

FOUNDED 1866

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JULY 29, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLIV, NO. 827



Roof for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

The Royal Grain Co., Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN EXCHANGE - - WINNIPEG

FARMERS—We will make you a liberal cash advance on your car lots and guarantee you a square deal.

SHIP—your **GRAIN** to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.** Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

METALLIC CEILINGS

Are Artistic, DURABLE, SANITARY, and FIREPROOF
Easily applied, Cannot Crack nor Fall Off

Send us a sketch showing shape and exact measurements of your ceilings or walls, and we will submit designs, estimates and illustrated booklet free.

WRITE US NOW

Metallic Roofing Co., LIMITED
Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory: 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West — a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dustproof case; the same movement in a 20-year gold-filled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR
"The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, Man.

HAIL INSURANCE

The Central Canada Insurance Company

Be careful of the man who tries to secure your patronage, not on the merits of the goods he is selling, but by discrediting his competitors. His aim is to keep attention away from the defects of his goods.

THE
prospects were never better for a good crop than they are at the present time.

PRUDENT
men take no chances of being caught without insurance. They insure early.

FARMERS
are often induced by misrepresentation to buy something that falls when put to the test of hard use.

INSURE
with us and take no chances of not being paid if you have a loss. The insurance we sell stood the test of last year.

WITH
an unbroken record for payment of losses promptly and in full, the enormous increase in our business this year proves that we have the confidence of the people who need Hail Insurance.

Ask our local agent or write this office for testimonials from those whom we indemnified for loss last year, or any other information desired.

Head Office
Brandon, Man.

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Manager.

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Makes the BEST ROOFING for your Implement Sheds, Barns, etc., either painted or galvanized. It is fire-proof, lightning-proof, and easily applied by laying it on boards spaced 18" centres, saving considerable lumber.

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Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co.

Manufacturers of all classes of sheet metal building material. Write us if your dealer does not carry our goods.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks
Three miles from New Westminster
Cleared land \$200.00 per acre
Uncleared " \$125.00 " "
Quarter Cash, balance very easy
Write at once

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New Westminster, B. C.

Thompson, Sons & Company

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
P. O. Box 77-B WINNIPEG
GRADING CAREFULLY LOOKED AFTER

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO A STRICTLY COMMISSION FIRM

LIBERAL MONEY ADVANCE MADE ON

NOTE—In order that we may check the grading, mark your bills "Advise Thompson, Sons & Co., Winnipeg."

NT

Barn

make all right, better. r a farm that is a good meant "Osha hundred

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SHED

WINNIPEG
Hard St.

EXCLUSIVE
Tubular
ADVANTAGES No. 5

EASE OF OPERATION

Lest you forget, we review the four previous exclusive advantages we have mentioned.

No. 1. The light, Suspended Bowl.

No. 2. The Low Supply Tank.

No. 3. The Perfect Self-Oiling arrangement.

No. 4. Ease of Cleaning, 3 minutes to wash the 3-piece, light Tubular Bowl.

No. 5. Now, we come to another important and exclusive advantage in favor of the Tubular. Having so many less parts, and what few it has, being of the simplest construction, means less weight to turn and less friction.



Let your wife test the easy running Tubular in comparison to others, and see what she says. Remember, we've been making Tubulars for 28 years. That means skill and perfect workmanship.

Write a postal for Catalog No. 186; it will open your eyes on separator building.

The SHARPLES SEPARATOR Co.,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can., San Francisco, Calif., Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL CITY REALTY Co.

New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 625

Farm Lands & City Property

We can suit you in a large or small acreage in the rich Fraser River Valley. The best climate; the best soil; a failure in crops unknown. Fruit and Chicken ranches a specialty. Write for particulars. Correspondence solicited.

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August 5th, 6th
7th and 8th

IS THE MOST ENJOYABLE AND INSTRUCTIVE GATHERING IN THE WEST.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibits, Machinery in Motion, Racing, Sports, Band Contest, Carnival, Fireworks, Baby Show and a Cordial Welcome are Main Features of the Fair.

Don't Miss It!

SPECIAL STOCK AND PASSENGER RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

BIG PURSES AND PRIZES CITY LOT FOR BEST BARN. LEAVE NATURE TO THEM THE LARGEST CROWD EVER SEEN IN THE WEST AND COME AND SEE SASKATOON'S BIGGEST SHOW.

WRITE—
Alex. McOwan Manager
FOR PRIZES

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.

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Advertising Rates.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P.O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

Fourth year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block making for a single building, or for a regular block-making business. A moderate priced machine, compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser, and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

Write us for Catalogue



Address Dept. N. THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

T. H. MAXWELL

49 Margaretta St., Winnipeg

Artesian Well Driller and Pump Manufacturer

2 1/2" Pump Heads fitted for 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" in. Iron Pipe \$5.00

KOOTENAY

Canada's fairest district. No blizzards in winter, no sand storms in summer, no fuel famines in December, no grain blockades in September.

That's Kootenay District

The Choicest property in the Kootenay District 45 minutes from Nelson four times a day. Half an hour between stones and as level as a prairie farm. Station, P. O., school, store, hotel, only five minutes walk.

That's SLOCAN PARK

Uncleared land \$100 per acre
Cleared " \$150 " "
Cleared, plowed and planted \$200 " "
Only 2% cash and 2% per month—no interest.

Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co. Limited
Nelson, B. C.

DUNCAN'S E. & N. RY.

The Residential and Farming District of

VANCOUVER ISLAND

A Subdivision suitable for fruit and mixed farming, close to School, Post Office and Railway Station. Lots 15 to 50 acres, partly cleared. Prices are low and terms liberal.

Before too late, write and obtain particulars.

J. H. WITTOME

Duncan's, Vancouver Is., B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his duties in accordance with the above regulations must notify the Agent for Dominion Lands in the district.

W. W. CORY.

Agent for the Minister of the Interior.
The publication of this advertisement is not to be construed as an endorsement of the product.

ALL ABOUT OPTIONS.

The question of dealing in futures is one that has been intimately associated with the development of market conditions. The subject as presented to us has been in existence about 30 years, but in that short time its scope has been extended, its purpose clearly defined and laws formed for its minutest regulation, so that now the machine exists as a definite organization. Let us look to its origin and development, its extent, method of the business, its effect on market prices, and the general light in which it is regarded.

Our primitive ancestor was self-supporting; he sowed, reaped, manufactured, and lived unto himself. But his industry grew; he produced more than he needed, so he exchanged with his neighbor. Their exchanges soon became numerous—too numerous, indeed, for individual attention, and another party, the trader, was called upon to aid in the exchange movements. Trade, however, was soon centralized, and the barterer soon gave way to large retail dealers, a part of the latter being in turn replaced by wholesale houses, they assuming the risk of extra products, while the retailer's sole duty was to care for his trade.

But soon industrial and commercial expansion so enlarged business, one part of the producing world became so closely connected with every other part, that the merchant, instead of having to watch only the local trend of values, was forced to compete in a world-wide market. His business was to handle and store his goods.

Now, it is quite plain that he could not do this properly and keep both eyes on everything else, as it were. Another party was required, one who was ready to assume larger risks—a speculator pure and simple, and who is willing to supply the goods wholesale. Business men today must make their plans ahead, and the speculator is the man who is ready to guarantee the miller wheat all the year round, and that, in a nut-shell, is summed up in the one word "futures."

The speculators in, say, Chicago and New York are an organized separate class of men. Their declared purpose is "to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade, to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usage, to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information." They are organized under charters of corporation or listed under general law. Some exchanges trade only in one specific product as cotton, coffee, etc., but our attention is centered chiefly on Chicago and New York, where wheat and corn are dealt in.

At these places the business of dealing in "futures" is carried sometimes to extremes.

Each day, so to speak, they meet, and members offer to one another wheat to almost any extent. We will take a typical instance: A, in January, offers B 10,000 bushels of wheat for delivery in May buyer's option.

That is to say, that in America the buyer has the option of calling for delivery—on paper—of that 10,000 bushels, and on any day of that month which he may choose. Of course, there is no actual delivery, and the deal is settled by the paying over of margins, either one way or the other—a loss to one and a gain to the other, maybe a gain or a loss to both.

In England we buy for shipment in certain months, and the seller can choose any day in that, and, perhaps, the following month, which best suits his purpose. So far, so good.

The intention of buyer and seller may have been perfectly legitimate. One had wheat to sell, the other wanted to buy. But wait. The wheat in question is not in the seller's hands. Instead, he holds simply a warehouse receipt issued to him as guarantee that upon demand that much wheat would be delivered

(Continued on Page 60)

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools



These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tilsonburg, Ont. who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

J. C. DIETRICH, President.
C. J. SHURLY, Vice-President.

F. D. PALMER, Treasurer.
C. K. JANSEN, Secretary



OVERALLS and SHIRTS

"The Better Kind"

Sold by all Dealers at Popular Prices

Wholesale Distributors

R. J. Whitla & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12 1000 add. 1000
Single Brand 1 \$3.75 \$2.00

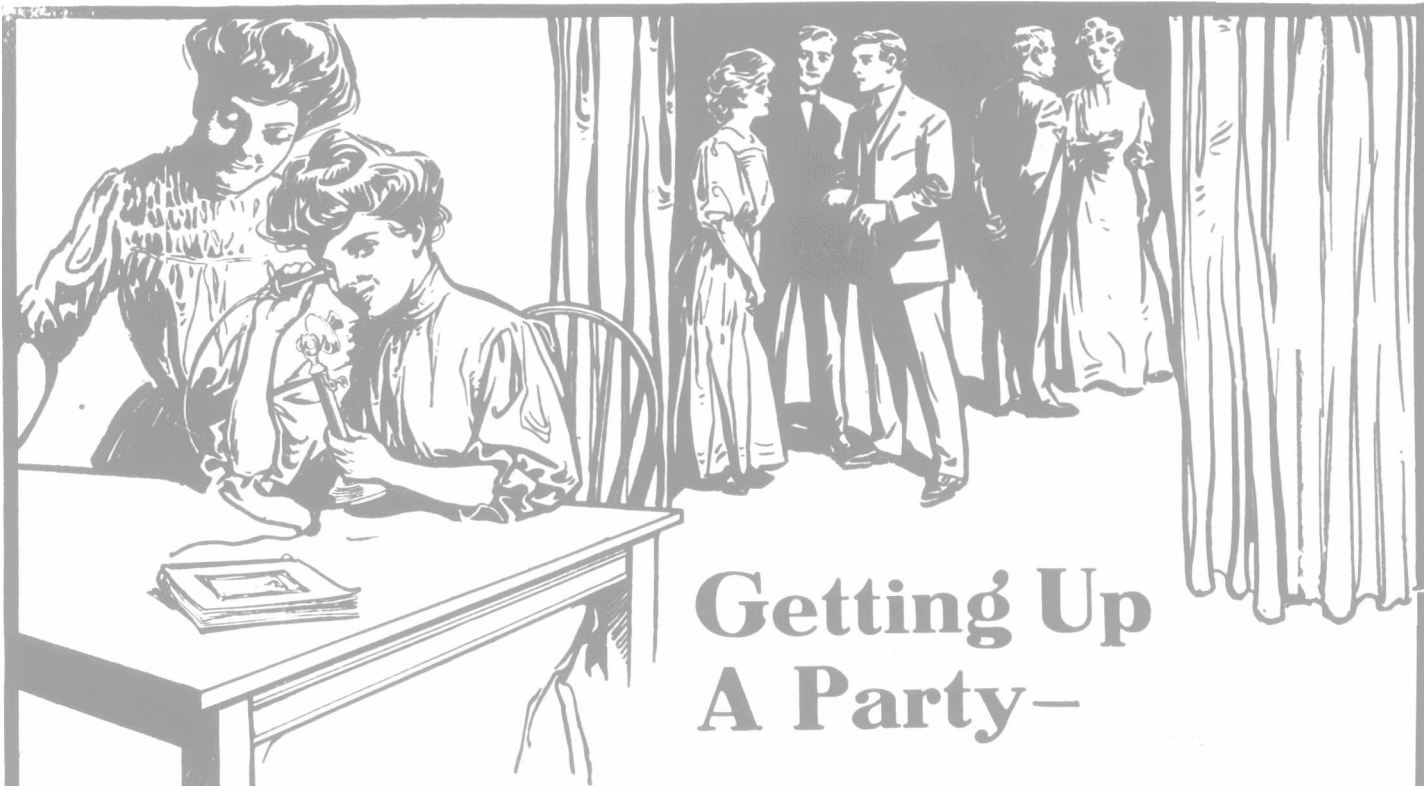
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

14-16 Princess St.

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

WANTED

A Professor to fill the chair in Dairying at Manitoba Agricultural College; Salary \$2000. Address communications to G. A. SPROULE, Secretary, Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg



Getting Up A Party—

The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

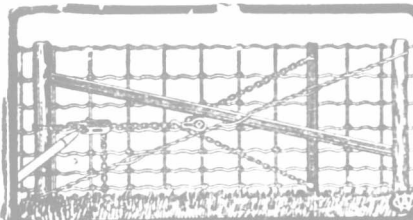
APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT.

The kind that is used on lines that carry messages 1500 miles. The kind that can ALWAYS be depended upon. Write us for prices and information on rural and suburban equipment.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

USE ADDRESS NEAREST YOU.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



BUY BINDER TWINE NOW

We are selling direct to the farmer the highest quality of Pure Manilla Binder Twine made at

10³/₄ C. PER POUND SEND FOR A SAMPLE

Our twine is evenly spun and is guaranteed government standard, 550 ft. to the pound. So as to secure this high-grade twine at the above price place your order early.

McTaggart - Wright Co. Ltd., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**An Atlas
A Knife
A Razor
Two Watches**

You may have one or all of them.
Just do a little talking, that's all.

If you are a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE you know the real value it is to the farmer, the stock breeder, or the homesteader.

Successful Agriculture makes successful people. It is the success of the man who works the land that makes the country prosperous and the individual happy.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal is filling an indispensable want, disseminating among the people of Western Canada the real and reliable information that enables the farmer to extract the wealth from the soil. If you are a reader you know it. If you are a subscriber you appreciate our efforts to help you.

HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR

If he is not a subscriber induce him to become one. The ADVOCATE will be as valuable to him as to you, and the more successful men there are in your neighborhood, the better it will be for the locality

See List of Premiums above

The ATLAS: 16 full-page maps, names of cities of the world and their population, name and population of every town in Canada of over 1,000. Send us **One** new subscriber and we will mail it to you.

The KNIFE: A genuine two-bladed Joseph Rogers. Can't be purchased retail for less than \$1.00. **One** new subscriber in addition to your own and the knife is yours.

The RAZOR: A Carbo-Magnetic, of best steel; costs in the ordinary way \$2.50. Send us **Three** new subscribers and shave with this razor.

The WATCHES: For **Three** new subscribers we will send you a nickel case, seven jewel, stem wind, Gentleman's watch. For **Four** new subscribers you can have a Lady's watch, handsomely engraved, illuminated dial—a little beauty.

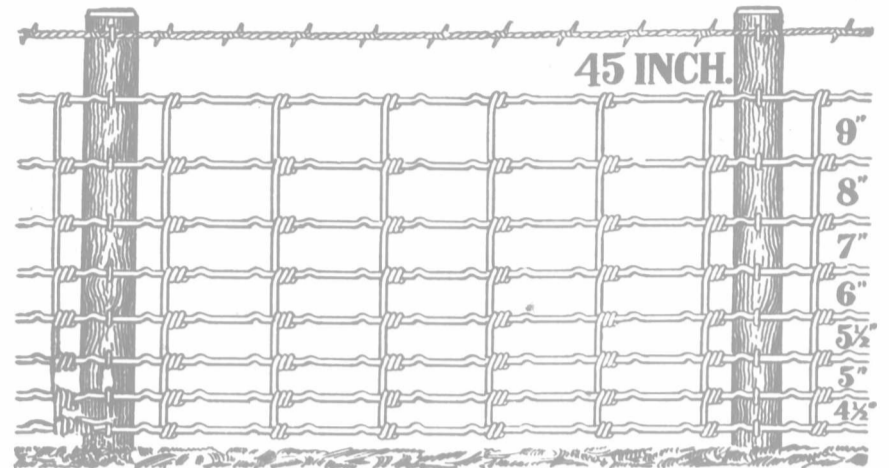
To secure a Premium, subscriptions must be new ones, not renewals.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE **\$1.50** Per Annum

GET BUSY, Get Rich and Get a Premium.

Address all Letters to

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.



"American" Woven Wire Fence

The Fence that Stands to the Work.

Special steel insures strength. Special galvanising insures wear. All No. 9 hard, stiff, springy wire—with stays 12, 16 and 24 inches apart. This is the fence used exclusively on the

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton

Let quality guide you and you are sure to buy "American" fence. See the agent in your vicinity or write us direct.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co. Limited
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A Pamphlet and its Sequel


Two pamphlets issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company are recommended as being highly interesting and instructive to persons requiring to secure the protection of Life Insurance.

The one may be looked upon as a sequel to the other, inasmuch as the first, entitled "ACTUAL RESULTS," gives a record of the profits paid under Policies maturing this year and last year. The second pamphlet, entitled, "APPRECIATION," reprints a number of letters received from those who participated in these profits and, as was to be expected, the views recorded are highly appreciative.

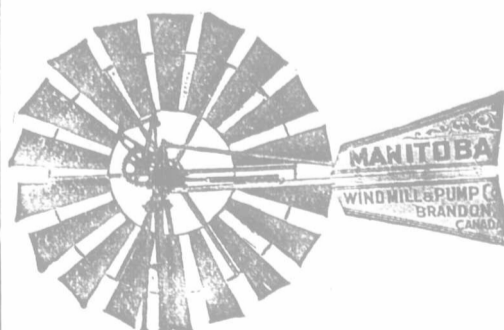
Copies of these pamphlets may be had on request, and enquirers may thereby make a preliminary acquaintance with The Great-West Life and the many valuable Plans of Insurance issued by the Company.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with **THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.**



Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 600 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write **Miller-Morse Hdw. Co., Winnipeg.**



The Manitoba Power Mill

is the **windmill** for the **West**. Strongest and easiest running, has compression grease cups and patented regulating device.

The **Monitor Gasoline Engines** combine **simplicity, reliability, durability** and **economy**.

We also manufacture the Manitoba **Pumping Windmill, Grain Grinder** (in all sizes), **Steel Saw Frames, Wood and Iron Pumps** including the **Hayes and Peters** double acting pumps.

Send for new Catalogue.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
Brandon, Man.

Remember we are Western Manufacturers, not Dealers

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

July 29, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIV. No. 827

EDITORIAL

Peevishness at Exhibitions.

Attendance at exhibitions either in the capacity of exhibitor, visitor, official, or even as a press representative, often conduces to a peevishness of disposition. If one wants to hear a choice line of complaint, all he needs to do is to foregather with a party of tired exhibition folks. The management of the fair comes in for a proper rating, all the evils of which a judge could possibly be guilty are laid against him, rival exhibitors have their lesser sins magnified out of all recognition, directors in the ring are declared partial to men they have never seen, and in some cases to whom they do not speak, and in short the whole thing is a great big graft. It's the easiest thing in the world to work oneself up to such a pitch of dissatisfaction with the world at large, and just as easy to view things with more equanimity.

The cause of it all is over-worked nerves. For weeks preparations for the exhibition are under way. Extra care is given to the exhibit whether it be live-stock or merchandize, additional work is undertaken, arrangements that are entirely new to many have to be made and then the tension of the showing and judging comes on top of tired nerves. Afterwards there is a relaxation, but between the two stages is a period of peevishness. When the exhibition frequenter feels this condition coming on he can save his reputation for agreeableness and also avoid the ill effects of an irritable disposition by going away to some quiet room and taking a good long sleep. The world will never take the knocker seriously.

The Cost of Repairs.

A case in court of more than passing interest was recently argued before His Honor Judge Cumberland at Souris. The case arose out of an account for repairs to a windmill supplied by the local agent for the manufacturers of the windmill. From the evidence it transpired that the owner of the windmill asked the agent to repair his machine, the repairs were made, but after about fifteen minutes' work a pinion was stripped. Again the repairs were made and again the pinion was stripped. Then the farmer's hired man, being somewhat handy, volunteered to fix the mill if the farmer supplied him with the repairs. The farmer got his repairs from the distributing point in Winnipeg and the mill was satisfactorily repaired.

Afterward the local agent rendered an account for the cost of the repairs, this the owner of the mill refused to pay and suit was brought by the agent to recover.

In defence the owner of the mill claimed the men who made the repairs were incompetent and that the cost of the repairs was excessive according to the printed price list of the manufacturer for the guidance of local agents. In the argument of the case it transpired that the relationship existing between "the experts" who repaired the mill and the manufacturers was not very clear for although "the experts" claimed to be responsible to the company they were employed by the local agent. As for the cost of the repairs it was shown that the published list prices were supposed to govern all local dealers. And it is further known that these prices give the local dealer a profit of 20 per cent. In some cases also the cost of freight or express is added to the list price, and in the case under discussion we have an instance of a local dealer ignoring the list price and charging just what he thought the farmer would stand.

That the list price gives a big profit to begin with, is shown from the fact that on the basis of these prices iron in the shape of repairs would

retail at \$555 a ton. Contrast this with \$28 a ton which the railroads pay for steel rails.

But the most unsatisfactory feature of the transactions between the farmers and many of the local agents for machinery is the irresponsible attitude assumed by the latter when it comes to adjusting disputes. Farmers are led to believe that the agent is conducting an independent business, that he buys his repairs direct and is himself responsible for their satisfaction and price, but when it comes to a difference the agent will at once take refuge behind the company he represents. The lesson for the farmer to learn from all this is that there is a list price for repairs that is supposed to govern local agents, (and by the way that price is not unreasonably high), and that in the final analysis the court awards that these repairs must be paid for, in spite of the apparent fact that they are improperly adjusted by bungling would-be experts. The machinery repair business is shrouded in too much mystery.

Farms Dominion and Provincial.

A question that will require settlement in the near future is; to what extent shall the Dominion government conduct experiments in crop growing and where shall the function of the provincial governments begin. The establishment of new experimental farms in the western provinces under the auspices of the Dominion department of agriculture raises the point.

Whether or not a chain of experimental farms across the continent for the purpose of comparing yields of field crops in different parts is worth maintaining for the purpose of compiling a few scientific facts and tables of yields, will require some time to decide and will always be debatable. That the needs of the different provinces are not served by these Dominion farms is a positive fact. Nor can it be expected that under a policy of conducting the experimental farms from a national standpoint that the problems of immediate concern to each province would receive that special and particular attention that is required to solve them. This is the reason why the provinces should not depend wholly upon the Dominion experimental farms to serve provincial needs, and also the reason why each province should establish and conduct its own experimental farms.

The residents of each province of course welcome the establishment of the farms by the Dominion government, but they will save themselves some disappointment if they do not expect these farms to work on their own provincial problems, and at once set about to secure farms under the direction of their own provincial departments.

The Human Element in the Labor Market.

With any other commodity, a sudden falling off in the demand and increase in the supply would immediately bring down the price. But not so with labor. During the past six or eight months the economic forces on this continent have been working for the flooding of the labor market. Industrial enterprises have been closing down, railways and other labor-using corporations have been curtailing their enterprises on every hand, laying off men to reduce operating expenses. In addition labor has been arriving for some time at a rate greater than the absorbing capacity of the country's industrial activities. Naturally it would be expected that in such circumstances, with men clamoring for work, and more seeking for employment than there were jobs to fill, that the average wage paid to those who could find something at which to labor would be reduced. This was the great fundamental principle incorporated into the law of supply and demand, laid down by the founders of the science of economics as one of the basic principles, whatever the commodity, be it human labor or guano. But it would seem that in these days some of the old time economic principles are being disregarded. Labor, we have been told, in the price it sells for, is subject to the same laws that govern the selling price of any other commodity, but

labor, it would appear, has lately risen above the hide-bound selling rules which the law of supply and demand decreed should control its selling price, and though the most perishable, perhaps, of all commodities, with the labor market overstocked, there has not been a reduction in its cost proportionate with the change in industrial and economic conditions.

The workers themselves have shown a decidedly human determination not to permit present conditions to force wages down to a starvation basis. They have set the old and long accepted principle of supply and demand apparently at defiance, and seem to have succeeded so far pretty well in maintaining labor prices in the face of conditions that have had a depressing influence on the cost of every other commodity. Whether in case of an extended period of industrial and commercial inactivity, labor could maintain itself uninfluenced by the forces that ordinarily affect the selling price of it and nearly all other commodities, is a point that experience alone can determine. Labor is to-day better organized than it ever was in any previous era of low prices and financial depression. The tendency to combat the forces acting upon its market is stronger than ever before, and is a tendency that must be considered in forecasting the result of such pressure as has been felt in the labor market during the past few months.

The Price of Beef.

"Why should beefsteak be so dear?" is a question the modern housewife seldom has answered to her satisfaction. It is a question she will probably ask more anxiously as years roll by, for, notwithstanding popular fulminations against the "beef trust," the "packers" combine and the "butchers' union," the root causes of the advancing prices for steak are much less affected by "combinations in restraint of trade" than sensation mongers would lead us to believe. Without attempting a precise analysis of all the factors, let us enumerate a few:

1. Increase in cost of production.
2. Increase in cost of retailing.
3. Fashion, convenience, use of gas for cooking, lack of culinary skill, and lack of knowledge of relative food values.
4. Cheap money.

In discussing these points, we shall begin with the last mentioned. It is pretty generally acknowledged that money is cheaper than it used to be. A dollar bill will purchase less general produce or merchandise of most kinds than it would twelve years ago. This is another way of stating that prices of goods have advanced, or that the cost of living has increased. The wage-earner or salaried man receives more coin or bank notes for his services, but, in turn, pays out more for the necessities of life. If thriftily disposed, he has a larger margin on which to save; otherwise, his seeming high wages are to no small extent a delusion. He gets more cents an hour for his labor, but pays more a quart for his milk and more a pound for his meat.

Fashion, convenience, and the use of gas (which stops burning the instant it is turned off) lead many persons in summer to prefer quickly-cooked steaks to boiling pieces and roasts. In so far as it saves fuel, this is economy, and in so far as it secures comfort, at the expense of economy, it may still be justifiable for those who can afford it, but there many persons calling habitually for steak who would be much better off with the more wholesome and cheaper boils or stews. One trouble is that many women marry without a proper culinary education. As a butcher expressed it, "Factory girls come in who can't cook anything but steak. It's steak, steak, steak, till you're ashamed to look a steak in the face. If bullocks were all steak, we'd be in clover." In the winter more boiling pieces are sold, but even then the greatest call is for steaks and roasts. So the butcher puts up the figure on these cuts. Following are some representative prices in Winnipeg butcher stalls: Sirloin and porterhouse steaks, 22 cents a pound; round, 18 cents; rib roast, 18 cents; cheaper roasts, 15 cents; brisket, 10 to 12 cents; flank,

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8 to 10 cents. As the butcher has to buy the whole steer, and can obtain only a small price for the portions least in request, the increased items of expense fall chiefly on a limited proportion of the carcass, hence the 18-cent steak, which in some places is 20 cents or more. One of the best solutions of the meat problem is common sense conjoined with domestic science, which will lead to a more general utilization of the cheaper but more wholesome and quite nutritious boils and stews.

