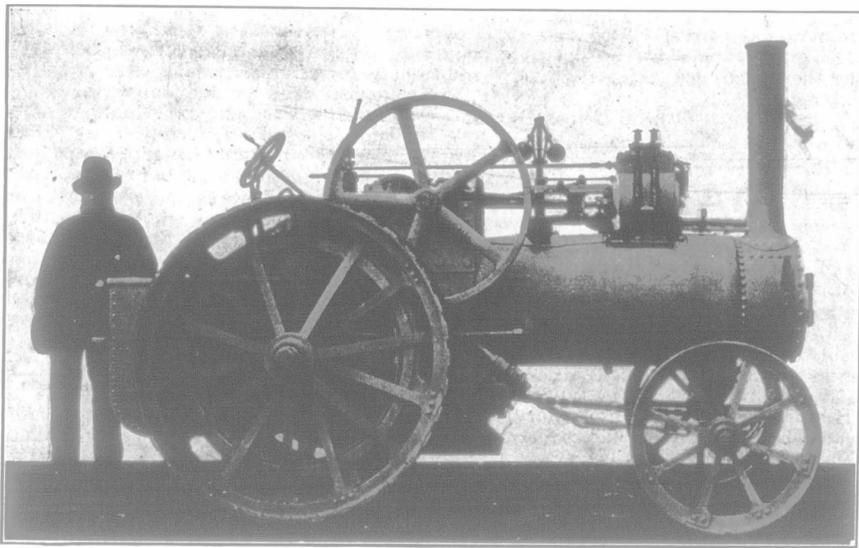
The problem before us is an entirely different one from that of the automobile or motor truck,

obtaining a better grip of the ground. Grabs are made use of, which increase in width, and some machines have all the wheels driven. The two former are indispensable, but whilst the driving of all wheels will doubtless give increased grip of the ground, it means greater complication, increased wear and tear and no small amount of the power of the engine will be absorbed by the friction of the extra working parts.

What we want for farm purposes is simplicity and something that will keep moving from daylight to dark, day after day, and week after week. To get this we must have the smallest number of working parts possible and these of a strength that will allow of the utmost power of the engine being developed before giving out. When we have arrived at this, we shall get a motor that will have the necessary adhesion and one that will weigh in the neighborhood of four or five tons, which carried on good wheels of large diameter and width, will be none too heavy for general farm work.

Next comes the question from what are we to obtain the motive power gasoline or steam? The perfecting of the gasoline engine for motor cars, trucks, portable engines, etc., has smoothed the way for the production of a light agricultural motor, propelled by gasoline, kerosene or alcohol, and if one is to believe all that is written in the interests of the internal combustion engine, certainly steam is out of the running. One correspondent writes: "To-day with the exhausting of fuel upon the farm, with scarcity of help and with the necessity for fast work, the motor is much needed. Its predecessor steam having proved inefficient for such uses, is falling into disrepute, leaving free way for the gasoline engine!" Don't believe it. "Father Steam" is by no means defunct.

It would be impossible in this article to go fully into the pros and cons as between steam and gasoline. Suffice it to say the main advantages claimed for the gasoline engine are: its being ready for use at a moment's notice; it can be stopped at once without incurring waste of fuel and water; avoids the necessity for a team and teamster; a lighter machine may be obtained for the power developed; it is more economical in fuel; and only one man is required for its manipulation. These advantages can only be fully claimed in comparison with the ordinary traction engine, but what about the high pressure steam tractor, motor, trucks, etc? We have also the steam automobile coming out victorious against all comers. Steam has an elasticity that cannot be obtained with gasoline, petrol or alcohol and the demands made upon an agricultural engine are very elastic. Steam has, so to speak, been asleep for some time past, but there is an awakening taking place. Great developments have been made in the boiler which has been the drawback to the more extended use of the steam motor. Pressures from 300 to 500 lbs., are now carried with absolute safety and the necessary working pressure can be obtained in seven or eight minutes from cold water. The weight has now been so reduced that a boiler capable of giving off 30 horse power effective, does not weigh more than 350 or 400 lbs. The feed is automatic, as is also the liquid fuel, which may be either gasoline, kerosene or alcohol. The engines have been much improved, the compound



AN ENGLISH STEAM MOTOR FOR FARM WORK.

investigation it will be found that there is more in it than meets the eye.

Although many of these small tractors are now in use in European and other countries giving satisfactory results, it is in Western Canada that we are interested and where a practical demonstration of their capacity must be made, for it does not follow that what will give satisfaction in other countries will meet the requirements in ours.

In considering the adoption of these small farm motors, the experience gained during the past few years in this country in connection with steam plowing outfits and which has by many been dearly bought, should be brought to bear upon the subject.

Now what is a light agricultural motor? When does it commence to come under this category and when does it cease? This is for the farmer or user to settle, not the manufacturer.

To determine this, the farmer must make up his mind what he expects of these small motors. Does he want to pull a four-furrow 14" plow in gumbo and expect 15-20 acres broken per day; haul three or four 8-ft. binders; pull two or three seeders, run one of the large sized separators; haul three or four wagons of grain, or what? His decision on these points will go far to decide what size or class of machine will be necessary.

and the sooner this is fully realised by both user and manufacturer the better. We should rather commence with the ordinary traction engine, a machine which for many years has undergone the most severe tests upon all classes and conditions of land and roads and endeavor to arrive at something considerably lighter though still powerful, be the propelling power by steam or the employment of the internal combustion engine. The light agricultural motor is in reality nothing more nor less than a small traction engine of high power, the attainment of which is due to the running speed of the engine, increased pressure and the employment of materials of the very best quality.

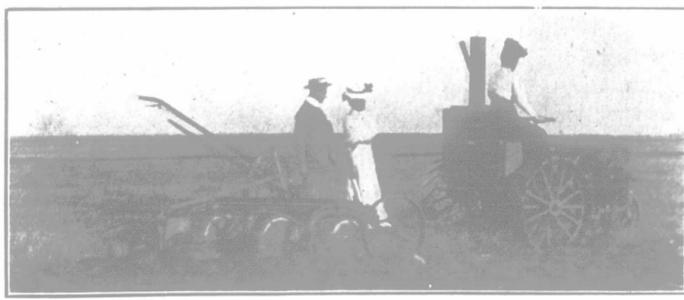
There are two classes of power in demand upon the farm; viz., tractive force and belt power. Which of these is to form the basis upon which the power of the engine is to be determined?

The separator would appear to be the ruling factor. This must be driven at its proper speed in order to give good results, but in the case of the plow, seeders, binders, etc., the load can be diminished or increased to suit the tractive force of the motor. Assuming then that the size of the engine has been determined, the next point is to be sure that the motor has the necessary weight to enable the full power of the engine to be utilized.

Besides weight there are other methods of



CUTTING OATS IN MANITOBA, AUGUST, 1906.



GASOLINE MOTOR BREAKING IN MANITOBA, 1906.

system being adopted and so designed that for short periods the power may be more than doubled, an advantage not possessed by the gasoline engine, and one which any man that has had experience with traction engines will fully realize. Especially when his engine runs into a hole, has to climb a stiff bank and on soft ground or when plowing through scrub, a few more pounds of steam convert the compounding into a simple engine and away we go.

It is generally conceded that the thermal output of the gas engine is much superior to that of the steam engine, but victory will not be won on fuel economy alone. Reliability, wear and tear, easy manipulation and first cost will count for much.

The fuel question is nevertheless deserving of very serious consideration and it remains to be seen which class and application of it will give the best result upon the farm. We have for the internal combustion engine, gasoline, kerosene, petrol, alcohol and suction gas; for the generation of steam we have coal, wood, straw, gasoline, kerosene and alcohol.

Has the farmer realized that no less than four of the fuels are obtainable upon the farm; viz., wood, straw, alcohol and suction gas? How long is he to continue wasting a sufficient number of units of heat to do all his cultivation, seeding, harvesting, threshing, heating and lighting? It is merely a matter of economically transforming the various wasted products into a condition most suitable for combustion. He will then be no longer at the mercy of oil trusts, subject to annoyance from coal strikes or inefficient transportation.

Too much capital is made of the necessity for a team and teamster. If these small motors, as some would have us believe, are to entirely wipe out the horse from the farm, there might be something in the cry, but farmers are not wishing for the doom of the horse. On the contrary they are looking to him to bring more grain to the mill. He will always have or should have a few brood mares upon the farm. Then there is the threshing time when there are the separators to run, the sheaves to haul and the fall plowing to do. Is he to have motors to carry all this on at the same time? Then what about hauling grain to the elevator with two or three feet of snow on the ground? But if the necessity for a team and teamster is such a serious matter, even this can be cut out, for there are now light steam tractors capable of hauling 8 to 10 tons at a speed of from six to eight miles per hour, carrying fuel and water sufficient for a forty mile run.

But what are these small motors to cost? is the next and very important question. Judging from the conversation the writer has had with many farmers and others, there is likely to be some disappointment, for generally speaking it is expected that a light agricultural motor should be bought for anything between \$500 and \$1500 and for this amount a machine that will displace two, three or four of our horse teams. Why, a good team of four horses is worth to-day about \$1,000. Then there is harness, etc. Say that a 25 horse power motor displaces only two four horse teams, they would with harness be worth over \$2,000.

Now, can it be reasonable to expect that an engine which is to supply universal power upon the farm should be sold for less than half the price of an ordinary traction engine of the same power and only available for threshing and plowing? The motors thus far introduced into Canada, range in price from \$1,750 to \$3,000, for from 18 to 50 actual horse power. Even at these prices provided they will do the work with greater dispatch, reduce the number of working horses, which have to be fed when idle, and diminish the number of hands necessary upon the farm, no small benefit will accrue to the farmers.

But where are we to obtain these motors? From all accounts the demand is in excess of the supply. Here is in an industry for the Canadian manufacturers to take hold of and they should waste no time in doing so.

Statistics given for 1906 go to show that in Western Canada alone some 7,225,347 acres were cropped with either wheat, oats or barley and even this area is but five per cent. of the arable land available. From the acreage above mentioned some 198,243,000 bushels of grain were produced, to obtain which the land must have been plowed, disced, harrowed, seeded, the crop harvested and the grain threshed. Possibly some of the operations may have been repeated once or twice, but let us assume that the land was

traversed five times. This would mean that the acreage of work done would amount to no less than 36,126,735 acres. Add to this the haulage of the grain to the elevators and some idea may be formed as to the enormous amount of tractive force and belt power necessary to carry out the work, and this in but a very limited working season.

Year by year the areas will increase by leaps and bounds creating a greater and greater demand for motive power. Can this be supplied by horses as economically or can we raise a sufficient number to do the work and at the same time keep our own and the various markets of the world supplied.

The more motors the more horses; the more motors the more industries; the more motors, less cruelty to animals, for they can have the snaps; the more motors the larger will be the amount of marketable grain, for idle working horses will not be eating their heads off during rainy days and long winter months.

A. BURNES GREIG.

DAIRY

Wisconsin Dairy Report.

The twenty-third annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, U. S. A., is not so strong in dairy features as usual. Only three articles may be classed as strictly dairy, viz.: "The University Dairy Herd," "Development of Factory Dairying," and "Distribution of Lactose-fermenting Yeasts in Dairy Products."

COWS: FEEDS AND BREEDS.

The first subject, "Dairy Herd," is discussed chiefly under the heads: Methods of Feeding and Cost of Feed; Production; Breeds. The concentrates fed were: Wheat bran, distillers' grains and cottonseed meal, in the proportion of 2, 2, 1 by weight. "The amount of grain fed from day to day to mature cows in a normal condition of flesh was one pound for each pound of butter-fat produced per week." Stated another way, the cows were fed seven pounds of grain per day when producing one pound of milk-fat daily. "The roughage consisted of corn silage, soiling crops, mixed hay, and some alfalfa hay. All cows were fed as much roughage as they would eat up clean." The average cost of feeding a cow from July 1st, 1905, to June 20th, 1906, was \$38.41. The average net profit per cow was \$41.20. The average cost of feed per 100 pounds of milk was 52.4 cents. The average cost of one pound butter-fat was 12.7 cents.

The principle of feeding according to the production of the cows, is one of prime importance in economical dairying.

THE COWS.

The herd, during the year, consisted of 7 Jerseys, 8 Guernseys, 8 Holsteins, 3 Shorthorns, 4 Red Polls, and 2 Brown Swisses. The report states, with reference to the breeds: "The average data show that, on the basis of the records made, the different breeds rank in the following order:

"In Production of Milk.—Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Polls, and Brown Swiss.

"In Butter-fat.—Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Polls, Brown Swiss, Shorthorn.

"In Cost of Feed.—Shorthorn (lowest). Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Red Polls, Jersey, Holstein (highest).

"In Average Net Profit.—Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Polls, Brown Swiss, Shorthorn.

"In Average Net Profit, 1898-1906.—Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Polls, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss.

"According to the average results obtained of our herd for the period of 1898-1906, the three dairy breeds proper rank first, and the so-called dual-purpose breeds come last, both as regards average production of butter-fat and profit returned. The figures give decided evidence on this point, and emphasize the fact that cows of breeds that have long been bred and developed with a sole view toward a large and economical dairy production are the most profitable for a dairy herd." The report goes on to say: "In view of the changed conditions that confront the American farmer, with regard to the breeding of special-purpose cattle, and the demands for meat-producing animals of great excellence, as well as for dairy animals capable of a large and economical dairy production, we cannot recommend the perpetuation of the dual-purpose breeds for two purposes. It is possible, by careful and judicious breeding, to change them to a special-purpose breed, either a dairy breed or a beef breed, but excellence in either direction cannot be reached except by uninterrupted breeding towards one specific end for many generations. For this reason, we believe it will be the part of wisdom for dairy farmers to adhere to some one of the specific dairy breeds, and for producers of beef cattle to choose one of the improved beef breeds."

The foregoing are wise words, worthy the careful consideration of Canadian farmers.

FACTORY DAIRYING.

"The number of creameries in the state has decreased from 1,073 in 1900, to 1,017 in 1905, while the skimming stations have increased from 61 to 260. The total butter product for the state is estimated at 12,000,000 pounds, of which about one-quarter is produced in farm dairies. The cheese business of the state has increased, in five years, from 60,000,000 to nearly 110,000,000 lbs. cheese." By way of comparison, the 1905 statistics for Ontario give the estimated cheese production of this province as 165,000,000 pounds, or about 55,000,000 pounds more than the great state of Wisconsin; but our increase in the last five years has been, in round numbers, only 37,000,000 pounds, whereas Wisconsin has nearly doubled her cheese production in the same time. We shall need to look to our laurels. The average Wisconsin cheesemaker is much more anxious to seek information and improve his product than is the average Canadian cheesemaker, who is disposed to rely upon what has been accomplished, and to think there is nothing more to learn about the cheese business.

In addition to cheddar-cheese factories, the state has 301 Swiss cheeseries, which made about 15,000,000 pounds of Swiss cheese in 1905.

YEAST FOES OF THE DAIRYMAN.

It is the hidden and unseen which mystifies and unnerves a man. So long as men believed in ghosts, hobgoblins and princes of the air, the world made little progress. As science cleared the mists and fog of the middle ages from men's minds, they began to ascend with leaps and bounds. It is the hidden, sneaking foe which causes most trouble. The man who resorts to mean, low-down, petty, spiteful tricks, is the worst kind of an enemy. An enemy that fights in the open can be met and successfully overcome, if we have courage.

The unseen foes of the cheese and butter maker

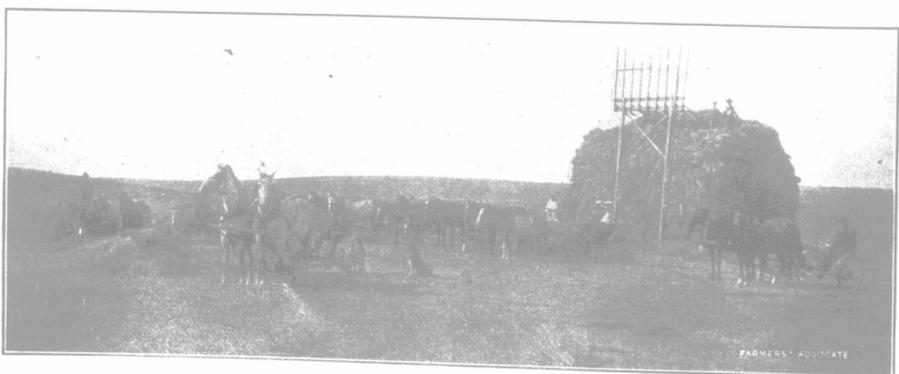


Photo by C. L. Thompson.

STACKING HAY ON THE BRAESIDE RANCH,
Knee Hill Valley, Alta.

stein, Jersey' Shorthorn.

6.—Holstein, thorn, Brown
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are his worst enemies. The average maker will not take the trouble to study the tactics of the enemy, hence many go down to defeat. The unseen yeasts are by far the worst enemies of the dairy industry, and we know very little about them.

The report says: "During the past year, 450 samples of milk, cream, butter, cheese and whey were examined for these yeasts. These samples came from all parts of the state, representing the Swiss and cheddar cheese, as well as the butter. These yeasts appear to be most abundant in whey, as nearly one-half of the samples in a Swiss-cheese section containing them were from whey. Heating to 170° F. destroys all yeast cells present; hence this would seem to be a practicable remedy to get rid of yeasty flavors. This heating may be done with the exhaust steam from the engine of the factory, at practically no expense. In a brick-cheese district, 59 out of 67 samples of patrons' milk contained the yeast germs. Samples of whey from 18 cheddar factories, in various parts of the state, all demonstrated the presence of lactose-fermenting yeast. The number of yeasts present in the butter was very small."

The writer goes on to say that the organisms are found wherever dirt accumulates and is protected from drying. Referring to the fact that a Canadian bacteriologist found a yeast of this type on the leaves of maples, he remarks: "This was undoubtedly an accident, the organism having been blown there in the dust."

In the cheddar industry, while the whey may contain considerable numbers of this form of yeast, yet, in competition with the lactic-acid organisms, that develop so luxuriantly in this habitat, they are not able to hold their own. The foregoing probably explains why the "bitter flavor" is worst when the whey tank is cleaned. This is no argument for not cleaning the whey tank; on the contrary, it shows that the whey tank was not properly cleaned, else the yeast cells had been destroyed.

H. H. D.

The potato "bugs" are probably more numerous and persistent in Manitoba this year than they have ever been in any district of the Dominion. Hard work with the old bulbs and Paris Green with the young slugs is the only remedy and the salvation of the crop.

Horticulture and Forestry

Suggestions for Storing Potatoes.

We have had several suggestions upon the storing of potatoes in response to our request in a recent number for information for one of our readers on the keeping over winter of 10,000 bushels. T. W. K., Emerson, Man., says:

"Has your correspondent not made a mistake and meant 1,000 bushels? 10,000 are more potatoes than any person has raised in one crop in Manitoba? Why, it would mean about sixty acres and would swamp the Winnipeg market. I have no experience of wintering such quantity. About 150 to 200 bushels is about my size, and I should think that any person raising potatoes on such a scale would put up a building purposely to store them in, but the cash value would be about from \$4,000 to \$5,000, too much to run chances of getting touched with frost, and but a very little frost does the trick thoroughly. In wintering potatoes outside the cellar I have a root-house dugout sixteen feet by eight feet and six feet deep with a pole roof and about a foot and a half of chaff and fire fanged manure on top with a double door and second front wall one foot from the other filled in with dry chaff, and this works all right. About the end of November I close up the entrance with a load of straw manure and do not open till March when most severe weather is past."

Dr. S. J. Thompson of St. Charles, Man., advises as follows: "Dig a pit about six feet deep and eight feet wide in good dry soil; fill up to about the level of the ground with potatoes; then lay over with poles; cover with straw, and a layer of earth six to ten inches deep. As the weather gets colder put on another coat of straw and earth and along about the first of the year cover with a good coat of horse manure, letting it extend well over the sides of the pit. Watch closely and if the snow does not lie on the pit put on more manure, or if the weather keeps warm watch that the potatoes do not become hot. In some cases it is necessary to make air holes with wooden boxes or stove pipes and fill them

with straw. Storing such an amount as our correspondent mentions is not advised, however, especially where labor is difficult to get.

A British Columbia correspondent, Mrs. F. Martin, suggests the following method in climates similar to that in the coast province:

"Pit them out of doors in long narrow pits, say six to seven feet at the bottom of the pit. Cover with straw and then earth. The amount of earth required depends upon the amount of cold you get. I have pitted potatoes in the province and the thermometer has been below zero for weeks. I usually had a good covering of straw and about two feet of earth. I pitted in the field and always endeavored to have the potatoes dry before pitting. Every five or six feet I placed a box made of inch lumber and eight inches square and perforated with auger holes. These were placed on the ground upright and the potatoes dumped round them. I would open pits in the spring and the potatoes came out as fresh as if just dug. In very cold weather I would cover the ventilating boxes, or if snow or rain were falling."

Judging Competition at Edmonton.

The executive of the Provincial Exhibition held at Edmonton two weeks ago conducted a live stock judging competition for farmers and farmers' sons, with the following results:

Heavy horses—Stephen Swift (medal); light horses—Stephen Swift; beef cattle—1. G. McGill, Lacombe; 2. D. E. Timmey, Riviere Qui Barré; 3. A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar; bacon hogs—1. D. E. Timmey; 2. T. Daly, Clover Bar; 3. A. F. M. Gill, Lacombe; mutton sheep—1. D. E. Timmey; 2. T. Daly; 3. A. F. McGill.

Medal, as a sweepstakes prize to the farmer's son making best score in cattle and hogs, A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar.

MILKING CONTEST.

Cowtest—1. F. Toane, 22½ lbs. milk, 3.3 per cent. butter-fat; 2. J. McDonald, 16½ lbs. milk, 3.5 per cent. butter-fat; 3. F. Toane, 15½ lbs. milk, 3.4 per cent. butter-fat.
Cleanest and fastest milker—1. F. Toane; 2. J. Rand.

Many of the forest trees in the Red River Valley are suffering from the visitation of myriads of lice. So thick are the pests on many trees that the leaves are covered with the honeydew which they exude, and the ground beneath is sticky with the substance.



YOUNG FRUIT FARMS NEAR VICTORIA, B.C.

POULTRY

Another Theory of Sex Control.

The following we think is the newest theory of sex control and we publish it for what it is worth. The reprint is from a translation in *Poultry* (Eng.) of an article by Arthur Wulff in a German paper:

"Time and again has it been our unfortunate experience to discover among the progeny of our cockerel breeding pen a preponderance of females, while the pullet breeding pen has produced a majority of the male element—and that is the point where we should like to make nature subservient to our will.

"The control of the sexes in the progeny of living beings has for hundreds, nay, we say thousands of years been a favorite subject with physiologists (not merely breeders of animals). Who does not remember the excitement caused some ten years ago by Schenck's theory, proved upon further investigation to be untenable? The statistical material relied upon in similar cases is generally not comprehensive enough both as to number of objects and duration of experiments. One is apt to generalize from accidental results—and therein lies the weakness of most former propositions.

"Of greater value than the statistics of the human race is the record (well supported by documentary evidence) of our most important domestic animal—the horse. The considerable size and costliness of the individual, the consequent easy determination of identity, the long period of gestation, the birth of (invariably) but one at a time, and especially the careful registration of the stallion's 'visits,' combine to furnish weighty material, from which we draw the conclusion that foals in cases where the mare has been 'covered' in the evening (that is, after the stallion had been previously used during the day) will generally follow the sex of the mother.

"We do not know whether this fact, which is no doubt capable of a plausible explanation (the older seminal cords—Samenfaden in German—have a tendency to produce male, the younger ones female offspring), has already been noticed in the poultry world, though we may add that we alluded to it two years ago. At all events, poultry is in our opinion especially adapted to similar experiments, owing to its, shall we say, handier size, and to its capability of great and speedy reproduction. The poultry breeder, therefore, is pre-eminently the man to assist science, being placed in a much more favorable position than the breeder of mammals. And here I now beg leave to adduce two examples from personal experience, the first an accidental case (I was not then acquainted with Carl Gerot's 'The Sex of the Embryo'); the second an intentional experiment, not (by a long way) as final proofs, but merely as links of a progressive chain of evidence.

"In the year 1899, in the midst of the breeding season (beginning of April), I bought a fine Minorca hen. Not wishing to put her into my breeding pen, whose members had not visited any show since autumn, and were just in full lay, when the introduction of a stranger generally causes a disturbance of acquired conservative habits, I placed the fresh arrival in a small aviary. In the evening when the inmates of the breeding pen had retired to rest, I took out the male bird and put him into the run of the aviary, then turned out the stranger hen as well, when he invariably 'attended' to her at once. From forty eggs laid by this hen and set I obtained only pullets.

"Last year, proceeding on the same lines, I got 11 per cent. cockerels and 89 per cent. pullets. (During the interval I did not do much breeding).

"It is not so very difficult to arrange these matters with our poultry, as vigorous male birds are generally pretty 'active' throughout the day. Therefore, place your hens intended for cockerel breeding into the run with the male as soon as they leave their house in the morning, and remove them again early. Your pullet breeding hens should not associate with their appointed mate until evening, the latter having been with other hens during the day, (but, of course, the special hens must not in the meantime run with other cocks). Active males generally pay immediate 'attention' to strangers of the other sex, and it is desirable in this present instance for breeders to watch the process. (It is, as a rule, only a case of one, two, or three hens specially destined for the experiment.) Should, after abundant tests, a real law of nature be here discovered, the future of poultry breeding would certainly appear in a rosy light. I am far from asserting that the law would universally apply, but we certainly ought to try to find out if, and to what extent, it can be proved.

"Compared with previous attempts in a similar direction, the method here proposed has the advantage of easier control. That the external appearance of the egg—as has been supposed—can have any influence on the sex of the progeny, is quite out of the question; this much is clear to everyone conversant with the origin of the egg. Neither is the time of laying (morning or evening) of any importance, for it is a well known fact that constant layers produce their eggs later each successive day.

"It has further been assumed that the sex which at the moment of coition possesses greater sexual potency, prevails with the offspring. Herein we

already find a close approach to the theory utilized by us. Attempts have been made to influence matters by the differing ages of the birds; one says an aged rooster mated with young pullets produces chiefly female progeny; another maintains the opposite—and both are right. The fact is that we cannot form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the sexual potency in this general manner to enable us to produce a continual prevalence of the desired sex. As far as the act of coition is concerned, however, the method we propose takes us much nearer to the goal of our ambition.

"Generally speaking the sexual life of the hen follows a much more placid course than that of the rooster; and this rule applies also to other polygamous creatures. Noticeable sexual excitement is only exhibited by young pullets at the commencement of the laying period, and by fat old hens; while, on the other hand, the activity of the male bird does not require further comment. It is, of course, essential for the success of our experiment that vigorous males of frequently 'attentive' habits be selected in order to obtain a real difference between the ages of the seminal cords of the first acts of coition (after the night's rest) in the morning and those of the evening (after many previous acts).

"My plan for carrying out an experiment on these lines would be as follows: The cockerel breeding rooster spends the night best by himself, or with hens in a dark house. In the morning you place him with the selected one, two, or three females (I do not advise more for a beginning), and he will 'attend' to them at once. If practicable the hen he mated with should be immediately removed so as to induce him to serve the others, for repeated attention to one favorite might spoil the result aimed at. You next remove him and place him into some other pen with a moderate number of hens (of course, his special mates must not in the meantime run with other male birds).

"The pullet breeding hens have a house to themselves. In the daytime they may run with their cockerel breeding sisters; there is no objection to this, provided that an easy separation can be effected in the evening. Their destined mate runs meanwhile with other hens until evening, when you remove him and place him into his proper pen. His duty fulfilled, away he goes again to his night quarters. Of course, all the birds must be well looked after (as usual in the case of the breeding pen) in order to produce healthy and vigorous offspring.

"The manipulation just described is not so very difficult where proper arrangements already exist for separate cockerel and pullet breeding. The matter looks more complicated on paper than it will prove in reality, and we should like as many of our friends as possible to give it a trial and to inform us of the result. Nothing perhaps may thereby be gained; on the other hand there can be no loss.

"It will entirely depend on the, we trust, very numerous participation of breeders whether the evidence can be finally summed up with *Eureka* or *Ignoramus*."

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

According to the last police census, the population of Calgary is placed at 21,500.

Nine hundred entries were made for the Doukobor lands lately thrown open for homesteaders.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer *Mount Royal* was wrecked in the Skeena River and six of the crew were lost.

Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha, only son of the late chief of the I. O. F., died suddenly on July 7th at Deseronto, Ont.

The draining of the great Yellow Grass marsh into the Souris River is being considered by the Saskatchewan Government.

The contracts made by the Canadian Government for improvements on the Intercolonial Railroad will amount to a million dollars.

Valuable deposits of the fine white sand used in the manufacture of the best china and glass have been discovered at Warman, Saskatchewan.

Miners at Cobalt, Ont., are threatening to go on strike, and in view of the fulfilment of the threat the Government is taking steps to prevent a supply of liquor reaching the district while the strike lasts.

At Lethbridge, Alta., Judge Harvey fined a man \$200 for causing injury to the public interest by inserting in an advertisement, "Americans not wanted in Canada," investigate before buying land or taking homesteads in this country."

Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, thinks a very simple plan to prevent a coal shortage in the Northwest in the winter, would be for the railways to so reduce rates as to make it worth while for dealers to buy their season's supply in the summer and store it until needed. This would use a large number of cars usually idle in the summer, and leave more cars free for carrying grain at the close of harvest.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

J. Kier-Hardie, M. P., leader of the Labor party in Great Britain will visit Canada in September of this year.

The newspapers are making all the preparations necessary for a war between Japan and the United States.

Specialists are to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, to transact business and manage her own affairs.

The Australian Parliament will be asked to repeal the compulsory arbitration act which has been in force for three years, and to appoint "wage commissioners" instead.

Seventy thousand Christian Endeavorers are in attendance at the international convention held this year in Seattle, Wash. Dr. Clark, the founder of the movement, is present.

The Belgian crew captured the Grand Challenge cup in the rowing races at Henley, Eng., defeating Christchurch, Oxford, by a bare length. The time was 7 min. 31 sec. This crew were the winners last year also.

Dr. H. K. Hoy of Altoona, Pa., who was the financial backer of the cobbler of that city who thought he had discovered a method of using ashes for fuel, committed suicide as a result of the failure of the scheme and the consequent ridicule he was called upon to endure.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco was sentenced to five years in San Quentin prison for extortion. The crowd in the court room cheered when sentence was pronounced by Judge Dunne. Schmitz will appeal for a new trial and declares that he will run again for mayor next year.

The American arbitration proposition at the Hague is as follows: First, the submission of differences regarding the interpretation of treaties not affecting the independence or honor of the parties involved in the interests of other states to the permanent court of arbitration. Second, each party to decide whether the differences affect its independence or honor. Third, in every case arising the parties shall draft a protocol outlining the arbiters' powers and the procedure. The fourth and fifth clauses provide for keeping the records of the court and allow a state to withdraw from the convention on giving a year's notice of its intention to do so.

Georgian Bay Canal Prospects.

R.W. Perks, M. P., of Messrs. Walker & Co., London, Eng., a firm that has successfully completed many of the greatest canal and other public works in the world, has gone personally over the entire route of the proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal, and the plans of his engineer have been completed, and are now in the custody of the Dominion Government in accordance with the requirements of the charter. He has also been conferring with financiers in America, who will probably co-operate with himself and other British capitalists in the enterprise. He does not think there will be serious difficulty in financing that undertaking. At Liverpool, Eng., he expected to confer with Sir Wilfrid Laurier before the latter started for Canada. He is in a position now to submit a proposition for the completion of the work. As to its advantages he regards it as a commercial necessity of the Dominion, giving a continuous 22-ft. waterway to the upper lakes, so that 8,000- to 10,000-ton vessels could go direct to European ports without breaking cargo. It would relieve the railways of congested traffic, and contribute in other ways to them. As to financial returns, he said the traffic passing through the Soo locks already exceeds the tonnage of the Suez Canal, one of the most remunerative undertakings in the world. If, in four or five years, one-fourth the traffic passing through the Soo went eastward via the Georgian Bay Canal, the result would be very satisfactory upon the capital involved. It will mean also the utilization of vast stores of electrical energy along the route, developing various industries.

The International Exhibition, held in New Zealand for five and a half months (1906-7), attracted a daily average attendance of 13,714, or a total of 1,020,000. Canada was conceded by the press to have had one of the very finest of the foreign exhibits.

Freight Costs and Market Values.

By FRANK ANDREWS,
*Scientific Assistant in Transportation, Division of
Foreign Markets, Bureau of Statistics.*
FREIGHT COSTS AND MARKET VALUES OF COTTON AND
WHEAT.

It is well known that goods whose value is high in proportion to their weight are likely to be charged higher freight rates than goods of relatively low value. It is understood, however, that value is not the only condition affecting freight charges; under some circumstances a higher rate may be charged for a less valuable than for a more valuable commodity between the same points. The influence of value and weight upon the cost of carrying is illustrated in the case of two of the most important farm products of the United States—cotton and wheat. And it is of no little interest to note that this rule of freight traffic applies to the cost incurred by farmers in hauling their products from farms to shipping points.

An investigation was made by the writer, under the authority of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, in September, 1906, to learn certain facts about hauling farm products on country roads, and from results of this inquiry it is estimated that it costs an average of 16 cents per 100 pounds to haul cotton from farms to shipping points, while the cost for wheat is 9 cents. The average distance of cotton farms from local shipping points is 11.8 miles, the average weight of a wagon-load of cotton is 1,702 pounds, and the average cost of hauling the load, \$2.76; the corresponding averages for wheat are 9.4 miles, 3,323 pounds, and \$2.86. It is plain that cotton may be profitably hauled for greater distances and in smaller loads than wheat, since the value of an average load of the cotton picked in 1905 was more than \$170, while a load of wheat was worth about \$40.

CHARGING WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

The average railway freight rate for cotton from local shipping points to seaports is estimated at 40 cents per 100 pounds, while the corresponding rate for wheat is about 20 cents. This difference in railway charges between these two commodities illustrates the tendency of value to influence transportation costs, and also shows one of the several phases of the principle of railway rate making which is often described as "charging what the traffic will bear."

RELATIVE VALUES AND OCEAN RATES.

On the ocean, also, freight charges for cotton are higher than those for wheat. The rates quoted for regular lines of steamers for carrying cotton from Galveston, New Orleans, and New York to Liverpool, averaged during the year ending June 30, 1906, about 32 cents per 100 pounds, while the corresponding rate for wheat was only one-fourth that sum, or 8 cents per 100 pounds. A cargo of cotton shipped from Galveston to Liverpool frequently contains as much as 5,500,000 pounds, and the value in 1905-6 of such a cargo at Galveston was not far from \$600,000, while the same quantity of wheat would have been worth from \$70,000 to \$90,000. The entire cost of carrying this amount of cotton from the farms in the United States to Liverpool, not including costs of transfer and terminal charges, at the average rates estimated in this article, would be about \$50,000 while the corresponding cost for wheat would be \$24,000.

WHEAT.

FROM FARMS TO LOCAL SHIPPING POINTS.

The average cost of 9 cents per hundredweight for hauling wheat from farms to shipping points, as mentioned at the beginning of this article, was obtained by the use of returns from 1,051 wheat-producing counties. The cost for the North Central States is 8 cents per 100 pounds, but in Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan the rate is 6 cents, and farmers in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska do this hauling at an average cost of 7 cents per 100 pounds. In Missouri the mean cost is 9 cents per 100 pounds, in North Dakota 10 cents, and in South Dakota 11 cents per 100 pounds. In the wheat region west of the Rocky Mountains the average cost is 10 cents per 100 pounds, the relatively high rate being largely due to the long distances over which the grain is moved.

The average farm value of wheat, as given by the Department of Agriculture, is the price at the local shipping points, for practically all wheat is sold by farmers at a price which includes delivery at some local market or shipping point. The average farm value of wheat in the United States on December 1st, 1905, was 74.8 cents per bushel, and the average cost to the farmers of delivering this wheat at 9 cents per 100 pounds is 5.4 cents per bushel. Hence the actual value on the farm would be 69.4 cents per bushel. As the wheat crop of 1905, excluding seed, was about 622,000,000 bushels, the cost of hauling the crop from farms to places of local delivery may be given as \$34,000,000, while the total value of the crop delivered at these markets and shipping points was \$465,000,000.

RAILWAY CHARGES TO INTERIOR MARKETS.

From the wheat regions east of the Rocky Mountains large quantities of the grain are gathered into

such interior cities as Minneapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City. The mean of the railway freight rates on wheat from 562 local stations in Illinois and Nebraska to Chicago in 1905-6 was 16 cents per 100 pounds, the same as the mean rate to Minneapolis from 311 local stations in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. In estimating the mean charge to Chicago from all local shipping points, rates from Illinois and Nebraska were taken as typical of low and high rates, respectively. To Kansas City, from 456 stations in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, the mean rate is found to be about 14 cents per 100 pounds. Making allowances for the relative quantities of wheat received at each of these three primary markets during the year 1905-6, the average rate on wheat from local shipping points to primary markets in 1905-6 was 15.5 cents per 100 pounds, which, added to the average cost of hauling wheat from farms in the North Central States, makes a total cost of transportation of 24.5 cents per 100 pounds, or 14.7 cents per bushel from farm to primary market.

value on December 1st, 1905, at the three primary markets for all marketable grades of the wheat of this region, would be probably not more than 82 cents. This would make only 3.1 cents difference between the average value of all wheat and the price of three of the better grades.

RAIL AND WATER ROUTES TO SEABOARD.

From the interior wheat markets to the seaboard there are two general routes, one eastward to Atlantic ports and the other leading south to the Gulf of Mexico. Along the eastward routes the railroads have to share their traffic with the waterways formed by the Great Lakes and the connecting rivers and canals.

The Mississippi River is a potential although not always an active competitor for the traffic from the wheat regions to New Orleans. During 1904 and 1905 practically no wheat was carried by river from St. Louis to New Orleans.

RATES FROM PRIMARY MARKETS.

The freight charge from Chicago to New York or Boston for wheat intended for export was 15 cents per 100 pounds in 1905-6, by all-rail routes. During the same year boats on the Great Lakes were chartered to carry wheat from Chicago to Buffalo at rates ranging from 1.25 to 3 cents per bushel, and the railway charge from Buffalo to New York was 4.5 cents per bushel on wheat intended for export.

The lake-and-rail rate, then, from Chicago to New York, ranged between 5.75 and 7.50 cents per bushel. Shipments by way of the lakes and Erie Canal were sent at still lower rates. During the calendar year 1905 the mean rate by lake and canal to New York from Chicago was 5.53 cents per bushel, by lake and rail the rate was 6.40 cents, and the railroads charged 9.90 cents for carrying the wheat the entire distance. The all-rail rate from Chicago to Baltimore and Norfolk was 3 cents per 100 pounds less than the rate to New York or Boston and 1 cent below the charge to Philadelphia, on exported wheat. The mean all-rail rate on exported wheat from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard may be taken as about 13 cents per 100 pounds, or 7.8 cents per bushel. On wheat intended for domestic consumption the rate to Boston from Chicago was 4.5 cents per 100 lbs. above the export rate and the mean rate on domestic wheat from Chicago to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk exceeded the mean export rate by 3 cents per 100 pounds, or 1.8 cents per bushel.

SHIPS CHEAPER CARRIERS THAN WAGONS.

Ocean rates were higher than usual during the year 1905-6, and the mean charge for carrying wheat by regular steamship lines to Liverpool from New York, a distance of about 3,100 miles, was 3.8 cents per bushel, or 1.6 cents less than it cost a farmer to haul the wheat 9.4 miles from his farm to a neighboring railroad station. Sometimes the rate on wheat from an Atlantic port from the United States to Liverpool is as low as 1.5 cents per bushel, or 3.9 cents less than the average cost of hauling from the farms. The cost of shipment in chartered vessels from Baltimore to ports in the United Kingdom for the year 1905-6 was about 7.8 cents per bushel on an average, a cost much higher than the rate charged by vessels of regular lines, and 2.4 cents more than the cost of wagon transportation. The mean rate by regular lines from New Orleans was about 6.8 cents per bushel and may be taken to represent the Gulf coast as the New York rate is in general typical of the rates from Atlantic ports.

The large number of grain ships chartered at Baltimore during 1905-6 makes it fairly safe to take the cost of charters at that port as an approximate average for the whole coast and not far removed from charter rates from the Gulf to England. The average of the rates on wheat to Liverpool by regular lines from New Orleans and New York and by chartered vessels from Baltimore, not including costs of transfer, may be taken as 4.8 cents per bushel, or 0.6 cents less than the cost of hauling in wagons from farms to shipping points.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL.

The mean price at Liverpool for "No. 2 red winter" wheat for five months ending June 30, 1906, the season when this grade was most frequently quoted there, was 92.6 cents per bushel, and the cost of transportation to Liverpool from local points in the Middle West is estimated at 17.4 cents per bushel. Deducting this freight charge from the price just quoted, and allowing 1.5 cents for profits and minor costs, the value of this quality of wheat at local shipping points in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma would be 73.7 cents, or only 2.9 cents per bushel above the average value of all wheat at those points.

EXPORTS AND FARM VALUES.

The apparent increase in the consumption of wheat in the United States in the five years ending June 30, 1906, and the accompanying decrease in exports was attended by a rise in local prices, which, if distributed proportionally in all parts of the country, would almost forbid the exportation of any wheat at all. During the year ending June 30, 1902, the exports of wheat, including flour (in terms of grain), from the United States amounted to 235,000,000 bushels and the average farm value, including cost of hauling, was 62.4 cents per bushel



W. F. GUILD, KEMNAY, MAN.

Winner of five sweepstakes at seven plowing matches, and made the highest score in Manitoba, 95 points. Mr. Guild is a second year student at the Manitoba College.

MINNEAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

The mean annual price of No. 1 northern wheat at Minneapolis for 1905-6 was 86.3 cents, and the mean freight rate from 311 stations in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, was 9.6 cents per bushel. The average price of wheat at local shipping points in these four States on December 1st, 1905, was 68.6 cents per bushel, so that the cost of this wheat at Minneapolis would be 78.2 cents, plus such items as elevator charges, fees for inspection and weighing, and dealers' profits, making a total cost of probably not more than 80 cents per bushel, or about 6 cents less than the value of No. 1 northern.

At Chicago the mean price of No. 2 red winter wheat for the year named was 86.9 cents, and the average farm price in Nebraska and Illinois for all wheat on December 1st, 1905, was 71.8 cents, including cost of hauling from farms, while the mean freight rate to Chicago from local stations in those two States was 9.6 cents per bushel. According to these figures all the marketable grades of Nebraska and Illinois wheat were worth, in the Chicago market, probably about 83 cents per bushel, or 3.9 cents less than No. 2 red winter.

RATES AND PRICES AT KANSAS CITY.

In Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma the average value of wheat at local points December 1st, 1905, was 70.8 cents, and the mean freight charge from these stations to Kansas City was 8.4 cents per bushel. The cost, then, at Kansas City, would be 79.2 cents, plus minor charges. The mean annual value of No. 2 hard wheat at this market for 1905-6 was 81.1 cents. In this case, the only one of the three mentioned, there is an approximate agreement in the prices used; the farm value and the price at the primary market seem to apply to grades of about the same average quality.

The average of the three prices just mentioned for Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, allowing for the relative importance of each price in proportion to the quantity of wheat received at each market, is 85.1 cents per bushel, and the average farm value, including cost of hauling, of the crop in the States and Territory named, was 70.8 cents. The average freight rate being 9.3 cents, the average

For the next four years the annual exports and average farm values were, respectively, 203,000,000 bushels and 63 cents per bushel, 121,000,000 bushels and 69.5 cents, 44,000,000 bushels and 92.4 cents, and in 1905-6 the exports were 98,000,000 bushels and the farm value 74.8 cents per bushel. The value of wheat sent to Liverpool in this last-mentioned year and the freight costs along the way, expressed in averages applying to the United States as a whole, were:

(To be continued.)

Fair at Portage a Success.

The Portage la Prairie rejuvenated fair held last week at the beautiful Exhibition Grounds on Island Park proved to be substantial improvement over previous attempts.

The general manager, Mr. Humber, was rushed all the time, keeping everything in order; also the board of directors did their share, looking after the different exhibits. The attendance at the grounds was about twelve thousand and as a result the fair can be called a financial success. Most classes of exhibits were exceptionally well filled.

Among the Clydesdale exhibits were Mr. Wm. Brown's aged stallion, "Lord Shapley, an international winner, and 1st prize here; also the winner of the Challenge cup presented by the *Free Press* for the best registered draft stallion, any breed or age. John Wishart had some excellent brood mares and colts, both in Clydesdales and Hackneys. Mr. Wishart deserves to be complimented upon his possession of such breeding stock, as he buys only the best imported animals to breed from.

Messrs. Carruth and Brown were also large exhibitors, securing quite a percentage of the red and blue cards. Mr. Carruth proves himself to be a capable judge of horseflesh by the class of stock he imports, as he had some good ones that he personally picked out in Scotland. Mr. Carruth was heard to remark that "a Scotchman didn't need to be intoxicated all the time in Scotland."

The display of heavy draft teams was large, Mr. John Wishart winning first and John McCowan second.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

The first prize for team was won by W. Wilton; second, J. McCartney; third, J. L. McCowan.

R. J. Tucker won the special cup given by P. J. Harwood for farmer's double turnout.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Adamson Bros., of Gladstone, won first in the aged bull class; J. A. Fraser, second; and J. A. Nichol third. Messrs. T. E. Wallace, Fraser, and Nichol were the largest exhibitors in this class. Mr. Wallace has some exceptionally fine animals in good show condition, his two-year-old bull being a very fine specimen, winning the special prize for bull any age. Mr. Wallace won first on best herd, Mr. Nichol second and J. A. Fraser third.

HEREFORDS.

Mr. Jas. Bray had his string of Hereford cattle out, all in good condition, showing that they are getting good treatment. They practically secured all the first and second prizes.

POLLED ANGUS.

McGregor & Martin, Rounthwaite, were the only exhibitors in this class with their show herd and of course won all the prizes, but they would far rather have had some competition. Mr. Hay who was at Carman could have improved the show of doddies.

RED POLLS.

There was a small exhibit in quantity of Red Polls, as Glendenning Bros. had the only herd on the grounds, their three-year-old bull being a magnificent animal as also were the females shown by them. The sheep exhibit was not a very large one, the

principal exhibitors being in Leicesters, A. J. McKay and Thos. Jasper. Oxford Downs, were shown by T. R. Todd, and Cotswolds by T. W. Brown & Sons.

The swine exhibitors were in Berkshires, Thos. Jasper Harding; improved Yorkshires, Oliver King of Wawanesa, who had over fifty hogs. Mr. King has a fine lot of Yorks, especially his three-year-old sow which weighs close to one thousand pounds. His herd will be at Winnipeg and Brandon, where he expects to have more competition. He also has some fine Tamworths as well.

Outside of the agricultural department the management supplied attractions in the way of amusement for the spectators. Some splendid horse racing and a continual circus show in front of Grand Stand were put on, which attractions seemed to draw the attentions of farmers as well as others. The usual number of side shows to catch the surplus change were in evidence; also some cases of pick-pocketing which always seems to follow the fairs.

Judging the live stock started on Tuesday and lasted until Thursday noon, and the grand parade of prize winners came at 1.30 p. m. Thursday. The competent judges in all classes seemed to give the best of satisfaction. The following are their names: Wm. Nichol, Brandon, heavy horses; A. G. Galbraith, Brandon, light horses; James Epule, Selkirk, beef cattle; Wm. Champion, of Reaburn, dairy cattle; James Gill, Neepawa, sheep and swine; Chas. Midwinter, Poultry; A. Dennison, Portage, dogs; and S. A. Bedford, Brandon, agricultural products.

The management put on fireworks both nights of fair, which cost them five hundred dollars. It seems a lot of money for the fun of it.

J. A. B.

Winnipeg Fair in Full Swing.

The Winnipeg Exhibition is in full swing this week and the display of agricultural products, live stock, etc., is somewhat in advance in the matter of bulk of the exhibitions of recent years. Special attention has been given to make the exhibits of grain, especially wheat, attractive—no easy matter by the way, but a most pleasing and impressive effect has been attained.

The show of horses is particularly strong. Clydesdales are numerous, of a wonderfully high quality and represent the best stables of the three provinces. In the fancy classes, such as high steppers, saddlers, combination, harness, etc., the exhibition is improved by the presence of representatives from Ontario, besides the additions that have been made to the stables of Manitoba fanciers by the competition stimulated at the Winnipeg horse show last month. A new ring is arranged for the judging of the fancy classes in front of the left wing of the grand stand, and although this is a great improvement, still the exhibitors and spectators are yet too far apart for the benefit of the one and the entertainment of the other class.

Our next week's issue will contain a complete report of the displays and we shall print a few extra numbers for the use of any of the exhibitors who may care to apply for them. Our tent is on the grounds at the Winnipeg fair and we shall also be found in our tent at the Brandon fair next week. We are busy men and women at fair times, but not too busy to shake hands with all of our friends who may look us up. Our tent will be at the service of our readers, who are welcomed to its shade for a short rest.