Cost of retailing is a large item, which has increased considerably of late years, owing to advance in rents and wages, especially the latter. A local butcher estimated that the wages of shop-hands were probably thirty to thirty-five per cent higher than twelve years ago, while boys for delivery purposes, who could formerly be hired at four dollars a week, now demand seven, and some of the more fashionable stands pay nine or ten. Horses and horse feed are also dearer. In fact, the dealer referred to, stated that his stand employed three delivery wagons, the weekly cost of which for wages, horse feed, shoeing, and wear-and-tear, would average \$12 a week. Thirty-six dollars a week for delivering alone! This multiplies out to \$1,872 per annum. The expense of delivering goods is enormous. A housewife comes in, gives an order, or telephones for a pound of steak, which probably has to be delivered in an out-of-the-way section. Sometimes the cost of delivering amounts to half the purchase price. However, it is all in the business. She is charged nothing extra for the service, but the aggregate cost is assessed on the consumer in the general scale of prices. A farmer who stops at the counter to take home a roast, pays for the delivery of fifteen cents' worth of steak to a city purchaser who might as well have taken home his own, but for a snobbish disinclination to be seen carrying a parcel. The ends of economics would be served by a discrimination in price in favor of those who carry home their own meat.

Increase in cost of production results from the rising value of land and the less suitable class of cattle we now have with which to produce the beef. Especially in the neighborhood of cities, land is constantly increasing in value, because it is more than ever in demand for dairy, market-gardening, orcharding and other phases of agricultural activity adapted to produce larger returns per acre than accrue from the grazing of cattle. Thus, while the growing use of ensilage and the employment of labor-saving machinery tend to keep down the cost of production, increased land rentals or interest charges, combined with increased cost of labor, tend to put it up. As regards the class of cattle, there is this to be said, that, while economy results from the marketing of beeves at an earlier age than formerly, on the other hand, the cows which formerly earned their keep in the dairy and produced the calves as by-products are becoming increasingly scarce, as the great old dual-purpose breed has declined in average milking quality. When a man has to keep a cow a year to produce but a paltry flow of milk in addition to her calf, the business of beef-raising becomes more expensive and less attractive. Then, too, of late, cattle values have been exceptionally enhanced by the conditions of good pasture and rosy crop prospects, following a winter of feed scarcity, during which herds were abnormally depleted, and the man who managed to keep his stock through the winter for a June market has reaped the reward of foresight and good management. Cattle values have recently weakened again, but it is out of the question to expect a large supply of good beef to be produced cheaply under Eastern conditions, without the dissemination of a strain of deeper-milking dual-purpose cows. Aside from this factor however, there seems every prospect of the spread between the buying price of cattle and the retail price of steaks being still further widened before any narrowing is accomplished, if, indeed, that is ever to occur.

* * *

"I have been taking your paper for the last two years, and think it is the best paper published in Canada, for the farm."

Jeffrey, Alta.

S. PARRENT.

* * *

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL is invaluable to farmers and should be in every farm home in the West."

Davidson, Sask.

J. MARK BLACK.

HORSE

The Vanderbilt sale of coach horses in London the other day did not attain anything sensational in the way of prices, though all the horses sold readily enough, bringing an average price of £48. The highest price was £70. The horses were all American bred.

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Mr. James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, Scotland, will judge Clydesdales at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year. It has been resolved to depend upon home talent for the judging of Short-horns, and Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has consented to act.

* * *

Hackneys made a magnificent show at the International Horse Show at Olympia, London, England. In the class for stallions 4 years old and over, 14 hands and not over 15.2, Mr. Tubbs' Leopard, a chestnut, by Leopold, won first. Second was Mr. Ford's Lord Kimberley, a brown 9-year-old son of Rosador, and third to R. P. Evens' Evanthis, a 6-year-old son of Polonius. For stallions 4 years and over, foaled in or before 1904, over 16.2, first went to Hopwood Viceroy, a 4-year old chestnut son of Royal Danegelt; second was Elevator, a 14-year-old son of Danegelt. In 3-year-old stallions Mr. McKerrow's (Glasgow) King of the West, by Garton Duke of Connaught, was the winner, and in 2-year-olds Sir Walter Gilbey's Flash Cadet, by His Majesty, won. Hopwood Viceroy was champion. The champion female was



SECOND PRIZE COW PONY, WINNIPEG HORSE SHOW, PROPERTY OF H. A. MULLINS, BRED BY ECKFORD, HIGH RIVER.

Countess Clio, a brood mare, owned by Miss Dora Shintz, the reserve being Sir Walter Gilbey's Flash Clara, a 2-year-old.

* * *

Speaking at a meeting of the Cleveland Bay Horse Society, Sir A. E. Pease made some important statements in regard to the improvement of the Cleveland Bay horse. The outlook of the breed required the very careful consideration of all breeders. During the past few years there had been a tendency to cultivate quality and action, and a great improvement in the appearance of this breed, which came close to the Yorkshire coach horse, had been observable. But he considered that the great attention which had been shown to action and quality had resulted in a loss of substance, strength and bone, which he thought they should in future try to get back, and encourage and promote, even if they had to sacrifice something in the direction of quality, appearance, and high action. He did not think that with the advent of motor cars there was such a good future for the coaching horse as there was for the purely agricultural horse. In competition with Shires and Clydes and other agricultural breeds, the Cleveland Bay at present stood only a second chance, and they should see to it that that was remedied.

American Hackney Registration Fees.

It seems that the American Hackney Horse Society has taken a leaf from the book of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, which imposes a registration fee of \$100.00 on imported animals. At a recent meeting the Board of Directors of the American Hackney Horse Society it was decided, according to *Rider and Driver*, to establish a new schedule of registration fees for imported horses, and the charges to members are now \$25 for stallions and \$10 for mares, and 10 non-members, \$50 for stallions and \$20 for mares. As the initiation fee for membership in the society is but \$10, it is not expected that many horses will be registered by non-members. The twofold purpose of the increased registration fee for imported horses is claimed to be to discourage the bringing over

of inferior specimens of the Hackney breed, and to assist in raising revenue sufficient to meet the present indebtedness of the society and provide for the prompt publication of future volumes of the studbook. Until Volume III, of the Hackney Studbook came from the press last May the records of the society had remained unpublished since 1895, and with an always empty treasury, it was then only through the generous action of a few of the directors, who assumed personal responsibility for the printer's bill of \$1,594, that the long-delayed work was published at all. The directors now propose to put the society and its studbook on a self-supporting basis if possible, and since registration in the Hackney Studbook enables the importer to escape customs duties, amounting to 40 per cent, of the value of each horse imported, they deem it only fair and right that those who are thus most benefited by the maintenance of the studbook should contribute accordingly to its support.

* * *

Perhaps the worst-abused animal that ever had the misfortune to undergo the gentle process of domestication is the livery horse. If there be an exception, it is the jaded victim of the negro teamster or the rag-and-bone collector. The ordinary equine driven by a regular teamster has the benefit of that greater or less degree of kindly interest which the basest human being must come to feel for his faithful charge. The owner has also a pecuniary interest in maintaining the beast's condition. Not so with the horse for hire. He is everyone's victim, used by a dozen different drivers in as many days; pounded over the road by unfeeling beasts in human form; neglected; abused; deprived for long periods of food and drink; the object of a mere mercenary interest on the part of most owners and the majority of patrons. Does the customer feel that the liveryman has used him mean, or that the charge is high, he wreaks his displeasure on the horse, remarking, perchance, that as he pays dear for the privilege, he'll "get the worth of his money." And it is just because of such treatment that livery rates are as high as they are. Our prayer is for kindness, not to the liveryman's property, but to the horse—the patient, faithful, sensitive, long-suffering horse.

STOCK

Discussions on live-stock subjects welcomed

Our Scottish Letter.

So much is frequently said by way of depreciation of the Scottish weather that we feel disposed here and now to state that we have been enjoying a season of lovely bright days during most of the leafy month of June. The sun has not only been shining, but shining brilliantly, in an almost cloudless sky. We have had some cold nights, and this sudden change has tended to ill-health; but, speaking generally, we have had quite a good time. Crops are looking very well indeed, almost everywhere, and it is long since the prospects of agriculture were as bright as they are to-day. Of course, there are dark linings to these silver clouds. Wool is just about one-half the price it was a year ago, and the prospect of a substantial advance in price is not rosy. This is perhaps the least satisfactory feature in the outlook.

Exhibitions are this year numerous. We have one in Edinburgh, and there are several in London. I have not yet seen the Edinburgh affair, but I must acknowledge the splendor of the Canadian exhibit in the Franco-British Exhibition, known properly as "The White City," in London. I spent a few hours in that exhibition a week ago, and have never seen anything better worth seeing than the Canadian section there. You have a great country, and, what is more to the point, you have a splendid set of men engaged in letting men know how grand your country is. The products of Canada are many and most attractive. The whole of the Empire is Canada's debtor, and we want to acknowledge our debt. At present there is talk of the shortage of beef on your side of the Atlantic, and butchers here have taken advantage of the shortage to raise prices on the public. This would not be so bad were it not that we are passing through a period of acute trade depression. Money is not circulating freely, and we are feeling the pinch pretty badly. If the price of meat rises, fortunately the price of cheese keeps steady, and physicians are wisely setting forth the remarkably nutritive qualities of cheese. It is greatly to be regretted that more advice of this nature is not given by medical men. Far too little is made of milk and milk diets. Many a man would be healthier were milk more generously used in everyday life. Cheese and butter should also be used much more generally than they are.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Engineering Course Largely Attended.

About thirty young men from all parts of the province gathered at the agricultural college on July 20th for the special short course in steam and gasoline engineering, which Mr. A. R. Grieg, instructor in mechanics, and engineering is conducting. Prominent gasoline engine firms have loaned the college a number of their engines and the students are being instructed in handling and running them. Most of the men taking the work have already had considerable practical experience with steam and gasoline outfits, the purpose of a majority of them being to acquaint themselves with the underlying principles of engineering. It is understood that this course will be made an annual affair.

* * *

In New York State, Farmers' Institute lecturers will in future pass civil service examinations before they are deemed competent to conduct institute meetings. Written examinations in agricultural subjects will be held. The applicant's knowledge of conditions in various parts of the state will be tested. He will be required to prepare a thesis suitable for presentation at a farmers' meeting, which must be composed entirely by the writer. It is the intention of the institute department to hold conferences of the workers at frequent intervals by which it is hoped the best ideas of the best men will come out and be applied for the improvement of the organization and its work.

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The area planted to corn in the United States this year is given as 100,976,000 acres, which is 11 per cent. or 1,065,000 acres more than last year.

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A new breed of hogs appeared this year at the Royal Show at Newcastle. Lincolnshire Curly Coated is the name given the new breed. They are described as rather coarse but of what particular type the brief descriptions printed in the British papers do not say. These hogs appeared at the Royal for the first time last year.

* * *

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture will soon have its equipment added to by the construction of a splendid animal husbandry building. The structure will be 210 feet long by 110 feet wide. It will contain a judging pavilion 180 by 68 feet, and seating capacity for 2,000. Stables will be located beneath the seats and will accommodate 40 or 60 head of stock.

Census and Statistics Monthly

A new monthly publication of the Dominion department of agriculture made its appearance last week. It is called the Census and Statistics Monthly and reports on live-stock and crop conditions. Information as to conditions is gathered from practical farmers in all parts of the country, with estimates of the number of live-stock, etc. British Columbia is the only province for which a report is not made.

The June report just issued shows that excepting in a few localities in the eastern provinces, the seeding season opened early and fine growing weather prevailed in May and June, but in a country of such wide extent as Canada, it was inevitable that a lower rainfall would be reported

Talking about butter, recalls the sagacious advice given at a conference recently held in Edinburgh, by Dr. Gillespie. The subject was "The Importation of Foreign Products." We are threatened in this country with very drastic legislation affecting dairies. The situation is such that many have given up dairying, rather than attempt to comply with all the conditions imposed. Here we are at the mercy of all imports. We take in butter to the tune of £29,000,000, and of that amount, the sum of £4,000,000 is paid to Russia. We are surely entitled to know whether butter is being produced in Russia under conditions which would not be tolerated at home. We want fair play, and, while wishing no ill to our neighbors, we are very anxious to see fair play done to ourselves. All the more is this necessary when it has been proved that butter made from tuberculous milk retains its virulence for 133 days. Guinea pigs inoculated with such, developed generalized tuberculosis up to 133 days after the butter had been made. This fact shows how needful it is that the British public and the British farmer should have fair play. When butter and cheese, and even milk itself, are allowed to come in here from anywhere, without inquiry as to the conditions under which they are produced, a bounty is practically given to the foreigner, who gets an opportunity to sell his produce, of which the home farmer is deprived.

The threatened legislation has caused great excitement among farmers, especially in England. In Scotland, we have for years become inured to legislation and regulations of a very drastic nature. Yet it is remarkable to find results which show how healthy and satisfactory our stocks are. An examination was recently made of all the dairy cows in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire. Three thousand Ayrshire cows were subjected to examination and testing by veterinary surgeons, and, out of that large number, only six were found to be affected with tuberculosis in the udder, and were put out of action. This fact explains how the public health has become more satisfactory as the consumption of milk has increased. It is in the highest interests of the community that the consumption of milk should go on increasing. The great thing is to make sure that children get milk, and plenty of it. I do not know how it may be in Canada, but in this country no one seems to think of offering you milk as a refreshment. There is no more wholesome or refreshing drink than milk and potash or soda water. It is just an ideal drink for everyone.

June is the great show month in Scotland. We have had a great time of it attending shows of late. Splendid exhibitions of stock of all kinds were seen at Paisley, Edinburgh and Stirling. All three towns are very famous, and all three were favored with ideal weather for their agricultural functions. Paisley was strongest in Ayrshires and Clydesdales. Renfrewshire is a favorite breeding area for both these varieties, and some of the best herds and studs in Scotland are to be found within easy radius of Paisley, which town is the headquarters of the great thread "combine." Edinburgh always can guarantee a splendid exhibition of horses, and in particular, Hunters and Clydesdales. This year was no exception to the rule. There has seldom been seen a finer show of Hunters, Clydesdales and driving horses than were brought together in the Scots capital this year. Stirling is the best all-round district show in Scotland. There you find an ideal showground, and a more than creditable

representation of Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, a really first-class display of Blackface mountain sheep, and a grand show of Clydesdales. Two of the very best studs in Scotland are to be found near Stirling, those of Mr. Stephen Mitchell and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle. These gentlemen own most of the best mares in Scotland. They try conclusions with one another, and have ups and downs, as is inevitable in any competition.

It may interest breeders of Shorthorn cattle to know that the great Shorthorn-sale week of 1908 will open with the sale of the herd of the late Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, at Perth, on Saturday, 10th of October. The Collynie draft sale and sale of bull calves takes place on the following Tuesday, and thereafter we are to have the succession of north country sales on each day of the same week. In the preceding week a series of Shorthorn sales will be held in Ireland, at which excellent stock will be offered. Messrs. John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London W., has charge of the Irish sales, and Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, have charge of the Scots sales.

"SCOTLAND YET."

New Holstein Association.

A meeting of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was held in the agricultural tent on the Fair grounds at Calgary on Wednesday, July 8th.

The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of forming a western association of Holstein breeders, it being thought the time had arrived for doing so.

Mr. Thomas Laycock of Calgary (one of the first breeders in the province) was elected chairman, and after giving the matter full discussion it was decided to form an association to be known as the Western Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. Following is a list of officers elected:—

President, David Munroe, Winnipeg, Man.; Vice president, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; committee president, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; committee, A. Blackwood, De Winton, Alta.; Glen Bros. Didsbury, Alta.; Thos. Laycock, Calgary, Alta.; W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta.; George Munroe, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Alta.

It was decided to adopt as far as possible the rules of the Quebec association, that being the first association of a provincial nature to be formed, which is affiliated with the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and hopeful, and it was thought at present rate of growth of the popularity of this breed it will not be long before each province will need an association of its own. A number of breeders from the different provinces wrote signifying their willingness to become members if an association was started.

The secretary will be glad to hear from all the breeders of Holsteins in the three provinces. The association wants to help the breed and all the breeders.

Any possible help or information will be cheerfully given by the secretary to any person interested in the breed.

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At a number of the State fairs on the other side of the line the management set aside a part of the grounds as a camping place for farmers and their families during the exhibition. Visitors pitch their tents here during the time of the exhibition and live out during the entire fair week. Where it has been tried it is said that this scheme works well and is becoming very popular.



THE MACHINERY SECTION AT BRANDON EXHIBITION.

for some parts. The high average per cent. of standard condition, however, is proof of a rainfall fairly adequate. The wheat is reported the high average standard of 83 for all the provinces. It is 75 in Quebec, 81 in Ontario and New Brunswick, but in Alberta it is 93, in Saskatchewan 90, and Manitoba 97. The increase in area in wheat over last year is 468,006 acres for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island there is a decrease of 18,831 acres.

Oats show an increase in area of 537,434 acres and a standard condition at the end of June of 90. Ontario's increase is the largest for any province, being 175,951 acres, but for the three northwest provinces the increase is 282,047 acres. The area for all the provinces is 7,942,943 acres, which is 1,429,978 acres more than wheat.

The barley area is 1,746,911 acres. This is only 10,132 acres more than last year, and while there is an increase of 29,207 acres in Alberta, there is a drop of 23,000 in Ontario. The per cent. of a standard condition is 85.

The areas in rye and beans are comparatively small and both show decreases. The former is reported with standard conditions of 80 and the latter with 74. The standard condition of peas is 82 and the area is 413,082 acres, which is 9,582 acres more than last year.

Mixed grains have fallen off in area by 20,621 acres, but they still occupy the large area of 583,225 acres. Quebec alone has 1,331,213 acres, and Ontario 420,945 acres. The standard condition is 84.

The crop of hay and clover shows a larger area than any other field crop in the Dominion. The extent of it is 8,209,562 acres, which is 483,227 acres more than last year. Ontario has 3,552,716 acres, Quebec 2,893,838 acres, and the Maritime provinces 1,573,909. In the northwest the farmers use largely native or prairie hay. The standard condition for the Dominion is 85, and that of pasture is 99.

Correspondents are instructed to report on the percentage basis, a form similar to that used in the United States crop reporting service. In each case 100 represents a standard condition. If there is ten per cent. more of one grain seeded it would be denoted by 110; a five per cent. shrinkage in area would be marked as 95, and so on through all grain crops and live-stock.

The First Problem of Agriculture.

Anyone who is abroad in the farming districts of the west at this season, if he is capable of being impressed at all with the problems and necessities of agriculture must have one fact at least clearly and forcibly impressed upon him, that the farming question of first magnitude in this country is the conservation of moisture in the soil. This is no new statement, nor are we going to put the matter in any new light. Up and down the grain growing districts of western Canada there are thousands of acres of grain—wheat, oats and barley—that is thin and spindly on the ground, that has been checked in its growth, that will not yield anything like the returns it should, simply because the soil in which it is growing does not contain moisture sufficient to maintain vigorous growth. Whatever the railway magnates, the politicians and others who seem interested in booming the country may say in regard to the bumper crop we are about to harvest, anyone who is practically engaged in grain growing knows that the dry spell during the last week in June and the first two weeks of July seriously injured the growing crop in a good many districts. Previous to that over almost the entire Canadian west we had had abundance of rainfall. That a drought of about three weeks could affect the growing crop as it has apparently done does not reflect favorably upon the methods employed by a good many farmers in grain growing.

Summer fallows in most cases stand out strong and vigorous, nowhere with any indication that injury through lack of moisture is affecting them, but unplowed land or land that was put into grain with scarcely any preparatory cultivation at all has been unable to retain in it sufficient of the moisture it received less than a month ago, to carry its crop over one brief drought of two or three weeks duration. The lesson is to prepare the land better, open it up so that moisture can be retained and handle it in such a way that the minimum moisture loss will occur during the growing season, that every ounce possible of the water in the soil may be available for nourishing the plant.

The principles of such a system of cultivation have been preached frequently enough, but there are difficulties and obstacles in the way of most farmers carrying them out. It seems sometimes that if farmers would put less land into crops and make certain, by careful preparation, that their soils were capable of nourishing a full growth, they would get more returns from less land and labor than they do now.

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The Manitoba department of Public Works is about to undertake the draining and reclaiming of a tract of some 250,000 acres of land lying west of Lake Manitoba in the municipalities of Westbourne, Landsdowne and Rosedale.

* * *

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE arrived much to the joy of the homesteaders.
Saskatoon Reading Tent Instructor. GEO. C. SPEERS.

DAIRY

A dairy train was run by the Idaho Farmer's Institute over all the railways in the state last month. A good deal of time was taken up in the discussion of butter-making problems. Thousands of farmers and dairymen attended and the train was so popular that arrangements will be made to run one every year.

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The dairy department of the University of Missouri, advises that in testing cream a small quantity of amyl alcohol be dropped into the fat column to remove the meniscus, the crescent shaped upper surface of the column, and allow a more accurate reading. The alcohol being lighter than the fat, it removes the meniscus from the fat to the top of the alcohol and leaves a perfectly straight line across the top of the fat column. Readings taken by the use of alcohol compared very closely with results got from gravimetric analysis. At Missouri station, amyl alcohol is being used wherever accurate readings are desired. The alcohol mixes with the fat if it remains on the fat column for several hours and the reading cannot be taken accurately, but this does not occur short of three or four hours.

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The Japanese formerly regarded milk with an abhorrence equal only to that of the Chinese for cheese. But they are getting over their dislike of milk and both it and butter are now in much favor in Japan. Twenty five years ago, according to statistics, less than two per cent. of the people used butter in any form, either in private houses or public restaurants. At the present time fully forty per cent. of the people eat it with a relish, but they are quite content to do without it. Butter is a by-product on Japanese dairy farms. It is to milk that they look for profit. Milk, it might be mentioned has only been used as an article of diet for a short time. Forty years ago no self-respecting Jap would touch it. Nowadays, however, people have begun to like it as an unique and wholesome beverage. Butter will require a long time to come into general use in the flowery kingdom, because of its expensiveness. Fresh butter costs one yen (48.8 cents in gold) per lb in Tokio, an extremely high priced food commodity for the Japanese.

The Cost of Producing Milk

After a year investigating, Prof. H. H. Wing, of Cornell University, has reached the following conclusions respecting the food cost of milk production:

1st. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for sixty-five cents per cwt., and fat for sixteen cents per pound for the cost of food consumed.

2d. That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do the breeds themselves.

3d. The large animals consumed less pounds of dry material per 1,000 pounds live weight per day than did the smaller animals.

4th. That in general the best yields of fat were obtained from cows that gave at least a fairly large flow of milk.

5th. In general, the cows consuming the most food produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate.

6th. For the production of milk and fat there is no food so cheap as good pasture grass.

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In an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising a calf Professor Shaw of Michigan station took a dairy calf and kept an accurate account of the expense of feeding for one year from its birth. The amount of feeds used in that time were 381 lbs. of whole milk, 2,568 lbs. of skim milk, 1,262 lbs. of silage, 219 lbs. of beet pulp, 1,251 lbs. of hay, 1,217 lbs. of grain, 117 lbs. of roots, 14 lbs. of alfalfa meal and 50 lbs. of green corn. The gain on the calf consisted of three parts each of corn and oat and one part of bran and oat meal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 lbs. at a cost of \$28.35 for feed. The calf was a Holstein.

Professor Dean in an address on Milk Production, published in Bulletin 160, of the Ontario department of agriculture, raises the question as to whether skim-milk should not be sold. The Professor points out that skim milk possesses high feeding value for growing children. A great many cities have byelaws prohibiting the sale of skim milk but, as he points out, there are many poor in our towns and cities who ought to have it. Butter milk to is a most healthful drink. Scientists tell us that there are germs in sour milk which fight against the germs causing death to the human body. It is also said that buttermilk has a tendency to lengthen life. People in some parts of Europe drink largely of sour milk, and these people live to a very great old age.

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The Pacific Dairy Review asks if there is any limit to the production of dairy cows. Horsemen have been asking the same question in respect to race horses for years. But seldom a season passes without something, maybe only a fraction of a second or so being clipped off the record. It is the same with dairy cows. Twenty years ago breeders were looking for the 30 lb. cow, that is, for a cow that would make 30 lbs. of 80 per cent. butter in seven days. But that point has long since been reached and passed. We have cows making over 35 lbs. in a seven day period, and no indication exists that the limit of production has been reached. As in racing, every fraction counts that can be clipped from a record, so in dairying every new mark in production gained, inspires at once among breeders an ambition to excel. Every little counts so long as it is a gain and the limit of production will never be reached.

* * *

The result of an experiment in feeding potatoes to dairy cows is given in the last issue of the *Experiment Record*. Eight cows separated into two lots were included in the experiment, which lasted from March 15 to May 25. The cows received from 1.8 to 2.7 kg. of dry matter in the roots and tubers per head daily, from 8.8 to 13.2 kg. of potatoes and 20 to 30 kg. of turnips being fed.

The cows did not yield quite so much milk on potatoes as on turnips. The potatoes did not injure the health or general condition of the cows nor was any deleterious influence to be noticed as regards fat content of the milk, the time of churning, the water content, the butter, or the chemical properties of the butter fat. The flavor of the butter produced on the potato ration was possibly not quite equal to that of the butter produced on the turnip ration.

* * *

A Minnesota buttermaker recently ran a comparison of his once a month composite cream tests with daily tests and found a difference of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the patron's favor. There is no question but that the daily testing of cream is the fairest and on the whole the most satisfactory system. The man who is doing the testing, however, must have time to do it carefully. Composite samples offer two chances of giving an incorrect test where daily testing of the fresh cream offers only one. In the first place an aliquot portion of each lot of cream is unlikely to be obtained. Second, the sample may not be kept in a perfect condition, the cream may be sour when it comes in, or evaporation may cause the sample at the end of the month to give a high reading. Once a month testing should be tolerated by neither patrons nor creamery men. Cream should be tested every two weeks.

Holding Fire Over Night.

A writer in DAIRY RECORD gives the following directions for holding creamery fires over night and having steam up quick and early in the morning.

"In the afternoon when the fire is out, clean the tubes, rake all clinkers and ashes out of the fire box, cleaning the grates well. If your coal is coarse smash it in small lumps, the size of your fist, then throw 5 or 6 scoops full in the fire box, aiming to cover most of the grate surface and have a little mound in the center, a foot or so back of the fire box door. Get a little armful of wood, split some of it fine, lay it on the coal pile, the coarse on top. Let it go until just before you leave the creamery for the night, then light your fire by taking a piece of paper, set it on fire, throw it in front of the wood. Leave fire-box door open and ash box or draught closed. The heat from the fire box will have wood so hot and dry that it will burn without any trouble; give it a good start, then pack wood down with poker and put on a scoop or two of lumpy coal. Close everything up tight, except damper in smoke-stack.

"In the morning you will have a bed of red hot coal and from 15 to 40 pounds of steam. Then rake it down a little, put on some more coal and give it all the draught you can, and by the time you get your churn rinsed and closed and all your connections on, you have upward of 60 pounds of steam, or plenty to start your churn filler. In this way you will be churning by the time you would get steam if you started your fire after you got there in the morning. And a fire or half hour saved or gained means a whole lot of good to you."

POULTRY

The Use and Abuse of Brooders.

By J. L. Nix, *Homer City, Pa. before Ontario Poultry Institution.*

Of what does it profit a man if he hatch all his eggs and then lose all his chicks?

Artificial production of poultry is comparatively a new subject, and most of the questions under discussion are controversial. The great drawback in the process has been the high death loss the first few weeks. We have been blaming the feed, and consequently the market is flooded with "Chick Feeds" of all kinds, from three to ten cents a pound. Chicks were dying apparently from indigestion, and tons of literature have been devoted to the proper methods of feeding young chicks. We blamed the brooder for chilling them, for overheating or smothering them. The reasons given were as various as we now hear as to the causes that produce white diarrhoea. The most prolific cause of brooder mortality in the light of recent investigation would lead us to believe that it is defective incubation. Incubators have not yet been made that will equal a hen in efficiency. In the Guelph vitality tests, the best results secured in incubators were from ten to fifteen per cent. below the hen in producing livable chicks. In a recent letter from Prof. Edward Brown, of University College, Reading, Theale, (the greatest authority in England), states: "Your comparisons between hatching under hens and in incubators quite confirm our own experience. We have never been able to get the same average in the machines, though the difference was not quite ten per cent. Still it was there." Proof can be secured in plenty that there is still room for improvement in incubators. While the percentage of chicks hatched in the incubators has been satisfactory, they have been of much lower vitality than if the same eggs had been hatched under hens. Incubator chicks if dry-hatched were short weight—all have been predisposed to white diarrhoea, defective in mentality. A hen-hatched chick of two days of age has the protective instinct as well developed as an incubator chick of ten days of age. The incubator chick is deficient in ash, and no doubt a biological examination would show more or less defective structure all through the chick. So true is the fact there is something wrong with the incubator process, that a very large majority of the large poultry plants go out of business in three or four years, because they cannot raise enough birds to make a profit, or even keep up the breeding stock.

Recent comparative vitality tests with properly constructed brooders, however, indicate that they have a higher rearing power than the hen—an unlooked for condition truly. The generally accepted opinion that most of our troubles have been with the brooders is erroneous. The construction of a brooder is much more simple than an incubator. All that is required in a brooder is the application of the proper degree of the heat and forced ventilation without draughts. Authorities may dispute over the manner or method of making these applications. All things considered, I have secured the best results with all top radiant heat and forced down draft ventilation of moderately heated air, circular high hover giving plenty of air space and all round curtain, so the chicks can get out on all sides. It is the nearest approach to natural brooding. The chicks, or many of them, lay with their bodies under the hover and their heads outside, breathing the cold outside air.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BROODER. The best place to harden off chicks is in a good self-regulating brooder. Chicks should be removed from the incubator at the earliest possible moment. The usual hardening off process in an incubator does more harm than good.

Have the brooder littered and warmed up before removing chicks from the incubator. The chicks should be transferred to the brooder in warm covered baskets to avoid chilling them, and not over fifty or sixty put under each hover.

Heat the brooders from 85 to 110 degrees, depending upon the make of the brooder and position of the thermometer in the hover.

You must first determine the proper temperature from the appearance of the chicks themselves. Just watch them when they settle down for the night. If they are lying down all spread out like sheep on a hillside, happy and contented, with their heads peeping out from under the hover and resting on the floor, rest assured the heat is all right; but, if they are huddled together in a pile, they are cold and need more heat. If they stand up with their mouths open, they are too hot. It is better to have a little too much heat than not enough, as the chicks will work away from the heat if they have a chance. During the night the temperature usually falls and then if there is a little surplus they are comfortable in the morning. While a regulator is not essential on a brooder, it is of great assistance during the first few days. The heat does not need to be watched so closely, and, consequently, the regulator is a time saver. It also provides the proper temperature in the early morning. When there is not enough heat under the hover the

chicks pile up, and the weaker ones are trampled or forced to the outside and chilled. If the hover is not warm enough the chicks will not go under it, and will pile up in some convenient corner outside. When brooders are not of the two or three compartment style the chicks should be confined within a foot or so of the hover the first few days until they become used to it, and the run gradually enlarged as they grow older.

LITTER. At the start we advise against the use of bedding materials that are indigestible or that may be eaten, for in the case of incubator hatched chicks, especially if dry hatched, the natural selective food instinct does not develop until the chick is from six to ten days old. This does not apply to the hen-hatched chick. They know grits from grain at the start, but the incubator chick does not. This fact makes an incubator chick more difficult to feed and bed for it is apt to eat anything it can swallow, and too often it succeeds, for many a flock has been killed by filling up on bran, saw-dust or sand. For this reason do not use bran, saw-dust, coarse sand, or fine shavings. The first choice would be clover, next, cut straw, barn litter or chaff, sweet and free from mould and decayed particles. After the first week almost anything can be used. One of the best materials available is dry earth, especially in warm weather. It absorbs the droppings and is a good disinfectant. Bedding should always cover the brooder floor at least an inch deep and be short enough so that the chicks can scratch in it. Dry chick feeds should always be fed in the litter and every inducement given the chicks to exercise. In some brooders one trouble encountered with earth or dusty bedding is that the continual scratching raises a fine dust that closes the gauze of the lamp, causing it to smoke and catch fire.

FEEDING. The best chick feed is composed of equal parts of cracked wheat, corn and steel cut oats. Anything else added is a detriment. The advertised feeds with fifty-seven varieties of grains you had better leave alone. Millet, mustard, turnip seed, etc., are very injurious. You will always find when these strange seeds are used, on dissecting the dead chicks the gizzards will be filled with undigested seeds, while the corn, wheat and oats have been absorbed. Fresh, wholesome grain, meat, and green food is all that is required to rear young chicks. Fresh butcher's meat cut fine, or milk, sweet or sour, is best. Beef scrap is uncertain. So much of it contains tankage. Good beef scrap is all right, but should not be hopper fed until chicks are ten days old. Feed by hand, not to exceed ten per cent. of the feed. The green food is lettuce or chick weed; as a substitute, sprouted grains, the sprouts three or four inches long. Green grass is a delusion; it is too tough and woody. Lawn clippings will kill little chicks.

MENTALITY OF CHICKS. Nature provides the young of all wild and domestic animals instinct to protect them from harm. The natural instinct is almost as well developed in the young of wild animals as after they have had several years experience. The hen hatched chicks have the power to select articles of diet which are the best for them while the incubator chicks—especially if dry hatched and from stock that is not in the best of condition, which often happens as breeding stock is seldom in the pink of condition from the improper conditions which are used in handling them—are more prone to disease, and the protective instincts do not develop until they are from six to ten days of age, and a great many difficulties that are encountered in the artificial rearing are from lack of knowledge of this fact. For this reason incubator chicks have to be more carefully fed the first few weeks than chicks which were hatched and reared by hens. Due care should be taken not to feed them too much or have injurious substances around them that would injure them in case they should be eaten.

CONSTRUCTING A BROODER. A great many people are engaged in raising poultry who do not have the means to buy the best of apparatus. It is entirely practical for those who have a little mechanical skill to construct a very satisfactory home-made brooder but they require more skill in management and operation than if a first-class commercial article is bought. The manufactured brooder is the result of a great deal of experience, a case of the survival of the fittest and has a wide range of adaptability as to weather conditions. More people can succeed with them, and, as a rule, they will give better results than the home-made brooder. Almost any kind of a cheap building can be used as a brood house. There should be sufficient glass to provide light and arrangements made for ventilation. In the winter time those who raise early chicks and do not wish to go to the expense of hot water heater or pipe systems can use an ordinary stove, with lamp brooders, quite successfully. The stove warms the building and runs during the day and the lamp brooders take care of the chicks throughout the night. By very inexpensive and simple methods it is possible to raise a large number of chicks successfully.

Before a new batch of chicks is placed in a brooder, whether indoor or outdoor, the brooder should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, should be scrubbed with hot water and soap, to which some disinfectant, such as zenoleum, creoline, etc., has been added. In summertime when lice and red mites become plentiful, a brooder can be quickly disin-

fected and the animal life killed by burning a sulphur candle in the brooder. These are sold by all poultry supply dealers and are a quick and inexpensive way of disinfecting a brooder.

SELECTING A BROODER. The point to be borne in mind in selecting a good practical brooder is to get one with large floor area, plenty of air space with abundant means of ventilation. In warm weather it is almost impossible to secure too much air for chicks. Hovers should be preferably round and high. In the summertime the felt curtains are tucked up, so that the chicks can receive a gentle heat from above and yet get an unlimited supply of fresh air. In selecting an outdoor brooder, the brooder built on the colony house plan is vastly superior to other types on account of the protection against storm and by use of the transom window and sash they can be easily ventilated in summer time or upon warm afternoons. The low flat brooder with no provision for ventilation but the holes bored in the sides, or those brooders with small floor area will prove a disappointment, and give very poor results the season through; but the modern improved brooder you will find more satisfactory than the hen, as it will raise a higher percentage, and they will grow faster and will be better developed than those birds that are raised in the natural manner, provided the brooder is intelligently handled and operated.

HORTICULTURE

A Horticultural exhibition will likely be held in Winnipeg early in September. A meeting of the representatives of the Western Horticultural Society and the Winnipeg Florists' Association was held the other day and completed the organization work necessary to the holding of such an exhibition. F. W. Broderick of the Agricultural College was appointed secretary and manager. Premiums will be secured and a prize list issued at the earliest date possible. It is expected that awards aggregating a thousand dollars will be made. Anyone desiring further or fuller particulars of the exhibition should write Prof. Broderick.

Fruit Prospects Not Promising.

The report of the fruit division of the Dominion department of agriculture for July indicates that the apple crop of Ontario will likely be rather lighter than the average. The fruit has not set as well as was expected. Summer and early fall apples promise to be nearly up to the usual mark, but winter varieties, Spies, Baldwins and Kings will be light. Ben Davis will be about average in yield, Greenings, medium, while the Fameuse will be better than average everywhere. In Nova Scotia a better condition of affairs is reported, the Gravensteins especially down there indicating an unusually heavy crop. Prospects in British Columbia in apples are for a medium crop.

In Ontario pears and plums will be only medium. Early varieties of peaches will likely be fairly abundant and the late varieties will probably be up to the average. Grapes look well and promise a good crop. Cherries have been somewhat scarce.

The United States will have only an average crop, but very generally distributed over the apple-growing districts. The prospects for stock suitable for marketing during the winter months would indicate about an average crop or somewhat less.

The prospects for apples in Great Britain, and for the fruit crop generally, are particularly good, and there are no serious adverse conditions reported from the Continent.

* * *

"When the mail comes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the first thing that both myself and the children go for, it is O. K."

Norton, Alta.

T. A. ATKINSON.

* * *

"I find it is a very good paper for farmers. My wife thinks there is nothing like it, and looks forward to its coming. She takes a great interest in the Ingle Nook Chats by your valued writer Dame Durden."

Quill Lake, Sask.

ALBERT LONGBOTTOM.

* * *

"I received the knife all right last week for which I beg to thank you. It is a fine one and worth the trouble of getting half a dozen subscriptions."

Lower Nicola, B. C.

D. DODDING.

* * *

"I received the Atlas as a premium for one new subscriber, and am pleased with it."

Holmsteal, Alta.

D. W. STOFFER

LIGHT AGRICULTURAL MOTOR TRIALS

In perfect weather the tests of the light agricultural motors commenced on Monday the 13th, when it was apparent from the numbers present that great interest attached to this new feature in connection with the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Besides manufacturers, merchants and farmers who had arrived early on the scene, there was represented the United States Department of Agriculture by Mr. L. E. Ellis; from England, Mr. F. O. Moule was present on behalf of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., one of the largest agricultural machinery firms in that country, and many other visitors hailing from all parts of the agricultural world.

Of the nine motors entered for competition seven put in an appearance, No. 1 being absent, which accounts for the official numbers commencing with No. 2. In accordance with the rules and conditions laid down by the association the motors were weighed on Friday the 10th, being run down to one of the city weigh scales and the certificate signed by Weigh Master Towle was accepted by the association and competitors, both of whom were represented during the weighing. All were well within the limit allowed, viz:—14,000 lbs.

After some delay in fixing up the wagon hitches, etc., lots were drawn to fix the order in which the motors should commence the haulage tests, and resulted as shown in the table herewith. The emptying of all tanks, and the measuring in of the gasoline and water occupied some considerable time so that the 20 horse International, which was first to start, did not get away until about 1 o'clock.

The course chosen was 2999 feet in length running along the south and west boundary fence within the exhibition, and was by no means a billiard table, it was made up of the rough prairie sod for the greater part and in which many holes were encountered. The greatest obstacle to be negotiated was a piece of sandy gravel which had to be traversed twice during each round, and which proved to be the portion that was to limit the load the motors could handle, as illustrated by the fact that the 20-horse International which started off with two wagons weighing 18,940 lbs. was compelled on arriving at the gravel to drop one wagon, whilst the Transit Thresher Company's motor commenced with three wagons, or a load of 30,030 lbs., cut off one wagon reducing the load to 18,040 lbs. The motors following profited by these experiences and took loads they were sure of hauling over the entire course.

Soon after starting the Transit met with an accident, breaking the steering chains and making the acquaintance of the fence, delaying its procedure for some time thus accounting for the small number of rounds made. It nevertheless made good time during the last laps.

The third motor to get away was the 15-horse International which started and finished with the same load, viz:—9150 lbs. This engine was splendidly handled and made a very fine run of ten rounds in 116 minutes, with a consumption of 31.5 pints of gasoline, which considering the nature of the course was an excellent showing. With the finish of this motor the tests for the day concluded.

An earlier commencement was made on Tuesday the 14th, when the Kinnard-Haines was the first to start and finish with a load of 18,040 lbs. hauling the same wagons as used by the Transit. The engine was handled in a masterly manner, no risks were run by spurting, but a steady pace was kept up throughout the entire run. A notable feature was the low consumption of water, namely 48 pints for a run lasting just two hours.

It should have been mentioned that originally it was arranged that the haulage test should be of three hours duration which would possibly have changed the results of this test, owing however, to the late start, it was decided to reduce the time to two hours.

The English engine entered by Messrs. Marshall Sons & Company next took the field with one wagon and load amounting to 9,790 lbs., and made a fine run of 11 rounds in 121 minutes. A feature in connection with the run was the use made of the change speed gears, for whenever the ground permitted, fast gears were made use of, whilst on coming to the sandy

gravel the slow gear came in handy. The results however as to consumption of both gasoline and water were very disappointing, though the temperature of cooling water was such that the loss must have arisen from other causes than that of evaporation, for the pipes and tank were comparatively cool.

The sixth motor to face the test was the International Harvester Company's 40-horse, three cylinder, of new design. The load hauled throughout the test was 9,150 lbs. Owing to a hot bearing 16 minutes were lost, the engine nevertheless made a very fast run of 11 rounds in 100 minutes actual running time. The cooling system applied to this motor proved very extravagant, but as explained by the makers this motor had not passed the experimental stage—it nevertheless possessed some very good points.

The Universal No. 6 in the test and the last to tackle the haulage test with a load of 9,540 lbs. soon came to grief owing to a breakage which unfortunately prevented it from taking any further part in the competition much to the disappointment of its admirers, and those anxious to see the effects of the three wheeled drive.

It was arranged to commence the plowing tests early on the Wednesday morning but owing to a continuous downpour throughout the day all hopes of a start were early abandoned; many who had

the other they became ditched, the 15-horse International and the Marshall being the only exceptions, both reaching the field without mishap. The cause of trouble was the want of steering capacity on the greasy and soft surface of the gumbo road. The ditched machines due to their light weight were soon restored to the road, and they cautiously made their way to the plowing field.

The land on which the test took place was of the good old gumbo class and thanks to the rain which had fallen the previous day, was in perfect condition for breaking. Some idea as to the change in the condition of the land may be gathered when it is stated that the test made with the dynamo meter on the Saturday previous, showed that the draft per 14 inch furrow was about 900 lbs., whilst on the day of the test this fell to between 600 and 700 lbs. per furrow.

Lands had been previously set out for each motor, but it was not until nearly 2 o'clock that a start was made, at which time the field was crowded with interested parties anxiously waiting to see the little Hercules tackle the gumbo sod.

The plows which had been on the ground since Monday and fully equipped with the necessary hitches to suit the varying heights of the draw bars of the different motors, were supplied by the Cockshutt Plow Company, all being of their celebrated solid engine gangs class, fitted with 14 inch bottoms. All present declared that the work done by these plows was the best ever witnessed. The sod was cut clean and turned over in a faultless manner. The competitors declared over and over again that they had never hauled such implements.

The motors were got to work more quickly than in the case of the haulage test, as the contents of the tanks being known it was merely a matter of filling them with fuel and water.

The duration of the test was, as in the case of the haulage, originally fixed at three hours, but the delay through rain, etc., necessitated a reduction in the time to two hours.

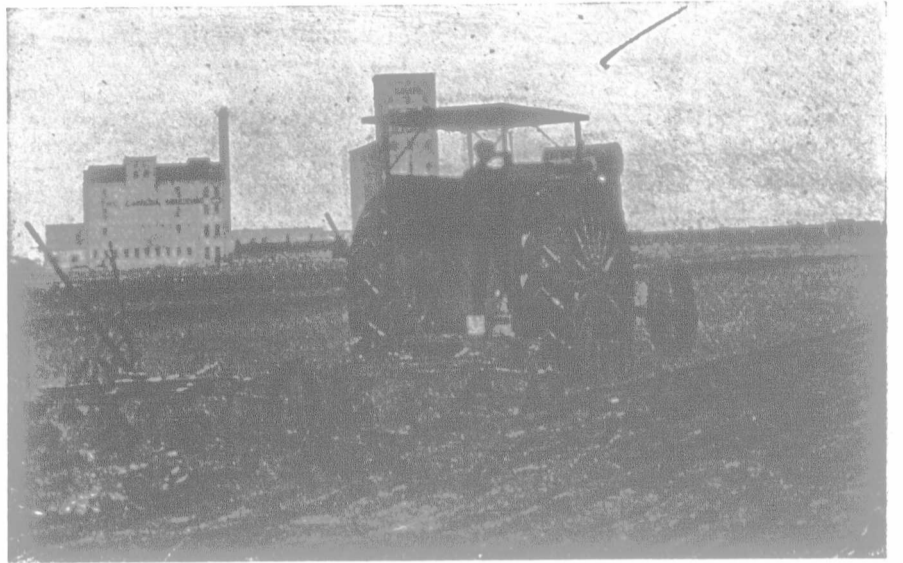
As in the previous test the 20-horse International was the first to commence work, pulling a three-furrow gang with ease, and there is no doubt but that this motor would have made a better showing if it had been possible to secure a four furrow plow. The four furrows on the ground were 12-inch plows, and as some of the competitors objected, this plow was not allowed. As it was this 20-horse motor covered over one acre in the hour with a consumption of three gallons of gasoline.

The 15-horse International was the next to negotiate the gumbo sod coupled to a three furrow plow, and made a very fine run indeed, coming out on top in fuel consumption. This little engine was the admiration of all, as she glided uninterruptedly over the prairie, finally plowing 1.79 acres in one minute over the two hours with a consumption of 2.3 gallons per acre.

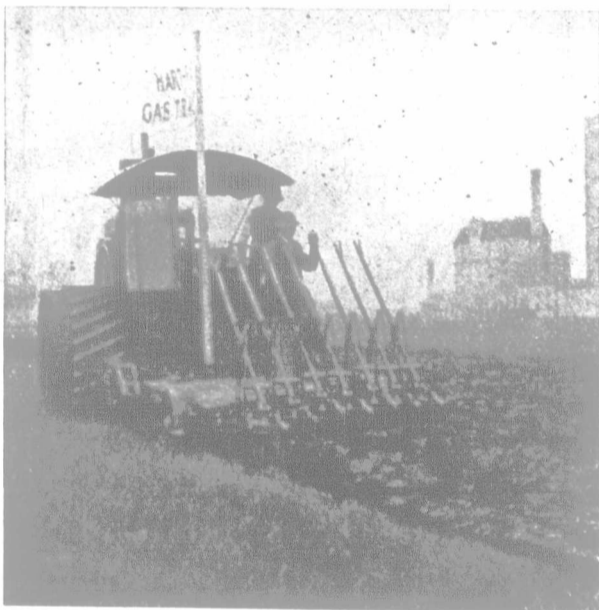
Next came the 8-foot wheeled motor of the Transit Thresher Company, pulling two three furrow gangs and with their patent steering device in front of the engine some very straight plowing was done, though it is doubtful if this appliance did not, due to the short runs and sharp turnings, suffer in acreage from its employment. Be that as it may, practically three acres were covered in two minutes under the two hours, or at the rate of 15 acres per ten hours with a consumption of 2.7 gallons per acre.

The Marshall next took up its allotted land and hitched on to a 3-furrow plow, though like the 20-horse International, it would undoubtedly have shown better results had a four furrow 14-inch plow been available. A feature in the running of this motor is the fact that either gasoline or kerosene may be used without any change of the mechanism, and for the plowing test kerosene was used.

The 40-horse International was next hitched on to five 14-inch bottoms, or two 3-furrow gangs with one plow removed. This engine plowed 2.84 acres in exactly two hours, and as regards consumption and



Kinnard-Haines pulling Six 14 in. Cockshutt Plows at the rate of 16.2 acres per 10 hours



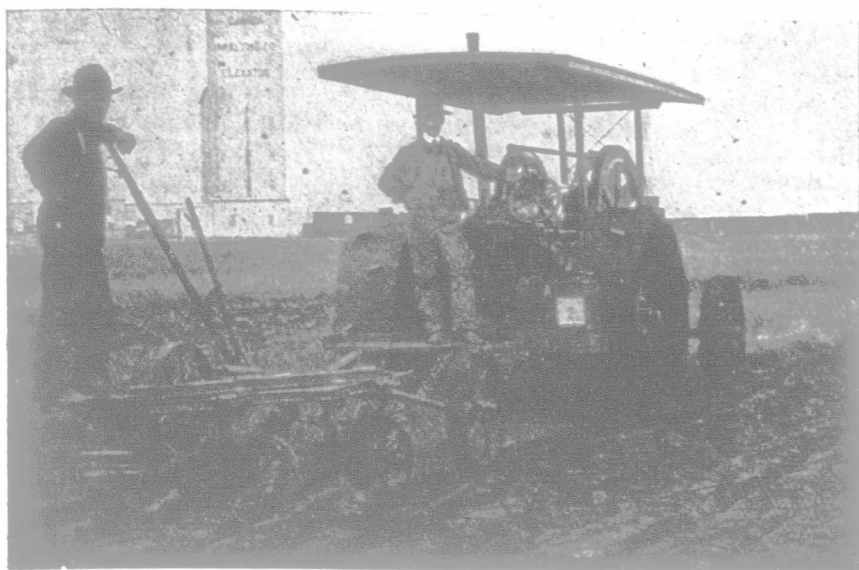
Hart-Parr Gasoline Traction, hauling a Seven-Furrow Cockshutt Engine Gang



Marshall

THE THREE WINNERS
I. H. C.

Kinnard-Haines



International Harvester Co.'s 15 HP. pulling Three 14 in. Cockshutt Plows, covering 1.79 acres in 121 minutes, consuming 33 pints of gasoline

vigilance necessary to enable them to secure accurate data, and seeing that these gentlemen were not in any way remunerated for their services the very best thanks are due to them.

Thanks to Col. Ruttan, city engineer, all measurements of the land plowed and the haulage course were gratuitously made by members of his staff.

Space will not permit of a lengthy summing up of all that has taken place during the competition, but suffice it to say many lessons have been learned by makers and farmers alike. That the light agricultural motor has come to stay is the prediction of all who saw the work done during the contests. More anon.

A. BURNES GREIG

Eradicating Twitch Grass

First disturbance of August will be a northern storm and will cross British Columbia and the Pacific slope about 3, Manitoba 4, northern central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will keep well to the north and will cross Pacific slope about 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10. This disturbance will be most severe on the Pacific slope about Aug. 3. It will not be of much importance east of Rockies, temperatures will be low in northern sections, low in south till about the 5th and then continuously warmer till about the 12th, when a series of disturbances will pass through southern states, causing cooler weather.

Indications are that temperatures of August will average above normal west of meridian 85 and about normal east of that line. From Houston, Texas, to Quebec, Canada, and within 100 miles of that line rainfall of August is expected to be about normal. East of that line dry, and west of it wet, but not excessive in northwest.

Indications are that no boom crops will be produced this year, but all the crops will be fair as an average of the continent. No great failure is expected.

Weather Forecast for August.

The chief of the United States weather reporting bureau has just issued his monthly forecast for August. The next disturbance is scheduled to reach the Pacific Coast about July 26th, crossing the great central valleys by the 30th and reaching the east by the 31st. A warm wave is timed to cross Pacific slope about the 26th, the central valleys on 28th, reaching east by the 30th. This will be followed



THE RIVALS OF THE HORSE
Marshall I. H. C. 15 HP. Kinnard-Haines I. H. C. 20 HP. Transit Thresher I. H. C. 40 HP.

acreage, took third place, by plowing an acre in 42 minutes with 2.56 gallons of gasoline. The next to grapple with the plow was the Kinnard-Haines which moved away with the two 3-furrow gangs used by the Transit motor. With the exception of one short stoppage for about one minute this motor ran through the test in great style completing 3.24 acres in one minute over the two hours, or at the rate of 16.2 acres per 10 hours, placing this engine first as regards acreage, and second in fuel consumption. As in the haulage tests this motor was handled by one man with the greatest of ease. After measuring the amount of gasoline consumed, which amounted to 2.5 gallons per acre, the plowing test was concluded.

On the same land on which the motors were competing was to be seen the Hart-Parr Gasoline Traction pulling a 7-furrow Cockshutt special steam gang plow doing most perfect work. This engine being heavier than the weight allowed could not enter the competition.

On Friday morning the Judges spent considerable time inspecting the working parts of the various motors and watching the ease with which they could be manipulated, after which they all returned to the fair grounds, thus completing the first light agricultural motor competition ever held on the continent of America.

The Judges, Messrs. William Cross of the C. P. R. and A. R. Greig of the Manitoba Agricultural College, after an already strenuous time, commenced to dissect the voluminous notes and data secured during the tests, and by Saturday morning were in a position to award the prizes as follows:

Kinnard-Haines Company, 1st prize, gold medal; International Harvester Company, 15 H.P., 2nd prize, silver medal; Marshall Sons & Company, Ltd., England, 3rd prize, bronze medal. Except those who were in close touch with the Judges, as was the writer, no one can conceive the amount of work and

by a cool wave crossing the Pacific slope about the 29th, the central valleys on the 31st, and the east on August 2nd.

This disturbance will bring the most severe storms of the month and tempestual weather will be the rule in many places on the continent, from July 25 to Aug. 3. This will make ten days of boisterous weather.

This rough weather will be preceded by one of the hottest hot waves of the summer and the air will be so thoroughly stirred up by the storms that very cool weather will result and the ten days—July 25 to August 4—will average cooler than usual.

The electric and dangerous storms, predicted for the week centering on July 13, indicates that the bureau's calculations on severe storms are reliable.

In the dry time, the best practice is to plow the ground after the twitch grass is nearly in head. After plowing and working up the soil the roots should be raked to the surface with the cultivator and harrow. The roots of twitch grass are particularly rich in plant food, hence it is advisable to kill them in the ground if possible. If we burn them we lose a valuable plant food.

The frost of winter can be turned to good advantage in fighting twitch grass. By practicing after-harvest cultivation and ribbing up the soil just before the frost comes, this pest can be dealt a fatal blow. The frost apparently freezes the moisture out of the roots as well as helping the condition of the soil. If such a field is followed with a hoed crop, the twitch grass will be pretty well licked.