There has been considerable change in the personnel of the Shorthorn exhibitors since a few short years ago, and each year adds some new name to the list. This year we have a herd from Minnesota, C. E. Clarke's, which very much strengthens the show of cattle. Herefords and Angus maintain their excellent standards, while the Red Polls have added to their numbers.

Swine are very strong and the interest in them more keen than in former years.

Brandon Fair Next Week.

The Brandon Exhibition board has been making special efforts to add to the interest of its fair next week. There is a pleasure in visiting the Brandon fair. The restful coolness of the open park and the absence of the stress and bustle that are necessarily associated with the larger exhibition the week previous tend to add a charm and make the Western Manitoba exhibition as much of an outing as of a competition. The exhibits, however, promise to be large, as most of the best stock at Winnipeg will go forward.

Brandon is having a sort of an "old boys" time during the fair and the city promises itself a holiday during the week. The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* tent will be on the ground where our readers will be welcomed, where they may enjoy a rest or arrange to meet their friends. We shall also have a complete review of the live stock, agricultural and machinery exhibits at the Winnipeg Exhibition these in our July 24th issue, which will be the first of its kind, to be presented by the agricultural press.

We shall have sample copies of Western Canada's only weekly agricultural journal and our agents will make a point of placing a subscription proposition before every visitor at the fair.

Indian Head Excursions.

The annual excursions under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture to Indian Head, were held this year on July 9th and 10th and judging from the crowds which assembled it seems to be a very popular day with Saskatchewan farmers.

The excursions on the 9th were run from Fleming west on the main line and from Antler on the Arcola line.

The trains arrived about 10.30 and 11 o'clock respectively and stopped opposite the farm about a quarter of a mile from the station. Here, about twenty carriages were waiting to take the people to the hospital tents, where a very acceptable lunch was served to about seventeen hundred people.

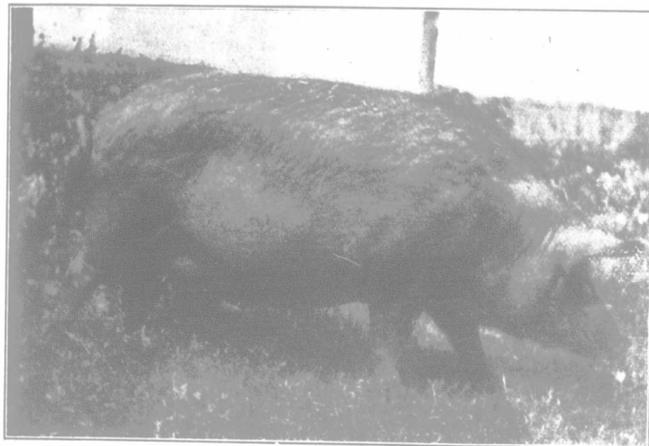
On the tenth the excursions were from Caron on the main line and from Gainsboro via the "Soo Line." A large crowd of about two thousand people assembled at the grounds from these sections and were all comfortably accommodated by the men in charge.

The entire staff of the Agricultural Department at Regina, including Hon. W. R. Motherwell, commissioner of agriculture, Mr. A. P. Ketchen, deputy-commissioner, Mr. John Bracken, superintendent of institutes and fairs, Mr. Wilson, dairy superintendent, Mr. Auld and Mr. Willing, weed commissioners, were present and did their utmost to make the excursions a success.

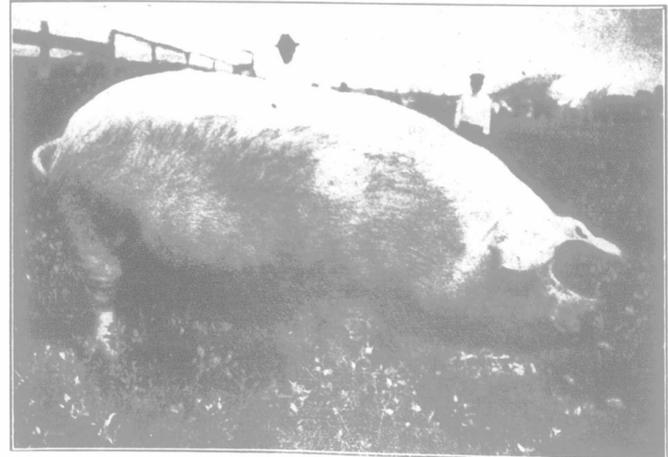
After lunch the most of the visitors availed themselves of the free ride around the farm in the carriages supplied by the provincial Government.

At about 3.30 o'clock short speeches were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Dr. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Mr. McKay, superintendent of the farm at Indian Head. Mr. McKay very kindly welcomed the visitors and gave them the freedom of the farm for the day. He then introduced to them Dr. Saunders, who outlined in a summary manner the work they were doing at the various experimental farms and at Indian Head in particular. He illustrated and described the way they had adopted of distributing new varieties of grain among the farmers and claimed that in a few years enough grain could be grown from a single seed to sow several hundred acres. He also made a few remarks on their method of adapting fruit trees to this climate and pointed out the advisability of planting trees around the farm homes.

The Hon. Mr. Motherwell followed with a few well chosen remarks as to the nature of the education they as visitors ought to receive at the experimental



Tamworth



YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH SOWS
Exhibited this season by O. King, Wawanesa, Man.

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farm. It wasn't, so much the actual knowledge gained that was of value to them. The inspiration to improve their farms which they ought to have acquired during their visit would be of much more lasting benefit to them.

The speaker also touched upon the need of a better practical education among farmers' sons and daughters. He said he hoped that in the course of a short time Saskatchewan would be able to support an agricultural college and a school of domestic science. In the meantime, however, he advised farmers' sons to avail themselves of the scholarships offered by the provincial Government to students attending the agricultural colleges at Guelph and Winnipeg.

During the remainder of the day those who wished were shown around the various experimental plots and were instructed as to the work being done in connection with the different farm crops.

Considering the lateness of the season the crops at the experimental farm are in splendid condition. The wheat crop is advancing very well and barring adverse conditions should nearly equal the yields of former years. The grass crops are also good. The writer noticed in particular one especially fine field of Western rye grass in which the stalks were fully three feet and a half high and gave promise of a very heavy yield.

Taken altogether the excursions were a decided success and those who had the matter in charge are highly pleased with the outcome. These excursions will no doubt be continued from year to year and should prove of valuable assistance to the Saskatchewan farmers.

Carberry Summer Fair.

Carberry fair held on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, well sustained that district's claim as the home of the best live stock show in Manitoba. It was also the ninth or tenth demonstration of the fact that a fair can be an agricultural fair pure and simple and without side shows, skin games, fakirs or horse races, furnish a program attractive and diversified enough to hold the crowd's attention every minute of the show. Carberry's is a fair of the kind that are altogether too few in these Western provinces, it's one that a good many of our agricultural societies could well model their exhibitions after, clean in the truest sense of the term. It gives to live stock and the products of the soil that emphasis and that prominence which these things should enjoy in fairs that pose as institutions of agriculture. From this district around Carberry much of the high class stock that goes to make up the entry in our larger exhibitions is drawn, but it's on their native heath they show in largest quantities and to best advantage.

Horses were the largest entry, more than 350 individuals competition in the various classes, the heavy draft, agricultural and general purposes sections being especially strong. Prof. Rutherford of the M. A. C. placed the awards and it required a day and a half of steady judging to complete the work. The management introduced a new method for the classification of teams and before judging began at all had Prof. Rutherford place in their proper classes the twenty teams that were entered in the draft, agricultural and general purposes sections. This gets around the trouble usually experienced of having horses compete in wrong classes. An exhibitor for instance, may have a team of agricultural horses entered as general purpose or vice versa; a light team of heavy drafts may get into the agricultural section; or a heavy bodied pair of agricultural go as draft, and when the judging comes to be done it is often quite a problem for the judge to know exactly what to do with these misclassified animals. Now the Carberry classification scheme solves this problem completely and makes as well a mighty good educational feature. The management also instituted an additional class to accommodate those thick-bodied, chunky, farm horses that were hardly rangy and active enough to go as general purpose, nor yet possessed of sufficient weight and bone to class as agricultural—"farm chunks" as the judge termed them. Four teams competed in this new section.

In Clydesdales John Graham and W. Bailey were the largest exhibitors, the latter winning first in the aged stallion class with Masquerador, a rather rangy, clean-limbed four-year-old imported by John Graham. R. Fallis' Pride of Norfolk was second. The heavy draft teams were a strong class; one of the strongest of the show, the awards finally going to, A. Shaw, J. Barron, W. Bailey, and W. Marshall, in order. Perhaps the keenest competition in farm horses came when the agricultural teams were called to the ring. Nine teams faced the judge and to pick the winners from such company was not an easy task. It was a battle royal between Percheron and Clydesdale blood and when the decision came Switzers pair of almost perfect acting, clean-limbed, blacks, typical agriculturists, took the head of the string. Bailey's team that came seemed rather thin in flesh, but strong in quality. F. Arburn was third with a pair of three-year-olds that will be topnotchers when they get a little more age and F. May took fourth, with a couple of bays that certainly looked good enough to head the winners in any other show-ring in Manitoba. Then another stiff scrap for the premier honors was on when

the sweepstakes class in mares was called. Geo. McLaughlin, Neepawa, got the ribbon, with a magnificent four-year-old, clean in the bone, strongly chested a good actor and muscled in the front and quarter almost perfectly.

An interesting competition was the drawing contest. A sleigh was loaded with 116 bushels of wheat and the team that moved it the greatest distance in one minute were judged the winners. Five teamsters undertook the task of shifting the cargo and managed to haul it, distances ranging from two to thirty-four feet, within the allotted 60 seconds. W. Marshall won the prize, his record being 34 feet 7 inches.

In cattle, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Angus were shown, the best known herds of the district being fully represented. Messrs. Barron and Graham exhibited the Shorthorns and won most of the prize money. The quality of both entries in male and female was especially good. In Polled Angus, Cathrea had ten animals entered, all imported stuff, and took all the prizes of the class. Herefords were shown by Hunt & Johnson of Austin, who also exhibited a number of purebred Yorkshire hogs. They had a couple of sows in this class that look good enough to hustle almost anything in the province for first honors. G. Barret and Baker divided the Berkshire money, but other hog classes were not represented. Agricultural products, roots, vegetables, grain, etc., were a rather light entry and in quantity and quality bore evidence to the unusual lateness of the season. Domestic and dairy products were a good exhibit. Prof. Carson of Winnipeg judged this latter class and commented favorably on the quantity of the products, and the general excellence of the dairy exhibit.

On the whole the Carberry fair was an outstanding winner, and splendid weather prevailed and large crowds attended. The society have improved their equipment by the addition of a commodious horse barn and are in good shape for healthy progress.

MARKETS

Last week gave evidence of the various influences that affect the Canadian wheat trade. European markets became firmer and considerable was worked for export, but the price did not advance—rather declined owing to the impression that had got abroad in the American markets that wheat had been carried too high the first week in July. Consequently Winnipeg was between two fires and while the States' prices declined from 5c. to 6c. per bus., Manitoba went down about 2c. in face of an export demand. The explanation seems to be that the free selling in America would lower the prices all over the world and that large stocks were not good property for a few days. It was a good illustration of the sinister effect of option dealing. Nor are there very good reasons from a miller's standpoint why prices should go higher just immediately, for the present state of the market seems to be healthy enough to bring out supplies and as long as wheat comes out in sufficient bulk to keep the wheels going there will not be much upward movement to the price. Stocks, however, are declining fast, both of visible and invisible. Many of the farmers throughout the country who have carried over a few thousand bushels are selling rather than take any unnecessary chances of getting cars next fall. This supply may possibly keep up until the new crop is threshed and no matter how light that may be there will still be enough marketed over America to supply the immediate demand. But there are a lot of farmers holding large bulks of wheat for the dollar mark, willing, however, to sell for 90c. at point of shipment. These the milling and elevator interests are not anxious to help, so there is likely to be some tension sooner or later.

The United States Government report for July came out last week and estimates the American wheat yield at 618,000,000 bushels, as against the final estimate last year of 735,000,000 bushels.

Reports of the crop over the Canadian West are conflicting, indicating that the grain is spotted, as was to be expected owing to the hurried seeding and the sowing upon stubble, as so much was put in. In some few places in Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan fields are being plowed up, but this is chiefly on account of weeds springing up in the thin crop. In Alberta the prospects are reported quite bright.

Last week-end Thompson, Sons & Co. commented upon the Winnipeg market as follows:

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been active and has followed to some extent the decline in the United States markets, but being closer in line with export value the decline is only about half of the United States decline. Trade has been a little slow the past two days, but large quantities were worked for export in the beginning of the week."

Prices are 1 Hard 92½c, 1 Nor. 91½c, 2 Nor. 88½c, 3 Nor. 84½c, spot or en route. Futures July 91½c, August 92c, September 93½c, October 93½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

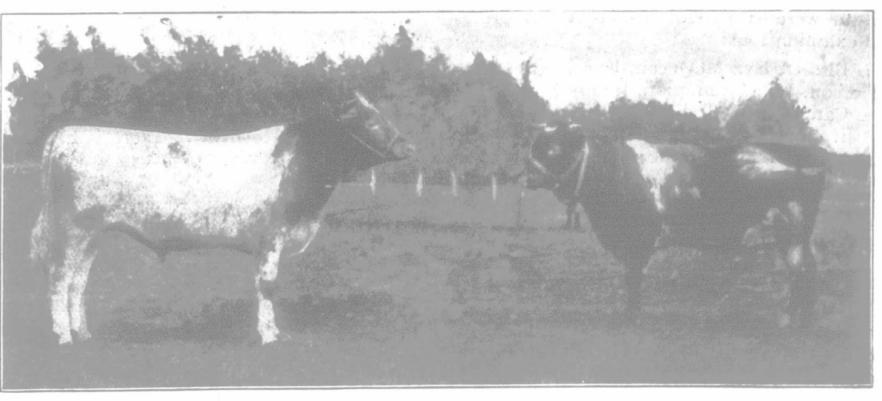
Oats	41½	41½
Barley	..	54
Flax	1 33	@ 1 33
Bran	17 50	
Shorts	18 50	@ 19 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Barley and oats	24 00	
Barley	22 00	
Oats	27 00	
Hay, per ton (cars on track W'peg)	14 00	@ 15 00
Loose loads	14 00	@ 15 00
POTATOES, in cars or small lots, less freight, track Winnipeg	50	@ 55
BUTTER—		
Fancy, fresh made bricks	22	@ 23
Boxes, 56 lbs.	20	
Boxes, 28 and 14 lbs.	20½	
Dairy, extra fancy prints	20	
Dairy, in tubs	16	@ 17
CHEESE—Manitoba new cheese at Winnipeg		
	11½	@ 12½
EGGS—Manitoba fresh gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling		
	17	@ 17
Spring chickens (cold storage)	17	@ 18
Spring ducks	16	
Fowl	13	
Young turkeys	19	
Geese	15	

WOOL AND LIVE STOCK.

Wool.—The market is rather dull for wool. Winnipeg dealers offer from 10 to 13 cents per pound for unwashed. On the range the sheep ranchers have been offered 15 cents per lb. to advance and many of them are holding, so that it looks as if the price would be higher. The clip is not all off by any means as yet, shearers being hard to get and not of the smartest kind. Sheep have suffered a lot the last few weeks of hot weather, carrying around their fleeces and nursing their lambs.

The live stock market in Winnipeg is just doing a nominal trade; the supply keeps the local demand going and prices hold steady.

Best steers are quoted at \$6 per cwt., choice \$5 to \$5.25; lighter weights \$4.65 to \$4.75; heifers \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows \$3.75 to \$4; bulls \$2.75 to \$3.50; sheep \$6.75; lambs \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, bacon weights \$7.50, heavy \$7.12½, rough \$6.50.



TWO YEARLING BULLS IN THE HERD OF WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN To be offered at public auction, August 1st.

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A STUDY IN FORESTRY.

The following makes a very interesting form of entertainment for a small party. The prize for the largest number of correct answers may be a pretty forest scene or a paper weight of some handsome polished wood; the "booby" prize may be a small lock of wood with a tiny toy axe or hatchet:

1. Which tree a kissing game could play?
2. And which its father's name could say?
3. Which shall we wear to keep us warm?
4. And which do ships prefer in storm?
5. Which shows what love-lorn maidens do?
6. And in your hand which carry you?
7. And which is't that the fruitmen fear, That makes a call each seven-teenth year?
8. And from their pipes men shake which tree?
9. Which is't bad boys dislike to see?
10. Which is a girl both young and sweet?
11. Which like a man bright, dapper, neat?
12. And on which do the children play, With pail and shovel all the day?
13. And to which tree shall we now turn For goods to wear and stuff to burn?
14. And now divide you one tree more You've part of a dress and part of a door.
15. Which tree is never seen alone?
16. And which one is a bright, warm tone?
17. And which in church doth office hold?
18. Which is a town in Ireland old?
19. For this one do not look so far— Which tells what charming people are?
20. And which one will allay the pain, If promptly rubbed in bruise or sprain?
21. The carpenter doth use which tree To make his wall straight as can be?
22. And to which tree do urchins call To show you should have looked at all?
23. Which tree on calendars find you?
24. Which is a joke, told times not few?
25. And which call we an Ohio man?
26. And which for soup we sometimes plan?
27. Which tells "where at," on land or sea, An Englishman likes best to be?
28. And on our feet we'll wear which tree?
29. And which our hero's crown shall be?
30. Another tree to find just try, For fish and fuel for a "fry."

SUMMER HOUSEKEEPING WITHOUT ICE.

Partly fill with water a shallow granite-ware pan. Place it in an open, shady window where there is a good draft of air. In this put bottles of water, milk and cream (sealed), wrapped with wet cloths reaching into the water. Put butter in an earthen dish deep enough to prevent water getting in. Over this turn an earthen flower pot wrapped with a wet cloth reaching into the water. The pan should be fixed every morning and evening. With several of these pans one can keep house very comfortably without ice.

DANDELION WINE

To make dandelion wine take four quarts of dandelion blossoms, four quarts boiling water. Let stand three days; then add rind of four oranges, rind of two lemons; boil well for fifteen minutes, then strain. When lukewarm add pulp of the oranges and lemons, taking out seeds. Add four lbs. granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls yeast (or half a compressed yeast cake); stand in warm place for a week; strain again; let stand three weeks, then bottle.

Salmon Sandwiches.—Pick the contents of a can of salmon into small bits.—Beat an egg light, add to it a half teaspoonful of mustard, a half cup of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of flour; then

add a cup of boiling sweet milk, and cook all together until as thick as molasses, stirring constantly. Put in the flaked salmon and beat well. Take from the fire, butter thin slices of bread with the preparation and set in the oven until a delicate brown. Serve hot.

BOOKLESS HOMES.

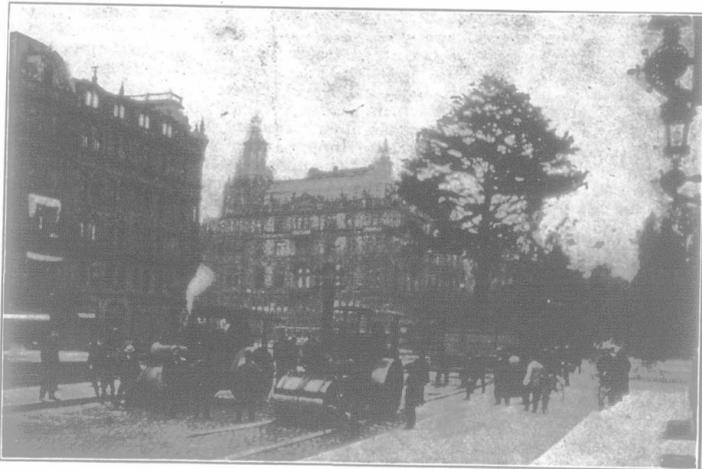
College teachers report almost incredible ignorance of standard literature among people of the higher education. An examination of the minds of many freshmen brings to light cavities of appalling magnitude; young men from well-to-do homes arrive at the college gates without any of the passwords which admit men to educated society. They have

MOVING A TREE 300 YEARS OLD.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 19th, page 931, you have an article on transplanting large trees. The tree that is mentioned there as being transplanted is a famous yew tree, and weighed boxed for transport, 90,000 lbs. It was moved by means of rollers and heavy chains, and pulled by a steam roller. The cost was 10,000 marks or \$2,500, and the venture is expected to be successful. I am enclosing a picture post card taken when the tree was in the road. As Frankfort is my native town, I was pleased to see this notice in your excellent paper.

OLIVER KING.



MOVING THE FAMOUS YEW AT FRANKFORT. Photo sent by O. King.

a hazy idea that the Bible is an old book which belongs with "The New England Primer" on the dusty shelves where obsolete publications are put out of the way. They have heard of Shakespeare, but are under the impression that he was a popular novelist. They have no knowledge of Col. Esmond Mr. Pickwick, Sir Roger de Coverley, Miles Coverdale or Evangeline. They know something about Rip Van Winkle because they have been to the theatre, and for the same reason they are not without impressions of Hamlet, though they fail to associate his tragic career with Shakespeare. The examination papers in English are sometimes far more amusing than the journals which make joking a profession. If it were not for the entrance requirements, some students who knock at college doors would be as innocent of knowledge of the literature which is supposed to be the common possession of educated men as if they had just arrived from Mars.

For this lamentable ignorance concerning things that every youth ought to know from his childhood up it is idle to hold students responsible; they are the victims of parents who have abdicated their authority and neglected their duty. Many of the faults chargeable against the American school should be laid at the door of the American home; there are too many fathers and mothers in this country who act as if the whole duty of a parent were met when house, food and clothes are provided. They exercise no authority over their children, and have no knowledge of or concern with their reading, their friends, their amusements. They never go near the schools in which these children are spending five or six hours a day, and their only relation with the teachers who are trying to give their children those rudimentary lessons in conduct, manners and speech which they ought to have learned without effort at home is the writing of excuses that ought not to be granted. So far as any real education for life is concerned, there are many luxurious homes in America that are worse than tenement houses.

It is just as much the duty of the home to feed the mind of a child as to feed its body; to select what is to be read as to select what is to be eaten; to provide good books as good clothing. In the most straitened home there ought to be a few good books, and as children grow older these books ought to increase in number.—*The Outlook.*

ONE REASON WHY.

A gentleman from the continent of Europe who is in charge of certain works in Canada was asked why workmen earning in Europe thirty-five cents a day, do not come to Canada where they could earn two dollars and a half. His reply was immediate. "If I was offered five thousand dollars here and two thousand in my own country I would live there, for there I get something for my money. I can get a good meal, which is hard to get here—as good a meal for a franc as I get here for a dollar and a half at the best hotel. Why, I have to import my own coffee. I also import my butter from Scandinavia. Then look at the roads! It is a delight to use any road in my country, but what have we here for roads? What have you in Montreal? Look at Craig street, as it is—and they are going to lay it with granite! Everything is in the same condition. You spend money on your streets and they are no better. The people do not care how things are managed. In my country if it should be found that a public man had done anything to favor a friend, his career would be at an end. Here, you convince a voter that a man is misusing public funds, and he sympathizes with him and votes for him again. Those who think otherwise are too busy to mind him and vote for him again. Those who think otherwise are too busy to mind how public affairs are managed. Now, I try to get my countrymen to come out here. I offer them two dollars a day and a free house. They answer that they are earning fifty cents and they know what they get for it, and they have heard that in Canada you can get nothing for your money. That is what hinders most of them. You have made everything dear by duties and unions and you think you are so well off, but it is largely an illusion. You want honest and efficient public administration, you want more civilized conditions, if you wish to tempt any but the most oppressed and distressed peoples to come to this country."—*The Witness.*

TWO HEADS.

As their mother said, Christian names were quite inappropriate where the twins were concerned. Jack and Jill they are and will ever be, and only the family Bible and their mother recognize them as Howard and Kathleen.

"Mother," said Jack in his most persuasive voice, "let's have a picnic. Jill 'n I know a dandy place under the willows by the pond, and we'll carry the basket and everything."

Mother looked almost persuaded and the twins' hopes rose high, only to fall rapidly when she said, "Not to-day, son, for all the ladies are coming to tea, and—"

"Bother!" said Jack.

"Oh Dear!" said Jill.

"Come and peep into the dining-room at the pretty table, far nicer, isn't it, than having to sit on a log and eat cold hard boiled eggs, and pick the ants and spiders out of your lemonade?"

But the only answer was a wail from Jill quite out of proportion to the apparent cause, but which was soon explained by that young lady when Jack whispered "cry-baby."

She turned on him quite fiercely, "You'll cry too before you're all washed and brushed and get your 'broidery blouse on. And I'll have to put on a white dress and have horrid curls, and let every body kiss me. And I hate lady-parties!"

This view of the question reduced Jack to a humble frame of mind, and he was almost prepared to wail with Jill, but judged it safer to carry his emotions to the old apple-tree in the back-yard before the dreaded cleaning process should begin. Jill, of course, came "tumbling after," just in time to receive Jack's idea as it came hot from his brain.

"Why, yes, children," said mother, when they came back to her, "you can stay in the garden instead of coming in if you would like that better, and I'll send you out some lunch if I'm not too busy. Only you must not let any of the ladies see you." The twins took solemn oath with their eyes. "I don't blame you, chicks; I'd rather be out with you this lovely day, than take tea by candlelight in the daytime."

That sigh of mother's settled it.

At half-past four mother and cousin Louise sat in that solemn state of expectancy which precedes the coming of the invited guest. At five they assured one another with great earnestness that it was "too soon to expect anyone yet." The next half hour was spent in wondering who else was entertaining on that particular afternoon, and the next was given over to the invention of probable and improbable reasons for the non-appearance of the ladies. The dainty tea-table was an eye-sore, and the drawn blinds were gloomily irritating.

When at last Aunt Nan presented herself with a rush by way of the back door mother was too indignant for speech just for a moment and so lost her opportunity, for the visitor began at once and declined to be interrupted.

"Tell me, Helen, tell me what is wrong? Why didn't you send for me? Surely someone could have been found to carry a message. Is it brother Frank, or Jack, or my dear little Jill." (Jill had not been so dear when she had slipped off to a picnic wearing Aunt Nan's best hat, which had gone into the pond with her when the log slipped.)

As mother could only gasp, her sister-in-law's anxiety was not lessened. "You poor creature, the shock has been too much for you! Louise, you must explain. Was it an accident? I was coming to your tea—a little late indeed—when I noticed a carriage stop before the house, and then drive on. Two or three people whom I knew you had invited did the same. I wondered, but when I came nearer I saw the blinds pulled down and crape on the door. Tell me, Helen, don't sit there and stare! You will drive me mad!"

"Jack and Jill!" ejaculated their fond parent and collapsed on the sofa in apparent hysterics; and aunt had sudden visions of drownings or broken necks, and of two little bodies laid out in the next room. She was rising in desperation to investigate when two bodies, anything but dead, burst into the room and fell upon their mother with a shout.

"We fixed it for you, Mother," said Jill.

"I guess if you don't like lady-parties you don't have to have them," said Jack.

And Aunt Nan went home speechless.

TO DIE IS GAIN.

For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.—Phil. 1: 21.

"Blinded windows, sobs and tear-stained faces,
And a shrouded baby in a bed,
Round the room a tiny maiden paces,
Chanting softly, 'Little brother's dead,
All his pain is gone, so still he sleeps;
Jesus Christ our little baby keeps."

"In our arms we caught the simple creature,
Bade her hush her song 'for mother sake,'
Tried the tale of death and loss to teach her,
Empty cot, wet eyes, and hearts that ache,
Pretty baby buried in the ground,
Father, mother, sister weeping round.

"And the maiden listened, wide-eyed, paling
In the dreary chill of churchyard lore;
Then she pleaded (the child-faith not failing),
But—he's one of God's own cherubim;
Mayn't I be a little glad for him?"

"Oh, babe-lips, touched lately by the Maker,
How ye shame us poor half-hearted men!
We, who know death makes our dead partaker
Of a joy beyond our farthest ken,
Yet bewail our loss, till faith grows dim—
Can't we be 'a little glad for him?'"

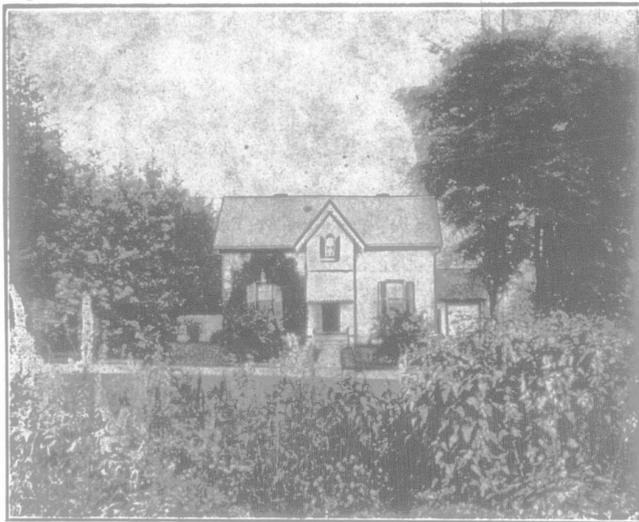
Surely God still teaches wisdom through the baby prattle of little children, and we older disciples of Christ may learn a great deal from their happy confidence. We profess to believe in a new and far more glorious life on the other side of the gate which we call "Death." We say that to die is to be more consciously in the presence of our Lord than here, and, therefore, death must be a great "gain" to those who have walked with Him on earth. Yet, when a loved one passes on to the great gladness of the new life, we are only too apt to mourn as those who have no hope. If the one who has been promoted by our King to higher service is young, we even venture to speak of him pityingly, saying: "How very sad that such a bright young life should be cut off when it gave promise of so much usefulness." If our Christianity is a reality, and not a sham, we must not be false to our own convictions in this fashion. Christ has lighted our flame of faith so that we may be able to show a light to others. Think of the harm it does to those who are in darkness to hear such expressions of pity from professing Christians—pity for glad souls who have just been crowned with the great "gain" of a new life! Pity for those who have been moved up to a higher position in God's school! What good is our faith if it can't make us strong enough to be "a little glad for him!" And death does not divide us from our dear ones; it brings us ever nearer to them if we are true and faithful in our love. I heard the other day of a lady, who, because an only daughter had passed out of her sight, threw open her beautiful home to tired and lonely girls—nurses, shop-girls, etc.—giving them a happy holiday as long as they needed it. What a glad way of keeping in touch with her child that is! Every act of service done to those poor girls is a real reaching out in loving ministry to her own daughter, for the "communion of saints" is not a mere name, but a living reality. I am now visiting my brother, who is continually showing, by acts of considerate tenderness towards his wife and children, his love for the bright young son who a few weeks ago passed out of his keeping. How often we see a father, or mother, act in exactly the opposite fashion, fretting over the one that is said to be "lost," until the other children find home the most gloomy place on earth, and begin to fancy that no one cares for them there. The best way of touching those who are "on the other side of Christ," is to minister to Him through His "brethren" who are still visibly near us. And gloomy service is hardly worth offering or accepting. If you can't realize anything of the joy of

Paradise, if you find it impossible to share in the blessedness of those who are worshipping God face to face, then pray earnestly that your eyes may be opened.

Think what you are missing, if you let slip the golden cord with which God binds heart to heart. Do not say: "I can't see the face I love, therefore I have lost it out of my life," for that is not true. If love is killed by loss of sight, then it is indeed a terrible thing to be blind. If the voice you love is silent that need not be any barrier; for the deaf are not cut off from the fellowship of love. Indeed, death can bind faithful hearts far more closely together, for it removes all the little hindrances to fellowship, all the little faults which irritated us are forgotten, and our souls at their best can reach out and touch those other souls at their highest and best. We can rejoice in their bright, evergrowing beauty, and we can also

the heart grows weak, but where are the fear and dread? A Hand seems to take the attenuated hand within a loving grasp, a Voice to whisper: "Be not afraid! and quietly as a child might be bosomed on its mother's breast, the weary soul is soothed into the restful sleep of death. Nor is the nursing complete even when the angel of death has done its work and retired; for invisible hands seem to rub out each wrinkle of care, and throw a smile so peaceful upon the worn and pallid features, as a parting sunbeam lingers in a dreary landscape. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints. Our fears are mostly in anticipation, and disappear as we draw near to the great reality. Whatever darkness remains is illuminated by the sunlight of Christian Hope. In union with the Lord of life, life comes crowding in upon the soul and death dwindles down to an episode." And just think how short that episode

THE QUIET HOUR



A HOME BEAUTIFIED WITH NATURE'S AID.

learn to rejoice in God's refining pain which will make us daily more beautiful in soul. To be "with Christ" is to grow daily more "like Him"; for, as someone has said: "As the garment whiten in sunlight so the spirit must whiten before the Sun of Righteousness. He will heal and stimulate. We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. Think of that joy! Brave and pure and joyful, strong and tender and holy—like JESUS!"

Here we are ever struggling upward, and surely we shall not stop this struggle after perfection when we see Him who is "altogether lovely." Rather, we shall bound forward after Him with new energy, drinking in more and more of His spirit, striving to be perfect, even as our Father in heaven is perfect.

St. Paul says that "to live is Christ"—that is daily joy—and "to die is gain," so that must be still greater joy. Are you looking forward to this joy that lies ahead, or do you dread the hour of death as a horror of great darkness that you can hardly dare to face? Of course, there is a natural shrinking from death, which is an instinct of our nature, and which makes suicide a most unnatural and inhuman act. But that need not prevent us from glad anticipations of the meeting with our Lord, that need not keep us from going forward joyously when the call comes, and stepping with springing tread through "the little golden gate that opens into Paradise."

As Rev. C. H. Strong says: "God often waits upon the dying hours of His saints with a special benediction. The long-dreaded event has come—but where are the gloom and darkness which he anticipated? Can this be death, the king of terrors, who so gently is soothing the weary brain to sleep! Slowly

is! It is like passing through a short tunnel on a railway journey. The soul shivers in the gloomy chill of the darkness, and then it is rejoicing in the burst of sunlight on the other side. Often, very often, the dark gateway between the lower and the higher life is passed unconsciously as one on a train may be asleep when the tunnel is passed, and the new life bursts suddenly on the rapturous soul.

"For 'tis to God I speed so fast,
For in God's breast, my own abode,
Those shoals of dazzling glory passed,
I lay my spirit down at last."
HOPE.

RELIANCE.

Not to the swift, the race;
Not to the strong the fight;
Not to the righteous, perfect grace;
Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet
Come surest to the goal;
And they who walk in darkness meet
The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night
The Syrian hosts have died;
A thousand times the vanquished right
Hath risen glorified.

The truth the wise men sought
Was spoken by a child;
The alabaster box was brought
In trembling hands defiled.

Not from my torch the gleam,
But from the stars above;
Not from my heart life's crystal stream,
But from the depths of love.

HENRY VAN DYKE, in the *Atlantic*.

LAND.

Back to my mother, the Earth,
From that stranger, the Sea;
Deep in the hills to have birth,
In the fields to be free—
Free from the fretting of wave,
From the hissing of foam,
And fears of a lathomless grave;
I am home, I am home.

Peace of the islands once more,
With the scent of the sod,
Dwellings of men on the shore,
And the forests of God;
Safe from the dread of the deep,
From its drunken embrace,
Earth, in your arms I may sleep;
I am back in my place.

—Helen Huntington, in *Harper's*.

* * *

A good conscience is consistent with a bad life. All that conscience tells us is that there is a right and a wrong, and that we ought to do the right and not do the wrong. But what is right and what is wrong, conscience does not tell us. We get that from our moral judgment, and our moral judgment may be uneducated or badly educated or utterly misdirected, or merely stupid and uncritical. So that a man with a good conscience may be unconsciously, and quite contentedly, doing what is harmful and wrong. "Some men," writes an earnest Christian engineer from the Transvaal, troubled by the harmful influence of good men who are doing wrong, "are both spiritual and true. Some are not." It is so in all lands and all religions. People may see clearly and strongly that there is a difference between right and wrong, and yet be greatly mistaken as to where the line is. Some people seem to think that the intensity of their declaration that there is a difference between right and wrong excuses them from drawing the line too carefully. But spiritual people who are not true are the most dangerous kind. Religion suffers more from pious people who are not honest than from any other. They are the foes within the household. A good life on a bad conscience is better than a bad life on a good conscience. Spirituality is brought into contempt by those who are very spiritual, but whose common honesty is excelled by the publicans and harlots. The only useful profession of holiness is a holy life.—*Sunday School Times*.

MY GARDEN.

I have a little Garden
Where many flowers are seen;
Bright lilies bend beside the walks,
And daisies in the green.
There pansies grow and tulips,
And many a lovely flower;
They blossom in my Garden,
And give me joy each hour.

I have another Garden,
That I must tend with care,
And fill with lovely growing things,
Lest weeds should gather there,
May sweetness, kindness, mercy
And joy be in each part;
To grace this other Garden,
The Garden of my heart.

—*Australasian*.

"SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE."

Everybody, of course, is well acquainted with that old nursery rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," but those who are also familiar with its allegorical significance are perhaps not so numerous.

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, and the top crust is the sky. The opening of the pie is the dawn of day, when the birds begin to sing (the sight is surely fit for any King). The King is the sun, and the gold pieces that slip through his fingers as he counts are the golden sunshine. The Queen sitting in the dark kitchen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight. The maid at work in the garden, before her King, the sun, has risen in the morning twilight, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The bird that brings a tragic end to the song by "nipping off her nose," is the sunset.

A "B. C." CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Dame Durden:—Another member to make her debut in the ADVOCATE Ingle Nook circle! A Norwegian Canadian this time. Like "June Bird" I have enjoyed the Ingle Nook chats ever since we subscribed for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but have never written before although it will soon be two years. I often see questions asked which I should like to answer, but our postal service here is so bad, just now, that one can hardly do anything through the mails.

Just think of a nice fertile valley, with between 200 and 300 people in it and mail not more than once a month! Letters we get in the middle of one month cannot be answered before the middle of the next.

This is a delightful little valley on the west coast of B. C. It begins at the head of a long inlet which runs in from the main coast line for 60 miles. The valley is about 50 miles long and leads into a large interior country—the Chilcote country, the Oatsa and Fraser Lake district. Many men come in here to Bella Coola by every steamer and outfit here with provisions, buy horses and start in there to take up land. Cattle-raising is the principal industry there, and I have been told there are men there now who own from 2000 to 3000 head of cattle and are only waiting until a proper road is opened up from there, to begin shipping cattle out this way, as it is much shorter than out by Ashcroft. Some parties have secured a large land grant from the Government on conditions that they build a wagon road from the Oatsa Lake district out to the coast line and steamboat communication, and some men have already gone in this way to see if this would be the most feasible route. We hope it will be, for it would mean a good deal to us to get all the interior traffic this way.

Our valley of Bella Coola is long, but narrow with high mountains on either side and a large river winding through the middle. Some people who come from the prairies do not like it. One man described it as living in a large ditch, but most people who come, stay, and if they leave us they generally return and settle down.

The climate is perfect, the summers warm and the winters hardly ever going below zero. Last winter, which was the coldest in many years everywhere, I do not think it went more than 10 below and that only for a day or two. How I sympathized with the people of the cold prairies, when we read of their sufferings from cold last winter! We think it cold when the thermometer gets down to zero, and to think of them having it 40° and 50° below, perhaps more, and neither wood nor coal! Thank God, as long as we have health and strength to use saw and axe, we need never freeze! Our land is heavily timbered: fir, spruce, cedar, and cottonwood, and on our low land alder, willow and birch, with other leaf trees. I just wish you could hear the wild canaries and other birds singing from every branch as if their work must all be done to-day, for there would be no to-morrow.

I was born and reared in a large city and knew nothing of country life, except during summer vacations, until I married, but I would not change this for life in any city. I see so much in the letters of loneliness in the country. I have never felt it, and I have lived in different uncivilized parts of B. C. for 13 years. Where husband and wife are in the true sense of the word friends, partners and companions all in all to each other, the interests of one the interests of both, I do not understand any woman getting lonely as long as her husband is with her. If they have children, I should say there would be nothing more for them to wish for.

I do not blame the young boys and girls for getting lonely, and unfortunately, right here, we are losing them as fast as they grow old enough to go to the city and earn their living. But I blame the parents for that. They are kind to their children in their way: supply them with all they need of food and clothing, but they forget that young people must have amusements. It would not cost a great deal to set off a piece of ground for a tennis court or croquet lawn, arrange a summerhouse

or two to serve little refreshment in, put up a hammock (home-made if it can not be bought) and let the boys and girls invite their friends to a game on summer evenings. On winter evenings let them get together to dance, sing, and play music or games.

So many object to dancing, but most young people will dance in spite of everyone, and is it not much better for them to do so with their parents permission in a friend's house, than to sneak off somewhere by secret appointment to have a good time, as they call it, in opposition to their parent's wishes? I have no children, but as soon as our house gets into proper condition, I shall make it a gathering place for the young people's amusements.

"F. J." writes that she and her husband intend moving to B. C.; that a very small town back a good way would suit them best. I should think our little town of Bella Coola would be just right for them. It lies at the outlet of our valley nearest the steamboat landing. It is quite small as yet, consisting of two stores and two hotels but no saloon. A good many lots are bought up, but no one has built yet as they are all waiting for further development.

F. J.'s husband would get all the work he could do, I know if he is a good workman for we have great shortage of workmen.

Our settlers make their money in the salmon season, which is only a couple or months in midsummer, and after that they must stay home and attend to their farms. So everyone that comes in gets work if he is a good man. One sawmill and perhaps two will be built here this fall; one mine is in operation now, and there is talk of a number of prospects which will be started working in the near future. A pulp mill will also be built soon, about 40 miles nearer the coast.

We have a salmon cannery right here and two more some miles distant, and they employ a number of men during summer season.

Three railroad charters have been granted for Bella Coola, and the newspapers say something about the Canadian Northern coming this way. We do not depend much on that, but hope that one of the three charters will develop into a railroad for us. Last year we had good steamboat services, every two weeks in winter and regularly once every week in summer. The Canadian post office surplus does not benefit us much. It would be better for us, and the Government too, if they used some of it to give a proper subsidy to one of the steamboat companies to call in with one mail once a week.

"Livelaneng's" article on soldering is very good, and if he at the same time had told us how to mend enamelled ware he would have done me in particular a lot of good and I think all housekeepers in general.

Will someone please tell me what to do for sore and aching feet? My mother suffers so much with hers. If she walks around a good deal during the day her feet swell and ache across the instep and ankle, and she says they burn and are so sore that she must some time sit down for a whole day. Her skin is so tender that we can not rub her feet with any kind of liniment for such as Wizard or Electric oil would make her skin blister and crack.

If you think my letter is too long to be of interest in your columns, please do not bother about it, but give me some suggestion for treating my mother's feet. I enclose a formula for preserving parsley which I am sure many of the members will like. Mother and I have put it up like that for years and prefer it to any other method.

BELLA COOLA.

(Your letter was so interesting that it was very small bits of it I could bring myself to cut out. Such letters are the only means some of us have of knowing more of this great Dominion than our own little district. It should be a great help to F. J. and her hus-

INGLE NOOK CHATS

band if they have not yet come to a decision.

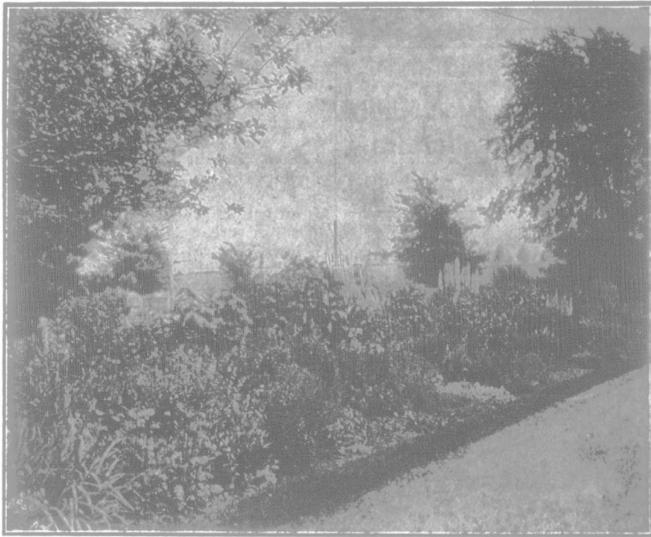
There isn't anything more trying than sore aching feet. Here are some remedies that have been found to be soothing. Every night bathe the feet well and let them remain for at least fifteen minutes in lukewarm water to which a handful of salt (sea salt, if you can get it) has been added for each quart of water. If the feet perspire a dusting with talcum powder will help to relieve the unpleasantness. It is not wise if the feet are tender to wear either cotton or lisle thread hose; a light weight cashmere with seamless foot is best. Wear shoes that are made in a wide last, and change both shoes and stockings in the middle of the day. Sit in a rather low chair and put the feet up on a footstool.

You forgot to enclose the recipe for preserving parsley, like my mother who writes to ask my opinion of dress samples which she almost invariably forgets to enclose. Send the recipe some time, will you?—D. D.)

tute for a refrigerator in that section. It consists of a skeleton box or framework of any size needed, similar to a milk cupboard, with slats for shelves, placed so they do not touch the cover of the box, which is of wire fly netting, over which are tacked old grain sacks and burlap. The top is of zinc or galvanized iron, upon which is kept running a constant stream of water just large enough to keep the cover wet. The cooler is placed in the open air, and the evaporation of the water from the cover keeps the contents cool. The butter keeps hard in hot weather, and milk keeps sweet and cool for days. The farmer who describes it thinks it better than an ice-box.

CORNED BEEF

To corn beef, mix salt with saltpetre in the proportion of ten parts of the first to one of the second, and with this rub the piece of beef to be corned until the salt lies dry upon the surface. Let it stand in a cold place for twenty-four hours and repeat the process, and the next day put it into a pickle. This is made by boiling together for ten minutes a gallon of salt, four ounces of saltpetre, and a pound and a half of brown sugar in five gallons of water. The meat should not be put into the pickle until the latter is perfectly cold. Leave it in the pickle and take it out as needed, looking after it once in a while to see if it is keeping well. If not, take the



A BORDER FOR A COUNTRY GARDEN.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

To render colors in calico permanent infuse three gills of salt into four quarts of water; put the material in while hot, and let it remain until the water is cold, or put one ounce of sugar of lead in one gallon of water and soak the dress or waist in this over night.

To preserve furs from moths, sprinkle the fur thickly with pepper, and rub it in thoroughly with the fingers. Take a double piece of newspaper and paste it together till it forms a bag. Place the fur in this and paste along the top, so that there is no opening anywhere. Moths will not go near printer's ink, and stocking the edges of the paper prevents the possibility of the moth finding their way inside.

When oilcloth has been down for a few months, and is losing the shiny surface, it can be renewed easily and it will last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven till dissolved. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly, and let it dry. Then at night, when the traffic of the day is over, go over the whole thing carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue water. Choose a dry day for it, and by morning the glue will be hard, and will have put a fine gloss as good as new on your floor.

THE CALIFORNIA COOLER

A New England farmer now living in California mentions with favor the California cooler, which is a substi-

meat out, rub it well with dry salt, and prepare a fresh and stronger brine.

Cottage cheese.—Heat sour milk slowly until the whey rises to the top; pour it off, put the curd into a bag and let it drip for six hours, without squeezing it. Put it into a bowl and break it fine with a wooden spoon. Season with salt and mix into a paste with a little cream or butter. Mould into balls and keep in a cold place. It is best when fresh.

A cook who always has the most delicious broiled and fried ham to be found anywhere soaks her ham for an hour or two in molasses and water before she cooks it. She uses about a tablespoonful of molasses to a cupful of water. The meat is well dried before it is cooked.

The Parisian method of cleaning black silk is very simple and the result infinitely superior to that achieved in any other manner. The silk must be thoroughly brushed and wiped with a cloth; then laid flat on a board or table and well sponged with hot coffee, thoroughly freed from sediment by being strained through muslin. The silk is sponged on the side intended to show. It is allowed to become partially dry and then ironed on the wrong side.

Miss Cheerie—"Well, Auntie, you're looking much improved to-day. Are you feeling better?" Mrs. Kronick—"No, I ain't no better. Mebbe I'm not so bad as I was, but I ain't a bit better."



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PACKING BUTTER NOW.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been reading the Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and have got many very useful hints from them. As I am green at housekeeping and cooking I have found it very necessary to turn to the Ingle Nook as soon as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE arrives. I have wanted to write for a long time, but never had the courage to do so till now that I need your help. Please don't think me selfish. Can you give me any information about packing butter? I have been selling butter all summer, but now it is so cheap I am going to pack, and as I do not know the first thing about it, I am so afraid it will get strong. I think it is hard to keep butter very long, anyway. Should I put in more salt than the amount used for fresh butter? Is a crock the best thing to pack in? I have heard it said there should be salt sprinkled over each layer; should there? I can send a good recipe for fruit cake without eggs if any one would like it, but I will not take up space now, and perhaps you will let me come again.

I say, admit the bachelors by all means. Poor lonely fellows, they need all our help, and I cannot see any reason for banishing them. I feel sorry for "F. J." and hope she will find a pleasant correspondent.

OREGONIAN.