Light Agricultural Motor Competition

Competitor's Number	DESCRIPTION	Size of Cylinder	Horse Power	HAULING								PLOWING									
				WEIGHT—LBS.			SUPPLIES				Le-gth of Course	No. of Rounds	Total dist. run—Feet	Time—Minutes	No. of Furrows	Duration of test—Min.	Acres Plowed	Gasoline used—Pints	PERFORMANCE		
				Motor	Lead	Total	Gasoline—Pints	Water—Pints	Start	Used									Start	Used	Pints per acre
4	International Harvester Co.	1 9 15	20	11520	9150	20670	176	55	260	224	11	32989	121	3	118	2 012	50	24.4	57.8	101.5	
7	Transit Thresher Co.	4 6 8	35	13350	18040	31390	316	64	896	0	5	14995	124	6	118	2 957	64	21.6	39.9	103.3	
2	I. H. C.	1 8 14	15	9920	9150	19070	172	31.5	260	128	10	29990	116	3	121	1 795	33	18.4	67.3	117	
8	Kinnard-Haines Co.	4 6 7	30	13530	18040	31570	193	75.5	1312	48	9	26991	120	6	121	3 246	65	20	37.3	117.6	
5	Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd.	2 6 7	30	10680	9790	20470	162	58	560	144	11	32989	121	3	119	1 473	56	38	80.7	108.3	
3	I. H. C.	3 7 9	40	12910	9150	22060	240	53.5	352	256	11	32989	416	5	120	2 847	59	20.7	42.1	107.7	
6	Universal.	4 6 6	20	6900	9540	16440	161	490	

NOTE—Possible Number of Points, 155.

Table of Results.

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SASKATCHEWAN'S PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

As a province Saskatchewan has been growing in population and in the extent of her productions. About six years ago the country began to feel her "growing pains" and with the inauguration of the new provinces and the selection of Regina as the capital in 1905 industries began to become more organized. This was the signal for larger efforts upon the part of Regina exhibition board, with the consequence that the last three exhibitions have each registered improvement upon its predecessor. Beyond peradventure it may now be said that the Regina exhibition is essentially the provincial exhibition of Saskatchewan in that it is interprovincial in its scope. Stock breeders and managers of large commercial industries recognize it as a strategic point and when the agricultural and industrial interests are unanimous there need be no question about the success of the fair.

* * *

1908 will go down in history as a difficult year in which to conduct exhibitions. During this summer it has been a case of saving money, so that attendance at exhibitions with the exception of Calgary has not been of a crushing, swarming nature. Regina had pleasant weather for her show last week and the gate receipts were just a little above last year which is a satisfactory standing, but might have been greatly improved if more excursion trains had been run. There is a lot of work to be done on the exhibition park which is the property of the city. It was bare prairie to begin with and now requires the services of a landscape gardener and the enterprise and liberality of some nursery company to plant the grounds with trees. Also a thick tame grass sod would make a more pleasant and attractive covering than the native grass. But all things in due course. Much has been accomplished. The city has provided a mammoth amphitheater in which to show stock in rough weather. This year roads have been graded and three new barns built to accommodate stock and additional conveniences provided for shipping.

In the matter of exhibits of stock the entry list was double that of last year which is a tribute to the exhibition board of which the members should be proud. Nor was the increase conferred to one or two breeds but in all kinds of stock there was a larger entry.

Those who attended the fair as exhibitors or in any official capacity were impressed with one thing and that was the tireless energy with which the president of the board Mr. P. M. Bredt attended to every detail of arrangement, and dispensed the honors of host. Little things count and the numbers of questions small and great that Mr. Bredt gave his personal attention to, would have swamped almost any other man. But the exhibition was a success and the services of the president will remain a glowing example to his successors.

THE EXHIBITS.

As we have said the live-stock exhibits were large and the roster of judges drawn from Canada's most efficient experts. Messrs. Geo. Gray of Newcastle and Allan Cameron of Owen Sound officiated in the heavy horse ring, John A. Turner, Calgary, passed judgment on light horses. Mr. Robt. Millar, Stouffville, Ont., undertook to settle a few problems in beef cattle raised by Prof. Day at Calgary and Prof. Curtis at Winnipeg while W. M. Ballantyne of Stratford adjudicated upon dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

The Clydesdale show was made chiefly by W. H. Bryce of Arcola and R. H. Taber of Condie, while in the Shorthorn ring there were the old antagonists J. G. Barron, Jas. Yule, (for Sir Wm. Van Horne) and P. M. Bredt and R. W. Caswell. The competition in both Clydesdales and Shorthorns developed into an unusually exciting fray with protests and counter protests and rejudging of classes as per the detailed report.

CLYDESDALES

At mention of Clydesdales at Regina one instinctively thinks of the champions who honor the province of Saskatchewan by their residence. Within the past few years the Saskatchewan Clydesdales have stood at the top in the largest of shows and have successfully met competition from outside quarters. In fact the province of Saskatchewan is almost as well known for her class of horses as for her wheat fields. As a result of the fair, the breed, as well as satisfaction to the individual owners. On the far stretches of the Saskatchewan prairie a struggle for supremacy between different breeds will

be fought for many years and in the conflict the breed hailing from Clyde's banks has the advantage of being first on the ground, with a numerous and most creditable representation. Nearly fifty per cent. of the horse-purchasing public of the west have never had the opportunity of knowing the worth of the Clydesdale, and many of them have taken up farms in the Canadian west with a prejudice for, or an attachment to, the Percheron. That the displays of Clydesdales made at our exhibitions will entirely counteract previously acquired preferences can hardly be expected, but at least these shows are doing more than any other single agency to place the Clydesdale in the highest esteem among home breeders and farmers.

This year the Clydesdale show was strong. Not so much, however, in the stallion classes as among the females. The aged stallions had at their head, Baron Keir, P. M. Bredt's stock horse that was first in the same class a year ago. As has been observed before, Baron Keir lacks in size and ingoing behind, but is a horse of exceptionally well set head and neck, and with a strong character. Black Ivory imported by A. and G. Mutch and now owned by J. D. Traynor of Condie got second place although preferred by great many for first. He is quite a sizeable horse with good bone and a pleasing general appearance. John Horn's big brown Gold Medal that stood up next to Perpetual Motion at the spring stallion show was only allowed third. He is essentially of the draft horse type, heavy bodied and heavy boned but the judges looked askance at his ground work.

The three-year-olds were a small class but made a lot of trouble for the judges. Mr. Gray favored Baron of Arcola, champion at Winnipeg, while Mr. Cameron had a fancy for Acme King, champion at Calgary. These horses are quite different in conformation, Arcola being smooth, compact and matured-looking, while Acme King is scarcely away from the rawness of colthood. Arcola has the finer bone and moves quite well, while Acme King carries strong draft horse bone and moves cleverly. When the dead lock occurred Mr. Ness Jr., who was showing Ayrshires was called in to decide the class, and gave it as his judgment that Baron of Arcola was the better horse and in his decision there was general concurrence about the ring.

The judging of the two-year-olds passed off unannounced, and in the yearlings Mr. Bryce came in for the two top places as indicated in the list of awards published in another column.

There was keen interest in the judging of the brood mares as Mr. Bredt's last year's champion Irene came out in this section and the horsemen wanted to see how she had preserved herself. Taber's first prize brood mare at Winnipeg was also forward. In the size up Irene took first rank on account of her greater substance though the contest was close, and Baroness of Hillcrest had recovered from the slight limp she showed at Winnipeg. A big broody, soggy mare, Nancy, by Balmedie Queen's Guard took first for R. Sinton of Regina and fourth went to her full sister Lady Seton.

As usual of late years the yeld mare class was the strongest of the show, seven being out and the interest in the outcome the most intense so far in the judging. Lady Rotha, champion at Winnipeg, Lady June that stood second, and Eva's Gem last year's champion at Winnipeg, were in the forefront, while further down the line was Bredt's Black Diamond, recently secured from John A. Turner of Calgary and Taber's Baron's Lassie. Here again the judges differed, their favorites being found in the same studs as before. Mr. Ness again was called and selected Eva's Gem for first, giving as his reasons more freshness and greater heart girth.

Four rather classy fillies made up the two-year-old selection. First place was quite easy for Taber's Baron's Sunbeam that was first at Winnipeg, while O. W. Wylie's Morgan's Gem that took second is a half sister, being out of Baron's Gem. Belle Sirdar that won second for Bredt at Calgary took up third position.

Three firsts this year is the record of Taber's Hillcrest Princess—at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina, this beautiful little piece of Clydesdale femininity deservedly took the place of honor. Next her was the first prize filly at Brandon, Bryce's Lady Montrave Ronald, somewhat bigger, but not as sweet at the ground. A. C. Andros' third prize filly is quite a nice thing with promise of making good. The Arcola string had a winner in the yearling class with Miss Motion, a growthy, quality filly while Bredt's Royal Princess recently owned by Turner made a very pretty picture showing excellent ankles and feet.

The get of Baron's Gem repeated their double victory at Winnipeg. In the championship competition the only entries were Taber's Eva's Gem and Baron's Sunbeam, the former winning out, and also winning the Canadian-bred championship.

The stallion championship was quite easy for Baron of Arcola, and for the Canadian-bred stallion championship, John Martin carried the honors with Baron McBain.

Quite the most excitement of the horse show developed when it came to judging the heavy draft teams. There were five teams in the ring, but the fight was between Bryce's Lady Rotha and Lady

June, and Taber's Eva's Gem and Baron's Lassie. The merits of these pairs will no doubt be a subject of discussion for many months among western horse fanciers, both teams have faults which do not appear of equal significance to different men and this was where the rub came. The judges could not agree after looking the pair over, and Mr. Ness again undertook the thankless task of breaking the tie. That he should do so to the satisfaction of all concerned could not be expected, and it is doubtful if the majority of the spectators were satisfied, for Bryce's team move with more style and have the better manners, but Mr. Ness puts a lot of emphasis on hard bone and clean joints, and probably in this was found a reason why Taber's team got the decision.

PERCHERONS.

The display of Percherons was considerably increased in strength over other years. George Lane's string from Alberta, a few from Galloway Bros. farm south of Regina, who are new exhibitors and famous for the Galloway harrow cart, a stallion owned by Jean Tenaille of Maple Creek, and a few others made up the show. Lane easily took first in mature stallions, and also won second, although Tenaille's three-year-old Parisian challenged hard and might have been placed up without violating Percheron standards. Lane and Galloway Bros. divided honors in the remaining classes.

HACKNEYS.

A few individuals of the popular harness horse breed represented the merits of their kind at Regina. Birchman Challenger owned by G. M. Annable of Moose Jaw, the horse that stood fifth at Winnipeg, led the class of stallions with Perley's Imperialist second. P. M. Bredt showed a three-year-old and a two-year-old filly which were well deserving of firsts, and a young mare that took second to Taber's Emerald, who was made female champion.

CATTLE.

Regina exhibition received the loyal support of the western cattle breeders. Coming as it did after Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, Regina's fair gathered together the successful herds at both the previous shows.

Among the Shorthorn breeders particularly there was a keen desire to again try conclusions at the hands of another judge, and the Hereford herds of Bray and Chapman which clashed at Portage had another opportunity of "locking horns." It was the largest cattle show yet held at Regina, and before the judging was over it proved also the most interesting of the shows this year. Mr. Robt. Millar of Stouffville, Ont., judged the beef breeds, and Mr. W. M. Ballantyne of Stratford the dairy breeds.

SHORTHORNS.

The general outcome of the Shorthorn show may be characterized as a triumph for J. G. Barron's Fairview herd, and a defeat of Sir Wm. Van Horne's East Selkirk herd. But the climax did not come about in any peaceful natural course of events, but of this more anon.

The general outcome was forecast by the result of the first class, that of aged bulls. Barron showed his white Mistletoe Eclipse, third at Calgary, and Van Horne, Huntley Wood 3rd, who was fifth at Calgary, Mr. Millar placing them in the order named.

In two-year-olds Van Horne's Nonpariel Marquis retained his Calgary and Winnipeg positions at the head, with Barron's Topman's Duke 7th next, and Bredt's bull third. Topman's Duke 8th led the senior yearlings for the Fairview herd, being followed by an entry from R. W. Caswell of Saskatoon. Van Horne had the first and second junior yearlings Prince Sunbeam II., and Clipper's Prince; Prince Sunbeam II., afterwards taking the junior championship. For the senior championship Barron's Mistletoe Eclipse defeated Nonpariel Marquis who it will be remembered was grand champion at Winnipeg and reserve champion at Calgary.

There was no beating the white Van Horne cow Scottish Princess in her class, and Barron's Louise Cecile took second as at Calgary, third going to her stable mate Jubilee Queen. A class is provided at Regina for cows with sucking calf in which Van Horne got first, second and third with Mildred 12, Crimson Rose and Enterprize Victoria.

The two-year-olds provided something of a surprise when Mr. Millar put Barron's Lady Sunshine, which Prof. Day put fourth at Calgary, up to first place over Van Horne's Roan Beauty. Van Horne's beautiful white senior yearling Spicy's Lady repeated her Calgary and Winnipeg victories by taking first. Then with the most difficult places awarded, the judging went smoothly on as the prize list indicates until it came to the herds. In this class Yule put the second prize aged bull at the head of the Van Horne herd and sent him in with three first prize females and the second prize Roan Beauty. At the head of Barron's herd was the senior champion Mistletoe Eclipse. Mr. Millar sized up the lot and pronounced Barron's herd the better very much after the manner of Prof. Curtis the week before at Winnipeg. The decision was unwelcome to Mr. Yule and to give point to his disapproval, refused the second prize ribbon. The incident was unnoticed by Mr. Millar but his attention was called to it after he had awarded the prize for three calves owned by one exhibitor, to

Van Horne. Then the judge demanded an apology from his friend Yule, which was not forthcoming, whereupon Mr. Millar refused to look a Van Horne "horned beast" either in the face or from the rear. Thus the award for three the get of one bull and for cow and two of her progeny went to Mr. Barron undisputed by his titled competitor. At the hands of the exhibition board Mr. Yule was reproved for refusing the Royal blue for his multi-millionaire employer, and Mr. Millar's peevish action was most unanimously condemned. On the last day of the Show the board ordered the two last classes judged again when Van Horne won.

For Saskatchewan or Alberta bred herds R. W. Caswell carried the honors away from the President of the exhibition.

The prize list tells the tale in the other breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. Herefords were the only other beef breed shown besides Shorthorns, and they were represented by selections from the herds of Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, J. A. Chapman, of Beresford, Thos. Elliot, Regina and other local exhibitors.

In Ayrshires Ness' herd had competition from J. C. Pope's Regina bunch with the result that the prize money was not all a "pickup." Bull's Jersey herd made Regina exhibition as the finish of their western tour and as a curiosity Sir Wm. Van Horne exhibited his herd of Dutch Belted cattle.

Continued on page 57

whose efforts have not been any too successful. Undoubtedly a good part of the district which the proposed Hudson's Bay line will pass through will be suitable for farming of some kind, though it is rather hard to stretch one's imagination sufficiently to picture waving corn fields, or maize fields as the English would term it, flourishing by the shores of the great ocean bay.

Killarney Fairs a Success

The exhibition at Killarney last week proved unusually successful. The fair was favored with rather better weather than obtained last year, a feature that added to the material success of the show. The attendance was good. The Killarney association makes a practice each year of arranging excursions from points east and west in southwestern Manitoba, and the excursion trains brought in thousands of visitors from adjacent towns. On the afternoon of the second day a slight rain fell, but during the remainder of the time the weather was ideal for an exhibition. Live-stock formed a large part of the agricultural attractions. Cattle are always a strong feature at the Killarney fair, and while most of the herds exhibited at the large exhibitions went to Regina last week, the stockmen of Killarney district, Crystal City, Cartwright, Deloraine, Ninga and other local points put up a cattle display, also horse and sheep exhibits that would compare favorably with the stock found at shows of greater pretensions.

Dr. F. E. Stone, Burlington, Wis., acted as judge in the horse classes and managed the placings in the different sections in a satisfactory manner. In the Clyde and agricultural classes the entries were particularly good. Barnes' Sproat, owned by the Killarney syndicate was placed first in the aged Clydesdale class and was again first for stallion of any age in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. G. Washington, Ninga, got first in the foal section. Washington was first again for brood mare and J. D. Fulford got it for mare of any breed or age and two of her progeny. In heavy draft teams, J. H. Daly, of Killarney got first. For registered stallion and three of his get the money went again to the Killarney syndicate with Barnes' Sproat at the head of the line up.

Cattle were judged by Messrs. McQueen of Portage and Bedford, Brandon. W. J. McComb had the Red Poll herd exhibited two weeks ago at Brandon. Wallace of Cartwright put up the Hereford exhibit, while shorthorns were shown by a number of local breeders.

The special attractions consisted of horse racing and a baseball tournament, both features attracting much attention. Something over three thousand dollars were given in purses for the various racing events, and some fifty horses from Manitoba and the other side of the line took part. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars were offered in the baseball tournament.

Official Report on Quality of Government Seed Grain.

The report of the Seed Commissioner on the work of the Dominion Seed Branch, in connection with the purchase and distribution of Government seed grain last spring, as recently presented to the Department, contains much interesting information as to the quality of the grain distributed. Details as to the standard of inspection and the re-cleaning operations are given, but the public are already more or less familiar with this phase of the work, and the really important part of the report, from their standpoint, is that dealing with the purity and the germination qualities of the grain sent out.

All of the grain purchased was inspected by officers of the seed Branch, and, after being accepted, it was cleaned in one of the elevators under the supervision of representatives of the Provincial Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The provincial representatives had authority to have the grain cleaned as often as necessary, in order to remove the small seeds and bring it to the highest possible state of cleanliness before being sacked. It was also the duty of the provincial men to take representative samples of each car lot that was sent out. These samples were collected daily from the Winnipeg cleaning elevators and stored in the office of the chief grain inspector. When the work of cleaning was completed at Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Fort William, samples of the cars sent out from these points were also sent to the office of the chief grain inspector at Winnipeg. An analysis of each of these car samples was made by the Seed Branch officers. In the case of the grain purchased at Calgary and Edmonton, the report is based on the original inspection certificates. The report shows that the average quality of the grain sent out was very high, considering the fact that it had to be purchased from commercial channels.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS FOR PURITY

The report shows that of the 545 samples of wheat analyzed, nearly all representing full carlots, 149, or 27% were entirely free from noxious weeds mentioned in Section 6 of the Seed Control Act; 167 lots, or 31%, while not entirely free from noxious weeds, contained not more than one per pound, thus conforming to the provisions of the Seed Control Act; 165 lots, or 30%, contained more than one noxious weed seed per pound and not more than five, or about one-twenty-

fifth of one per cent; while 64 lots, or 12%, contained more than five noxious weed seeds per pound. The maximum number of weed seeds per pound allowed by the standard of inspection was ten. All of the wheat sent out had to be selected from commercial grain, but after cleaning, 58% of it was of such quality that it could have been sold as seedmen's stock under the Seed Control Act.

Of the oats, those purchased in western Canada were by far the most badly contaminated with noxious weed seeds. Of the 201 lots analyzed, 16, or 8%, were free from weed seeds mentioned in Section 6 of the Seed Control Act; 16, not entirely free from noxious weeds, contained not more than one per pound; 63 lots, or 32% contained over one noxious weed seed per pound, but not over five; while 106, or 52%, contained over five noxious weed seeds per pound. The maximum number allowed, by the standard of inspection was 25.

With the exception of four cars, all the oats supplied from Ontario conformed to the provisions of the Seed Control Act. Four wild oats per pound was the highest proportion of impurities shown in any of the Ontario cleaned oats at Winnipeg.

Of the 61 lots of Prince Edward Island oats examined, 47, or 77%, were entirely free from noxious weed seeds, while all the rest conformed to the Seed Control Act with the exception of two cars which contained a fraction over one wild oat per pound. The wild oats in the Prince Edward Island oats were of the smooth white variety.

Of the 200 samples of re-cleaned British oats examined, 56, or 28%, were entirely free from noxious weed seeds; 85, or 42½%, contained not more than one wild oat per pound; while 59, or 29½%, contained more than one wild oat per pound, but not more than five, the later number being shown in only a very few instances.

The above figures are the strongest evidence that the Government was more than justified in going outside of western Canada to seek a supply of clean seed oats.

Of the 40 lots of barley analyzed, one was entirely free from noxious weed seeds, 13 contained not more than one per pound, 22 contained more than one but not more than five per pound, while six contained more than five per pound, eight wild oats being the highest proportion of impurities shown in any of the re-cleaned samples.

GERMINATION QUALITIES

Actual germination tests of wheat and barley supplied were not considered necessary, as the vitality of these grains can be pretty accurately estimated by appearances. Samples containing any considerable proportion of thin or shrunken grains were rejected, even though they might grade high enough to be accepted. The oats distributed direct from Ontario were not submitted to the germination test as their vitality was considered unquestionable. In the case of the oats purchased at Edmonton, also, the germination test was not necessary considered as the grain was all of the 1906 crop and quite free from injury. With the exception of the cases mentioned, germination tests were made of the re-cleaned samples of the cars as billed out, in addition to the tests made of the uncleaned samples at the time of inspection. In a season like last year, when damage from frost is so general, it is very difficult to estimate the germination qualities of oats, and it would not have been surprising if several cars of inferior quality had passed the inspection. However, the report shows that of nearly 200 cars purchased in Western Canada, only twelve that were distributed showed less than 70% germination, with an average of between 85% and 90%. The average per centage germination of the 127 cars of western oats cleaned at the Winnipeg elevators was 88%. Four cars germinated 100%, 66 cars 90% and under 100%, 38 cars 80% and under 90%, 12 cars 70% and under 80%, and seven cars below 70%.

The 29 cars cleaned at Brandon averaged 85% germination. Eleven cars were over 90%, eleven cars were over 80% and under 90%, three cars were over 70% and under 80%, and four cars were under 70%.

The six cars cleaned at Regina averaged 85%, the highest being 94% and the lowest 81%. The 24 cars distributed from Calgary averaged 86%. One car gave a germination of 100%, nine cars were 90% and under 100%, eight cars were 80% and under 90%, five cars 70% and under 80%, and one car 66%. The seven cars of Ontario oats cleaned at Winnipeg averaged 95%, the highest being 97% and the lowest 91%.

The 61 cars of Prince Edward Island oats cleaned at Winnipeg averaged 88%, the highest being 100% and the lowest 78%. One car germinated 100%, 25 cars 90% and under 100%, 33 cars 80% and under 90%, and two cars under 80%.

The 133 cars of British oats cleaned at Winnipeg gave an average of 89%, the highest being 99% and the lowest 78%. Fifty-nine cars were over 90%, 73 cars were 80% and under 90%, and one car below 80%. The 31 cars of British oats from the Empress of Ireland shipment cleaned at Fort William averaged 92% germination, the highest being 99% and the lowest 84%. The 32 cars of British oats from the Empress of Britain shipment cleaned at Fort William averaged 88% germination, the highest being 100% and the lowest 76%.

FIELD NOTES

The Royal Show at Newcastle.

The Newcastle show this year was a record breaker in a good many respects, in attendance at a five day's show for one thing, the best previous figures for attendance being excelled by something like 20,000. The show opened auspiciously on Tuesday, June 30, and was visited formally by the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Friday, Royalty again favored the function with its presence and over 98,000 people on that day paid admission to the exhibition. The weather throughout the week was ideal.

Horses were well represented. Shires and Clydes were particularly strong departments, though Hackneys put up a large and splendid exhibit and other breeds extensive displays as well. Clydesdales far outnumbered the other draft breeds. The Clydesdale championship was won by Brydon's Bonnie Buchlyvie, Montgomery's yearling stallion being placed in reserve. The championship female was Kerr's two-year-old, Nerrissa, Mitchell's aged mare-Royal Ruby, being reserve.

Shires made an interesting class. The ring in most cases was made up of winners at this season's fairs. The Shire Horse Society's medal for mares and fillies was won by Halstead Duchess III. Lord Egerton's Wimbledon Eldorado being held in reserve.

The Shorthorn display was the largest ever seen at a Royal show. In some classes more than half a hundred entries were on hand to battle for the honors, in classes of this size the judge has his work cut out for him. Other breeds were represented proportionately, Herefords, and Aberdeen-Angus making a grand display. Dairy cattle of all breeds, sheep and hogs likewise were reported out in exceptionally heavy numbers. Taking it all through, the Royal this year seems to have been a success greater even than the average.

Professor Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been offered the position of deputy minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan, vacant since the death of Mr. A. P. Ketchen. Prof. Rutherford has not yet decided whether or not he will accept the post. The farming and live-stock interests of Manitoba are anxious that Mr. Rutherford's services at the college may be retained. It is felt that his removal from the animal husbandry department at the present time, in view of the illness of Principal Black, would be a severe blow to the institution, as well as a loss to the province at large.

The annual outing of Saskatchewan farmers, namely, the trip to the Indian Head farm, will be held on the 29th and 30th. See the particulars in the advertisement in this issue.

The experimental farm which the people of Northern Saskatchewan have been urging for is to be located at Rosthern.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is advertising for a professor of dairying, to take the place of Professor Carson who has resigned.

The Miller, of London, England, recently informed its readers in an editorial dealing with the Hudson's Bay Railway, that the tract of country which the proposed line would traverse from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill was an area admirably adapted for almost all kinds of mixed farming, "even as the growing of huge quantities of maize." The announcement would be welcome, though received perhaps with some surprise by those a good many hundred miles further south who have been working for years to produce a corn that will mature in their latitudes and

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Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Saskatchewan legislature is dissolved. Nominations August 7th, elections on the 14th.

Lord Roberts has accepted an invitation to visit western Canada.

The oldest native resident of Manitoba died last week. She was Mrs. Catherine Henderson, born in Kildonan in 1826, a resident of the province for 82 years.

The Minnesota editorial association is touring western Canada this week. The visitors will go from Winnipeg to the coast and back, stopping at the larger cities en route.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on July 20, after a session extending over seven months, the longest sitting on record.

The C. P. R. may not build the high level bridge at Edmonton they intended doing. It is reported that the G.T.P. bridge at Clover Bar will be used and the plan of building a new structure abandoned.

Industrial accidents occurred to 400 people in Canada during the month of June. Of this number 137 ended fatally. Agriculture and the railway service headed the list with 28 fatalities each.

The police are still planning to arrest the fanatics proceeding north from Dakota to Yorkton, to lead the Doukhobours of the later place out of darkness into light. Up to the time of writing the bunch had not been collared. Sharpe the leader, who claims to be the Messiah, asserts that there will be doings when he arrives in the Yorkton settlement. In the meantime the band of Doukhobours who spent last summer on a pilgrimage in search of Messiah, and wound up at Port Arthur last winter where they shocked the modesty of respectable citizens in that city by parading the streets nude, have been sent out to jails in different parts of the province and are now threatening to end their lives by fasting. Sharpe and his bunch will be hustled back across the border when the police succeed in cornering them up.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the Russian naval forces in the war with Japan, died in Germany last week.

Five hundred policemen in Boston had a desperate battle the other day with three bandits who were trying to escape arrest. Three persons were killed, three mortally wounded, and thirteen seriously injured in the melee.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal has allowed the appeal of the Standard Oil Co., in the case involving the \$29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis. The case will be sent back to the lower court for re-trial.

The great Slav conference at Vienna concluded its deliberations last week. The most significant feature of the convention was the manifestation of the increase in the common hatred of the Slav people against the German Empire. Representatives of the Slavic people were present from Russia, Austro-Hungary and the lesser kingdoms in southeastern Europe.

War is on again in Central America. The ten cent republics down in that quarter are engaging in another mighty scrap in which Nicaragua and Honduras are arrayed against Guatemala and Salvador. No battles of any importance have yet been recorded.