(I am so glad that there are so many of you that are not perfect in every department of farm housekeeping; otherwise you would never visit the Ingle Nook at all, and there would be no reason for Dame Durden's existence. Be sure to send the recipe for that cake sometime, as someone will be glad to use it.

Now for your butter packing, which can be done, and done satisfactorily if care is taken to follow directions. Many people prefer butter that is made of sweet cream and these can have their tastes gratified if the butter is to be kept but a short time. But butter that is to be packed should be made of sour cream. In churning keep the cream at 50° or 52°. Stop churning when the butter is in grains about the size of small wheat; drain as free as possible from buttermilk, and wash until buttermilk runs clear, but accomplish that with as little washing as possible. Too much washing destroys the flavor. Then work in one ounce of the best dairy salt to each pound of butter. Pack each churning of butter in a stone jar or crock by itself to within an inch of the top. Lay a thin muslin over the butter and fill the vacant space with dry salt. Securely fasten two thicknesses of paraffin paper over it, and set the crock away in a pure, clean atmosphere whose temperature does not ever go above 50°. Butter preservatives of a chemical nature are never satisfactory, as they preserve the butter by killing the organisms in it, and must therefore be, to some degree at least, poisonous to the system. Do not keep it near any strong-flavored vegetables, or near coal-oil, for butter picks up flavors more quickly than any other food. Some further information on this subject may be found in the July 3rd issue, the Exhibition number, on page 1013 and 1014 in our account of the Manitoba Dairy Special.—D. D.)

A DOMESTICATED BACHELOR.

Dear Dame Durden:—I see one of Ingle Nook readers asking for English suet pudding. It is very good the way you have stated. The way I often have it is to make a stew of meat, ducks or chickens; then make up the suet pudding just stiff enough to roll out about one and one-half inches thick. Cut a hole in the center with a knife to let steam escape; put a cup in stew pan; lay the pudding on the top; cover with a lid, (a pie pan is best as it allows it to rise); boil steadily a little over half an hour. Any person that tries it I hope will enjoy it. I have been out here four years now, and it has caused me to be a cook, which I am not altogether fond of, and would gladly turn it over to some sweet little maid if she were to come my way. I do all my own householdwork, bake, wash, churn, scrub the floor, darn

socks. I knitted four pairs of socks during last winter. I have heard say that self-praise is poor praise, but I can bake bread, cakes, and pies well enough for any person to eat. This is written by one who has had a good many Norfolk dumplings and who will write again soon if this is welcome.

NORFOLK.

(Of course you are welcome! Your letter should be encouraging to other bachelors for "what man has done man can do," and they will all be trying your suet dumplings.—D. D.)

PRESERVING GINGER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have often thought I would like to creep into your Nook. No one has yet answered Alberta A's query in my way, therefore I thought I would venture in with the following: Cut stockings into strips three inches long, and one inch wide; unravel one inch at either end thus leaving a knitted space in center, by which sew firmly on to a foundation previously prepared in the size of mat wanted, the pieces to be sewn close together. This way makes a mat with a curly surface. If Alberta A. would like a sample I should be pleased to send her one. Now I wonder if anyone could give a recipe for preserving whole ginger; also how to take out a stain caused by butter coloring from white goods? Hoping I have not taken up too much space.

CHESHIRE GIRL.

(To remove the butter coloring stain use warm chlorine water, or the fumes of burning sulphur may be employed. Be careful to use the latter out of doors or in a room with doors and windows open.

Here is the only recipe for preserving ginger that I have, but this is taken from the *Public School Magazine* and its recipes are generally tried ones: get ginger stems rather than roots, as these will be perfectly tender, while the roots, no matter how carefully prepared, are often tough and stringy. Let simmer in water to cover, adding to it as needed until the stems can be pierced with a fork. Drain and weigh. Then take an equal weight of sugar. Make a syrup of the sugar and the water in which the ginger was cooked. In this let the stems simmer until they are dark in color and the syrup is thick. Then store in jars.—D. D.)

RECIPE FOR MOLLY.

Home-made Vinegar.—Put ten gals. clean rain water into a cask with one and one-fourth lbs. acetic acid, two qts. molasses and one pint yeast. Stir well and allow to stand for two or three weeks. Keep the bung-hole covered with fine wire gauze. If more strength is desired add more molasses. (Will you let me know if this is a satisfactory recipe? Personally, I have never used the vinegar made from it.—D. D.)

HOME-MADE ICE-BOX.

Take a store box, any convenient size, and place in this a smaller box, having the bottom and space around the sides packed with sawdust. Have a galvanized iron pan made, the size of the inside box and half as deep, to hold the ice. Have the pan made with a spout six inches long to drain off the water as the ice melts. Bore a hole the size of the spout through the double bottom and sawdust packing to admit the spout. Short legs may be nailed on the sides of the box and a vessel set underneath to catch the drippings. Put on a tight board cover. A shelf may be placed in the box above the ice. This box will keep ice for three days.

"So you quit smoking because she asked you to?" said the youth with the clamshell cap.

"Yes," answered the lad with the turned-up trousers.

"And then?"

"Then she went walking with a man who smoked a pipe, because she said it kept away mosquitoes."



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CHILDREN'S CORNER

SHE KNOWS KATIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father is the Indian agent at Saddle Lake. I have three sisters and one brother. Mrs. L— is my teacher. My sister and I have a pony each, Dusty and Bessie. I go to an Indian school. In the summer we go out to Sandy Beach to bathe. Sometimes we camp for a week or two. We were setting prairie fires to-day. I visited a little friend of mine who was in a railway snow blockade for thirteen days last winter. I know Katie, the little Indian girl who wrote in the April number. My aunty is her teacher. They live thirty-five miles from here.

DORA L. BATTY. (10)

Alberta. (a)

CAME FROM MICHIGAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have ever written to your Children's Corner. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about three months now. I enjoy reading the letters. I live on a farm nine miles northwest of B—. We came from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and have been here about two years and like the West. We live one mile from Primrose school. I go to school when I can and am in the third book. Miss M— is my teacher. I have three sisters and one brother. We have seven horses and eight head of cattle, about thirty hens, and one dog named Collie. I am not a very good writer, am I?

GLADYS MAY VEYSEY. (13)

(Manitoba. (b))
(Your letter began with excellent writing but did not end quite so well. Did you get in a hurry?—C. D.)

LIFE ON AN ENGLISH FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I spent Easter at my uncle's farm. The farm is 70 acres, half of it is nearly flat, and the other half very steep brows. They have four lots of hens, two on the hill tops, and the boys often go to feed them and gather the eggs. On Easter Monday uncle let us fire a lot of furze bushes on the hill. It was grand fun watching them blaze up. It is nice to go finding bird's nests, and to look at the nice speckled eggs when the mother bird has flown away, but I do not take the eggs. Once we caught a hedge-hog.

"Curls up, can't swim,
Sticky prickly, that's him."

After we had played with the hedge-hog a while we let the funny little creature go back to its home in the hedge. It is fine being on a farm. There is lots of room to play, and plenty of romps and fun. In spring I like to watch the frisky lambs as they run races, and tumble all about. They seem to have such jolly times.

I like to tumble about in the hay field in summertime as well as raking up the hay, and in autumn it's a treat gathering the sweet ripe hazel nuts; in winter to slide on the ice, and play snowball when the weather is cold, and at Christmas time to make a snowman is jolly fun. You have more snow in Canada for a snowman, but we have more hedges for hazel nuts.

England. (a) JAMES WALLBANK. (10)

THE FAMILY GETTING SMALL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—For our Easter holidays we had one week and we had lots of fun playing on the ice in the morning when it was frozen hard. Now that it is summer when the beautiful flowers grow I go out and pick lots of them. I am going to school quite regularly. We have a fine teacher and we all like her. Her name is Miss K—.

There are not many of us staying at home. My eldest sister was married in November, 1906, and one is at Rathwell with our aunt and uncle. She went away last June.

Our mother is dead; she died two years ago and we all miss her very much, although it is so long since she died. She left our little brother, three years of age, for us to take care of. He is a big boy now, five years old in March. He plays outside since it got warm weather. We have fifteen little young pigs, six young calves, and ten little lambs.

My father has been hauling potatoes to the city since the roads got dry so that he can travel on.

LILLIAN ANDERSON. (13)

Manitoba.

A LOT OF COUSINS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time, but I have never written to the Children's Corner before. I am a little girl and will be ten years old next July. I have two little brothers; one is seven, and the other is one year. My eldest brother's name is Howard and the youngest is Rae. I take music lessons and am getting along nicely. Our school did not start until the first of May. I am in the second book. I think, Cousin Dorothy, you must have a lot of cousins. I hope to see my letter in print in due time.

EDITH M. BOULDRING.

Saskatchewan. (b)

FROM SCOTLAND TO SASKATCHEWAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote to the Children's Corner once before, but it is such a long time since, that I am sure you have forgotten all about me. I am quite at a loss to know what to write about, but suppose I tell you a little about myself. I am not a Canadian. Five years ago we came across the Atlantic from Scotland. We landed in Halifax and got on the train to come west. Our next stopping-place was Montreal where we spent a few hours. I do not remember very much about that city, except that I thought it was very nice. We did not stop again until we reached Winnipeg. I must say I did not think much of Winnipeg at that time, but that was five years ago, you know. I have been there since and I quickly changed my opinion of it. My eldest brother, his wife and family stayed in Winnipeg, and the rest of us came to the "Great West" to farm. Of course it was a great change to what we were used to, but we soon grew accustomed to it. We found the winters very cold, and the mosquitoes very troublesome in the summer-time, but on the whole we think it is a very good country. I hope I have not made my letter too long, but fearing I will take up too much room I will say goodbye.

PEGGIE NEIL.

Saskatchewan. (a)

(Glad to have you back again, Peggie. I think you must be a good Canadian after five years out here.—C. D.)

THE SAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Is it against the rules to have letters from across the line? I might get in on account of being a Canadian the first two years of my life, papa being one of the "Cameroners from Bruce." I have a sister Dorothy and a brother, Don A., who are Americans. I go to school and am in the 4th grade. My teacher is Miss B. Y— who is also from Ontario, and the children all love her. But I don't see very much difference in the children from Canada and the little English, Irish, Scotch, German, Norwegian or American children. They laugh and talk and study their lessons like the rest of us; so I just think the little girls and boys are very much alike all over the world.

Your American Cousin,

JEAN CAMERON. (9)



"Time flies ever onward"
but it never gains a fractional
part of a second on an
ELGIN
WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to
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Of the hill plantations, a certain number of estates are especially noted for the unusual and uniform excellence of their product.

From these celebrated hill estates, the very choicest of the crop is selected and reserved for blending Blue Ribbon Tea. So it is unusually delicious and fragrant, with none of the woodiness or bitterness that spoils so many teas.



Just get a pound of Blue Ribbon Tea and see for yourself how good it is.

Lead packets, 40c.

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Choice tracts from ten acres to one thousand acres, on Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lakes, Slovan Lake and in the subdistricts known as Nakusp, Burton City, Fire Valley, Deer Park and Crawford Bay. We can give you ground floor prices on land that will stand closest inspection. Write us.

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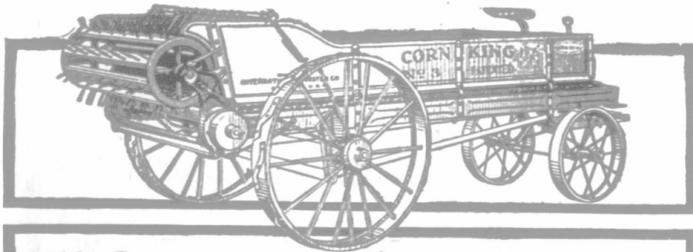
As the self-binding reaping machine is superior to old methods, so is the New Century superior to the wash board or any other method of cleaning clothes. The New Century Ball-Bearing Washing Machine in the home stands for clean clothes, lightened labor, quick and satisfactory results.

You sit while using it—and five minutes is sufficient for a tubful.

If your dealer has it have him show it to you—if not, write us for descriptive booklet. Sold by dealers for \$2.50.

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**100 PER CENT MORE VALUE
OUT OF THE MANURE PILE**

WOULDN'T you like to get all the value out of the manure—the only fertilizer produced on the farm?

There's an alarming waste in the way manure is ordinarily handled. It is an easy matter to get double the value that most farmers are now getting from it.

Don't let it lie in piles in the barnyard indefinitely, to ferment and burn up from a third to a half of its fertilizing content.

Don't allow the rains to drain and wash away into the streams the rich liquids that are so valuable for plant food.

Don't haul it out and throw it in piles in the fields to waste.

Haul it out as it is produced, when it is fresh, while it is in its most valuable form, while it contains all its fertilizing elements, and distribute it evenly and thinly so that the land will receive every particle of its fertilizing content.

The Corn King return apron spreader and the Cloverleaf endless apron spreader are both made exceptionally strong and durable. The operation of each machine is controlled by a single lever. The quantity of manure to be spread is regulated by means of this lever, the range of adjustment being from 3 to 30 loads.

Certain features are peculiar to these two spreaders and not found on other spreaders, such as the vibrating leveling rake which brings the manure up square and level to the beater, and the driving of the aprons by applying power to both sides, thus avoiding binding, friction and twisting, with consequent breakage.

The wheels are made of steel with broad tires, and the front wheels cut under to permit short turning. The draft is as light as can be secured in any spreader which provides the necessary strength to sustain the proper working apparatus.

The Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders are made in sizes to meet the needs of the users, and can be secured by calling upon the local dealer.

Call for catalogs and colored hangers illustrating and describing these machines, or write us for little booklet on wasteful practices on the farm, which will be thoroughly interested in reading.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.
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Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention.

We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home companies need apply.

FIG. 300

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 AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
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Build the Standard BORING, CORING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY.

Catalog mailed on request.

VIOLIN LESSONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the *ADVOCATE* for some time and I very much enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I am twelve years old and go to Riverdale school which is a mile and a half away. I am in the third reader and like my teacher whose name is Mr. B—. I have no sister, but have a brother six years old who started to school last month. I am taking lessons on the violin and like it very much. I am very fond of reading and have just finished "Little Women" and found it very interesting.

Alberta. (a) OLIVE ALLEN. (12)

A FAMILY OF SIX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, and thinks it a fine paper. I like to read the Children's Corner. I've two brothers and three sisters. I and my brother and two eldest sisters go to school. I am in the third reader. Papa has sold all the cattle and horses, except one cow and three horses. I've a dog and a cat. Manma had some little chicks to-day. I live five miles west of Ponoka which is our nearest town and station. The wild ducks are getting thick around here.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON. (11)
 Alberta. (a)

A STAMP COLLECTOR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a great many years, but I have never written to you before. I have two horses and four head of cattle of my own. I began to collect stamps this year and have already got nearly three hundred in my album. On Easter Sunday my sister, my little brother and I took our eggs to the top of a big hill not far from our house, and rolled them down. When the shells were well cracked we ate the eggs. In winter when the floors were cold Dinah and Judy, our kittens, used to sleep on Barney's back. (Barney is our dog.)

Alberta. (a) WILLIAM HEWSON. (10)

GOES TO SCHOOL REGULARLY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We moved from the city two years ago to a farm two and a half miles from Manitou. I like living on the farm very well. We have eight horses one pony whose name is Nett, and twenty-seven head of cattle, twenty-one pigs, fifty hens and five turkeys. I go to school almost every day, for the school is just half a mile from our place. My teacher's name is Miss A—and I like her fine. There are twenty scholars going to school. I have three brothers and three sisters and a cousin Dorothy.

EMMA R. SCALES. (11)
 Manitoba. (c)

ACROSS LOTS TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am ten years old. I have three brothers and no sister. I have a calf named Lily and a cat named Kate. We have forty-one cattle, four pigs, fifty hens and eight horses. I and my brother go to school in the summer, but not in the winter. We have one and a half miles to go to school when we go right across.

Sask. (b) ANTONIA TRANBERG. (10)

SEVENTY CATTLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and likes it fine. I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and thought I would write. I live in River Valley on a farm five miles from town. I have five sisters and three brothers. I go to school and am in the fifth book. We keep twenty-two horses and colts, about seventy head of cattle, four pigs, three cats and a dog.

LILLIE G. GEE. (13)
 Manitoba. (c)

CHORDING TO THE MOUTH ORGAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We used to live two and a half miles from the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, which is quite an old place, and well known for its nice scenery. The hills, lakes, and winding river look very nice in summer when the bluffs are green. Three weeks ago we moved up here to Last Mountain, where my papa and brothers have their homesteads. Altogether they have eight hundred acres of land, and are going to buy some more before long. I have six brothers living. One of them is married, and he lives on his own place, but the others all live at home. I have three sisters, one in Toronto, Ont. We have twenty-five head of cattle, twenty-seven horses, seven pigs, twenty-five hens and two dogs. Their names are Sanko and Tupper. My papa is a subscriber to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and I think the Children's Corner is the best part of it. We have about four miles to go to school now so we drive with a pony and buggy. How many of the children have read Ralph Connor's new book? It is called "The Doctor." My papa has it. I have not read it yet, but all the older ones have and said it was good. I have not started to take music lessons yet, but I can chord when my brothers play the mouth organ.

Sask. (b) RUBY R. HENDERSON. (12)

TWIN CALVES FOR PETS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have taken interest in the Children's Corner for a long time. Before I could read mamma would read the letters for me, but now I can read them myself and enjoy reading them very much. I went to school only eighteen days in winter, but mamma taught me at home. I am in the second reader. For pets my little brother and I have a pair of twin calves, we call them Star and Cherry. This is my first letter to the Children's Corner.

ELENORA MICHELS. (7)
 Saskatchewan. (a)

A WESTERN GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I came from Kemptville, Ont, to Rouleau, Sask., one year ago. Since then my father has become a subscriber to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. This has given me the privilege of reading the Children's Corner. This is my first letter to you but I hope to write several others. Rouleau was made a town in the month of February and has a population of about four hundred and fifty.

It is one of the most thriving little towns of its size on the Soo Line. I live on "Prairie Home Farm" a mile from town, and we have stock of every kind belonging to a farm, and also a bronco pony which nearly every Western girl has for riding to school. The only general store is owned by my brother-in-law.

Here is a conundrum for the readers of C. C. "If a young lady fell into a well why couldn't her brother help her out."

HAZEL HILL. (12)
 Saskatchewan. (a)

THE FLAG OVER THE SCHOOL.

My dear Cousin Dorothy:—We take the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and like it very much. I always look for the Children's Corner and "Bob, Son of Battle." Papa has a section and a half of land. We have twenty-six head of cattle and eleven head of horses. Papa started seeding this year on Monday the 6th of May. My brother and cousin and I drive to school every day and I am the driver. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Bertie, Earl and Charlie. My sister's name is Belle and my cousin's name is Gladys. We play ball at school and have a nice time. They raised our flag over the school. My teacher's name is Miss S. I am in Grade Sr. IV. I study arithmetic, spelling, composition, geography and music. I can play the piano very well.

Edna Peavey. (11)
 Manitoba. (b)

DRIVES TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I now take the pleasure to write to you. I am very fond of reading the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, especially the Children's Corner. My father has taken the paper about four years. I go to school every day and have been lighting the fires every morning. I went to school in a jumper in the winter, and as we can use buggies now I go to school in a gig. My pony is four years old and he is pretty lively. I have a bicycle which I hope to be using soon. I have a calf and a cat, and two dogs named Tige and Judy.

OLIVER ALLEN YOUNG. (13)
 Manitoba. (b)

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OF SIX.

My father and I like to read. I've two sisters go to school yet, as my brother has been sick. Our school is two miles, and we have to walk.

REGULARLY.

We moved to a farm near Manitowish. My father and I like to read the letters of the boys and girls. I have a little sister four years old, and she hunts the C. C. for me to read to her.

LE.

My father and I like to read the letters of the boys and girls. I have a little sister four years old, and she hunts the C. C. for me to read to her.

PETS.

We have taken a dog named Charley, Jack, Tom, Mag, and Prince, who is a colt. We have one hundred hens. I have a pet cow and calf whose names are Floss and Nellie.

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readers o a well er out. LL. (12)

ake the n very OCATE, . My it four y and morn- pper in uggies pony lively. to be a cat. Judy. (13)

AN UNFORTUNATE BARGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I love to read the letters of the boys and girls. I have a little sister four years old, and she hunts the C. C. for me to read to her. We have not started to go to school yet, as my brother has been sick. Our school is two miles, and we have to walk.

We have a number of horses, cattle, and twenty ewes with lambs. I had a yearling heifer, and I traded with my father, my heifer for two ewe lambs, and one died. So I am just left with one lamb, and I call her Nanny.

I am eleven years old, and my birthday is on the twenty-ninth of November.

MARY TAYLOR. (11) Saskatchewan. (a)

A PET COW AND CALF.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over three years, and thinks it is a fine paper. I like to read the C. C. I am thirteen years old and go to school every day; my birthday is on the 15th of July. I have three sisters and one brother; their names are Maggie, Isabelle, Mary and Willie. My eldest sister is married over half a year. We have a brown dog who is my youngest sister's favorite. My studies at school are geograpy, reading, spelling, drawing, and arithmetic. I have a sister trying for Entrance. My teacher's name is Mr. B—. We have an organ, and we can sing and play. We have thirty head of cattle, and five horses whose names are Charley, Jack, Tom, Mag, and Prince, who is a colt. We have one hundred hens. I have a pet cow and calf whose names are Floss and Nellie.

EMMA ATCHISON. Manitoba. (a)

A DANDY DOG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Children's Corner, but I intend to write some more later on. My father keeps the post office in Plumias and we get the FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week. I have two old rabbits and five little ones. My dog's name is Colonel; he is a Newfoundland and is good in the sleigh. He can also bring ducks out of the water, when you shoot. But he is a dandy. I have a dear little kitty also. I go to school and am in the entrance class.

GEORGE C. LAMB. (12) Manitoba. (b)

WINDY ALBERTA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live five miles southeast from Wetaskiwin and go to school in town. I am in the junior third and my teacher's name is Miss M—. We have four mules, four horses, two colts and a pony named Pearl, also sixty head of cattle. I have two sisters and one brother. I was twelve years old June the 6th. I came from the state of Idaho and they told us that it did not blow in Alberta, but I think 'Sunny Alberta' will soon blow away if it keeps on as in the past.

HATTIE PETERSON. (11) Alberta. (a)

PEG AND FLY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am six years old so cannot write very well. I only missed two days school all last winter. After Easter I was promoted into grade two, and I can now read a lot of short stories. We have two little colts which we call Peg and Fly. We have also two calves, one cat and dog. We call the cat Nig and the dog Tory.

I was glad when the flowers bloomed so that I could gather them.

MARGARET J. MURTON. (6) Manitoba. (b)

WILD FRUITS IN PLENTY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father is an old thresherman of Manitoba. Three years ago we moved to Kamsack, a small town on the C. N. R. There are six stores here, four grocery stores, a hardware and drug store.

Do you give prizes for the best letters? I hope so, for if you do I will try to get it. I hope my letter will be printed anyway.

In the summer there are wild fruits growing here; such as, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, black currants and also some other kinds.

I had a little brother and he died on Good Friday from pneumonia and was buried on Easter Monday. He was fifteen months and fifteen days old.

JESSIE RUSSELL. (10) Saskatchewan. (b)

ANOTHER HUNTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm seven miles southwest of Kisbey. I have not been to school for a long time, as our school teacher is sick in the hospital with rheumatism. I have gone to school five years and am in the fifth book. I am as fond of a gun as Boyce Robbins, I have used one since I was nine years old. I shoot a lot of game in the fall, but they are wild in the spring. I can shoot ducks, prairie chickens, and hawks on the fly. We came from Ontario eight years ago and I went down four years ago with one of our neighbors.

I will close with a riddle:— As I was going through a field of wheat, I picked up something good to eat. 'Twas neither skin, nor flesh, nor bone. I kept it till it walked alone. Ans.—An egg.

CLARENCE ELLIOT. (12)

CAME FROM ILLINOIS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in southern Alberta. My parents, my brother and I moved here from Illinois, U. S. A., four years ago last April.

We like this country very much. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for over three years. I have but one brother and no sisters. My brother is two years older than I. We live one mile from Stavely and go to school in town. There are over sixty scholars enrolled in our school. Our teacher's name is Miss F—. She is a good teacher.