Alberta Crop Conditions

The official estimate of crop conditions was issued from the provincial department of agriculture on July 21st. The estimate is based upon reports sent in by regular correspondents and generally betokens a favorable condition in all parts of the province. The estimated yield of spring and winter wheat is very nearly twice that of the yield of 1907. The acreage of spring wheat is given as 193,731, an increase of 70,747 acres in the area sown. The yield is estimated at 4,262,082 bushels, figures based upon a return of 22 bushels per acre. The yield last year was 18 per acre. The acreage to winter wheat is 95,000 acres, an increase of about 14,000 acres over 1907, and the yield is estimated at 2,365,000 bushels on an acre return of 23 bushels. Last year it was 23.8.

Oats show an acreage of 421,925 acres, an increase of 120,637 over last year's acreage. The yield is figured to 14,426,997 bushels, based on an acre yield of 33.5 bushels. The acreage return last year was 30.14 bushels per acre. The barley acreage is placed at 87,924 acres against 54,191 acres in 1907. The estimated total yield is given as 2,351,967 bushels at an average acre return of 26.71 bushels. The 1907 barley yield was 19.79 bushels per acre. The flax area sown is 12,293 acres, which a yield of 153,662 bushels is expected, an acre yield of 12.5 bushels, as against 6,478 acres sown in 1907, a total return of 49,947 bushels and an acre yield of 7.71 bushels. There were 1,009 acres of speltz sown, a return of 28,261 bushels is expected, an acre yield of 27.9 to the acre in comparison to 22.15 bushels in 1907.

Increased Facilities for Handling Grain

Six hundred cars a day is what the C. P. R. claim they will be able to do this fall between Winnipeg and Fort William. The double track between Winnipeg and the lake front lacks now only 80 miles of being completed and when it is finished the railway claims that all previous records will be shattered. The best hauling yet made was an average of 404 cars per day for 77 days in the fall of 1905. This is claimed as a world's record for that number of days on a single track railway. Fort William terminal facilities are being increased by the addition of a new working house capable of handling 400 cars a day.



WM. TURNER, CARROL, MAN.

Winner of the McMillan Challenge Cup at Bird's Hill Plowing Match. Champion plowman of the Province.

Carberry Summer Fair

The eleventh annual summer exhibition and the twenty-sixth fair under the auspices of the Norfolk Agricultural Society was held at Carberry last week on the 21st and 22nd. This agricultural society has gained a more than local reputation for the excellence of its exhibition, and the fair of 1908, in the points that make an agricultural and live-stock show a success, did not in any way mar the reputation which this exhibition gained in years past. It was a success of the right sort. The display of live-stock and farm produce was large and of excellent quality. The attendance was all that could be desired and the features that the Carberry people put on in the way of what might be termed special grand stand attractions were of the kind that might be imitated to the credit of some other of our exhibitions.

Horses and cattle star in Carberry live-stock attractions. That town is one of the centers of the west in Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Hackneys. But in addition to the purebred horse classes which put up a good portion of the equine exhibition, the farmers hereabouts are breeding an unusually high class of work horses, roadsters, etc., so that the display in the agricultural, general purpose and light horse sections was unusually large, and the quality of the entries exceptionally good.

Clydesdales were shown by John Graham, W. E. Bailey, A. Shaw and D. Renwick. In Hackneys, J. C. McGregor got first place with the Graham entry second. The agricultural team event went to J. Humeston first, and P. Robertson second. General purpose, first, M. Mickleton; second, J. Bacon; third M. Boucher; fourth, H. Lyons. This class was perhaps the most interesting in the horse section.

In Shorthorn cattle J. G. Barron had a large entry, the class being supplemented by an excellent display from the herds of P. Hunt and Jas. Hope. A. Dennstedt made the principal exhibit in hogs.

A good feature of the Carberry fair is the parade before the grand stand of the prize winners in horses and cattle. Visitors are afforded an opportunity of viewing the best animals in each class, and the inspection is not as close as it would be from a visit to the stables, or from following the judging in the ring, it gives an emphasis to the live-stock feature of the fair as well as a pleasing finish to the whole function. The parade this year was the largest ever seen at Woodbine Park, in fact the line up was quite as large as one would see at such fairs as Winnipeg, or Brandon. The procession was upwards of half a mile in length. A baseball match and gentlemen's road races formed the outside attractions. Side shows, and such like were rigidly excluded.

MARKETS

Wheat has been steady all week and trending slightly upward. It continues strong and no indications yet point to any weakening tendency. For the past ten days or so a good deal of forecasting has been done in respect to the wheat crop of the North American continent, both by bears and bulls, but up to date bullish sentiment seems to predominate. Snow, the Chicago crop expert took a run through the Canadian west during the week and wired a lot of

bull news to the American exchanges. He reported damage to the crop in various sections. Chicago immediately wired Winnipeg for confirmation and the report was emphatically denied from this city. Winnipeg seems as usual to bearish. Observers who have covered the Dakotas express the opinion that the crop will be light. Idaho, Oregon and Washington are reported as about to harvest not better than 60 per cent. of last year's crop.

In the meantime European demand continues brisk and able to absorb everything in sight. There is no further news of damage on the continent. Deliveries in American and Canadian primary markets for the week have been good. Prices at Winnipeg are as follows:

1 hard	107 1/2
1 northern	106 1/2
2 northern	103 1/2
3 northern	101 1/2
No. 4	96 1/2
No. 5	87
No. 6	78
Feed 1	70
Feed 2	58
No. 2 white oats	44
No. 3 white	42 1/2
No. 4 barley	45 1/2
Feed	40 1/2
Flax N. W.	120

OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	106	91 1/2	89 1/2
Oats—			
No. 2 white	44 1/2	36	
No. 3	42 1/2	43	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Net per ton—	
Bran	\$19.00
Shorts	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	26.00
Barley	25.00
Oats	28.00
Oatmeal and millfeed	19.00
Wheat chop	22.00
Hay per ton (cars on track, Win-	
nipeg) prairie hay	6.00 @ \$ 8.00
Timothy	12.00 @ 14.00
Loads	6.00 @ 7.00
Baled straw	5.00 @ 6.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks	21 1/2 @ 22
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	20 1/2 @ 22 1/2

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra fancy prints	21 1/2 @ 22
Dairy in tubs	20 1/2 @ 22 1/2

CHEESE—

Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	13
Eastern Cheese	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg	20
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VEGETABLES

Potatoes, car lots	80
Potatoes, smaller lots	\$1.00
Beets, per doz.	20
Celery, per doz.	50
Onions, per cwt.	\$3.00

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.

Fair receipts and a strengthening demand characterized the market during the past week. Export stuff is quoted at \$4.50 for choice lots, at point of shipment, freight assumed. Butcher stock in fair condition is in better demand, but enquiry for the poorer grades of butcher killing shows no improvement. Choice stock of this grade is quoted at \$3.50. Other grades of cattle are not wanted. A few cows, the usual quota of bulls and some calves are coming in but are not selling well. Bulls are quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.50 for export. Cows are worth about the same. Calves sell from \$3.75 to \$4.00, and lamb quotations are \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Hogs are in demand and prices have gone up a quarter. Bacon hogs are quoted now at \$5.75 and enquiry for them is good.

CHICAGO

The highest price of the week in this market was \$8.15 paid for a bunch of "double extra" corn fed Dakotan steers that averaged 1760 pounds each. Prices on the whole are a trifle lower than ten days ago. Prices are as follows: Native beef cattle, \$4.20 to \$8.50; western rangers, \$5.05 to \$6.40; fat cows, \$2.85 to \$5.75; heifers, \$2.75 to \$6.40; bulls, \$2.25 to \$6.00; calves, \$2.75 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.60. Hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.85; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$3.35 to \$5.00.

TORONTO

Trade in Toronto is reported slow, prices varying little from last week's quotations. Export steers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; butcher stock, \$4.00 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.85; calves, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.50; hogs, \$6.90 to \$7.15.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

QUEBEC.

Quebec! how regally it crowns the height;
Like a tanned giant on a solid throne!
Unmindful of the sanguinary fight,
The roar of cannon mingling with the moan
Of mutilated soldiers years ago,
That gave the place a glory and a name
Among the nations. France was heard to groan;
England rejoiced, but checked the proud acclaim,—
A brave young chief had fall'n to vindicate her
fame.

Wolfe and Montcalm! two nobler names ne'er
graced

The page of history, or the hostile plain;
No braver souls the storm of battle faced,
Regardless of the danger or the pain,
They passed unto their rest without a stain
Upon their nature or their generous hearts.
One graceful column to the noble twain
Speaks of a nation's gratitude, and starts
The tear that Valor claims and Feeling's self
imparts.—CHARLES SANGSTER.

QUEBEC.

Fierce on this bastion beats the noon-day sun;
The city sleeps beneath me, old and grey;
On convent roofs the quivering sunbeams play.
And batteries guarded by dismantled gun,
No breeze comes from the northern hills which run
Circling the blue mist of the summer's day;
No ripple stirs the great stream on its way
To those dim headlands where its rest is won.
What thunders shook those silent crags of yore,
What smoke of battle rolled up plain and gorge,
While two worlds closed in strife for one brief
span!

What echoes still come ringing back once more!
For on those heights of old God set His forge!
His strokes wrought here the destinies of man.
FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

TWO GLORIOUS WEEKS IN OLD QUEBEC

Every person within the confines of Canada should for his own good see the pageants at Quebec which mark the tercentenary of its founding. We should, but a great many of us are not able to spare the time and money, but what an opportunity for pleasure and instruction we are missing! Reading about it is a poor second, but it is better than nothing.

Wouldn't it be the finest way in the world for Canadian children to learn early Canadian history? A history text book is so often an unreal thing to learn by heart rather than a story of real events. Instead of being a thrilling tale of adventure Champlain's voyage of discovery is to the school child two paragraphs in a book that had better be learned in case it should appear on an examination paper.

Though the celebration is being held on the Plains of Abraham, and connected with the occasion is the project of making the old battlefield, a National Park, there is nothing of the nature of triumph or boasting because of the victory won there by Wolfe in 1759. It is not a celebration of the capture but of the founding of the oldest city in Canada. War vessels are there,—those of the nations most interested in the great struggle for the possession of Canada, but instead of exchange of cannon balls, friendly salutes pass between American, French and English warships, and the most sincere harmony prevails. The friendship of the present completely blots out the bitterness of the past.

There will be ten pageants given during the two weeks of the festival, the other days being spent in military and naval manoeuvres and in viewing the quaint old city which has been extensively decorated for the occasion. What would Champlain think of the electric illuminations and the still battleships independent of wind or tide? What would he think of the little trading post of 1608 grown into a big city and

packed to its walls with men and women who have gone far beyond him and yet are in Canada?

The first spectacle presented on the heights above the rock-walled river, goes back some seventy years before Champlain's time, and pictures the coming of Jacques Cartier. Against the clear sky an Indian stands motionless on the cliffs' edge shielding his eyes as he gazes over the river. Three strange ships come in sight and from them the sound of singing. At the alarm other Indians issue from their wigwams to receive the white strangers. They bring their sick to be healed. Cartier makes over them the sign of the cross, and men raise a huge cross in the midst while the priest invokes a blessing.

The second scene shows the court of the King of France to whom Jacques Cartier is presenting the Indians whom he had brought back to France with him on his return. Beautiful ladies of the court and courtiers in gay velvets and satins surround the King and Queen who are panoplied under gold and silk. Pages and pretty girls dressed as fairies dance upon the green to clashing cymbals, and Cartier and his Indians in their dark robes make a dark spot in the midst of so much color.

The third scene shows Champlain in similar circumstances at the court of the English King, Henry IV. This is followed by his return to Quebec with his wife whom he introduces to his Indian friends. Another scene is devoted to the Ursuline nuns whose convent is at Quebec, and who showed kindness to their foes during the winter after the capture, by knitting long stockings for the suffering soldiers of a Highland regiment. The heroism of Daulac and his companions at the Long Sault is recalled by vivid pageantry, and their struggle and death to save the little French settlement from the Indians is realistically portrayed.

The people who have come to view Quebec in her glory are not unworthy of notice either. His Majesty will be fitly represented by the Prince of Wales; the United States sends Vice President Fairbanks, and other nations are sending official representatives. Descendants of Wolfe and of Montcalm will visit the scene of the noble fight and death of their illustrious ancestors. Lord Roberts, the nation's hero, is perhaps the most popular visitor, and representatives of cities farther west are trying to induce him to extend his tour.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH AMERICA?"

Lincoln Steffens, one of the leading magazine writers of the United States on social and political subjects, has recently been interviewing prominent Americans, men like Roosevelt, Bryan, Taft, La Follette and Governor Johnson of Minnesota, putting to them the query: "What's the Matter with America?" and printing the answers he got in *Everybody's* for the enlightenment of that enterprising journal's readers. Strangely all these prominent men point back to the trust as the fundamental cause of present conditions in society, politics and business. Trusts and corporations, Bryan characterizes as the greatest inventions for evil of our era. They have corrupted both the great political parties until these bodies represent not humanity, but certain influential interests. They have corrupted business and society in much the same way, corrupted them because it was necessary to do so if the interests of the few were to be advanced. Trusts and corporations are pointed out as the cause of present evils. It is on the question of how their unclean influence is to be cast off, that American statesmen differ most widely. They are pretty well agreed as to the cause—not so as to the remedy to apply.

Roosevelt and his following, that is the radical wing of the Republican party, would bring all these gigantic business and industrial corporations under governmental regulation and control. They apparently have reached the point

where they are willing to concede that the elimination of competition, the thing trusts exist primarily to overcome, does not necessarily mean the wholesale robbery of the people, providing the people's representatives undertake the regulation of those concerns and exercise proper control. Bryan on the other hand has no faith in any government's ability to regulate trusts and corporations. These, he points out, control altogether too much wealth and through that, wield altogether too much political influence, for any government, however strong, to exercise very much of a regulating force over a corporation's affairs. As party government is carried on in the United States the moneyed interests represent a stronger influence than the people themselves. Money is as essential to success in political warfare over there as votes are, and exercises a vastly greater control over a party after it is elected to office than do the electors by whose mandate it is supposed to govern. Bryan is perhaps the most advanced thinker on political, social and economic problems in America today. He is criticized by his opponents for his extreme radicalism, but the radicalism which he has been preaching to his fellow countrymen for the past twelve years, has in numerous instances been vindicated, and his ideas incorporated as planks in the platform of both the great political parties. His remedy seems simply to be to forbid the existence of domineering corporations altogether, to prohibit trusts and combines and re-establish competition as the controlling force in commercial and industrial affairs. He questions the power of man-made laws to exercise the regulation of corporations and would re-institute the economic element of competition.

Roosevelt and Bryan do not differ widely in their ideas as to what is fundamentally wrong in America. Both point to the same cause as the starting point of the various evils that have sprung up. They disagree to some extent as to the remedy that should be applied, but they both preach, and preach conscientiously, the same doctrine of individual morality, of every man cherishing a higher ideal of citizenship and exercising a cleaner influence. These two men stand for a higher type of politician than the American people are familiar with, or have been accustomed to following. They represent the rejuvenating force that makes for cleaner politics and better government. Roosevelt may never again reach the presidential chair which he vacates next March, or Bryan never attain to that position at all, but the gospel of better living, cleaner morals and straightforward honesty in politics, business and society which they preach and will continue to preach in or out of office will wield an influence with the American people which will ultimately accomplish incalculable good. The trouble in America is that the people have lost temporarily the sovereign power and have delegated the business of government to men who represent moneyed interests more than they do humanity. The evil has been carried down. It has corrupted the people themselves just as it has their elected representatives. The remedy must start at the bottom in the lives and morals of the people themselves. Reform can come in only one way and if it does not come in that way it will lack the elements of durability, it will not be permanent.

The Quiet Hour

A NERVE-CORRODING SIN AND ITS REMEDY.

Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drouth, neither shall cease from yielding fruit.—Jer. 17: 7.

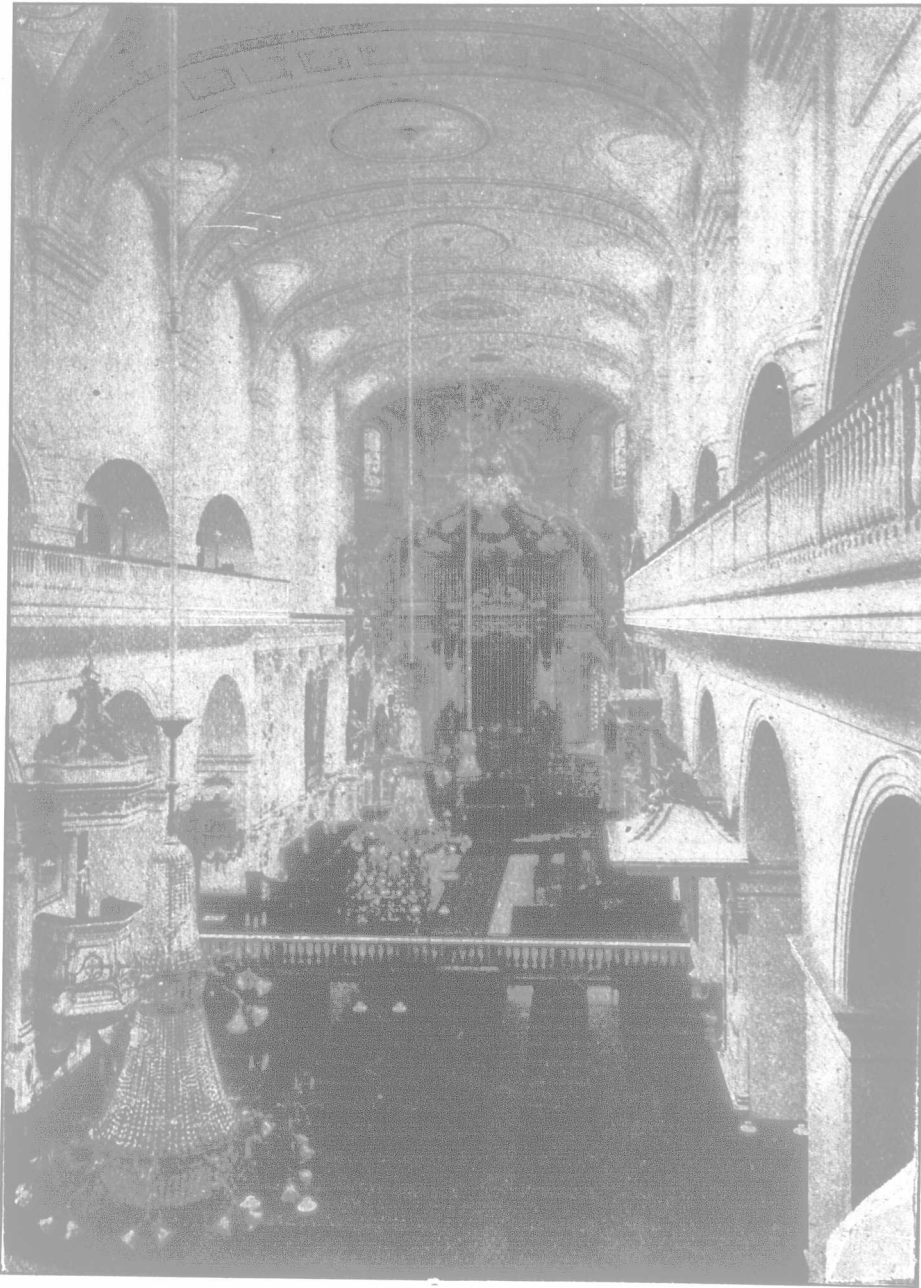
The Father portioneth as He will, To all His beloved children,—and shall we not be still? Is not His will the wisest; is not His choice the best? And in perfect acquiescence, is there not perfect Rest?

—F. R. Havergal.

I am not going to waste my time and yours in talking about the grosser sins, which are no temptation to you. I don't intend to insult the readers of the Quiet Hour by advising them not to hang around bar-rooms. No, the sin which we are going to look squarely in the face to-day is one that is only too apt to set up its throne in souls that are consciously dedicated to God's service. It is the very common and very foolish sin of "WORRY." Yes, I put it in capital letters, because it is a big thing and a very fruitful source of misery to both body and soul. It is foolish—we all know that perfectly well. If you can cure any evil, then go to work and cure it; but if you can't cure it, then worry does no good, and it does far more harm than you perhaps imagine. It is a sin against God, arising from want of faith in His loving, watchful care; and we should know it was wrong, even if we had not been commanded over and over again to cast all our care on our Father, who knows what we need before we ask Him.

Let us look for a few minutes at the utter folly of this sin. Each age of the world's history has its own peculiar point of view. Long ago people had the impression that the body was an evil, and so a religious enthusiast tried to torture and crush it, in the hope of uplifting the soul. Then the world passed through a stage of materialism, and only visible things were supposed to be of consequence. As a reaction from that, people adopted the remarkable theory that bodily sensations—such as pain—were only an idea, having no real existence, and the only reality was supposed to be the soul, or else the body was considered to be simply clothing worn by the soul. Now we are awaking to the fact that a man consists of both body and soul, that both are sacred—being the gift of God—and that any religion that is worthy of the name must be for the uplifting and well-being of both body and soul. Those who have studied this matter scientifically tell us that the connection between the material and the spiritual is so delicate and complete that our thoughts always affect our bodies, and the state of our bodily health never fails to have its effect on our minds and spirits. As Dr. Worcester says: "The simplest emotion or thought is accompanied by an expenditure of nervous energy, and no good can come to man which does not affect the whole man—body, soul and spirit." Dr. Achorn says that worry and fear, acting through the sympathetic nervous system, affect the secretions of the mouth, stomach, liver, etc., causing nausea, indigestion, and even vomiting. I know a case of that kind where the indigestion is very severe, and it arises altogether from worry. Dr. Achorn also states that during the recent financial crisis a prominent financier lost twenty pounds in weight, though

the only disease he had was "worry." These cases are typical—you might find similar ones almost anywhere—though, perhaps, the worry might be less, and, therefore, the wear and tear on the body would be less marked. But worry does not only injure the body, it does terrible harm to the mind and spirit, if indulged in to excess. Nervous prostration, melancholia, and worse mental evils, are often largely due to this vicious habit of worrying. It brings misery into many homes, driving husband and children to seek a brighter atmosphere somewhere else. These are only a few of the poisonous fruits of this nerve-corroding sin. Most of us give way to it sometimes, and all habits are apt to



INTERIOR OF THE BASILICA, QUEBEC CITY.

grow stronger if they are not deliberately checked. We don't want to invite such miseries, even in a slight degree; we want to live as God commands—the life of a happy, care-free child, trusting to-day and all the to-morrows in a wise Father's hands. We know how a radiant, joyous nature can shoulder heavy burdens easily, and can scatter healthful influences everywhere, so that the burdens of others at once grow lighter.

Now, we have looked squarely at the sin—though its consequences are too subtle to be always clearly traceable—let us see if we can discover a remedy. One thing is certain, it must be attacked partly through the body. Get the body into good condition; be sensible in diet, rest, recreation, dress, fresh air, etc. Knock on the head who sullenly insist that it is not very easy to brood over the body when it is cheerful and vigorous. There is really nothing to be gained by the imagination of the worst, which

such treatment may conquer the habit—for the time. But in most lives there will come times when the outlook is really dark. So we should try to really conquer the sin, so that it cannot rise up at some future day to drag us down. How can this be done? Look at the text at the head of this paper. We can understand how a tree that is planted by the river and spreadeth out its roots to drink in the water, should not fear when the heat cometh, be anxious in the year of drouth, nor cease from yielding fruit. And that is just the position we may occupy if we choose. God offers to give us Peace like a river, a peace which passeth all understanding. We can't really make this peace our own if the way is always bright before us. We need practice in this grace, as in everything else which is to be built into the texture of our nature. As we only learn to read by reading; as we only learn to cook by cooking; as we only learn to

believe in God's power and willingness to help us, and yet as soon as we no longer see a way out of our difficulties we grow unhappy. Is not that a proof that we don't believe in Him? A child is not afraid in the dark, if he knows that his father is clasping his hand. And faith is such a valuable possession that it is most important that we should make it ours before the testing time. If we are wise we don't leave study of a subject until the day of the examination. We know that difficult mental knowledge can only become a part of ourselves by steady, persistent effort, and it is much the same in spiritual things. We can only grow stronger in trust by continually putting little things into God's hands. Prayer is not intended to make God's will an imitation of ours—which would result in sad mismanagement of our affairs—it is intended to slowly bring our wills into harmony with His. The pleading, "Thy will be done," which is the groundwork of all true prayer, is of far more importance than the petition itself. If prayer were a kind of talisman, like Aladdin's lamp, bringing down instantly into our hands the particular gift we asked for, it would soon ruin us in body, mind and spirit. Even a spiritual gift—such as patience—if it could be seized without effort on our part, would be demoralizing. But when we pray a true prayer, bringing our petition and laying it at our Father's feet with the earnest desire that He in His infinite wisdom will not grant it if He sees it to be harmful, then we have won a lasting victory and made a real step on the ladder of Faith. And every step is so much real gain. Think of this when next your petition seems to be disregarded. It is a chance for you to mount one step higher, a chance for you to give God the joy of seeing that you trust Him to know better than you what is good for you. How can Worry get any foothold in a soul that habitually looks up in God's face, in sunshine as well as in storm, and never forgets that He is there?

If we really abide in Christ, as He bids us, and let Him abide in us, then we shall be like the tree with its roots always drinking in the water of a great river. The outward atmosphere can affect it comparatively little, for it has a secret supply of life and power which is un-failing.

When Worry has become a physical disease it may often be fought partly by ridicule. The sufferer knows he is doing a very foolish thing, and may treat himself as if he were a silly child. A railroad conductor is said to have been once discharged because he was nervous—he was continually worrying for fear someone getting on or off the train might get hurt. He took a hundred beans, and put one, every morning, in a box in his room, saying, "Worry is in the bean, and the bean is in the box." If he found himself beginning to worry he said to himself, "The worry is not in me, it is in the bean in the box." Before the hundred beans were used up he had gained control of himself. A gentleman told me yesterday that he once suffered from a nervous fear of crossing an open space. He was recovering from an attack of nervous prostration when he began to have this unreasoning fear, which has been dignified with the high-sounding name of "agoraphobia." His doctor advised him to fix his attention on his feet when he had occasion to cross a wide square. He was to say to himself, "My feet are heavy as lead, and I can hardly drag them along the ground." Though he knew this to be a fiction, by pretending that it was a fact, and acting accordingly, he kept his mind away from the fear that was trying to control him, and soon found that he could go across the wide space almost fearlessly. These are artificial methods of getting rid of worry and fear, but they show the value of what is called "auto-suggestion," or sug-

(Continued on Page 56)

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XVIII--Continued.

Mary had just seated herself by the table to mend some garment of Bate's, she looked up as Rob entered with the habitual quick alarm of one who had learned to dread the return of her family from the fleshpots of the River; there was a questioning sorrow too in her wide, dark eyes. It stung Rob, but now only to a great compassion for her.

"Oh, you must not worry about me," he said earnestly, simply. "I have not touched a drop. I had not even thought of such a possibility until I saw your look. How we have tried you—oh, my God. But I do not crave it any more, I do not want it. Miss Stingaree, can't you trust me? You must not worry any more."

Mary looked into his clear eyes, heard his steady, impassioned speech, saw above all his thin, kind, weary face bending over her. A compunction seized her that was like the surging of many waters in her soul. She—Mary Stingaree—wanted in that moment even to put her arm 'round the poor fellow's neck and tell him that she was glad he had come home—to see the great light that would awaken on his patient, quiet face—he, who was made for joy.