FRELAN WILFORD. (10) Alberta. (a)

GOSSIP

The Scottish Farmer of June 29th says:

Last week Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, shipped fifteen mares and fillies to Mr. W. J. Batter, Ingersoll, Ont. These animals went by the Donaldson line steamer which sailed early on Saturday morning, and were altogether an exceptionally well bred lot. All except two were bred and purchased in Wigtownshire. One was bred in Ireland by the late Colonel Dames Longworth, and was got by the champion horse Everlasting (11331), thrice first in succession at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. Two were by the noted Baronson (10981), the sire of the Cawdor Cup champion Oyama; and an equal number by each of the great Cawdor Cup champion horses Marcellus (11110) and Hiawatha Godolphin (12002). Two were also got by the premium horse Frivolity (11040), and one by the noted Darnley horse Carthusian (9722). A good four-year-old mare was got by the Newton-Stewart premium horse Top Knot II (10472), and another good mare was by the famous horse M'Raith (10229), which bred so well at Mertoun. Others were by King's Signal (12198); Missionary, alias Gay Gartly (13000); and Luffness (11418). The dams of many of these fillies are exceptionally well bred, being got by Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride (9122) and other grand stock; Up to Time (10472), one of the best of the sons of Baron's Pride; the good Darnley horse Excelsior (5751); and Prince Robert (7135), a noted prize-winner, and sire of the unbeaten champion Hiawatha (10067). So far as breeding is concerned no better lot of fillies and mares than this has been exported to Canada this year. This is part of the lot Mr. Batter is advertising for private sale at the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibition.

Binder Twine at Factory Price

600 ft. Binder Twine at 11 1/2c. per lb.



We can supply Binder Twine at factory cost.

We received a shipment of several cars at a very reduced price. Our twine measures 600 feet to the pound and is all government standard.

Our Price on Twine is 11 1/2c. per lb. at Winnipeg

Estimate the quantity of twine you will require and mail us your order.

We issue an 80-page catalogue showing Hardware and Harness. Our catalogue is mailed to any address free upon application.

McTAGGART-WRIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY. McTaggart-Wright Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man. Please forward to my address one of your special hardware and harness catalogues. Name P.O. Address

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Hides Pelts Furs Deer-skins Etc.



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Good Improved Farm?

YOU DO? Then let us show you our list. There is no other firm in Western Canada controlling so many A1 FARMS.

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Robinson & Company

The Live Real Estate & Business Brokers

ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG

Upon his first going to Bath, Mr. Quin, the actor, found himself very extravagantly charged for eatables and drinkables, as well as for lodging and washing. At the end of the first week he took aside Beau Nash, the master of the ceremonies, who had recommended Bath as being the cheapest place in England for a man of taste and a bon vivant. Nash, who loved his joke, and knew that Quin loved a pun as well as himself, replied: "They have acted by you upon truly Christian principles." "How so?" queried Quin. "Why," resumed Nash, "you were a stranger, and they took you in." "Ay; but," replied Quin, "they have fleeced me instead of clothing me."

A few nights after Nash was in company with Quin when he was in one of his satirical moods and was taking off most of those present in the rooms. Nash, expecting to be the next, got up, and was on the point of retiring, when Quin asked him why he was going so soon. "In order to save you the trouble of taking me off, I think it is best to take myself off," quietly replied the master of the ceremonies.

"They tell me you kissed Miss Sonnet, the poetess, on yesterday's automobile excursion."

"Yes; that is true."

"Indeed! And how did you—ah—find her?"

"Miss Sonnet has a marked literary taste."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A local news agent not ten miles from the City Hall had lost the best customer he ever had.

"Is it possible to get a copy of the—*Weekly* for a week back?" he was asked the other day by the aforementioned customer.

"Couldn't say for certain," replied the fun-loving news agent. "But wouldn't it be better to try a porous plaster?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

During the salmon fishing season an Englishman was the guest of a Highland laird and one day he hooked a fine salmon. Being inexperienced as a fisherman, he became excited and in the struggle with the fish fell into the river. The keeper, seeing that he was no swimmer, hooked him with the gaff and started to drag him ashore.

"What are ye aboot, Donal?" cried the laird. "Get haud o' the rod and look tae the fush. Ma friend can bide a wee, but the fush winna!"—*Kansas City Independent.*

A story comes from England about a certain colonel in the Royal Horse Artillery who had the reputation of lacking imagination, with a care for nothing but his beloved guns. He happened to be visiting Egypt with some friends, and naturally went to see the Pyramids.

"So there are the Pyramids, eh?" he said, as he gazed stolidly at them.

"Yes," said an enthusiastic friend, "are they not wonderful—stupendous?"

"Oh, yes," grumbled the colonel, "I suppose they're all right in their way."

"I should say they are," returned his friend. "Think of their standing for all these thousands of years!"

"Humph!" said the unimpressed soldier. "Give me a couple of batteries and I'll guarantee to knock them to pieces inside of a week."—*Canadian Courier.*

For hours the Nicaraguan army had been beating up the bush in an attempt to locate the enemy. Then Gen. Stefano Pinquirillio called a council of war. The eleven full major-generals gathered around the dark-browed Napoleon of the chaparral, while the thirty-two brigadier-generals stayed back with the seventeen privates.

"Soldiers," said the commander-in-chief, as he dexterously drew a bramble thorn from the sole of his dusky foot, "the time for action is here."

"But where is the enemy?" interrupted Gen. Henrique Mendoza.

The commander frowned so severely that he broke a sun-blister under his left eye.

"Shall it be said that a Nicaraguan ever hesitated to go into battle because of the absence of the enemy?" he harshly demanded. Then, without raising his

reply he shook out the chenille fringe on his single epaulet and slightly tightened the hilt of his scabbardless sword, arose to his full height of four feet seven, and harshly shouted, "Forward."

The eleven major-generals yawned furtively and lighting their buena cigarros sauntered back to the thirty-two brigadiers and the seventeen privates, and the army again took up its wearisome march through the thorny chaparral.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"Judge," said the prisoner, "I would like to ask a few questions before I enter my plea."

"You have the Court's permission," said the judge.

"If I go on trial," said the prisoner, "do I have to sit here and hear all the hypothetical questions asked by the lawyers?"

"Certainly," said the judge.

"And hear all the handwriting experts?"

"Of course."

"And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?"

"Very probably," said the judge.

"Well, then, judge, I will enter my plea."

"What is it?" asked the judge.

"Guilty."—*Army and Navy Life.*

"I'm ashamed of this composition, Charley," said a teacher in one of the local schools this morning. "I shall send for your mother and show her how bad you are doing."

"Send for her—I don't care," said Charley. "Me mudder wrote it, anyway."

Gossip

WHERE TROTTING HORSEMEN FAIL.

The greatest drawback to the general, rapid and universal popularity of the American trotter is the neglect of the public show-ring by trotting horse breeders and trotting horse interest promoters.

The quickest, cheapest and most direct route to public favor for any special breed of live stock or domestic animals is through the publicity of the public show-rings. Breeders, registry associations and other promoters of public favor for breeds of draft horses, imported coach horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, etc., have long ago recognized this fact, and have greatly profited thereby. Importers and breeders of draft and coach horses have always made a specialty of the show ring, and the register associations of the various breeds of draft and imported coach animals as well as state and other breeders' associations of these breeds, are ever in evidence with special premium offerings at leading state and other fairs for the class or breed which they are engaged in seeking to make and keep popular with the general public.

Breeders' associations, register associations, etc., of the various breeds of cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., do the same thing, but nothing of the kind is ever done by this same class of promoters of popularity for the American trotter.

No one ever heard of the American Trotting Register Association—composed of trotting horse breeders though it is supposed to be—contributing a single dollar towards a special prize for any special class or classes of Standardbred horses at any state or other fair, nor of either the American or National Trotting Associations contributing a cent towards any special prize in a trotting turf event.

These associations, posing as promoters of the trotter, seem perfectly content to gather in the shekels coming their way in the form of fees; i.e., promoting their own financial interest instead of promoting the interests of the trotter and his breeder. They don't even seem to care to go to the trouble of boosting their own game by promoting the interests of the game on which they themselves feed. For instance, the greater number of trotters registered in the American Trotting Register, the better it is for the association—and really everyone else at all connected with trotting horse breeding.

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By distributing a few special prizes through the various leading state fairs for certain classes of standard and registered horses, only those registered being eligible to show, the Register Association would not only very materially increase registration, and hence profits, but the whole trotting horse breeding industry would be benefited by the increased registration, and the trotting breed would gain much general popularity through such extra public exhibitions. It is not so much what a horse can actually accomplish in the special line for which he is bred that brings him public favor and admiration, as it is his beauty, grace, grandeur, and general attractiveness when led or driven into the public show-ring.

The draft horse's "strong point" is his strength, yet it is not his strength, but his physical grandeur in the show ring which adds most to his general popularity. The same is true of the various breeds of imported coach horses. They make their grand conquests in the show ring as a rule, to rein, not to coach or carriage, and are exceedingly pleasing to the average eye when fitted for the show ring—and "fitted for the show ring" means a lot. With the regular and special prizes offered these breeds, exhibitors can, and do, put them in the best possible show-ring form and condition, and here is where they "win out" with the general public. They are, to the average spectator, the most attractive horses which appear in most show-rings, because they are in the best show-ring condition. Put the trotting breed in show-ring condition, and there is not a breed of horses on earth which can show with them or that could get a "look in," when it comes to the matter of public favor and admiration. Draft and imported coach horses which are used for show purposes are not, as a rule, used for any other purpose, and hence are fat, slick, shiny, and beautiful.

On the other hand, owing to the general lack of interest in the matter by those who should be trotting-breed public-favor promoters, the average show-ring trotter is a finely drawn, coat-burnt, booted-up track trotter or an everyday road horse—which is entered merely to "hold a stall!" Fine feathers may never make a fine bird, but a crow all "togged up" in the plumage of the "Bird of Paradise" would have a lot of admirers. Fat and shiny coat cover a multitude of homely angles in many imported heavy harness horses, and the lack of these makes many a high-class trotting-bred horse "look cheap."

Give the trotter and trotting horse owners and breeders the aid and encouragement in the matter of making public exhibitions that owners and importers of the heavier breeds are given, and on his show ring merit the American light harness horse, as well as the American coach horse, will gain immeasurably in public favor. Even without any of the aid mentioned, trotting horse breeders should devote much more attention to the matter of show-ring exhibits of their stock. It would be money in their pockets to do so, both directly and indirectly. —The Western Horseman.

The financial condition of the Canadian Clydesdale Association is flourishing. During the month of May the receipts were \$1,274.25; in June, \$1,404.25; and for the year 1907 \$3,281.10.

The date of the Rawlinson Hackney sale is near at hand and everything is in readiness for the event. The breeding of the stock has been discussed in these columns and the terms of the sale have been widely published. Any person desiring further details will be sent a catalog upon application, mentioning this paper, to the auctioneers, Jorleson Bros., Calgary, Alta.

Horsemen will have noticed in our exhibition number the announcement by Mr. R. H. Taber that he will be prepared to fill orders for Clydesdales from selections he intends to make this fall in Scotland. Mr. Taber will have his horses at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina Exhibitions, where intending purchasers may see for themselves the types of Clydesdale that are regarded at Hillcrest as representative specimens of the breed.

At the recent sale of Shorthorns by A. & G. Mutch, at Regina, it is deserving of note that Mr. P. M. Bredt of Golden West Stock Farm purchased five head of the most popularly bred cattle offered. Brawith Bud 2nd and Brawith Bud 3rd are representatives of the tribe of that name and have among their dams' sires such bulls as Prince Gloster, Revenue, Sussex—three of as useful sires as Canadian Shorthorn breeders have used; while Brawith Bud 2nd through her sire Sillyton Hero 7th, carries a close cross of the great Barmpton Hero's blood. Golden Gloster, which Mr. Bredt purchased for \$250, is also a Brawith Bud cow and has for her sire the Duchess of Gloster bull Prince Gloster, a bull that Mr. Dryden purchased in Iowa and used for a long time in his herd. This bull weighed as a two-year-old an even ton. Golden Gloster's bull calf by Leader (imp.) had the proud distinction of making the highest price at the sale. He also went to Mr. Bredt. We should also revert to the fact of Mr. Bredt's purchase of the imported cow Sittyton Flower, a four-year-old cow that is breeding regularly and carries a fine typical frame. Such additions of the best blood in the Shorthorn breed should give added value to an already valuable herd and should make a noticeable improvement in Golden West stock.

Questions and Answers

COLLECTING STALLION FEES.

Last year I bred two mares to a pure-bred stallion and sold the team in November, telling the purchaser that if they were in foal he would have to pay the stallion fees. This spring both mares have strong healthy foals. The stallion owner writes me to pay the fees and the owner of the mares now denies that he understood he was responsible for them.

What should I do?
Man.

J. L.

Ans.—You are personally responsible for the service of the stallion, as you undertook your part of the agreement when you bred your mares. But if possible you should induce the owner of the stallion to take his remedy under lien which is given him in accordance with the terms of the act. Should you pay the fees yourself it will be necessary for you to sue the present owner of the mares for the amount of the fees which would necessitate you establishing your cost before the court and in view of the statement made by the purchaser, we anticipate that this may be somewhat difficult to do.

MARE COLLAPSED.

What was wrong with a mare about 12 years old? She had not been doing well and always groaned going out of stable. She had a corn in front foot. I pared it out and put in some carbolic acid in the hole and the next day she started jerking her head sideways, and kept on doing so. She could not turn to the right; always went around in a circle. I gave her a quart of linseed oil, but did no good. I put warm water in her ears, and took what I thought a wolf tooth out of her mouth, just in front of her grinders. She may have got better, but went down to the creek and being able to turn only one way fell in and was drowned.

Sask. R. D. C.

Ans.—In the words of the day your mare was "all in." There may have been several things wrong with her. She may have been partly blind, or had a bad tooth farther back or had a stroke, or a blood clot or one or more of numerous ills. The tooth you took out was a bridle tooth that does no harm, and pouring water in the ear is not a remedy for anything.

INDIGESTION IN OX.

I have an ox that has wind very badly occasionally, especially after a spell of hard work. Can you give me cause and cure for same? Sometimes when he breaks wind he seems as if he

MEADOW LAWN STOCK FARM.
OF ST. CLOUD, MINN.
BREEDERS OF
SHORTHORNS and
GALLOWAYS
ALSO
CLYDESDALE HORSES

In 1906 our stock won 66 1st Prizes, 16 Championships
Breed all our show cattle.

N. P. CLARKE

Manager: LESLIE SMITH

OUR BOOKLET

tells all about the famous

EMPIRE
QUEEN
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Send for it and learn some interesting stove facts. In buying a stove you look for APPEARANCE, QUALITY and EFFICIENCY. In the "Empire Queen" you have all these combined. Remember a post card brings our booklet.

The CHRISTIE BROS. Co. Ltd.

238 KING STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.

THE ABERCROMBIE HARDWARE CO., 869 Grenville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Agents for British Columbia

The Deadly Parallel

Use Wood Siding Use Cement Siding

Keep on painting for twenty years.

Save money on first cost

Siding rotten or house burned by this time.

THEN QUIT

BUILD AGAIN

It's made out of Geology—
That's Why

Ask me about it

Clarence W. Noble, 1 Empress Blk. WINNIPEG

WANTS & 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 each 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—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of ten acres up; river frontage; produce peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt and Nash, Kamloops, B. C. 21-8

BELLEVUE YORKSHIRES.—Over 100 head of spring pigs on hand. See previous issues for breeding, etc. Nothing pays better than good stock, well looked after.—Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. T.F.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM? I am in the market for it if it is cheap. Alex. McMillan, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 3-7—J.P.

WOLFHOUSES, pedigreed, for sale. Prize winners. Four and a-half months old. Price twenty dollars. Apply for particulars to Norman Rollin, Balmoral, Man. 17-7

FOR SALE—1 1/2 miles from Laurier station on the C.N.R. main line, quarter section, about fifty acres broken. House, stable and other outbuildings. Fenced with two barbed wires on tamarac posts. Snap at two thousand dollars. This land is first-class and can all be broken; no stones, scrub, or swamps. We have also half section one mile north from this farm, no improvements, some scrub, about half clear, can all be broken. A1 land at Eight Dollars an acre. Terms arranged. Thordanson & Co., Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg. 3-7—T.F.

FOR SALE—1/4 section workable land; partly improved, well watered, and eight miles from Langham Station. Write for terms, Lewis Knutson, Park, P. O. Sask. 17-7

GRAIN & STOCK FARM for sale—2 1/2 miles from Foxwarren, 480 acres all fenced, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in crop. Snake Creek runs through farm. Can put up from 40-60 tons of hay yearly. Stone Stable with barn on top—30 x 65 feet. New Frame House, Granaries to hold about 5,000 bushels, buildings all painted. Apply to—H. S. Rockett, Foxwarren, Man. 31-7

WANTED—A well-broken Wolf-hound, from 3 to 6 years old. E. Devitt, Cressman, Sask. 17-7

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under 50 cents.

FOR SALE.—600 breeding birds for sale at a sacrifice. Twenty-eight varieties of chickens, forty varieties of pigeons. Write now. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

W. C. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

47 MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office, near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 706, Virden

CHOICE SINGLE COMB Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

BARRED ROCK Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testi-

monials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

\$10 DOLLARS REWARD for information to the whereabouts of one bay mare, white strip on face and branded 3 C on shoulder, and one bay gelding, white star on head, and branded five point star on shoulder. Strayed from Sec. 3, T. 39, R. 28, West of 3rd. Richmond Ranching Co., T. D. McCallum, Mgr., Lloydminster. 17-7

STRAYED on to my property one red and white yearling steer; also one red yearling heifer W. C. Mackay, Rounthwaite, Man.

STRAYED on the premises of M. A. Schroeder (26-29-4 west of 3rd), one grey mare, one bay gelding. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. M. A. Schroeder, Hanley, Sask.

STRAYED—from N E 1/4 14-35-22, two sorrel bronco mares, well matched, branded two hearts on left shoulder, tails cut short; small strip on face. One had a halter. Weight about 1,000 lbs. Reward given. Stephen Young, Humboldt. 14-35-22.

STRAYED from 32-10-19 on July 2nd, bay mare. White face and one white hind fetlock; also dark brown horse, star on forehead; two white hind fetlocks. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by Alex. Smith, P. O. Box 197, Brandon, Manitoba.

Breeders' Directory

Breeders 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 or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs.

A & J MORRISON, Glen Rose Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

H. E. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Powl and Toulouse geese.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 13/ Pense Sask.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, P. O. Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. Exchange.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man.

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, fine to Canada. Write or come and see them J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

U. A. & J. A. WAIT, Salem, Elora Station, G. & C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you wants.

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man.—Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrahires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

BERKSHIRES.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill.

WOODMERE FARM.—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.

IF YOU ARE in need of anything search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

will pass part of his inside. R. H. P. Sask.

Ans.—Your ox has weak digestive organs. Be careful in feeding—good food, but do not overload his stomach. Give the following powder: bicarbonate of soda, ginger and powdered charcoal, equal parts, and give a tablespoonful night and morning in scalded bran mash.

PROFITS ON HORSES.

I am writing for the correct answer of the following question through the ADVOCATE: I sold two horses at \$120 each; on one I gained 20 per cent.; on the other I lost 20 per cent. Find my gain or loss and how much. A. S.

Ans.—The total S. P. of the 2 horses is 120x2=\$240. Let 100% represent cost price in both cases. In the first case there was a gain of 20%, that is, 120% of cost price equals \$120. Therefore 100%, or cost price equals \$120 x 100 = \$100.

In the second case there was a loss of 20%, that is, 80 of cost price equals \$120. Therefore, 100%, or cost price, equals \$120 x 100 = \$150.

Total cost price is \$100 plus \$150 = \$250. Total selling price is \$240. Therefore total loss is \$10.

ROAD WORK DISPUTE.

Can a man be dismissed by the road overseer from working out his road tax if he fails to appear on a public holiday such as Dominion Day, without giving the road boss due notice of his intention to stop away?

2. Who would be the proper authority to apply to in case of reparation being due? Alta. C. J. B.

Ans. 1.—No. The ordinance does not give the overseer power to commute road taxes, but the council may authorize him to let contracts or employ a laborer. Your employment would then be in the nature of a private contract and under the circumstances the overseer would be at liberty to refuse to continue your services as you did not do the work at the time and in the manner ordered by him.

2. The council in the first case. There is no reparation in the second.

CATCHING THIEVES.

There are some thieves in this part of the country who break into my shack when I am away and steal my personal effects and provisions and seed. If I set a mine to blow them up when they come around, shall I be liable?

If I sow some spring wheat, Red Fyfe, this fall, am I likely to get a crop? If I leave it in my shack over winter when I go away it will be stolen. Alta. C. C. C.

Ans.—1. Yes, you will be liable, if you injure a person in this way. You should notify the police of a special instance of stealing, and then try to get the thief.

2. You could not expect a good crop from such seed, but after a few years of seeding, spring wheat, may be changed to adapt itself to fall seeding. Surely you could sell your seed and buy more next spring.

GOOSE LAKE

N 1/2, 8, 32, 11, W 3

Level open Prairie, black loam top, clay subsoil, near new Railroad. Price low, on good terms. Apply to

The WALCH LAND Co.

517 Union Bank Building Winnipeg, Man.

Note.—Write for our list of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta lands.

Farm Land Snaps

Lipton Section 23-24-12 West 2nd. \$11 per acre. Dauphin Section 17-27-19 West 1st. \$8 per acre. Reaburn South Half 27-13-3 West 1st. \$10 per acre.

All First-class Wheat Land.

THOMAS E. WRIGHT 364 Main St, Winnipeg

FOR SALE

Rebuilt and repainted threshing engines and separators. Boilers inspected and tested by the District Boiler Inspector. Prices below are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are based on our regular terms of payment, namely, one third each fall until paid. If all cash is paid the first fall we will allow a discount of 10% from prices given below. Notes will be taken for the full amount and discount allowed if all notes are paid promptly on or before December 1st, 1907.

- 15985 36x60 Gaar-Scott separator
2591 Uncle Tom blower, rebuilt and repainted. 900 00
48249 Perfection Weigher
9326 40x64 Battle Creek Advance separator with folding carriers and hand feed attachments, rebuilt and repainted. 600 00
16472 36x60 Gaar-Scott separator
2656 Canvas feeder
18 feet folding straw carrier. Rebuilt and repainted. 700 00
17974 44x68 Gaar-Scott separator
3480 Canvas feeder
4183 Uncle Tom blower. Rebuilt and repainted. 1,000 00
40x62 Case separator
Case feeder
Blower and Case bagger. Refitted and repainted. 700 00
36x58 Case separator
Ruth feeder
Case bagger. Refitted and repainted. 450 00
14397 40x62 Gaar-Scott separator
1463 Canvas feeder
1545 Uncle Tom blower
Perfection Weigher. Rebuilt and repainted. 700 00
16834 36x60 Gaar-Scott separator
2730 Canvas feeder
44376 Perfection weigher. Rebuilt and repainted. 800 00
11817 18 h.p. Return Flue Fire Box Boiler, portable engine. Rebuilt and repainted. 1,000 00
11115 18 h.p. Return Flue Fire Box Boiler, portable engine. Rebuilt and repainted. 900 00
18 h.p. Whirla engine. Refueled, rebuilt and repainted. 800 00
18 h.p. Waterloo portable engine
Return Flue Fire Box Boiler, refueled, refitted and repainted.
36x56 Sawyer & Massey Peerless, with straw carriers and hand feed attachments. Refitted and repainted. 1,200 00
10575 18 h.p. Return Flue Fire Box Boiler, Gaar-Scott traction engine. Refitted and repainted. 1,100 00
11571 18 h.p. Return Flue Fire Box Boiler, Gaar-Scott portable engine. Refitted and repainted. 1,000 00
21 h.p. Compound Minneapolis, Return Flue engine. Refueled, refitted and repainted. 1,450 00
16 h.p. p. Abell Portable. Refitted and repainted.
36x56 Toronto Advance, refitted and repainted. With hand feed attachments and straw carriers 900 00
11362 18 h.p. Return Flue Fire Box, Gaar-Scott traction engine. Refitted and repainted. 3,500 00
12288 22 h.p. Direct Flue Universal, Gaar-Scott traction engine. 2,200 00
13271 22 h.p. Direct Flue Universal, Gaar-Scott traction engine. 2,200 00
11298 22 h.p. Universal, Gaar-Scott engine, traction. 2,200 00
25 h.p. Compound Direct Flue, Sawyer & Massey traction engine. 1,500 00
12878 25 h.p. Universal traction engine, Gaar-Scott.
18340 36x60 separator.
3661 Feeder.
55936 Perfection weigher (used one season only). 3,100 00

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have large acreage of subdivided fruit lands now for sale. Prices \$100 to \$150 per acre. Ample supply of water for which NO RENT is charged. Soil a rich sandy loam which produces the finest apples, small fruits and vegetables. Valuable local market in surrounding mining towns. Splendid climate and excellent railway facilities. Apply to
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Central Business College WINNIPEG, MAN.

For full particulars get our new catalogue "H"
F. A. WOOD **W.M. HAWKINS**
Principals

CATTLE KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

The other day a freight train running about forty miles per hour struck one of my heifers on my farm. The track runs through the center, and there is no fence. The driver never tried to stop or scare the beast off the track. Is not the company liable, and cannot I compel them to pay for this heifer? They refuse to pay, say my cattle were running at large. They were on their own place. No feed in the pastures, so had to let them graze over the land.
Man. O. K.

Ans.—According to the Railway Act, amended in 1903, there is no redress for stock killed when grazing and not in charge of a competent man. If there is any act that needs amending it is our Railway Act.

DISEASED HORN.

1. Have a mare about 12 years of age, not doing well at all. Nearly always in season, bred her early in the season, but will take the horse every time he comes round. Her water seems to trouble her a lot, dribbling most of the time. Have given her saltpetre, but did not help her. Am now giving nitre every second or third day. She is out to grass every night for an hour or so; also about two days a week, including Sunday.

2. Dehorned a cow 7 years of age last fall, still matter exudes. Would it be wise to stop it or what would help her?

3. Cow started to cough after her first calf a year ago. Looks well and is doing well; skin in splendid condition and general health seems the best. The cough seems to be in her throat and as if she were trying to get something out.
Man. J. B.

Ans.—1. Your mare is suffering from a diseased condition of the generative organs. Syringe the affected parts with a solution of boracic acid several times and give a tonic powder: sulphate of iron, four ounces; gentian four ounces; soda bicarbonate, four ounces; powdered charcoal, four ounces, equal parts. One tablespoonful every day in mash. Also give boiled linseed in feed.

2. Syringe the part out with a weak solution of carbolic acid; then dust in boracic acid or iodoform.

3. She is most likely affected with tuberculosis, which might not affect the health or general appearance for a long time.

BROOD MARE INJURED.

Aged mare had colt taken from her with chain and team four weeks ago. Has a big hollow on right hip and is lame; also discharges considerable matter. Put on a blister four days ago on hip. Do you think mare will be any good for work this fall, and can you say what is the discharge that is coming away?
Man. R. A.

Ans.—The mare was no doubt badly injured when colt was taken away, most likely fracturing some of the bones of the hips. The discharge is injury to the generative organs. Wash out the womb with a good solution of boracic acid every day for some time. Use large syringe or injection pump; feed well and give the following tonic powder: sulphate of iron, four ounces; powdered gentian, four ounces; arsenic, two drams; Make into twenty-four powders and give one every day in soft food.
Mare will not likely be much good this fall.

LUMP ON THROAT.

I bought horse last fall which had small lump on throat and seems always to be getting larger. I have been feeding oats and oat sheaves all spring and have been giving them slough water. What is the cause of lump growing on throat and is there anything that I can do for it?
Man. J. L.

Ans.—The lump on your horse's throat is most likely enlargement of the thyroid gland. Paint the lump with liniment of iodine until a scab forms. Then leave until the scab comes off, apply again and give iodide of potassium, one dram doses daily in mash.

AT AUCTION Thursday, August 1st, 1907 60 HEAD OF Maple Grove Shorthorns

At Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, Man.

On the above date we will offer Sixty Head of High-class Shorthorns, comprised of BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS

Included in the sale will be the great son of Sittyton Hero—

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We will also sell privately, on the day of the sale, a choice lot of

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REMEMBER the date — August 1st, 1907, and
REMEMBER you get these cattle at your own valuation.

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My Clydesdale Fillies are a particularly attractive lot and are selected for their breeding as well as their individual character. Such horses as Baronson, Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Hiawatha, Polonius, etc. have sired many in the lot.

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I have sold many good horses in the West and want to place a few more. See me at the Fairs.

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We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

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Be up-to-date. If you have no TELEPHONE LINE in your locality, build one, it's not a difficult proposition. Get about ten men together with a small amount of capital, organize a TELEPHONE company and build a line.

Write for our Bulletin No. 2 to-day. It tells all about organizing TELEPHONE companies and constructing the lines.

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Highest prices paid for all kinds of in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

GRAIN

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Five-year-old Shire mare is not in a thriving condition. Has a ravenous appetite, but does not improve in flesh. Her teeth appear in good condition, but some of the old hair has not come out, through she is groomed regularly. Is only doing ordinary farm work.

R. J. G.

Ans.—Give her a purgative ball made up of 8 drams ginger. After purgation ceases, get the following prescription: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash and gentian, of each three ounces. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder night and morning in feed. If she will not eat, then mix with a pint of cold water, and give as a drench. Water before feeding, and work moderately.

FERTILE EGGS; MIXING PAINTS.

1. Is it possible to tell an egg that will hatch from one that won't by looking at the sun through them after setting for a short length of time?

2. What is a good recipe for mixing up white paints, also green, red and dark grey paint?

W. D. B.

Ans.—1. By the use of the egg-tester a tube excluding the rays of light excepting those that pass through the egg, one that is fertile will show a dark spot, with venous rays extending out in different directions, in from five to seven or eight days after being set.

2. A good white paint is made by using white lead, oil, with probably a little blue to intensify the whiteness, turpentine and a little drier. Dark grey is made by adding lampblack to white lead and oil. Materials for the other colors may be purchased, according to tints from dealers. As a rule, amateurs will get more satisfactory results by purchasing a good prepared paint ready to apply, according to sample tints. Different lots of home-mixed paints usually vary in tint, and without considerable experience in mixing and painting the results are not satisfactory.

BLOOD POISON.

Mare foaled first week in May. Treated the navel cord with carbolic acid as soon as born. Was strong and smart for about a month; then noticed a slight lameness in left front leg. Could find no mark or bruise or injury; apparently became all right. Afterwards a swelling on the knee extended to the hoof and broke above fetlock in about a week, discharging a large quantity of thin matter of a yellowish color. The skin and hair came off the lower part of legs. Also a swelling on inside and back of right hind leg from hock to root of tail did not break; lived about a day after the swelling broke. Opened shortly after death. Front portion of lungs a very dark red, back portions ordinary color. Liver large and very dark; heart large and pale; kidneys large and ordinary color. Seemed to make water very often; was a little constipated during the last couple of weeks; gave a few doses of raw linseed oil and some saltpetre. Seemed in great pain towards the last. Was not allowed to follow mare for about a month; then followed for a few days. Had to go through the river about a foot deep (night and morning). Mare in good condition. Fed hay and either ground or whole oats, mostly ground; colt allowed what it could eat; took very little nourishment during the last few days. Both on pasture for a few days, was out during one rain storm, mare was put to ordinary farm work in about a week. I would like to know the cause and cure; also the disease.

Alberta.

E. B. D.

Ans.—Your colt certainly died from blood poisoning from some cause and from your description of case it would indicate navel infection. You ought to be very particular with the navel. When foaled see that everything around is clean, especially bedding, and apply a good strong solution of bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid to navel.

BED-BUGS.

Can you tell us an effective remedy for exterminating bed-bugs? We have used sulphur fumes three times and tried a solution of mercury twice with

out any good result. Will you kindly state in your reply whether any poisons recommended are injurious in any way to foods?

A. M. U.

Ans.—Here are several remedies:

1. Red oil of cedar dropped with a medicine dropper into all the cracks and crevices, especially about the folds of the mattress.

2. Turpentine forced into every crack and hiding place through a sewing-machine oil-can is helpful, but must be used every day or two all the season.

3. If the bugs are in the bed pull it all apart and wash out all the corners with boiling water and soap. Then apply with a stiff feather a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid to all the joints and corners. If the insects are in the walls, tear off the paper around the cracks, wash with hot suds and apply the above mixture. Do this several times within a week; then fill up the cracks with plaster of Paris mixed with cold water and applied immediately.

4. Corrosive sublimate used in their haunts is effective, but it is a dangerous poison. None of these remedies should be allowed to come near food of any kind. Persistency in the use of a remedy is the secret of its success.

DEBILITATED OX.

I have four oxen; am working them every day; have been feeding them a gallon of oats every morning and some hay-grass noon and evening. Three of them are fat, while the other one is falling away in flesh. Does not look well, is dull, stupid and rough looking. His hair seems to stand on end. Will stand some time before going to feed, when I unhitch him from the plow. I have stopped giving him his oats. I think it is indigestion. Would you kindly tell me if I am right and what to do for him?

Sask.

T. B.

Ans.—Your ox is either affected with tuberculosis or defective digestion. If the former you know the result; if indigestion give a dose of physic, one pound of Epsom salts and one ounce of ginger dissolved in two to three quarts of water and drench; follow up with the following powder: bicarbonate of soda, ginger and powdered charcoal, equal parts, and give a tablespoonful night and morning in a little mash.

HOMESTEAD WORTHLESS.

Two years ago I took up a homestead in this country. On coming on the place I find that practically all of it is all water, being part of a lake, whilst a good deal of the other is marsh land. I have got some of it under cultivation and resided on it nearly a year. Would it be possible for me to get additional homestead land to make up or that part in the lake? Also if not, am I compelled to pay taxes on that part, as though it were land.

Sask.

J. B.

Ans.—No, you could not get an additional homestead, but you might arrange to abandon the one you are on and file on another. Communicate with the land office where you registered. You are entitled to appeal against your assessment, but if you do not you should pay the taxes. The value of the land is taken into consideration in assessing.

BARN PAINT AND CEMENT BLOCK.

1. How would it do to prime a barn with crude oil, and then give it a second coat of paint oil and oxide?

2. How many pounds of oxide is generally used to the gallon of oil?

3. In mixing cement for concrete blocks for a barn, is one of cement to five of gravel and sand strong enough?

4. Which is the strongest block, a block 8x10x20 inches, or a block 8x12x20 inches?

R. I.

Ans.—1. The plan proposed would answer, providing the oil dried out; otherwise, the paint put on subsequently would peel off.

2. About 5 lbs.

3. Yes, if the gravel and sand is sharp and perfectly free of earthy matter. In some cases, the makers of cement blocks advise facing them with rough

Was Weak and Run Down WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY

Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

She writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how your Heart and Nerve Pills benefitted me.

"I was very weak and run down, had headaches nearly every day and very often would faint away, in fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of the faint. It was through one of your travelling agents that I was induced to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking three boxes I am glad to relate it has been a number of years since I had a fainting spell and scarcely ever have a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, for in me they have effected a perfect cure."

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material than that in the center, say, 1 part cement to 2 of sand and gravel.

4. We think the latter would be stronger. If the length be increased, there is danger of cracking in case the foundation or wall should settle.

COWS FAIL TO COME IN HEAT.

Is there any remedy for cows failing to come in heat? A number of my cows freshened in January and February, and have not come round since, also two young farrow cows, four years old. Bull running with the cows, which are healthy and in normal condition and got along well when they freshened.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not know of anything more likely to bring cows in heat than liberal feeding, and, the presence of a bull in the herd.

SPRAYING COWS FOR FLIES.

Please let me know in the next week's ADVOCATE if it pays to spray cows, and what kind of stuff to use.

Man. A. E. D.

Ans.—If the flies get to be very numerous, we believe it will pay to treat them with a mixture for that purpose. Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C., recommends the following: Fish oil, one-half gallon; coal oil, one-half pint; crude carbolic acid, four tablespoonfuls. Mixed and applied to all parts of the cow with a brush. Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following mixture: Resin, 1 1/2 lbs.; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, one-half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. One-half pint of this is considered enough for one application for a cow. At first, it will be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become covered with resin. After that, retouch the parts where the resin is rubbed off. Still another preparation that is recommended is fish oil, one gallon; crude carbolic acid, two tablespoonfuls.

POULTRY QUERY.

We have some hens that started to lose some feathers on their backs this spring. A few of them have got so bad that there is a big bare spot on their backs and top of wings.

Alta. A. S.

Ans.—Separate the males from the females.

GOSSIP.

PURBRED LIVE STOCK PRIZE WINNERS, EDMONTON EXHIBITION.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

CLYDES AND SHIRES (REGISTERED). Stallion four years old and over—1, Stony Plain Clydesdale Association; 2, Spruce Grove Shire Association; 3, E. K. Strathy, Lacombe; 4, Boecking and Crawford, Strathcona.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Two-year-old filly—1, D. Thorburn.

Foal of 1907.—1, D. Thorburn.

Best team in harness to wagon.—1, D. Thorburn; 2, Campbell & Ottewell, Edmonton.

Dry mare.—1, D. Thorburn; 2, Campbell & Ottewell, Edmonton; 3, Campbell & Ottewell.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion two years old and under three.—1, H. Alvin, Star; 2, D. Fisher & Son, Ray.

SUFFOLK PUNCHES.

Stallion three years old and over.—Jacques Bros., Lammerton.

Stallion two year and under three.—1, 2, 3, and 4, Jacques Bros., Lammerton.

Best Farmer's Turnout, team and harness and rig.—G. Cresswell, Edmonton.

STANDARD BRED AND ROADSTER.

Stallion three years old and over.—1, Pickering Bros., Edmonton; 2, J. Lyons, Strathcona.

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FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

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Because it will reproduce every sound of the human voice and the notes of every musical instrument.

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Hear them clearly and distinctly with all the wonderful brilliance and sweetness that have held great audiences spellbound.

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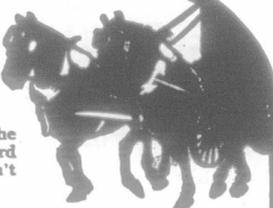
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A lame horse is a dead loss.



It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, Ont., Dec. 15, '04.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure."
HOWARD BROCK.

(\$1.00 a bottle or 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29

Sold Out of mares but we have still a few extra choice

CLYDESDALE, SHIRE, SUFFOLK, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

For sale at Special bargain prices. Write us at once or call on

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
BRANDON

Remember that every Stallion we sell is absolutely guaranteed

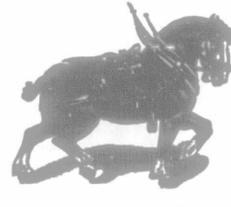
CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

J. D. TRAYNOR Condie P. O., Sask.



HAWTHORN BANK

A NEW IMPORTATION of FILLIES, 2 and 3 years old, are now in my stable for sale. Will have a few of them at the leading Fairs and hope to see many of my old customers and many more new ones to look them over. They are the equal in breeding and individuality of any I have previously handled. Nothing but first-class stuff imported.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

JOHN A. TURNER, SALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

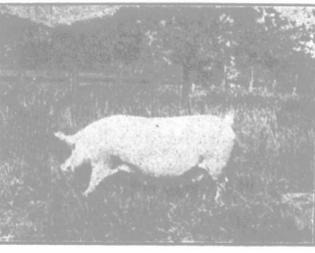
Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

Glencorse Herd of Improved Yorkshires

Is comprised of stock from the leading Prize Winning Herds of Great Britain and Canada.

Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices very reasonable.

GLEN BROS., Didsbury, Alta.



Stallion one year and under two.—J. McNulty, Strathcona.
Brood mare with foal by side.—1, J. McFarlane, Edmonton; 2, T. Jackson-Clover Bar.
Filly or gelding three years old.—R. J. Manson, Edmonton; J. E. Reid, Edmonton.
Filly or gelding two years old and under three.—1, J. McNulty; J. Lyons.
Filly one year old and under two.—1, T. Weeks, Belmont.
Foal of 1907.—1, J. McFarlane; 2, R. M. Barber, Strathcona.
Mare or gelding fifteen and a half hands or over.—1, R. McDonald, Edmonton; 2, Mrs. Darroch, Edmonton.
Pair of Matched Roadsters, fifteen and a half and over.—1, Imperial stables, Edmonton.
Mare or gelding under fifteen and a half hands.—1, Taylor & Spinks, Edmonton; P. W. Abbott, Edmonton.
Pair of matched Roadsters under fifteen and a half hands.—1, K. Powell, Edmonton.

REGISTERED THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion three years old and over.—J. J. Jordan, Los Angeles.
Filly or gelding three years and over.—1, C. C. Bremner, Clover Bar; 2, P. Turner, Wetaskiwin.
Foal.—1, C. C. Bremner.
Brood mare with foal at side.—C. C. Bremner.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Heavy stallion, any age or breed.—Stony Plain Clydesdale Association.
Light stallion, any age or breed.—E. K. Strathy, Lacombe, Alta.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull three years old and over.—1, A. F. M. Gill, Lacombe; 2, G. Ramsay, Priddis; 3, J. Mellick, Edmonton; 4, P. Gabel, Spruce Grove.
Bull two years and under three.—1, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2, J. Ramsay.
Bull one year and under two.—1, J. H. Mellick; 2, J. Ramsay; 3, A. McGill.
Bull one year.—1, J. Ramsay.
Bull calf under six months.—1, J. Ramsay; 2, A. F. McGill; 3, A. F. McGill.
Cow four years old and over.—1, J. Ramsay; 2, J. Ramsay.
Heifer two years old and under three.—1, A. F. McGill.
Heifer one year old and under two.—1 and 2, J. Ramsay; 3, J. A. Turner.
Heifer six months and under twelve.—1, J. Ramsay.
Heifer calf under six months.—A. F. McGill.
Heid, bull and three females.—1, J. Ramsay.
Bull, any age, gold medal.—A. F. McGill.
Bull, any age, C. P. R. special.—1, A. F. McGill; 2, J. H. Mellick; 3, J. Ramsay.
Herd, bull and three females, C. P. R. special.—J. Ramsay.
Bull and two of his get.—J. Ramsay.

HEREFORDS.

Bull three years and over.—1, J. Tough, Edmonton; 2, O. Palmer, Lacombe; T. Weeks, Belmont.
Bull two years and under three.—O. Palmer; 2, J. Tough.
Bull, one year and under two.—1 and 2, J. Tough.
Bull six months and under twelve.—1 and 2, J. Tough.
Bull calf under six months.—J. Tough.
Cow three years and over.—1, 2 and 3, J. Tough.
Heifer two years and under three.—1 and 2, J. Tough.
Heifer one year and under two.—1 and 2, J. Tough.
Heifer six months and under twelve.—1 and 2, J. Tough.
Heifer calf under six months.—1, J. Tough.
Herd, bull and three females.—1, J. Tough.
Bull, any age, gold medal.—J. Tough. Reserve champion.—O. Palmer.
Cow and three progeny, silver medal.—1, J. Tough.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles

You can't afford to roof a thing without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Send for the free booklet.

The PEDLAR People Established 1861. 300
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book \$-0 free. ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 46, Belmont St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bale & Wynne Co., and Pulford & Sonardrug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Consumption Book FREE

200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies have been tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 192 - Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

The Best in the KOOTENAY

52 acres of splendid fruit land only 20 minutes from the center of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

2 of an acre bearing strawberries.

500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All the very best varieties.

Last year 4 1/2 TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

Wolverton & Co. NELSON, B.C.

Cr Ha

We Cream the fol speaks Lecksl Winds

Dear find en of 30c., ne Int No. 47 No. 2 Separat My been in four y still give satisfact did the we used

N. B. Supplies We re all parts giving fu filled th follows: No. 0. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. Every FREE T Write t logue, sh Handy F things e Address— Winds

ers! Use OMBAULT'S caustic balsam

nt afford to roof without Oshawa Gal-Steel Shingles.

1 See but your horse or bruise on his knee or throat.

BINE about laying the r, no hair gone.

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valuable med-ook tells in simple lan-ow Consump-n be cured in wn home.

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Co.



Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence



250,000,000 Sheep Every Year Dipped in COOPER DIP



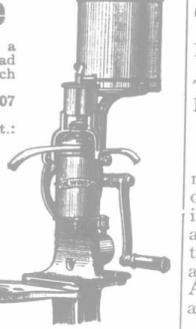
THE RIESBERRY PUMP CO., LTD. Manufacturers of High-class Wood and Iron Pumps

Cream Separators AT Half Price

We wish all who need a Cream Separator to read the following letter, which speaks for itself.

Dear Sirs, -- Please find enclosed the sum of 30c., for which send me India-rubber rings No. 47 for bowl top No. 2 Windsor Cream Separator.

Yours truly, T. HAMILTON, N. B.—Please send catalogue of Threshermen's Supplies for 1907.



Write to-day for Illustrated Circular and Catalogue, showing Home Repairing Outfit, Farmers' Handy Forge, Spraying Pumps, and 1000 other things every farmer and dairyman needs

RED POLLED CATTLE Cow any age.—1, J. E. Elliott, Strathcona. Calf under twelve months.—1, J. E. Elliott.

HOLSTEINS. Bull over two years.—1, W. H. Mullins, Ponoka. Bull one year and under two.—1, W. H. Mullins.

MILKING CONTEST. 3 Cow test.—1, F. Toan, 22 1/2 lbs. milk—3 butter-fat; 2, J. McDonald, 16 1/2 lbs. milk—3.5 butter-fat; 3, F. Toane, 15 1/2 lbs. milk—3.4 butter-fat.

SWINE. BERKSHIRES. Boar one year and over.—1, P. Hecko, Clover Bar; 2, J. P. Morkin, St. Albert; 3, G. R. Ball, Strathcona.

TAMWORTHS. Boar one year and over.—1, H. Quebec, Clover Bar; 2, J. Rye, Edmonton. Boar one year and under.—1 and 2, J. Rye.

Mr. Jas. Durno, Jackson, Rathienorman, Aberdeenshire, Scotland (what does he want with that second name in his address?) has been asked to act as British Judge at the 1907 International in Chicago.

GLENCORSE HERD OF YORKSHIRES. In sending copy for their advertisement of Yorkshires, Glen Bros of Didsbury, Alta, give us the following information which illustrates the excellent breeding of the herd that has recently been established in the West.

Ring-Bone Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best, for sale. Sletlands and White Leghorns

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes.

SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases their income from your stallion.

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm. Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians.

B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC

LANDS FOR SALE Sittyton Shorthorns The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years.

At MAPLE SHADE JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM Clydesdales and Shorthorns Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality.

WOOL Write for our prices E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

CLENDENING BROS. Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE The Grain Grower's Cow

A few Bull Calves for Sale YORKSHIRE HOGS

There is money in Hogs if you have the right kind. Our breeding insures both quality and quantity.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF 8 Good Young Bulls FIT FOR SERVICE

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.

SHORTHORNS Ranchers and farmers need the reds, white and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle.

CLYDESDALES Catalog on application W. H. BRYCE

OUR Shorthorns & Yorkshires Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.

Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years.

At MAPLE SHADE JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM Clydesdales and Shorthorns Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale

WINNIPEG,
July 17, '07

To Our Readers.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE you will find a pretty fair representation of the leading business firms of Western Canada.

They present for your consideration the merits of their goods.

Do not pass by the advertising columns hastily.

The men who advertise handle a large product. With a big business profits can be reduced and yet a larger margin is left for the alert business man. For this reason good advertisers sell at right prices.

If you want to sell any product of the farm you will find in our paper the names of firms who are willing to buy.

Here is a case in point. In renewing his subscription a farmer in Northern Manitoba wrote us as follows: "I made \$8.00 out of a little 'ad.' I read in your columns not long ago. I had some hides to sell. There was no market worth speaking of in our locality, so I sent them to a firm advertising in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and, to-day, thanks to your paper, I have that much more money in my pocket." This is part of the service the FARMER'S ADVOCATE renders its readers.

Have you ever looked at it this way? If not, begin now. You, too, may find yourself many dollars richer before the end of the year. A letter, a post card, an enquiry will bring you information. Our advertisers are reliable; you can trust them. Think this over and then act; there is money in it.

Yours truly,

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

(INCORPORATED 1891)

SEASON 1907

We paid all losses last year in full, \$6 per acre.
We have done this for twelve years of our existence at an average cost of 21c. per acre.

We have no liabilities.

We returned 30 per cent. of all premium notes to policy holders last year, and one year before we returned Fifty per cent. (50%)

We were highly commended by the Royal Commission on Hail Insurance for our business methods.

Economical Management,

Honest Appraisalment, and

Satisfactory Settlements,

Strictly a Farmers' Company. Managed by Farmers only.
Insure with us and feel secure.

THE OLD RELIABLE

C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden, Manager-Sec.-Treas.

HEAD OFFICE:

291½ PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

This boar by Dalmeny D. C. 2nd (imp.) and representing the blood of the champion Scotch herd owned by Lord Rosebery, is a grand straight animal standing on splendid legs, has a mild disposition and is a very successful sire of strong litters.

"Our 2nd boar, Monkland Broomhouse Hawthorne, imported in dam, is a very promising young animal out of the 1000 lb. sow Broomhouse Hawthorne, champion at Edinburgh and Glasgow, probably the best Yorkshire sow ever imported into Canada, now owned by Messrs. Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont. Monkland Polly is a litter sister of the 1st prize sow in the 15 months old class at Guelph fat stock show, Dec., 1906, a sow which the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa considered of such excellence that they had a cut of her made for use in their Bulletin, as a representative of the Yorkshire breed. Monkland Polly is at present nursing splendid litter of 13 husky youngsters. Her daughters also have proved themselves extra good sows. Glencorse Holywell Maid is of grand quality, was bred by Messrs. Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont., and was sired by Holywell Cardiff 6th, bred by Saunders Spencer, Esquire the greatest breeder of Yorkshires in England.