She only smiled; and Rob only thought her beautiful and that her smile seemed to answer him; he dreamed of nothing more.

"Your flowers," she murmured, "are rather dejected. Shall we put them in some water?"

"I carried them all through the auction," said Rob. "Mrs. Skipper gave them to me, and somehow, you know, I couldn't bear to throw them away."

Mary brought a vase of water and arranged them. "She gave you some of the very choicest from her garden, to," she mused, setting them off to advantage, with deft touches of her fingers; "she must be—very fond of you."

"No more fond of me than I am of her," Rob smiled back sweetly, and struggled politely and desperately to repress a yawn, for he had been so long wandering in the bright air, and the wind that makes sleep had risen wild with the clouds at sunset.

Mary bit her lip, and Rob concluded that she was in some way amused at his stupidity. He did not mind. The stars were not for him; if he furnished them amusement, so much the better. It must be weary to be stuck up on high always in such brilliancy and aloofness. He took his own small lamp from the shelf and lit it.

"I'm so dead-sleepy, if you'll excuse me," he said, "I think I'll turn in. Good night, Miss Stingaree. Pleasant dreams."

"Good-night, Rob," said Mary resuming her sordid mending under the fragrance of the beloved Mrs. Skipper's flowers.

Rob had long since ceased to pass any censures on his mattress; it was the best constructed and most comfortable mattress in the world. He lay down upon it with the events of the day, good bad, and indifferent, all tending to lull him, and a comparatively insignificant item forming the hazy nucleus of his sinking-off.

Dose Ellery's battered incubator—Rob seemed still to follow it without effort of his own, along the winding road till it merged into the quilt-woman's presence, and her voice was distinct, though far away—"and writ it down, that the 's nothin' like an old hen to raise chickens."

Ah, she was right, Rob had it now, without effort, from the black-velvet days, the long curls, and the nurse taking him to Sunday School. "Even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." There was old Speckled-Top, for instance—Rob had watched her recently—a faithful and much-enduring parent, clucking with thrilling anxiety while the whole brood beat in under her patient feathers; even the sad of the flock, the rickety one, the lame one,

and, most lamentable of all, the weak gay, smart one who tottered off alone with ridiculous airs and flourishes, gazing ever with the same idiotic complacency into the maw of destruction; but coming back like the rest; like the rest, all creeping in under the big hushed wings at night-time.

CHAPTER XIX

JACOB TRAWLES BREAKS AWAY

The bleak spaces, the heights and depths, that had been to Rob as an enemy when he first gazed upon them, were now the strange unspoken solace of his soul. Everywhere he turned God smote him in the face—not with fear, but with that greatness which absorbed his petty griefs and challenged him from his place in the arena to fight the fight out and, in all simplicity, to make a man of himself before he died.

The first and hardest task was to arrange for Cuby's home on the hills. "You are not even so smart-r-r as I thought you was, Rober," she demurred; "you have been loafin' 'roun' Ma'y Sting'ree ontill you are dees'-greeable an' solemn lak a owl lak she is."

"If I thought I was like her—"

"Why don't you go to marry her then? Or has the ol' doc-tor n'ade loaf to her? Me—I let you have her—willin'."

"Thank you, Cuby, but I'm married to you, I believe, and I'm going to stand by it. A Hilton knows how to support his wife, and how to treat her, too. You need not be afraid. I've earned money besides my board, working out, and my potato crop is as fine as anybody's. I'm going over with Jim to Waldeck before long to sell them."

"Mind you this what I tell you: I shall not go to stan' any preachin' from you nor Ma'y Sting'ree. Me—I boss-a my own house."

"And welcome, Cuby."

"An' I lak not to live 'roun' with anybody with so long a owl face on them, neither."

"I do not blame you," said Rob, smiling. "But honestly, I laugh more up there on the hills. The River, down here takes me down, somehow. I've got so used to living up there, I suppose—and I'm laughing half the time, Cuby. It's in me. I couldn't help it if I tried."

Cuby appeared neither flattered nor pleased by this promising confession.

"I would rather—me—to live down here," she said; "it is not so stupefied daid an' alive. But I s'pose I must to go where it laks you to live."

"Yes," said Rob quietly, "that you must do."

In spite of Cuby's reluctant and much-qualified wifely admission, Rob had a thought that she in some degree, with her father and Bate as principals, were in some league of unappeasable resentment towards him, that they were gulling him on, as their phrase was; that they would even willingly work harm to him if they could do so unapprehended.

Nevertheless he believed too, that when he brought Cuby to the hills and set up his forlorn home there, like the other forlorn homes at Power Lot, God Help Us, his domestic affairs would run on as smoothly as familiar toil and drudgery could make them. Cuby was a strikingly pretty and attractive girl, and she had a right, he reasoned, to hold a grudge against him, who had compromised her by his promises and attentions and who now approached the realization of the marriage-tie so half-heartedly.

Would Caroline Treet marry old man Trawles and rent her house to Rob? It was the general opinion that she would do so, though—endowed as she was with the very genius of circumlocution—she had never yet committed herself. The pellucid river of her tongue continued its diversions in pleasant fields of sentiment and all manner of phrase-

ology without that definite trend for which all, and especially Rob with a heavy duty on his heart, waited.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as, doctors has their place in the world, an' I don't hold with them that says they despise the trade. I don't consider, as some do, that doctors has nothin' to do but set down in a fat butter-tub—as the old sayin' is—and make up their charges ag'in ye. I consider 't them that talks so-fashion has mighty little brains in their heads."

This defence of his profession took place on the porchsteps of Mrs. Byjo's house, when Dr. Margate had risen and urged Caroline to take his chair and she had declined on the ground that "the 's nothin' rests a body when they're goin' 'round neighborly like settin' down betweenwhiles on somebody's doorstep an' sprawlin' out sech o' yer j'int's an' hinges as needs favorin', as ye can't do in a chair."

The doctor acknowledged by a grave bow the propriety of her statement; he was delighted that she was there, and that the fact of his being visible on the porch had not deterred her from making this also an objective point in her neighborly dispositions and travels. If she was making a set at him, as the continued wearing of the black kid gloves seemed to indicate, he believed that it was more from a harmless feminine fancy for making another conquest than from any designs upon him; or any serious desire whatever to win him; and events proved that he was right.

"Oh, my, ya-as, doctors has their places. How often the call comes in the middle o' the night, an' they have to git up an' hunt 'round to tackle the boss by lantern light, an' all the like o' that. The night my Dan'l was born was a reg'lar line-gale, an' every time' the sea struck 'er she went under."

"It was a boat, and not a horse, that was going for the doctor this time, I presume, Mrs. Treet?" said Doctor Margate, whose skill in placing a light-house here and there along the unfettered ocean of Caroline's reminiscences had already won her heart.

"It was so—an' him that small you could put his face in a teacup, but growed up the biggest one I had, an' took no sass from anybody, from Owl's head to Spry Bay, an' 'ud sail any old rotten tub they dars't him to."

"Your second son, I think you told me, Mrs. Treet?"

"Oh my, ya-as, an' got a place as mate on the old Noll Wimper when he wa'n't but seventeen, that was of a piece with all the rest, so's one trip no furder away than Thatcher's Break-water they laid in harbor nine days stoppin' up the holes in 'er. The winds kind o' bafflin' to-day," added Mrs. Treet, taking off her soda-advertisement cap, which had been blown to one ear, and smoothing it with the black gloves which had witnessed funerals and weddings, but seldom any other social rite, so that Dr. Margate was forced to regard their recent donning in his behalf as a compliment almost sacrificial in its essence.

"When I think," he said, with a mental eye to her union with her faithful and desperate suitor, Jacob Trawles, "of all that you have borne and endured as a good wife and mother, Mrs. Treet, though I have only so recently been honored with your acquaintance and had the inestimable pleasure of conversing with you, yet even I wish most earnestly that you might find a safe haven of care and devotion at last in the affection of a good and worthy man."

Caroline Treet blushed, and that handsomely; and as it fell out, there was no harm whatever in her taking to herself the flattering conclusion that Dr. Margate was at this very moment proposing to her.

"Thar's some things, however, ter be said on the other side," she interposed as kindly as possible, "and thar's them nearer home that probably thinks they has the best rights." An inadvertent snigger was heard from Mrs. Byjo through the open doors to the kitchen. But Caroline Treet was never suspicious, and she continued:

"An' I never was one to throw away a good fowl from my own barnyard for a eagle on Moon Mountain—as the sayin' is—that might only turn an' claw me when I'd ketch'd him." It

was the doctor's turn to blush now, and Mrs. Byjo was heard retreating precipitately to the woodshed. "No, oh no—not as makin' any likes between anybody and an eagle, for the 's no sech likes atween 'em; but my ways has allus been here in Power Lot, God Help Us, and I ain't got the 'nclination at my time o' life ter start up a drill with a strange sort o' folks that, like as not, in a week's time, I'd wish I hadn't made no sech a contrac'."

"Probably it would not be wise," murmured Doctor Margate.

"No more do I think folks needs ter be jest of an age, two an' two, for sech as that. An' ef Mary Sting'ree c'n make up her mind to ye, sence pore Rob Hilton's out er the runnin', as the sayin' is, it's my opinion she couldn't do no better, her havin' acquaintance with them ways that I don't know nothin' about, so's it ain't likely she'd go mewlin' an' squallin' around like a strange cat in a garret, which I'm very sure would overtake me—or worse."

The doctor's altruistic match-making speculations had been innocently hurled back at his own head.

"I thank you for your interest and encouragement, Mrs. Treet—if you mean me."

"No other is meant," replied Mrs. Treet, with almost tender compunction now that the danger to herself was passed. "I'm one that speaks right out what I got to say; my first meanin' is my last, an' no nuts hid away f'r winter in the bole o' the tree, as the sayin' is, but plain an' open."

"Let me congratulate you on your engagement to Mr. Trawles," said the doctor, trying bold tactics in return.

"Wal, I don't know," hesitated Caroline, with the dawn of prospective housekeeping for two, gleaming nevertheless through the discreet composure on her comely face. "I'm one that allus rolls my buggy out er the shed 'fore I go down to the pastur' to ketch the boss, as the sayin' is. We don't make much o' engagements, 'ere, but as soon as the word is spoken the deed is done, an' a dollar to the Justice, ef it c'n be scraped up, tho' he's a pore triflin' gump anyway, that never knows what o'clock it is, and had ought to be in better business."

"You don't consider him really competent to marry people?" said the wily doctor. "But he married Rob, I think, to Miss—Cuby Tee-bo?"

"Only Stu Belcher an' the All-Seen' knows who married them," replied Caroline. "I heered a whisper lately that 'twas Stu himself; but even so, joke or earnest, it's been gone an' done, an' no gittin' away from it."

"Surely, a marriage performed as a joke would not hold."

"I don't know how it is whar' you live," replied Caroline gravely, "but, here, it don't make no difference. It's a dreadful solemn yarn they reel off over ye, an' when it's gone through wit why, the job's done, no matter who, not even ef it was no better 'n old Tim Tibbits himself done it—thar' you be, an' not even the angel with the Book o' gold clasps could git ye out of it, or give ye a grain o' comfort but whar' ye'd got ter take the dose."

"This is dreadful to contemplate," said the doctor. "The very thought of the relentlessness of it chills me."

"You an' me's been through the drill once afore," said Caroline. "Stu Belcher's been through it, and it ain't likely, ef he done it, that even sech a clown as him done sech a piece o' work as that f'r a joke, he knows too well the meanin' of it; but anyways, havin' done it, it wouldn't be a joke no longer, but thar' it would have ter stand."

"Are you sure of this?"

"I be."

It is strange, how, given a certain atmosphere, even the imaginings and superstitions of the simplest will cast a spell about a man. The expression of Caroline's face constituted with the gloves on her hands a symphony of decorous gloom. Doctor Margate, though knowing better, was afflicted for the moment with a sense of something uncanny, like the clanking of ghostly fetters, and moved restlessly in his chair to obtain a freer breath; when the situation was relieved by a scene, familiar to Power Lot, now portraying

(Continued on Page 1025)

Ingle Nook

AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR

Dear Chatterers.—Didn't any of you come to the Winnipeg exhibition this year, or did you all stop off at Brandon where, I hear, they had the best ever? If you did come here you failed to come to see me and I was much disappointed. I hope you saw the Fair anyway, for it was good. To begin with, the improvement in the grounds and buildings was a matter for gratitude to the management. Even on the wet days you could get round the grounds and see almost everything without getting plastered with mud.

I went out on Citizens Day, but there was a big crowd and one could not get a good view—a deliberate look at all the interesting things. Unsatisfied with that I chose a dull cloudy day and went out all by my lonesome to the grounds in the morning. There were comparatively few people about for a couple of hours and consequently no crowding.

This is how the day was spent.—First I left my belongings in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE tent and then headed for the science and arts building. The school children's work is at the head of the stairs, and is a splendid exhibit, emphasizing not only the skill of the child but the modern method of educating him.

"We never had a chance to do that when we went to school," was a comment frequently heard from the lips of men and women who had not yet reached middle age.

From the tiny kindergarten with paper folded and woven into intricate shapes, and pictures darned and sewed on to cardboard, to the work done by the highest grades in sewing, water colors, crayon drawing and manual training, every grade was represented worthily. Some of the furniture shown by the boys would adorn any drawing room, and be sold at a good price by any furniture dealer. There were roomy Morris chairs, library tables, buffets, desks, jardiniere stands, book cases and smaller articles galore, all well made and serviceable. A slip of a boy about 12 years old showed me his oak-stained kitchen cabinet which had got second price. It was quite large with glass-doored cupboards on each side and in the centre, row after row of small drawers labelled with the names of the supplies they were intended to hold. He had worked on it since the first of the year, half a day a week and sometimes on Saturdays, and a little extra since school stopped.

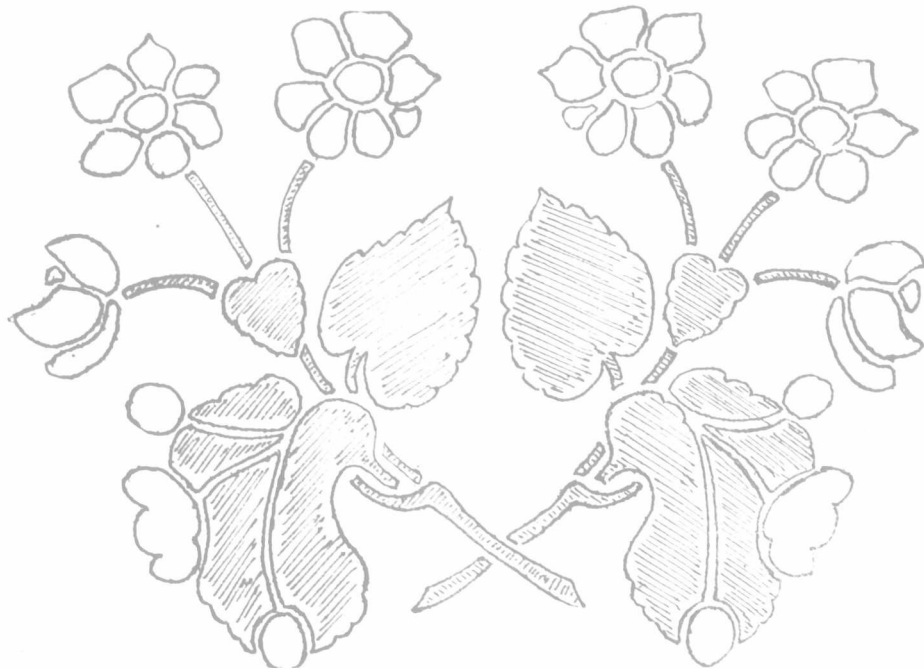
Beyond this space was the fancy work—heaps of it, so much that it could not be arranged to give any satisfactory view of most of it. There was nothing particularly new that I noticed. The most interesting was a display by the Indians. It included some wonderful specimens of beadwork on buckskin and also some very fine work on the garments of white civilization. In one corner a little lady

was making beautiful lace on a bolster-shaped pillow. It was fascinating to watch her handle the score of bobbins with seeming carelessness and to see the beautiful pattern grow out of it. She called it "Bedfordshire pillow lace," but it is known to some of us better as Maltese lace. A reference to her skill brought out the fact that she had first learned at the age of seven, and before she was twelve was doing a daily "stent" that usually occupied her for nine hours.

It was time for some lunch then, and half an hour later I went down the long board walk with the Midway on one side and the hot meal booths on the other. An ocean wave—which is an aggravating merry-go-round—and a hot sausage booth looked to be too close together for the enjoyment of either. But the Midway wasn't half as attractive to me as the poultry building. I love to hear all those roosters crow with a charming disregard for each other and for the human's ear drums. There were hundreds of them and each was trying to outcrow his neighbor. There must surely be some sore-throats among them. There were a great many varieties of fowls shown but not many exhibitors, which goes to show that poultry keeping can be a success, but that few people have gone into it. An exhibitor from Wisconsin carried off a lot of prizes simply because there was little or no competition in the classes he entered. There were some fine birds under that roof. The prize Buff Cochins looked like a huge turk in voluminous baggy trousers, and he had a good opinion of himself too. The Black Langshans and White Wyandottes looked like good classes to raise for the poultry market; they are so big and plump. White Leghorns, silver-spangled and silver-pencilled Hamburgs were beautiful. There was a splendid showing of Polands with top-knots. The babies of this breed are the cutest things, and one hen with a thin scraggly top-knot looked like a suffragette with her hat on crooked.

Not being content with the volume of noise the poultry house furnished, I went on to the dog kennels and my craving for noise was fully satisfied. The big dignified dogs slept with their faces to the wall, muttering a little in their dreams as in the Land of Nod they chased cats and birds. The puppies whined for pure lonesomeness. A stray boy roused up an English setter who resented the intrusion by barking violently, and lo! the whole place was in an uproar. One scarcely awake snapped at his mate and caught her tender ear and the wail she put up was distressingly human and pitiful. I hope he apologised handsomely when fully awake. Then a tremendous brindle bull-dog gave voice to a mournful and blood-chilling howl that discouraged the rest and for a moment there was perfect silence.

The display of goods in the Manu-



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turer's building was a surprise to the people who took it for granted that the West was entirely given over to farming, and that everything but farm products must be brought in. There isn't room to tell about them all here, nor about the horses, cattle, sheep and pig that filled the stock barns. You can see those up in the other part of the palace, and I hope if you were at the fair you did not miss seeing them all.

Scrambled Eggs and Ham—Mince left-over ham. Allow one egg for each person. Break eggs in a bowl. Add 1 teaspoon minced parsley and a dash of pepper. Whip with fork till the white and yolk of the egg are mixed. Add 1 teaspoon cold water to each egg used. Pour into a hot pan in which is melted 1 teaspoon butter. As the eggs cook, stir with a fork, adding the ham and 2 tablespoons tomato catsup. Serve on hot dish with sauce. Garnish with parsley.

DAVE DIXON.

Children's Corner

THE QUEEN'S VISIT

Before the Queen went to Russia, she paid a visit to St. Luke's House, Pembroke Square, Bayswater. The story of the visit as told in various periodicals is more than an incident. It is almost a canonization of Queen Alexandra of the good heart. There is nothing the world admires more than a person who fills a great position to perfection. Queen Alexandra comes near to the ideal of womanliness, and it is by being as simple and tender as a woman can be, that Queens are remembered.

St. Luke's House takes in only those sick persons who are near the end of a mortal illness. The house was founded by a London physician, Dr. Howard Barrett. When Martha Massey, one of the present inmates, was eleven, her mother became ill with tuberculosis. Martha nursed her mother and took care of the other children. After her mother's death the girl went to work in a factory. Her father contracted the same disease, and died in St. Luke's House. Later Martha Massey herself was admitted. She had never seen the Queen, and a few days before the Queen's visit, unknown to anyone but herself, she wrote Queen Alexandra a letter. She told the Queen that she had never been able to see her driving through London, and that she was afraid, since the Queen was going on a long journey, that she might not live to see her at all. Would Queen Alexandra come to St. Luke's House?

Touched by the sincerity of the letter, the Queen came at a quarter to five one afternoon when the matron had despatched the last of many visitors, and was sitting down to a cup of tea in her own room. The housemaid who opened the door recognized the Queen at once, but for the moment was too astonished to speak. The Queen inquired for Miss Massey, and the matron took her up to the ward where Martha was. The Queen thanked the girl for her letter, made intimate inquiries about her concerns, asked if she had any relatives living, and if she were really happy and comfortable in St. Luke's House. To all of which Miss Massey made satisfactory replies. The Queen then handed the invalid a bunch of Alexandra orchids and lilies which she was carrying, and told her that the flowers had been picked for her specially from Buckingham Palace gardens. Afterwards the Queen visited a number of the other patients, and gave them roses, promising to come back again, "and really sit and have a chat with all of you."

As she was about to leave the house the Queen hearing a distressing cough, asked which of the patients it was. Learning that it was Miss Massey, the girl who had written to her, the Queen sent down to the motor for her own special lozenges. She put one of them into the poor invalid's mouth, explained to her how it ought to be dissolved, and then emptied the rest of the lozenges out of the silver box into the patient's

hand. When the paroxysm of coughing was over, the Queen laid her hand on the girl's arm, and said tenderly, as any half-frightened wholly-pitying woman might, "Oh, my dear, do you really think you are going to die?" To which Miss Massey answered that she was not frightened. Then the Queen added, completing her gentle example of womanliness, "Coming to see you, my dear, has done me more good than many a sermon." Queen Alexandra did only what millions of other women would have done. But the story of the Queen's visit to St. Luke's House may be remembered as long as good Queen Philippa's prayer for the people of Calais. It is long since a little story of a loving heart has gone so quickly over a great Empire.

A well-known yacht owner said one night recently as he ate some very rich and fragrant turtle soup:

"This soup reminds me of something that happened to my old friend Capt. Jeremiah Gotschalk of the brig Scud."

"Capt. Gotschalk and his first mate were doing London. On a fine summer morning they walked in the Row and saw the fashionable horsebacking; they strolled in Piccadilly where all the great clubs are; they looked over the guns and the men's things in Bond street; and lastly, they got hungry."

"For lunch they entered a smart-looking restaurant. A maid in a white cap took their order. The things in the little restaurant were rather cheaper than they had expected. Still, that was all the better, providing the quality was good."

"In a few minutes the maid put two plates of thin, transparent fluid with a somewhat salty taste before Captain Gotschalk and his mate."

"The mate tasted it and coughed."

"Put a name to this, Cap'n, will ye?" said he.

"Capt. Gotschalk tried a spoonful, and then beckoned the waitress to him."

"What might ye call this here, my lass?" says he, lifting up a spoonful and letting it fall back into the plate.

"Soup, sir, says the waitress."

"'Soop,' cried Capt. Gotschalk."

"'Yes, ignorance,' the waitress answered, flushing up."

"The captain turned to the mate."

"'Soop!' he said, 'Soop! By tar, Bill, just think o' that. Here's you and me been sailin' on soop all our lives, and never knowed it till now.'"

BE KIND

A little charity in judging others will go a long way in bringing about ideal conditions in business.—John D. Achbold.



ADAGIO.
From a painting by G. A. Ried, P. R. C. A.

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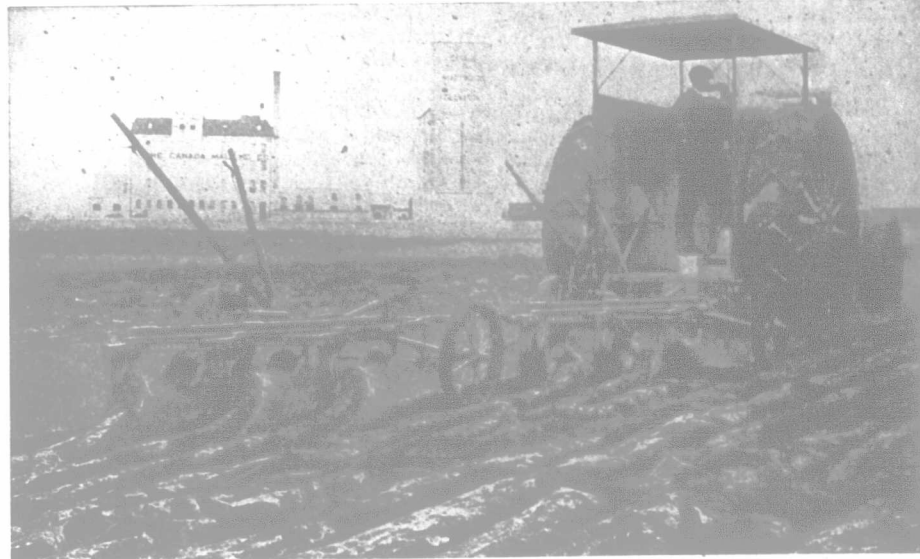
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Our 30 H. P. 4 Cylinder "Flour City" at work in the Contest

IT weighs 12,500 pounds, travels from two to three miles per hour. The go-ahead and back-up motion is controlled by one lever. It has two bull gears attached to each traction wheel. Wheels are seven feet diameter and 18 inch face, built strong and substantial, sure ground grippers. It is equipped with the jump spark ignition and all other approved accessories.

This engine thoroughly demonstrated its practical working ability at the competition. Read what the engineer in charge of competition says about the FLOUR CITY TRACTOR in this issue. Write for an illustrated catalogue.

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Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from Page 53)

itself to the occupants of the porch though they themselves remained unseen.

Old man Trawles' tall form, in silk hat and broadcloth as usual, outlined a dignified progress towards that bourne of his heart's desire, the home of Caroline Treet. Almost simultaneously Nell and Gid approached, one on each side of him. A conversation of an obviously excited nature ensued, and the urbane form of the old man was led back to his own house, humiliated in bearing and baffled of purpose.

"Durn his old chicken-liver," exclaimed Caroline Treet impulsively, the light of action and a saving degree of affectionate ardor waking in her own eye; "why in dough-bat don't he stand up for himself."

"Why, indeed," said the doctor gladly echoing the living realities embodied in the sudden alertness of Mrs. Treet's tone.

"I'm a-goin' ter make for home," she declared, rising, "and when he sees me makin' my passage over, ef he's got any grit in 'im at all, he'll peel out o' thar, an' make the kind o' tracks he wants ter make, straight to'ds whar' he wants ter make 'em."

Doctor Margate watched with an interest which he would not have confessed even to himself, for the re-appearance of Jacob Trawles. Within half an hour this took place, but was deflected by a course in the doctor's own direction.

"A baffling wind, sir, to-day," observed Jacob Trawles.

"Yes, sir," said the doctor promptly. "But we must not allow the wind to baffle us, sir. No."

"I'm makin' my far'well calls on my friends and neighbors, all 'round—my far'well calls. To-morrow's sun will probably see me in eternity." The steady brown eyes of Jacob Trawles contemplated the doctor without either expression or reserve.

"Ah, my good friend, so you thought yesterday when you came to bid us farewell, but, thank heaven, you are still with us. Why, man, you ought to be alive with hope."

"Car'line is friendly with all but me. All but me can get nigh her. My hour has come, sir," persisted Jacob. "I have no desire to live. I am making my far'well calls. Nell an' Gid have gone down to the River," he remarked incidentally, though in the same tone and holding the doctor with the same unrelaxing eye.

"Well, we may as well be glad of that. I have just had a little conversation, by the way, with Mrs. Treet—a charming woman. I envy those who live constantly in her vicinity, for it strikes me she is a woman of superior constancy. With her, the old friends would be the valued friends, the ones she held dearest."

"I would marry her to-morrow if Car'line would speak the word; yes, if she would speak the word. But women are bafflin'—bafflin' as the wind, sir."