Besides the foregoing, we have other sows of very choice breeding and can supply young stock either for breeding or show purposes. Our litters this season have been big and very strong, a result which we attribute to the great vigor of our herd.

A VALUABLE STOCK BOOK.

We have just received Oliver & Boyd's fourth and greatly enlarged edition of Robert Wallace's work, "Farm Stock of Great Britain." This is a strongly bound, clearly printed, well gotten up volume of 758 pages and 400 illustrations. Prof. Wallace is a writer qualified in every way to speak authoritatively on this subject and in the present treatise he takes up and discusses in some detail the whole business of animal husbandry. His exhaustive treatment of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and sheep-dogs, their general history, the history and breeding of their most prominent individuals, their distinguishing characteristics, the scale of points by which they may be judged, the methods of management and treatment by which success in rearing and breeding them can be most readily attained, makes this work invaluable to every breeder. It sets forth in a very readable way a vast amount of information which every breeder of live stock should have at hand. It is just what the student of animal husbandry especially requires. It is a volume valuable as a text or reference and an acquisition of beauty in any library the illustrations being superb. We commend it to our readers. The price is 16 shillings, \$4.00, from the publishers, Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh, or through this office.

ONTARIO SALES OF CLYDESDALES.

The auction sale at Guelph on June 26th of imported Clydesdale fillies belonging to the importer, Mr. J. F. Elliott, of Oxford Centre, Ont., brought out a large attendance of farmers looking for young mares for breeding purposes, as well as workers, and they found a good useful offering, which, owing to the fillies being in moderate condition, having landed less than a week before the sale, they secured at prices which should make them profitable investment for the buyers, though probably not for the importer. The average realized was about \$275. Following is the sale list:

Lady Sterling, '04; N. A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.	\$ 500
Lady Kinloch, '05; Geo. Grummett, Nassagaweya.	270
Bandeath Flower, '04; W. H. Giles, Paisley.	255
Jennie Jarvie, '04; John Atkinson, Guelph.	330
Atalanta, '05; Wesley Jones, North Bruce.	270
Lady Ann, '05; Robert Hall, Guelph.	205
Rosie Jarvie, '05; N. A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.	285

Smashing Black Birds

Experienced Trap Shots unhesitatingly recommend for trap shooting the Dominion Cartridge

"Sovereign" Shells

loaded with Nobel's Empire Bulk Smokeless.

This Powder is recognized the world over as the best in its class, unchanged by temperature, uniform in result and giving great penetration with minimum recoil. Retailed by dealers throughout Canada; manufactured and guaranteed by the

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd.,
MONTREAL.

10-07

Chew Your Food

No medicine can take the place of teeth. Eat slowly, chew your food thoroughly and keep free from indigestion.

When haste imposes extra work on the stomach, help it out with

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c.

Clean Skimming Means Good Living

The hog trough is no place to put butter.

Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other



separators—skim twice as clean. Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."

That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog S-156 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

VANCOUVER

British Columbia

Where there is practically no winter.

If you have any idea of "going West" and are interested in Real Estate, Average, Timber Lands or Business Enterprises, come to Vancouver and see us. Or write for free pamphlet with full information compiled from Government statistics. Our products of the Sea, Mine, Forest and Farm offer great chances for the large and small investor and the man who wants to "make a fresh start."

ROYAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE, LTD.
450 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER.

Bardeath Susie, '03; C. Currie, Morris.....	305
Betty of Culmore, '01; R. H. Nodwell, Hillsburg.....	260
Maggie Jarvie, '04; P. R. Musser, Wallenstein.....	240
Elsie Carrick, '05; Wesley Jones.....	175
Lily of Campsie, '05; T. R. Mercer.....	160
Daisy Baroness, '06; W. Elliot, Galt.....	175
Prince Francis (colt), '05; W. H. Giles.....	355
Strathview Prince (colt) '05; H. Devlin, Eramosa.....	290

* * *

The joint auction sale, held on June 27th at Elora, Ont., of imported fillies belonging to Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt and Andrew Aitchison was largely attended by an appreciative class of farmers, and the excellent selections were taken at fairly good prices, as the sale list given below will show:

Melody, foaled 1904; E Evans, Chilliwack, B. C.....	630
Princess Nettie, '05; Wm. Burnett, Salem.....	405
Lizzie, '05; T. A. Lawrence, Thamesville.....	335
Margaret, '05; A. T. Anderson, Mich. Ag. College.....	325
Marianette, '06; A. Richardson, Marden.....	300
Queen Thyra, '05; A. T. Anderson.....	335
Jessie Dick, '04; Thos. Lyons, Creebank.....	300
Maggie Scott, '05; J. A. Stewart, Campbellford.....	285
Bankhead Bell, '04; J. A. Stewart, Royal Blossom, '04; Neil McCallum, Brampton.....	380
Silver Belle, '04; Neil McLean, Everton.....	290
Brown Bess, '04; Albert Boyer, Cumnick.....	285
Miss Scott, '05; Jas. Stark, Ashgrove.....	320
Sadie Press, '05; W. R. Elliot, Guelph.....	280
Jenny 2nd of Grange, '05; W. J. Church, Arthur.....	220
Dandy Girl, '06; J. Monkman, Eramosa.....	270
Ardyne Belle, '03; O. Sorby, Guelph.....	320
Heather Belle, '05; W. J. Church, Maggie Alexis, '05; T. A. Lawrence, Susie McMillan, '05; W. Bye, Elora, Lady Ronald, '06; Herbert Wright, Guelph.....	205
Black Damsel, '05; W. R. Beattit, Ennotville.....	325
Milly 2nd, '04; Herbert Wright.....	260
Duchess 3rd, '04; Herbert Wright, Daisy 2nd, '04; Geo. Cayton, Peepabun.....	400
Rose of Masterton, '04; J. Watt & Son, Salem.....	300
Royal Ascot (colt), '05; E. Aitchison, Elora.....	510
Clan Ronald (colt), '05; John Robb, Salem.....	500

26 fillies averaged \$318.

THE PARADISE OF BEASTS.

A poor old horse, hitched to a coupe was sleeping a rainy night before the door of a low restaurant in which women and young fellows were laughing. And the poor scraggy plug, with his dejected head, his weak legs, a sorry sight, awaited the pleasure of these night-birds to get back to his miserable stinking stable.

Half asleep, the horse heard the coarse jests of these men and women. He had been for a long time accustomed to them. Even his feeble brain taught him that there is no difference between the squeaking cry of a wheel and the cry of a degraded woman.

And this night he dreamed vaguely that he was again a little colt on a lawn where he used to gambol in the green grass with his mother who fed him.

All at once he fell stiff, dead, on the sticky pavement.

He came to the door of Paradise. A learned man who was waiting for St. Peter to open the door, said to the horse: "What are you doing here? You have no right to enter Paradise. I have the right because I was born of a woman."

And the poor plug-answered, timidly: "My mother was a gentle mare. She died old, abused; and I came to find whether she is here."

Then the door opened, and lo! the Paradise of animals.

And the old horse knew his mother, who recognized him.

Fruit Farm Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Adjoining the city of New Westminster, B. C.

Six-and-one-half acres of highly cultivated land. 650 bearing Fruit Trees; large modern dwelling; stable; chicken houses; and all necessary outbuildings. Gravity system of water supply. 500 feet of frontage on Fraser River, which is valuable for mill sites. Train line will run through the property. Price \$15,000. Terms, half cash, balance one and two years at 8%.

Dominion Trust Co. Ltd.

T. R. PEARSON, Manager.

New Westminster, B. C.



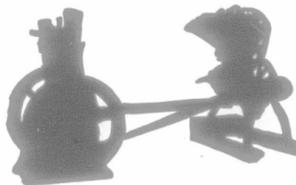
The Belt with a Service Record

THRESHERMEN:

before placing your order for supplies for the coming season send for our new catalogue. We can save you money on everything.



High-grade Cylinder Oil fully guaranteed



The Farmer's Friend

For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine

holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Or cut out complete advertisement and send to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want.....H. P.

Engine to run Name Town Province

The "Capital" Is \$40.00 A Year Better Than Other Separators

TESTS made by dairying experts show that the average cream separator leaves 0.054 per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk. That is the average loss you can expect from the average machine.

With butter at 25 cents a pound, that loses you 6.7 cents on every 500 pounds of milk you run through the average machine.

But the Capital Separator skims to a mere trace; and its average loss is only 0.01 per cent.—pretty nearly six times as clear as the average machine skims.

On every 500 pounds of milk that saving amounts to 5 1/2 cents (\$0.0547 exactly). Figure it out for yourself and see.

Now the Capital machine, although its bowl is the lightest, and its gears the easiest-turning, easily handles 500 pounds of milk an hour. Run it two hours a day, and it will

get you practically Eleven Cents a Day More Butter-

Money than the Average Machine.

If that isn't \$40.15 cents a year, what is it? If you don't think that is possible, or if the Average Machine's man says it isn't, write to me and I will prove it to you.

The reason for this big difference is the Capital Wing-Cylinder,—the 7,000-revolutions-a-minute Skimming Device that whirls the fat out of the milk almost drop by drop.

This device is the one that handles the cream and the milk only once,—doesn't mix the cream again and again with the skim and lose a little fat with each needless mixing, as the hollow-bowl machines have to do.

And the Capital machine, with its 3 1/2-pound bowl (the Lightest Bowl there is), and

its perfected, simplified, easy-running, gearing, doesn't make you work like a horse to keep it running uniformly fast enough, as you have to do with the Average Machine and its old-fashioned gears.

Nor is there any back-breaking lifting, sloppy, mussy, high-up milk tank about the Capital machine. Its milk-tank stands on the floor,—the Only Really Low-Down Tank there is. Look at the picture of it and see how easy it is to fill.

I will sell you a Capital on terms so easy the machine will buy itself before you realise it.

Tell me how many cows you keep, and what their yield is, and I will tell you just how quick a Capital will pay for itself on your farm—and what it will actually earn you, in money.

I will prove every word I say if you will write and ask me what you want to know about the Right Way to get More Money out of Cows.

Address



The Capital Cream Separator

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.

121 Mail & Empire Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

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Shots un-mend for Dominion

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KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Highest Grade
FOR SALE BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
J. LAING STOCKS BOX 23, NELSON, B.C.

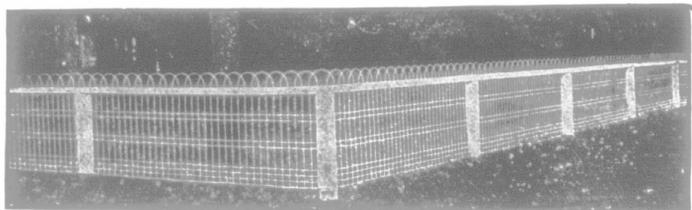
Martinson & Co. Agents for Southern Okanagan

Farm and Fruit Lands.

I have for sale 320 acres, 4 miles South of Swan Lake, Man., N. E. 1/4 of 31 & N. W. 1/4 of 32; Township 4, Range 10. Cheap at \$4000.

Make us an offer.

Martinson & Co., Penticton, B.C.



PAGE WHITE FENCES

The Acme style you see above costs only from 16 cents a linear foot. Handsome and durable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Any height or length. Gates to match from \$2.25. Write for catalog, or inspect this ideal fence. From us direct or any Page dealer.

The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited Walkerville Toronto Montreal St. John Winnipeg

STOP TAKING DRUGS

They Are Poisons to Your Stomach, Nerves and Vitals.

Ever since you can remember you have understood that the way to cure a pain outside was to take something inside. That is the foundation of our Canadian drug habit. Since childhood you have depended on drugs to kill pain. It never occurred to you that the drug was also killing the nerves of the stomach and over-taxing the heart. That is the reason for your stomach trouble. You have ruined your stomach with strong drugs and weakened your heart action by driving it beyond its strength with heart stimulants.

You can put on extra fire and draft in the furnace and drive up an engine at top speed without hurting the engine, but you can't do that very often with your heart because it is not made of iron.

You don't realize that until your heart refuses to be forced any more—that it is the time when drugs, which "used to do the work right away," don't seem to have any more effect and you are forced to realize your health is gone.

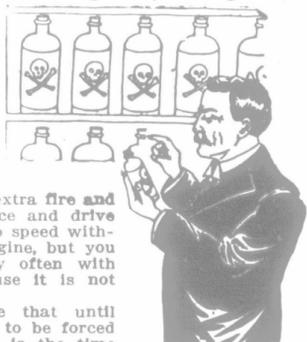
Every time you take a drug to force the stomach, liver, kidneys or heart you hurt them—you actually lessen their natural vitality—and taking another, because they are weakened by each dose, and anyone can see that in time, by steady dosing, you will have no natural action of any of these organs. From that time on your existence will depend upon forced stimulation, and when that fails you are gone.

Electricity is a relief from the old habit—the drug habit. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It gives real strength to your body, and when your body has its natural strength there can't be any trouble, can't be any pain, because there is no pain in a perfectly healthy body. The exhilarating sensation is felt without sting or burn, and I have perfected it with the regulating device which makes the current mild or strong at will.

My Electric Belt does wonders in a few applications. It arouses

all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life, and restores the feelings of youth, courage and vigor. It makes perfect men of the weakest, puniest specimens of half-men.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days, and I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I could not do before. I feel like a new man entirely.—FRED. J. CUTTER-BUCK, Brockville, Ont.



way. Wishing you all the success that you deserve, in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity, I remain,

F. A. OUELLET, Springfield, N.S.

FREE TO YOU

Get my 84-page book describing my treatment and with illustrations of fully developed men and women showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice—no professional tommy-rot.

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Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8:30 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free

Name _____
Address _____

She neighed in joy. And when they were both on the celestial prairie, the horse exulted in finding again the old companions of his misery and seeing their happiness, which would last forever.

There were horses that had drawn huge stones over slippery pavements; that had been beaten violently; that had succumbed under cruel loads; that, with blinded eyes, had turned ten hours each day the merry-go-round. There were mares that, in the bull-fights, and before the eyes of young girls, who had looked on with flushed cheeks, had swept the hot sand of the arena with their rent intestines. And there were others and others.

And now they all took their own gait on the great plain of divine peacefulness.

Other animals were also happy. Cats mysterious and refined, obeyed only their Creator. They pawed gently at threads, with a feeling of inexplicable importance.

Dogs—good mothers—spent their time nursing their young. Fish swam without fear of the angler; birds feared no gun. And so it was with all the animals.

There was no man in this Paradise.—*Boston Journal.*

MARES CARRIED FOALS WELL OVER TIME.

Some rather noted brood mares have contributed to our knowledge on the periods that the equine species may carry a foal to birth. (1) Hyeres, the mother of the Derby winner and great stallion Hagen, and other famous running horses, as Hutab, Hutschachtel and Hans Sachs, gave birth to a stallion foal on March 4th, in Frederick William's stud, by the sensational stallion, Ard-Patrick. The mare was barren during the three previous years, and this time gestation extended to 368 days. (2) Unorna, one of the less-fortunate Thoroughbreds in breeding, also in Frederick William's stud, foaled on March 9th, a brown colt, by the original Arabian horse, Dziaf-Amir. The mare had been covered repeatedly in January, February, March, 1904. She was successfully served on March 22nd. On June 4th, 1904, the mare showed symptoms of heat plainly while at pasture, and allowed herself to be covered the same day; she refused the stallion on the 5th inst. In November, pregnancy was confirmed by movement of the foetus. On March 7th, 1905 her udder enlarged and she foaled a healthy colt on the 9th. Hence, according to the last date of coition (June 4), the period of gestation occupied only 278 days, so that it can be accepted with certainty that the mare became pregnant after being covered on March 22nd, and consequently the duration of pregnancy was at least 352 days. It appears, therefore, although it rarely occurs, that a mare which already had been pregnant 74 days, once more showed symptoms of heat and took the stallion.—*Berliner Tier, Wochen.*

Alexis Aladyn, the leader of the Russian Douma's Labor Party, was marvelling in New York at the strength of the labor unions of America. "Now that I grasp the size and power of these unions," he said, smiling, "I see the point of a story that I failed to understand coming over on the boat.

"An American woman told me this story. She said that a young bride was found, one afternoon, crying bitterly in the smoking room of her club.

"Why, my dear," said an elderly matron, "what is the matter with you?" "Oh," sobbed the bride, "I'm going to leave George. Dear me, I am going straight back home to mother."

"What," exclaimed the matron, "has George already proved unkind? Well, they're all alike, my—"

"But the weeping bride interrupted her.

"No," she said, her shoulders shaking with grief, "George is so dear. He's perfect. But that brute of a Hans Simmons has refused to buy Mrs. Simmons a new dinner gown, and District 4 of the Amalgamated Wire Company has been ordered out on strike."

This Surplus of Over a Million and a-Half

—\$1,552,364.26—the 1906 surplus of The Mutual Life of Canada, on Government Standard of Valuation—or \$1,203,378.58 on Company's Valuation Standard (an increase on the latter, for the year, of \$251,377.46)—proves that The Mutual Life enjoys, to an extraordinary degree, the full confidence of the people.

The gains in every department are far beyond our expectations—and the steady gains of preceding years had made those expectations reasonably high.

Write the Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., for particulars.



P. D. MCKINNON, Provincial Manager, WINNIPEG

FOR SALE

120 ACRES of FRUIT and HAY LAND in British Columbia. Railway and wagon road through property. Well watered. Good fishing. Local market at highest prices for everything that can be raised. Price \$4,000. Half cash, balance on mortgage at 8%. Address E. C. Arthur, Box 63, Nelson, B. C.

Fistula and Pile Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Pile Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it does not. Cures most cases within thirty days leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vast-Packed Veterinary Advice.

Write us for a free copy. Twenty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 65 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Kidney Disease And Its Danger.

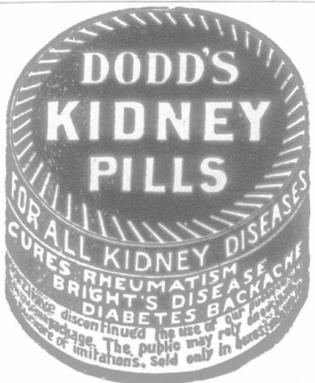
Kidney disease comes on quietly—may have been in the system for years, before you suspected the real cause of your trouble. There may have been backaches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Perhaps you did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease, so the trouble kept on growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel or retention of urine, or some such sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong; they strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly—help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body.

Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes: "I feel it my duty to say a word about DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. I suffered dreadful pains across my back—so bad I could not stoop or bend. After having used two boxes I now feel not completely cured. I highly recommend DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS."

Trade Notes

MUCH PLEASSED WITH ABSORBINE.—Mr. Thomas Melick, Ottercliffe, Ont., Canada, writes under date of Mar. 31, 1907: "I must say that Absorbine did all that I could ask. My horse had two puffs on the front of his hind legs and also a thoroughpin later on. By the use of two bottles they are all gone so you cannot detect that anything was wrong. I am much pleased, and when anything goes wrong again, I certainly shall send for more of your remedies." Many customers write of the satisfactory results Absorbine gives. You try a bottle. Price \$2 at druggists or delivered. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P.D.F. 46 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.



NOTE THE ADVERTISEMENT of the Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co., which appears in this issue. They are advertising a sanitary closet which is specially adapted to farm houses or to small communities where there is not the advantage of waterworks or a sewerage system. Among the many good points claimed for it we might mention the following:—

- 1. Because it can be placed in any part of your house, cellar, garret, bedroom, or in fact any place it may be convenient for you to put it.
2. Because it is perfectly odorless.
3. It does not require waterworks or sewerage.
4. Nor does it require to be burned out like other makes of closets.
5. It can be used inside or outside of your dwelling.
Why risk your health and that of your family by running to outside closets, when for the expenditure of a few dollars, you can have one of these modern conveniences.



We believe our readers are anxious to have their buildings equipped with the most up-to-date appliances and we take this means of drawing attention to this ad. For further information write Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co., Winnipeg, Man.

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN IMPLEMENT HOUSES in Western Canada is the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. They are handling Windmills, Gasoline Engines, Empire Cream Separators, and numerous other lines, all of them first class in every respect. In fact, there is no machinery shipped from their office that is not durable, trustworthy, and reliable. Although not exhibiting at the Exhibition this year they have a splendid stock on hand and will be pleased to show our readers over their warehouse. For further information apply to 93 Chambers St., Winnipeg, mentioning this paper.

OUR FRIENDS WILL NOTICE in recent issues the advertisement of Clarence W. Noble, Room 1, Empress Block, Winnipeg, who is advertising cement siding. This product is certainly durable. Many of the very best houses and buildings in the United States are constructed of this material, and it is suitable for almost any kind of outdoor construction. Comparison with lumber shows that besides being more durable it is cheaper. Lumber has the disadvantage of requiring paint at regular intervals its appearance is to be preserved, whereas Cement Siding once erected is as durable as a rock, requiring no further attention whatever. It is simple to apply, requires no special knowledge or mechanical ability and farmer or carpenter can use it. Mr. Noble will be able to give you further particulars. It will be well to communicate with him at once, mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SEVERAL OF OUR READERS have been enquiring as to a market for Hides, Fur and Wool. We would refer you to the advertisement of Lightcap Hide and Fur Co. which appears in this issue. Mr. Lightcap, the manager of the company, has had a wide experience in this business, and we can assure our readers of the most courteous attention from this firm. Kindly mention this paper in making further inquiries.

ON ANOTHER PAGE will be found the announcement of the Gaar-Scott Co. who are advertising second hand and rebuilt threshing machinery. These machines are in condition to do effective work and will give many years of excellent service. The "Gaar-Scott Co." will be represented on the grounds at the Winnipeg Exhibition and it may be well to look up their office when further particulars may be secured.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to our readers that the Canadian Fairbanks Co., 92-94 Arthur St. Winnipeg, have secured the exclusive sales agency for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Western Ontario for Sparta Well Drilling Machinery manufactured by the Sparta Iron Works, Sparta, Wisconsin. "Canadian Fairbanks" will carry a large stock in the city and will be pleased at all times to make prompt shipments and give satisfaction to their many customers in every respect. As this machinery has an excellent reputation behind it and is known from one end of the country to the other, we trust our readers who are interested will write "Canadian Fairbanks" for further particulars.

A THIRD POWER HAS COME into the Western railway world. The Grand Trunk Pacific will soon be here and even now the Grand Trunk is making a bid for the traffic of the Great West.

It is a well known fact that some of the world's greatest pleasure resorts are reached by this railway. The Muskoka Lakes are justly famous. Every year sees an increasing number drawn to this haven of health and rest, and fast trains and excellent service make travelling a pleasure on one of Canada's oldest railways.

The Grand Trunk has also the largest double track system in Canada, running from Chicago to Montreal. This insures absolute safety for passenger traffic.

The company has recently opened splendid offices at 260 Portage Avenue

THE CONTRACTS

issued by the Great-West Life Assurance Company invariably commend themselves to those best able to judge the merits of a Life Insurance Policy. Here is the view of one competent critic:—

"To The Great-West Life Assurance Company. My Policy of \$10,000 to hand. In acknowledging its receipt I am glad to state that I am pleased at having had the opportunity of placing my business with your office. I feel assured of the stability of the Company, and I know that extreme economy in the management of its affairs is practiced. This fact, together with the high rate of interest earned upon its assets, should, and doubtless will, result in large dividends to all its Policyholders."

This economy of management, and high rate of interest earnings, result in low premium charges for Insurance, and remarkably high profits to Policyholders. Information on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG



We are NOT AT THE EXHIBITION this year,

but have a complete Exhibit at our Warehouse which we cordially invite you to call and inspect, consisting of WINDMILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES, Horse Powers, Village Fire Engines, Pumps, TANKS, WELL DRILLING MACHINERY, EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS, Eagle Steel Lawn Swings, Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters, Saws, and Steel Flag Poles.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.

Chambers St., between Logan & Henry Aves.

Take the Belt Line Car.

Something For Every Boy In the West

THE Farmer's Advocate Knife is built for business. You can earn one in a few moments. Show the Exhibition Number of the Farmer's Advocate to your nearest neighbor. Point out to him that he can secure the paper every week of the year for only \$1.50. Tell him what you think of it yourself and you will have no difficulty in securing his name, and the knife is yours for the trouble.

Address The Farmer's Advocate Winnipeg, Man.

in the City of Winnipeg. Mr. A. E. Duff is in charge. By his genial courtesy he has won many friends among the travelling public. He will be pleased to supply full information in regard to rates, routes, etc.

Plus of million half

the 1906 annual Life of Governmentation — or Company's (an in- for the 77.46)— annual Life extraordinary fidence of

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IS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY
FROM

CANADA'S LARGEST AND BEST MAKERS

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG Limited, Winnipeg, Man.