"For some of us, that is true; but not for you, sir—not for you. Do not tell her that Nell and Gid have gone to the River," advised Doctor Margate clearly; "tell her that you broke away. Women adore boldness. They love it. Just say that you broke away."

Jacob surveyed the medical man, the dawn of a hitherto unrelated continent opening in his dun-brown eyes, and was speechless. At this juncture Nell and Gid advanced over the hill, having performed a sort of ruse to entrap their ancient in his amorous designs.

"Go right on and make your call"—the hearty voice of the doctor reassured him. "Mrs. Treet is looking out from her window yonder, and she will see for herself that, for her sake, you have broken away."

Jacob Trawles set out for Mrs. Treet's house at a gait unsurpassed in any recent events of his history, not excepting the time when Mrs. Byjo's prize steer gave him chase across the fields. Nell and Gid were a good half mile to the

rear. The view was large at Power Lot. They came up, panting, crossing the doctor's bows, so to speak, just as Jacob stepped safe with a singularly valiant mien on to Mrs. Treet's doorstep—and further pursuit was hopeless.

Doctor Margate, seemingly engrossed in a book, glanced up pleasantly at the sound of Nell's insistent loud breathing and saw her fanning her pert, insolent face with her hat, while Gid with affected ease of manner stood stuffing some newly whittled tobacco into the crater of his pipe. Nell was as worldly a girl as city or country ever bred. She had heard that the doctor was rich; and the delightful romance of elderly men stepping off the stage and leaving their fortunes to young wives was one of the most pleasing of her occasional literary diversions.

So she smirked at the distinguished gentleman without one saving gleam of bashfulness or timidity.

"A very breezy day," she simpered. "Baffling—extremely so," replied the doctor, gallantly, and gave back his attention to the pages of his book.

A moment later, when no human travesty was imposed upon the greatness of the scene about him, he pondered why, since scenery and environment were said to have vital influence upon character, Power Lot should have produced Bate Stingaree, and Nell and Gid, and some others. But his heart turned to Mary Stingaree, and all nature rose in confirmation of its offspring; and even of poor Rob Hilton too, city-ruined, pleasure-spoiled—and so late adopted, yet whom the magnitude of the sea and the priestly glory of the hills—and love, perhaps, hopeless love of the sweet woman for whom his own love too was hopeless—had awakened to infinite aspirations.

(To be continued.)

The Quiet Hour

(Continued from Page 52)

gesting ideas to one's self. How much more value these determined suggestions must have when they are based on truth instead of fiction. I mean that if it would be a blessing to anyone to imagine that he could pack away his worries, it is infinitely more valuable to be able to cast them on the living God. They are no burden to Him, for He knows their object and can see the purpose they serve. It can be done by persistent determination, and then think of the relief to the burdened soul and tortured body! Perhaps you may say that real cares cannot be thrown aside like imaginary ones; and yet they can. The bigger our troubles may be, the greater is the wear and tear on us, both physically and spiritually. If we can get rid of the worry and anxiety, we shall be stronger and better able to overcome the actual difficulties which confront us. It is all a matter of faith. If we could see our Leader, could actually feel with our bodily senses the clasp of his strong kind hand, we should find that worry and fear would vanish, and we could fight with buoyant, cheery courage and hope. If our faith is real, then we know He is close at hand, we know that the smallest events in our lives are carefully planned for our real and eternal good; we know that the things which seem all wrong are really all right. How can Worry thrive in an atmosphere of child-like Trust?

"Cast care aside, lean on thy Guide; His boundless mercy will provide; Trust, and thy trusting soul shall prove Christ is His Life, and Christ its Love."

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DURATION OF A DREAM.

How long does a dream last? The famous psychologist, Professor Verwon, of the University of Goettingen, has just published a book in which he relates many interesting experiences. Among the curious experiments made by him is the following:—

He told his valet to come into the room where he slept, with a lamp in his hand. Although fast asleep and with eyes perfectly closed, the light affected him through his eyelids and started a dream. He would dream in such cases of a sunset or a fire.

On one occasion when the valet appeared to drop an object on the floor and knock with his feet against the furniture, the sleeper dreamt of a battle. The noises he heard were to him as the report of rifles, and the lamp, unsteady in the hand of the moving man, became the flashes of guns to the dreamer.

The whole experiment had lasted but a few seconds, yet the dreamer had witnessed the whole battle, with many episodes in which were, of course, involved the different persons the professor had met during the day.

The duration of dreams is amazingly brief, the longest, says the professor, lasting but a fraction of a second. The mind, during sleep, works with a rapidity unknown to it in the waking hours. An example, among others, illustrating this fact is quoted by the professor. He dreamt that he was a witness in a pistol duel. He saw plainly the spot, the surrounding scenery, the two opponents and their friends.

The duel started. One of the adversaries fell to the ground. He ran to the man, examined him, and spent a considerable time in attending to the wounds. He then had a conversation with one of the witnesses, who eventually took his arm and said to him, "Come." He then woke up.

A friend had called on the Professor, had knocked once with his stick on the bed, and shouted "Come" because of the urgent engagement. Between the knocking (represented in the dream by

the pistol shot) and the word, a second could not have elapsed, for the friend had knocked and shouted almost simultaneously.—Exchange.

A TASK

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but those without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.



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Prize List, Regina Exhibition

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallions, four years and over—1, P. M. Bredt & Sons (Baron Kerr); 2, James Traynor (Black Ivory); 3, Pet Horn (Gold Medal); 4, Wm. Busby (King Douglas); 5, R. H. Miller, Lumsden (King's Way). Stallions, three years—1, W. H. Bryce (Baron of Arcola); 2, R. H. Taber (Acme King). Stallions, two years—1, John Martin, Condie (MacBain); 2, J. D. Traynor, Condie (Cedric); 3, R. J. Boyd, Regina (Moray Prince). Stallion, yearling—1, W. H. Bryce (Revallanta's Heir); 2, W. H. Bryce (Hiawatha's Heir); 3, R. H. Taber (Hillcrest Gem); 4, S. T. Burgess (Bold McIntyre). Brood mare, with foal by side, or heavy with foal—1, P. M. Bredt & Sons (Irene); 2, R. H. Taber (Baroness of Hillcrest); 3, R. Sinton (Lady Seaton); 4, R. Sinton (Nancy); 5, J. D. Traynor. Reserved, John Martin (Dolly MacBain). Yield mare, any age—1, R. H. Taber (Eva's Gem); 2, W. H. Bryce (Lady Rotha); 3, W. H. Bryce (Lady June). Three-year-old filly—1, R. H. Taber (Baron's Sunbeam); 2, O. W. Wylie (Morgan's Gem); 3, P. M. Bredt & Sons (Belle Sirdar); 4, John Horn (Royal Eye). Two-year-old filly—1, R. H. Taber (Hillcrest Princess); 2, W. H. Bryce (Lady Montrave Robald); 3, A. C. Andros, Weyburn (Western Queen); 4, O. W. Wylie (Eva Kennella). Yearling filly—1, W. H. Bryce (Miss Motion); 2, P. M. Bredt & Sons (Royal Princess); 3, R. H. Taber (Miss Gem of Hillcrest); 4, J. D. Traynor. Foal—1 and 4, P. M. Bredt & Sons; 2, Robert Sinton; 3, John Martin. Three, the progeny of one stallion, any age, or sex—1 and 2, R. H. Taber (get of Baron's Gem). Special, R. H. Taber, Condie, best Canadian-bred stallion, any age—Won by John Martin's Baron MacBain. Best Canadian-bred female, any age—Won by R. H. Taber, with Eva's Gem. Special, Canadian Clydesdale Association, best stallion, any age—Won by W. H. Bryce, with Baron of Arcola. Special, American Clydesdale Association, best Canadian-bred Clydesdale of any age, or sex—Won by R. H. Taber (Eva's Gem).

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, three years and over—1 and 2, George Lane & Gordon Ironsides, Fares Co.; 3, J. A. Tenaille, Maple Creek. Stallion, under three years—1 and 2, George Lane. Mare, with foal at side or heavy with foal—1, George Lane; 2, Galloway Bros., Lajord. Filly, three years and under—1 and 2, G. Lane; 3, Galloway Bros. Yield mare—1, 2 and 3, G. Lane.

HEAVY-DRAFT.—Team, mares or geldings, each 1,600 lbs. or over, to be shown in harness to dray or wagon—1, R. H. Taber; 2, W. H. Bryce; 3, N. A. McCannell. Special, Traders' Bank of Canada, best team of heavy-draft horses in harness, hitched to wagon, horses to be owned by an exhibitor living in or within fifteen miles of Regina—1, R. H. Taber; 2, Neil A. McCannell.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Brood mares, under 1,600 lbs., with foal by side, or heavy with foal. Eight entries.—1, J. L. Dougan, Jr., Condie; 2, T. Elliott, Regina; 3, W. C. Cullum, Condie; 4, W. C. Cullum, Condie. Three-year-old, gelding or filly. Four entries.—1, Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, Peter Horn, Regina; 3, W. C. Cullum, Condie. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, Neil A. McCannell, Regina; 2, Jas. Traynor, Condie; 3, R. H. Taber, Condie. Yearling gelding or filly—1, W. C. Cullum, Condie; 2, R. H. Taber, Condie; 3, R. H. Taber, Condie. Foal—1, J. L. Dougan, Condie; 2, Robert Sinton, Regina; 3, T. Elliott, Regina. Teams, geldings or mares, under 1,600 lbs., each suitable for farm purposes, in harness to a wagon—1, Geo. S. Jeffrey, Davidson;

2, J. Caswell, Saskatoon; 3, D. J. Atcheson, Regina; 4, T. Elliott, Regina.

GENERAL-PURPOSES.—Team of mares or geldings, in harness—1, Peter Horn, Regina.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old or over—1, G. Annable, Moose Jaw; 2, A. A. Perley Estate, Wolseley. Brood mare, with foal by side or heavy with foal—1, Dr. W. S. Thompson, Davidson. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, P. M. Bredt & Sons. Two-year-old and under, filly or gelding—1, P. M. Bredt & Sons. Yield mare or gelding, over three years—1, R. H. Taber; 2, P. M. Bredt & Sons.

ROADSTERS AND CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, under three years—1, S. T. Burgess, Regina. Brood mare, with foal by side, or heavy in foal—1, Abt. Hammond, Grand Coulee. Filly or gelding, three years and under—1, A. Saigeon, Weyburn; 2, Abt. Hammond, Grand Coulee.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, three years or over—1, J. McLaren, Regina; 2, C. C. Emmett, Regina. Stallion, under three years—1, N. K. Moody, Regina.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years and over—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry (Mistletoe Eclipse); 2 and 3, Sir Wm. VanHorne, East Selkirk (Huntlywood and Missie's Marquis); 4, P. M. Bredt & Sons; 5, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon. Bull, two years—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne (Nonpariel Marquis); 2, J. G. Barron, Carberry (Topsman's Duke 7th); 3, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 4, P. M. Bredt & Sons; 5, Karl Boez, Regina. Bull, senior yearling—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 2, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; 3 and 4, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Regina. Bull, junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1907—1 and 2, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Senior bull calf—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 2, P. M. Bredt & Sons; 3, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon. Junior bull calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1908—1, J. G. Barron; 2, R. W. Caswell. Senior champion bull, two years and over—1, J. G. Barron. Junior champion bull—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Special prize by Canadian Northern Railway Co., grand champion bull—1, J. G. Barron. Cow, three years and over—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2 and 3, J. G. Barron; 4, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 5, P. M. Bredt & Sons. Cow with sucking calf at foot—1, 2 and 3, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 4, R. W. Caswell. Heifer, two years—1, J. G. Barron; 2, 3 and 4, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 5, P. M. Bredt & Sons. Heifer, senior yearling—1 and 2, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 3 and 4, J. G. Barron. Heifer, junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1907—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, R. W. Caswell. Senior heifer calf—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2 and 3, J. G. Barron; 4, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Junior heifer calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1908—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2 and 3, J. G. Barron. Senior champion female, two years and over—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Junior champion female, under two years—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Special by Canadian Northern Railway Co., grand champion female—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne (Scottish Princess). Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 3, P. M. Bredt & Sons. Three calves, under one year old, owned by one exhibitor—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, P. M. Bredt & Sons. Three, the get of one bull—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, R. W. Caswell. Cow and two of her progeny—1, J. G. Barron. Herd, bull and three females—1, R. W. Caswell; 2, P. M. Bredt.

PROVINCE-BRED SHORTHORNS.—Bull, any age—1, R. W. Caswell; 2, P. M. Bredt & Sons.

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A number of expert irrigationists will be in attendance, a most interesting programme of papers and addresses on various phases of the subject of irrigation has been arranged for, the vital question of water legislation will receive full ventilation, and much valuable information will be put forth.

An attractive feature of the entertainment provided will be the three-day

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visiting the various irrigation systems of the valley.

The following organizations are entitled to send delegates: Three each for all Irrigation and Irrigation Colonization Companies; two each for all agricultural, horticultural, forestry and live-stock associations; five each for all cities, to be appointed by the mayor; two each for Boards of Trade or kindred associations, to be appointed by the president of the organization; two each for all towns, villages and rural municipalities, to be appointed by the mayor, overseer or reeve; two each for all Canadian clubs, to be appointed by the president of the club; three representatives from other irrigation associations to be appointed by their presidents.

Members of the federal and local legislatures are also entitled to be present.

It is earnestly urged that interested organizations, which we have been unable to reach by special circular, will accept this intimation, and proceed without delay with the appointment of delegates. Delegates will please send their names to the secretary at the earliest possible date.

Delegates must purchase first-class full rate one way tickets to Vernon, and obtain certificates to that effect from their local station agent on Standard Certificate form. On surrender of the Standard Certificate to the Agent at Vernon, tickets for the return trip will be issued Free. The wives of delegates are given the same rate/privileges if provided with Standard Certificate.

W. R. MEGAW,
Secretary Western Canada Irrigation Association.

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

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for land. Good steam threshing and plowing outfit near Winnipeg. Write for particulars. Box 284, Mapleton, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. 12-8

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\$2,600—Buys 160 acres of good wheat or grass land, all broken, good buildings, all fenced, seven miles West of Penhold. P. T. Zumwalt, Burnt Lake, Alta. 29-7

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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.

STRAYED—On July 13 from Lot 23, Kildonan, two mile road [McPhillips street], a brown mare six years old, with halter and heavy rope on neck, left hind leg branded figure 2. Also colt about 2 weeks old, brown, with black spot on forehead. Any information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded at above address, or 120 Aikins St., Winnipeg. 22-1f

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

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

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BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

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

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

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

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

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

Female, any age—1, P. M. Bredt & Sons; 2, R. W. Caswell. Two calves under one year, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, P. M. Bredt & Sons; 2, R. W. Caswell.

HEREFORDS—Bull, three years or over—1 and 2, Jas. T. Bray, Portage la Prairie; 3, J. A. Chapman, Beresford. Bull, two years—1, T. Elliott; 2, John A. Mackay, Tregarva. Bull, one year—1 and 3, Jas. T. Bray; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull calf—1 and 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, J. T. Bray. Best bull, any age—1, J. T. Bray. Cow, three years or over—1 and 3, J. T. Bray; 2, J. A. Chapman. Heifer, two years—1, 2 and 3, J. A. Chapman. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, J. T. Bray. Heifer calf—1 and 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, J. T. Bray. Best female, any age—1, J. T. Bray. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, J. T. Bray; 2, J. A. Chapman.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years or over—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 2, J. V. Boyd, Regina. Bull, one year—1, J. V. Boyd, Regina. Cow, three years and over—1 and 2, A. B. Potter, Montgomery. Heifer, two years—1, A. B. Potter. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, A. B. Potter. Heifer calf—1 and 2, A. B. Potter. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, A. B. Potter.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, three years or over—1, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, J. C. Pope, Regina. Bull, two years—1, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, Hammond & Harrison, Grand Coulee. Bull, one year—1, J. C. Pope. Bull calf—1, R. R. Ness; 2, J. C. Pope. Cow, three years and over—1 and 3, R. R. Ness; 2, J. C. Pope. Heifer, two years—1, R. R. Ness; 2, J. C. Pope. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, R. R. Ness. Heifer calf—1 and 2, R. R. Ness. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, R. R. Ness; 2, J. C. Pope. Four of a get from one sire, to be bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, R. R. Ness; 2, J. C. Pope.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS—Bull, three years or over—1, Joseph Harper, Negusville; 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. Bull, two years—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Jos. Harper, Negusville. Bull, one year—1, Joseph Harper, Negusville; 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull calf—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Cow, three years and over—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Joseph Harper. Heifer, two years—1, Joseph Harper; 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, one year—1, Joseph Harper; 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Joseph Harper; 2, B. H. Bull & Son.

SHEEP.

PURE-BRED SHEEP—Ram, two shears and over—1, Joseph Harper, Negusville; 2, A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 3, M. J. Colton, Tregarva. Ram, shearling or lamb—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Joseph Harper. Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Joseph Harper. Ewe, shearling or lamb—1, Jos. Harper; 2, A. B. Potter. Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two lambs—1, A. B. Potter.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES—Boar, two years or over—1, M. H. Harrison, Pense. Boar, one year and under two—1, Oliver King, Wawanessa. Boar, under one year—1 and 2, Oliver King. Sow, two years or over—1, Oliver King; 2, E. Badley, Pense. Sow, under two years—1 and 2, Oliver King. Sow and litter, not less than six, under four months old—1, Oliver King. Best boar, any age (champion)—1, H. F. O. Harrison. Best sow, any age (champion)—1, Oliver King.

YORKSHIRES—Boar, two years and over—1 and 3, Oliver King; 2, J. C. Pope, Regina. Boar, one year and under two—1, D. A. Purdy, Lumsden; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, M. J. Colton. Boar, under one year—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Peter Horne, Regina. Boar of calendar year—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2, F. T. Skinner. Sow, two years and over—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter. Sow,

one year and under two—1 and 3, A. B. Potter; 2, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Sow, under one year—1 and 3, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2, Oliver King. Sow of calendar year—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter. Sow and litter, not less than six, under four months old—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne; 2, Peter Horne. Best boar, any age (champion). Special by E. Meadows—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne. Best sow, any age (champion)—1, Sir Wm. VanHorne.

ANY OTHER BREED—Boar, two years and over—1, Oliver King. Boar, under 1 year—1 and 2, Oliver King. Sow, two years or over—1 and 2, Oliver King. Sow, under two years—1, Oliver King. Sow and litter, not less than six, under four months old—1, Oliver King. Best boar, any age (champion)—1, Oliver King. Best sow, any age (champion)—1, Oliver King.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Ten bushels Red Fyfe wheat, first prize given by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—1, Jas. Caswell, Pense. Six bushels barley, six-rowed—1, F. H. O. Harrison; 2, R. W. Caswell. Six bushels white oats—1, R. W. Caswell; 2, F. H. O. Harrison.

LACKED THE MATERIAL

Herman Patrick Tappe is an Ohio young man who, a year or so ago, married a wealthy New York widow. Now he has a millinery establishment in Fortieth Street, Cincinnati. The other day a handsome young woman came into his place carrying a small brute of a poodle in her arms. "Good afternoon," said Mr. Tappe. The woman bowed distantly and began to undo the poodle. The dog had on a raincoat, vividly crimson. He wore dainty rubber boots on his feet, strapped to his ankles—if dogs have ankles. A satin chest protector kept the chill from his delicate lungs. Two gold teeth shone at Mr. Tappe in the snarl of a worthless, pampered, over-fed favorite.

"I want you to construct a hat for Pompon," said the proud owner. She adjusted the shivering wretch on one of Mr. Tappe's silk upholstered chairs.

Mr. Tappe said he feared he couldn't do Pompon justice. "I make hats for ladies, not for dogs," said he. The woman waxed indignant. "Just as if Pompon isn't as good as any lady," she said. "Why do you think you couldn't do the little darling justice?" "I'm sure she has very aristocratic features."

"I'll tell you why I couldn't do that little mutt justice," said Mr. Tappe, losing hold on the cast of Vere de Vere for a moment. "Because I'm not running a dog pound, that's why. And I haven't a tin can and two feet of string handy."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

PRICES HIGH IN TEXAS

The present prices of cattle on the hoof in Texas—the highest in twenty years—are due principally to the influx of a million settlers in the past two years, the occupation of ranch lands, and the sale of cattle to clear off the big pastures.

Best meal and grass fed steers now sell on the hoof at Fort Worth from \$5.75 to \$6 a hundred pounds; corn-fed steers sold yesterday at \$7.25 and grass-fed steers have sold here this spring at \$6.75, the highest price ever paid in the history of Texas cattle raising.

A year ago to-day the best steers brought \$4.70, and two years ago to-day nothing was offered that would bring as high as \$3 a hundred. In two years the price of cows on the hoof here has advanced practically 2 cents a pound.

Last year's receipts of cattle at Fort Worth exceeded 1,000,000, the majority calves and heifers, which presages a shortage for probably two years to come. Yearlings and two-year-olds sold this spring to feeders, have been bringing from \$3 to \$5 a head more than last year.

* * *

With the Gourlay Angelus Piano-Player you are in a position to please every musical taste. It permits you to give an artistic interpretation of any composer's music—to shade it, phrase it, color it, and reproduce it with undiminished richness. It forms a part of the Gourlay Piano, and does not affect the playing of the instrument by hand.

RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

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 benefited 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."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The editor of an agricultural paper was grumbling about a puzzling question he had received from a city man who had recently removed to the country. The inquiry was this: "Will you kindly tell how long cows should be milked?" The office boy, passing near, heard his superior repeating this question aloud. "Scuse me, boss," he said, "but w'y don't yer tel him jes' de same 's short cows?"—Judge.

Mrs. Belle de Rivera, president of the Equal Suffrage League of New York, said, at a recent dinner:

"We'd have had the suffrage, we women, long ago, were it not that, where women are concerned, men are inclined to be a little unfair, a little churlish.

"Their treatment of women is on a par with old Hiram Doolittle's treatment of his wife. He made her keep a cash account, and he would go over it every night, growling and grumbling, like this:

"Look here, Hannah—mustard plasters, fifty cents; three teeth extracted, two dollars. There's two dollars and fifty cents spent in one day for your own private pleasure. Do you think I'm made of money?"

"It's a great help to be able to size up the men you come in contact with," said a business man to his son; "but it's more important still that you should first know yourself. For instance. A noisy bunch tacked out of their club late one night, and up the street. They stopped in front of an imposing residence. After considerable discussion one of them advanced and pounded on the door. A woman stuck her head out of a second story window and demanded, none too sweetly: 'What do you want?' 'Ish this the residence of Mr. Smith?' inquired the man on the steps, with an elaborate bow. 'It is. What do you want?' 'Ish it possible I have the honor shepakin' to Missus Shmith?' 'Yes. What do you want?' 'Dear Missus Shmith! Good Misshus Shmith! Will you—hic—come down an' pick out Mr. Shmith. The rest of us want to go home!'"

Washington gas bills are printed on paper of a peculiar brownish-salmonish shade. The Washington bureau of the New York Tribune uses copy paper of about the same shade.

A few nights ago (says the Post, of Philadelphia) George Griswold Hill, of The Tribune, took a night off and went to the theatre. He sat in the third seat from the aisle. Next to him was a gray-moustached old man, of a most severe appearance. Hill left word at the office that he should be notified if anything turned up that needed attention.

Several stories broke that night and the ushers brought him various notes on the office paper. The severe man with the gray moustache was asked to hand the notes to Hill. Finally, a note came that made it necessary for Hill to go to the telephone. The usher handed it to Hill's neighbor, and Hill had to clamber over him to get out.

The old man was testy. His enjoyment of the play had been spoiled by the notes. As Hill climbed over him he said "Dod gast it, young man, I think this is a shame. Why in thunder don't you pay your gas bill?"

THE SOWER

A brown, sad-colored hillside, where the soil,
Fresh from the frequent harrow, deep and fine,
Lies bare; no break in the remote skyline
Save where a flock of pigeons stream aloft,
Startled from feed in some low-lying croft,
Or far-off spires with yellow of sunset shine;
And here the Sower, unwittingly divine,
Exerts the silent forethought of his toil.
Alone he treads the globe, his measured stride
Dumb in the yielding soil; and tho' small joy
Dwells in his heavy face, as spreads the blind
Pale grain from his dispensing palm aside,
This plodding churl grows great in his employ—
Godlike, he makes provision for mankind
—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Questions and Answers

DEAD HENS.

What ails my hens? They do not appear to be sick but fall off the roost dead during the night. They are running at large and are in good condition when picked up.

Sask. W. J. N.
Ans.—The description you give is rather meager. Oftentimes sudden death in hens is sudden only because the owner has failed to note plain symptoms. Fowls dying suddenly usually have apoplexy, heart failure, or choke to death. It may be that the trouble is apoplexy brought on by over-eating or extreme heat. The blood rushes to the head and the victim is generally too far gone for treatment before it is observed. The treatment is to bleed from a vein on the underside of the wing and give a couple of drops of croton oil. Give the fowls shade from the sun and be careful not to over-feed in hot weather.

BULL SWELLS IN THE NECK

Would you kindly inform me through Veterinary Department, cause of swelling in neck to sides of crest, in a bull. He is in steady work, but occasionally swells in place described. Is it any real detriment?

Sask. C. D.
Ans.—We do not know the cause of the swelling on your bull, but probably it is due to some derangement of the blood, or to the bites of flies. If you conclude that the former is the cause, give him a good purge of Epsom salts, from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, according to size of the animal. At this season flies are very troublesome, the bites of the bulldog variety will frequently cause swellings, these pests may be kept off animals by smearing the body about twice a week with fish oil, to which is added a little oil of tar or carbolic acid.

FILING CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE

(1.) Does the time for filing claims against an estate expire at the time stated in the judge's order or may they be collected if filed three weeks later, the estate not being distributed?

(2.) Would the administrators be within their rights in accepting a claim for payment after the time stated that such claims must be filed?

(3.) Would the heirs have to pay the costs if they objected to the claim, and the administrators took it to the judge to decide, whether or not the claim was legally filed?

Sask. R. G. C.
Ans.—(1.) Claims may be filed after the expiration of the time fixed by the order whether or not a distribution of assets has been made. Creditors filing their claims after the specified time, cannot hold the administrator liable, though they may follow the assets after distribution has been made.

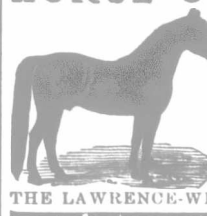
2. Yes.
3. The costs in connection with the application you mention, would be in the discretion of the Judge.

COLT HAS INJURED FETLOCK

Three months' old colt has been well and has grown well, until about four days ago when he began to limp on one hind foot and step on the toe. The ankle joint is swollen and seems quite sore, and when I pick the foot up and move it from side to side can hear the bones in the ankle joint striking together as if the joint were dry. There is no scratch or break in the skin. He is very lame. What would be the best treatment?

Alta. B. A. S.
Ans.—Your colt has received an injury to the fetlock joint, which has resulted in inflammation of all the structures entering into the formation of that joint. Commence treatment by bathing well with warm water for three days, then apply cold water for three days. You may then gently rub the part with this mild liniment twice daily: Tincture of arnica, 2 ounces, spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; wood alcohol, five ounces; water sufficient to make a pint. If the colt is not making satisfactory progress towards recovery at weaning, you may apply a mild blister.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOUBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
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and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's
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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in
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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
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"SAFE-LOCK" METAL SHINGLES WEAR WELL

Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont., writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction...I am well pleased...just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

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Every ball fully guaranteed and properly tagged to comply with Canadian laws.	Free on board cars Calgary	Free on board cars Winnipeg
STANDARD 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	\$4.75	\$4.38
MANILA 550 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	5.25	4.88
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Orders accepted for one bale or more. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ask us for prices on car lots.
COOPER CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



AGENTS

YOU can't beat the Nursery Stock proposition when you've a good firm behind you.

Pelham Nursery Co.'s reputation does half the selling. Every piece of stock offered is guaranteed hardy and the varieties of Western Canada are all recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms. All kinds of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees—Small Fruits—Forest Seedlings and Seed Potatoes.

Government Certificate accompanies every shipment.

Reliable Agents wanted NOW in all parts of the West—whole or part time—pay weekly—Outfit (including handsomely illustrated plate book) Free.

Write Promotion Dept. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto for particulars.

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Saves 25% of power over all other pumps.
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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

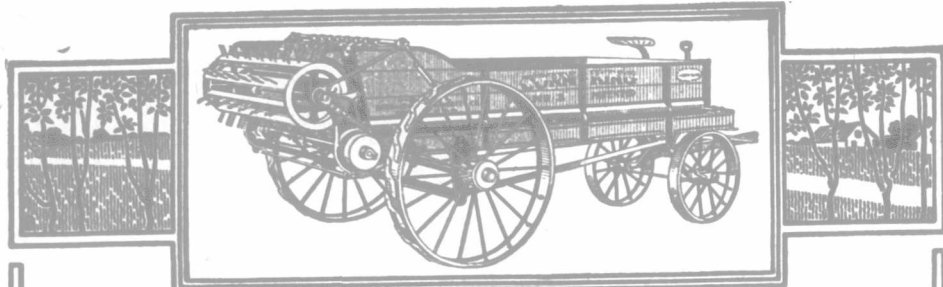
The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice.
All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario.
Write for Testimonials.

Advertise in the Advocate



*Make the manure bring you
\$ 4 a ton*

Thousands of Successful Farmers Are Doing It

There is no charm or secret about it. You simply spread it with a machine, and thus make it go twice as far, get twice as much good from it on the first crop, do your land more permanent good, and save half the time and labor of handling.

Manure is generally estimated to be worth \$2.00 a ton handled the old way. There is no doubt that it is worth twice as much to the farmer who spreads with a machine.

Two of the most practical and valuable machines manufactured for farm use today are the **Corn King and Cloverleaf manure spreaders**. They are each made in a number of sizes.

These machines differ somewhat in construction and operation, but both are right working and of great durability.

They are proven machines. They embody the best mechanical ideas, the materials used in construction are the best for the purpose, they are made as simple

as possible, and they handle manure in all conditions to the perfect satisfaction of users. Proof of all this is to be found in the record each machine has made in the field.

Is it not to your interest to own and use one of these spreaders on your farm?

Figure out for yourself and you must agree that it will be a paying investment, even if you do not have over twenty-five loads of manure to spread in a year.

You can't help but be pleased with the work, the easy handling, the light draft and the substantial making which saves you the annoyance of breakage and repairs.

Call and see these spreaders with the local International agent. He will gladly point out to you the superior features of these machines, as well as supply you with catalogue, colored hanger or other information.

The nearest branch house will supply you with any further information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Hamilton, Winnipeg

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
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Keep Your Lumber from Rotting

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SIDEROLEUM

SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery.

SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made.

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SIDEROLEUM will destroy all disease germs in your horse and cattle mangers.

SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time.

SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly.

SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside.

SIDEROLEUM can be put on in the winter as well as summer.

SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color.

Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers,

Price \$1.00 per gallon on car.

Cash with order. Drums free.

Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

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Telephone 3386.

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British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and no rent to pay for it. Apply to

D. R. TAIT, Secretary, Manager.

Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co

MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:

B. M. Tomlinson & Co., Edward Building

Opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.

The HOOVER POTATO DICER

Light running, well built, low in price—the most satisfactory machine to use.



Made in two sizes. Send for catalogue and ask about trial offer.
THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Avery, O.
THE COOKS-BETT POW CO.,
Gen'l Agts. for Western Canada, Box 32, Winnipeg, Man.

CHARGES FOR LOANS.

1. What necessary charges are there in getting a loan in farm land?
2. Is there any lawful fee for a lawyer to charge, or can he charge what he likes?
3. Are there any lawful charges in searching titles, such as finding out about school taxes and public work taxes?
4. Some I know have paid as high as fifty dollars in getting a loan through and I would like to know if there are any reasonable charges fixed, or can they all charge what they like.

E. F. Sask.

Ans.—1. The necessary charges for getting a loan which are charged to the borrower are the appraiser's fees for inspection, these being generally \$5.00 and mileage or livery hire. Cost of drawing the mortgage, which is fixed according to the amount of the loan running from \$6 up to \$10 or \$12 Registrar's fees for registering certificates and searches and if the certificate of title has not been issued, it is necessary to register a certificate showing how the borrower is entitled to the property which increases the charges somewhat.

2. Fees are fixed by the Company, and a solicitor cannot charge what he likes.

3. The fees for searching titles are fixed by the Registrar according to the work done. There will be more fees to pay where there are encumbrances registered against the land, in order to get abstract of title with the endorsements, and also to make searches in regard to taxes.

4. The cost of getting a loan, if a small one, would be about \$18.00 to \$20.00 but if a large one where there were a number of executions to remove, or where the title was not clear, or the certificate of title not issued, it might run from \$30.00 to \$50.00.

The Loan Company insist on insurance being given on the buildings, but this should not be considered a part of the expense of the loan, as it is simply collateral to the security. The Company will give you an itemized account of the charges if you wish it.

HORSES IN B. C.

Can you give me any information regarding the prices of good horses in British Columbia or Vancouver? I have some good horses I could ship out there this fall, if the market is such as to warrant good prices.

T. M.

Ans.—Just at present horse prices in British Columbia and Vancouver are about twenty per cent. lower than the average prices of 1907. The prospects are that the market will not improve any in the fall. Unless you have a market assured we would not advise shipping horses out there on spec. You can get definite information as to conditions by applying to J. H. Brooks, Vancouver, or A. Patterson or A. Davis, Ledner. These men are engaged in the horse business and thoroughly conversant with the situation.

RUST IN WHEAT.

I enclose a sample of Spring wheat taken from my field. Last year I cultivated this field following as nearly as I could the Campbell system. I sowed it this spring, April 15th, and put in about 30 pounds to the acre sowing the best seed and treating with formalin the evening before sowing.

The field looked fine until after the heavy rains between May 25th and June 15th. But during the last week the leaves appear to be withering and the field has the appearance of dying.

Would you kindly tell me through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE if rust is the cause, and oblige.

Alta. J. P.

Ans.—There are plenty of rust spots in evidence on the leaves of the sample you sent in so it is very likely the cause of the trouble. Formalin is not a preventive of rust.

* * *

In the Player-Piano field, the Gurlay Angelus is the pioneer and acknowledged leader. Its points of superiority are all protected by basic patents, which places it in a position to maintain its advantage over all other makes.

GOSSIP

ALL ABOUT OPTIONS.

(Continued from page 39).

him. And the system of grading grain now in vogue makes it certain just what quality his product is. The buyer is now possessor of this receipt. Either from the fact that some uncertainty forces him to "cover," or because he sees a chance for a profitable change he offers this wheat for sale. C now comes forward and buys. He is not a producer; he is not a miller; he has no connection with the wheat market other than his hope of a possible gain. He buys the wheat for May delivery, seller's option, at so much per bushel. Will A deliver to B, and B to C at the specified time? No. B's profit is already certain. On any day in May that he chooses to name, 10,000 bushels of wheat at, say, 90c., are to be delivered to him by A, and on the same date he is to turn a like amount over to C at 95c. However the market goes he will make £100. Now, A would as soon deliver to C as to B, and the transfer is made. B pockets his £100, and is free for new ventures. There might have been 20 men as handlers of this same amount of wheat between A and B. If there had been, all receipts at the close of the day would have been sent to the clearing house, and differences settled there. Twenty sales may have been transacted. 200,000 bushels of wheat sold, and never one delivered.

This, however, is not all by any means.

When the first man, A, became a seller, he may not have had the wheat—he has sold short. To buy at a profit to himself he constitutes himself a "bear." That means to say that it is to his interest to force the price of wheat down.

It is at such a time that that destructive move in the world's market known as a "corner" is attempted.

A syndicate with large resources buys plentifully of short sellers, the latter usually being anxious to sell on a falling market. The syndicate buys everything in sight, and the short sellers soon find, to their sorrow, that they have oversold the market; that they will be able to get no wheat for their deliveries. The syndicate now has them "on the hip." An oversold market creates a demand, and the price rises. The syndicate refuses to sell, and the price goes still higher. At the proper time they let go, are made millionaires (sometimes), while hundreds of short sellers are hopelessly ruined. But, you say, "does not this rising market react to the benefit of the producer?" Usually, he is but little benefited for the simple reason that the majority of the wheat has left the farmer's hands and is held by the speculator. Ten years ago, when Joseph Leiter manipulated the wheat market so as to cause a rise from 3s. 8d. to 6s. per bushel in 10 days, but little wheat was held by the farmers. Those who did have wheat on hand profited hugely, but their number was so small as to preclude mention. A successful corner is seldom created. It requires great resources and an unlimited amount of nerve.

Finally, the question arises as to the effect of all this on the trade at large. In the illustration I gave a moment ago, I pointed out that the initial 10,000 bushels, having been sold 20 times over, it stood on the books of the Exchange as 200,000. It is estimated that in the United States the entire crop of each year is sold as paper wheat 90 times over. It is not difficult to see how this is possible.—Onlooker in *The Miller*.

SPRINGFIELD FAIR.

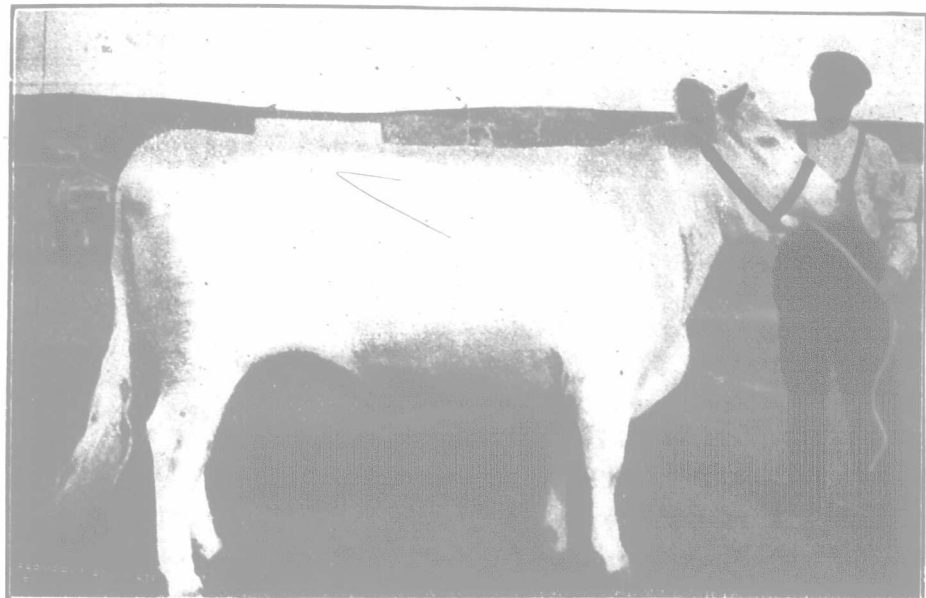
The Springfield agricultural society held its twenty-sixth fair at Dugald on July 10. Large attendance and excellent exhibits tended to make the exhibition unusually successful. There was a particularly excellent turnout of horses of all kinds and the judging in the equine classes attracted a good deal of attention. Cattle were represented by four breeds in addition to the grade classes, viz., Shorthorns, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Galloways. The exhibit of swine was not large though fair in quality. Neither did sheep make a very extensive showing. Agricultural exhibits were of high excellence. Dairy products especially, were prominent, Springfield being noted for its butter output.

ORGANIZING THE INDIANS

The Indians of the Yukon Territory and Atlin are to be organized by the Federal Government, and instructions have been forwarded to Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian agent at Victoria, and Rev. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, Vancouver, to proceed north immediately and investigate the circumstances of the aborigines. These Indians have never been in receipt of Government assistance, and apart from supervision by the Royal Northwest

Mr. Gosnell says that if sufficient funds can be found the scheme which he has in hand can be made one of the greatest attractions ever attempted in the province, and he has hopes of securing the financial aid which would bring the plan to success. The provincial government proposes to gather pictures and photographs of the explorers, early Hudson Bay officials, Governors, Premiers, early Government officials, pioneer missionaries and clergymen, all the fifty-eighters if possible, and in fact of all the early notables of the province. The productions of these old pictures would be made in sepia, and the subjects classified and grouped. After the exhibition these reproductions would become permanent features of the provincial museum at Victoria. Historical relics, such as articles of barter among the Indians and early settlers, maps, charts, original surveying instruments (those which were used to survey the site for New Westminster included), manuscripts, etc., will be taken from the provincial library and elsewhere.

Mr. Gosnell, says the Vancouver Province, proposes shortly to visit Oregon and Washington cities, principally Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, Wash., in search of historical manuscripts, maps, etc. He anticipates finding a large amount of valuable



SENIOR YEARLING SHORTHORN HEIFER, SPICY'S LADY. Junior and Grand Champion at the Dominion and Winnipeg Exhibitions. Bred and owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne.

Mounted Police and the aid of missionaries they have been left to take care of themselves.

The interest of the Government in the natives was procured largely by Bishop Stringer and Bishop Bompas, whose work along the Yukon watershed brought astonishing results in the face of the greatest difficulties, both before and after the advent of white men in the country in great numbers following the Klondike rush.

While the Indians of the Yukon have always been self-supporting—and it is the Government's intention to keep them so—it is felt the time has come to place them under the direction of the Indian Department and provide them with schools other than those maintained by the missionaries.

In all probability the investigation of the Indians will occupy the time of Messrs. Vowell and Green for six weeks or two months. They will first proceed to Atlin, going thence to Dawson, and they may possibly continue down the Yukon to the boundary between the territory and Alaska. Sites for schools will be selected and data gathered respecting reservations and the needs of the Indians generally.

COLLECTING HISTORICAL RELICS

Mr. R. E. Gosnell, provincial archivist, and Mr. E. O. Scholefield, provincial librarian, of British Columbia, are now actively engaged in the first attempt that has ever been made to assemble all relics of British Columbia historical interest, such as scenic pictures, photographs of noted pioneers, manuscripts etc. They are also arranging for an exhibition of the result of their labors at the New Westminster annual fair.

material in Oregon in view of the fact that the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company were in Vancouver, Wash. He will endeavor to borrow all interesting pictures for reproduction.

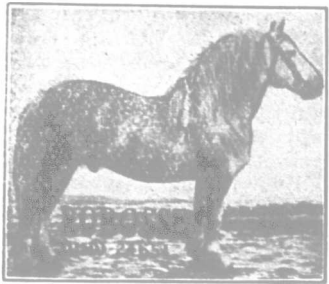
Mayor Keary of New Westminster regards the historical exhibition as one of the best features that the exhibition has yet been in a position to offer. The suggestion had been made that it would be well to secure the attendance at the exhibition of as many old-timers as possible, but no definite step has yet been taken in that direction.

The doctor of a Scottish village is a bit of a wag, and is very fond of bantering encounters with certain local "characters," contests in which the doctor often comes off second best. The other day when going the round of his patients, he chanced to pass a nook near the churchyard where old Jamie, the stonecutter, was busy at work among a number of gravestones.

"Ah, Jamie," said the doctor, after interchanging a word or two about the state of the weather (during which he noticed that one or two of Jamie's stones were apparently finished, so far as modelling was concerned, but having nothing in the way of inscription, except the heading "In memory of"); "I suppose you finish your gravestones as far as that heading, 'In memory,' and then wait for someone to die before you go on."

"Weel, I dae that whiles," replied the stonecutter, "but sometimes gin a body's ailln' and you happen to be attendin' on them there's nae occasion to wait—I jist gang richt on."

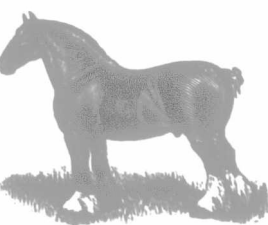
Effie, the little daughter of a clergyman, pranced into her father's study one evening while the reverend gentle-



FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.



JOHN A. TURNER

BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM

Box 472 CALGARY, ALTA.

Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

fresh, sound, good.

The best money could buy in Scotland.

Prices Right. Easy Terms.

W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.

Mr. A. T. Hlokman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and more champion Oxford Down sheep than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

This prize winning herd is headed by the imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot Farm 1 mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Bred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask

SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Variocoele, Hydrocele. Allays Pain

V. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bels & Wynne Co., Winnipeg the National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Corb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—downy, limber and can be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 4 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that means business. Write for particulars or send your orders to WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.

SHORTHORNS

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

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS

If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and 2 stock boars in the market.

Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. (Imp.) bred by Earl Rosberry K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th (Imp. in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years.) Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

GLEN BROS. DIDSBURY, ALTA.

Forest Home Farm

Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported. Two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missle's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit. Bred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14. Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. N. R.

ANDREW GRAHAM Pomeroy P.O.

man was preparing a lengthy sermon for the following Sunday. She looked curiously at the manuscript for a moment, and then turned to her father:

"Papa," she began, seriously, "does God tell you what to write?"

"Certainly, dearie," replied the clergyman.

"Then why do you scratch so much of it out?" asked Ellie.

* * *

A bashful Chicago man had courted a girl for years without daring to propose. Finally, while visiting in St. Louis, he decided to propose by letter. He sent the letter and for two hours was one of the happiest men in Missouri. Then he began to wonder if he had been precipitate. That night he did not sleep. He thought all sorts of things and vainly wished he could intercept the letter before it reached his beloved one, but that was manifestly impossible. It was not until noon the next day that he received an inspiration as he was passing a telegraph office. Rushing in, he seized a telegraph form and nervously penned the following: "Miss Mary—, Chicago.—Posted you wrong letter yesterday. Please do not open and deliver to me on my return." After that he breathed more freely. That evening a telegram was awaiting him at his hotel. It read: "John—, St. Louis.—No, you posted right letter. It was about time."

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The Third Annual Dairy Show will be held at Chicago in the Coliseum, Dec. 2nd to 10th inclusive. These dates and this place were finally chosen after a good deal of consideration.

It is desired to make this dairy show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together dairymen, butter and cheese makers, farmers and manufacturers of dairy products from all parts of the country, for educational purposes; also to present at this gathering the best and most up to date makes of dairy machinery, and to show choice herds of cattle representing all the different dairy breeds; in fact, it is desired to make the occasion the big event of the year for dairying, and to so exhibit the different branches of the dairy industry that the people of the country will realize the importance and magnitude of this great industry.

It is the purpose to make it a strong educational affair where questions of National import may be discussed and plans made for a greater development of all dairy interests.

WHEN THE GUINEA WAS LAST ISSUED

With poet's license Tennyson tells us how "the jingle of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels." It is doubtful if the poet ever heard a guinea jingle, and certainly few of the readers of "Locksley Hall" have ever set eyes on that coin.

And yet—such is the force of habit—we talk about guineas and reckon in guineas without ever asking ourselves why a coin which is no longer a coin persists in lingual currency, not only poetic but popular.

The last guinea issued from the mint bears date 1813; groats and maunds were coined in the era of Victoria; why, then, has mankind, including the poets, forgotten all about the latter and clung to the former? There seems no obvious reason.

It may be because the guinea had so long a reign, or because the word itself is "catchy" or because sellers have found readier customers for goods at "one guinea" than for goods at "one pound one."

It was in the reign of Charles II. to be exact, in the year 1663, that the first golden guinea was brought into the world. It was a part of a new change made in a new way, for it was made by a device to prevent clipping, which had been introduced in Elizabeth's time, but soon abandoned.

There were five guinea, two guinea, guinea and half guinea pieces, and they were so named because many of them

were made from gold brought from Guinea by the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading into Africa." In allusion, probably, to this company's arms, the King ordered that the pieces should bear the image of "a little white elephant which we intend as a mark of distinction from the rest of our gold and silver monies, and an encouragement unto the said company in the importing of gold and silver to be coined."

On some of the coins, too, there is a castle, and the reason of this may be that in 1666 Sir Robert Holmes captured in Schelling Bay 160 Dutch sail containing bullion and gold dust from Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea, and that this booty found its way into the mint. The exploit is celebrated in Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis."

It is curious, in the light of this incident, that the guineas were cut by a Dutchman named John Roettier, who competed for the work with an Englishman, Thomas Simon, and beat him; while a foreigner again, the Frenchman Blondeau, had charge of the milling apparatus. Simon was disgusted at his defeat, and to show that he was really the better man made and presented to the King what came to be known as the "Petition Crown." The King, however, ignored this appeal.

The new coinage, apparently, caused no little stir, for the two immortal diarists of that day both mention it. "Now it was," wrote Evelyn on March 9, 1664, "that the fine new milled coin, both of white money and guineas, was established"; and Pepys tells us how "There dined with us today (March 9, 1663) Mr. Slingsby, of the Mint, who showed us all the new pieces, both of gold and silver, that were made for the King by Blondeau's way; and compared them with those of Oliver. The pictures of the latter made by Symons (Simon), and of the King by one Rotyr (Roettier), a German, I think, that dined with us also."

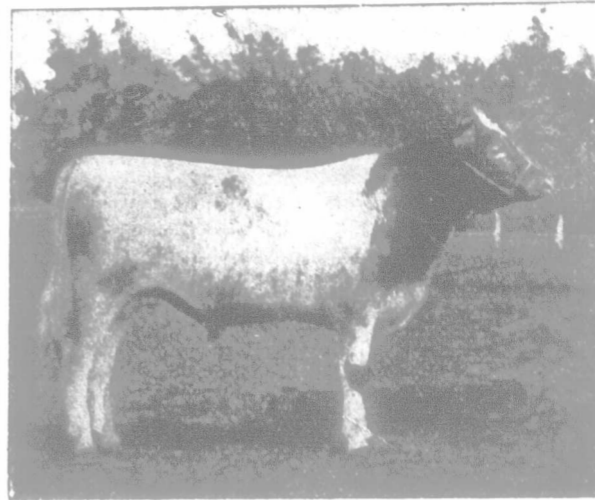
The guinea, moreover, or rather the elephant upon the reverse side to that which bore the bust of Charles II. receives notice in Marvell's prose, where he speaks of a "great little animal," which "was on a sudden turned so yellow and grown withal so unwieldy that he might have passed current for the elephant upon a guinea"; and popular combinations of the word quickly arose, such as "guinea-dropper," a cheat who practiced the trick of dropping counterfeit coins, and "guinea-hen," a courtesan.

Our forefathers had much trouble with the coinage. Sometimes they could not get metal enough to coin; sometimes the market value of the metal used for coining was such that men found it profitable to melt down their money and sell it in bulk; sometimes kings, notably Henry VIII. debased the coinage and, until milling became the rule, clipping was of constant practice.

Silver was the sole standard until 1816, and consequently the golden guinea was subject to market fluctuations, according to the condition of the silver coin. It started its history at the value of 20 shillings, then rose as high as 30, and at other times was equal to 26, 22 and 20 shillings and sixpence.

Pepys, in 1666, quotes his goldsmith to the effect "that guineys which I bought 2,000 of not long ago that cost me but 18s 4 change will now cost me 22s; and but very few to be had at any price." Parliament finally took the matter up, and by John Locke's advice the guinea was fixed in 1717 at 21 shillings, at which it remained until 1813, when it ceased to be issued, and yielded its place to the sovereign, which, by the way, it had originally displaced. *Montreal Standard.*

There is nothing medicinal about the playing of the guinea. Anglis H. 18—the one of the guinea that gives forth the sound of all the warmth and energy of the body, and its performance in the body is such as to give such features as the diaphragm, the liver, attachment of the lungs, and the playing of the hand.



Getting Out Of SHORTHORN CATTLE

I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on animals of all ages. The breeding is of the best. I will mail Catalogues describing the stock. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Manitoba

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

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

Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON

Fairview, C. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station



OFFER TO MEN

I have confidence enough in my treatment to give my Electric Belt free until you are cured. I ASK NO PAY IN ADVANCE.

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age. I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength, I can make as good as ever he was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of Nature.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt I Take All Chances.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Every man should understand that physical power, large muscles, strength and endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that, and perfection will result.

It not only restores vision and increases nerve power, but it cures rheumatism, pains in the back and limbs, indigestion and constipation, and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organs.

Gloucester, Mass., April 23, 1908.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir:—I have not had your Belt on since last spring, and I have never felt any of the old troubles since I had it on. I have been able to do my work, and I thank you for the Belt and the treatment.

Yours truly,

FREE TO YOU

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

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Box 38, Mansfield, Mass., April 25, 1908.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir:—I can say that I am entirely cured with your Belt. I only used it about three months ago, and it is now two years since I had it on. I will say you are a great man, and I recommend it to any man who has any of the kind. Wish you were here to see me. Wish you were here to see me.

R. O. MORROW

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

In a Lighter Vein

A big husky Irishman strolled into the Civil Service room, where they hold physical examinations for candidates for the police force.

"Strip," ordered the police surgeon.
"Which, sor?"
"Get your clothes off, and be quick about it," said the doctor.

The Irishman undressed. The doctor measured his chest and pounded his back.

"Hop over this rod," was the next command.
The man did his best, landing on his back.

"Double up your knees and touch the floor with your hands."

He lost his balance and sprawled upon the floor. He was indignant, but silent.
"Now jump under this cold shower."
"Sure, and that's funny," muttered the applicant.

"Now run around the room ten times I want to test your heart and wind."

This last was too much. "I'll not," the candidate declared defiantly. "I'll stay single."

"Single?" inquired the doctor, puzzled.
"Single," repeated the Irishman, with determination. "Sure, an' what's all this funny business got to do wid a marriage licence, anyhow?"

He had strayed into the wrong bureau.

* * *

Two natives of the soil of a New England village were overheard discussing the prospects of one Jim Means, who had forsaken a factory for agricultural pursuits.

"I hear that Jim has gone to farmin'," said one of the village worthies.

"Yaas, he has," was the drawing reply, "but he ain't went into it very steep yet. He has hired a hoss for the summer, an' rented a keow an' borrowed a hen to

Had Weak Back

Would Lie In Bed For Days And Was Scarcely Able to Turn

Liniments and Plasters Did No Good But DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Cured

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail, and have tried liniments and plasters but nothing seem to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure all kinds of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease, and the price is only 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

"Harry, did you hear a cow a-bellowing last night?"

Harry made no reply until late that night.

"How did you know it weren't a bull?" he asked.

Jack packed his swag and departed. "There's getting to be too much argument here," he said mournfully.

ALEC YEATON'S SON.

The wind it wailed, the wind it moaned,
And the white caps flecked the sea;
'An' I would to God," the skipper groaned,
'I had not my boy with me!"

Snug in the stern sheets, little John
Laughed as the scud swept by;
But the skippers sunburnt cheek grew wan
As he watched the wicked sky.

"Would he were at his mother's side!"
And the skipper's eyes were dim,
'Good Lord in heaven, if ill betide,
What would become of him?"

"For me, my muscles are of steel,
For me let hap what may;
I might make shift upon the keel
Until the break o' day.

"But he, he is so weak and small,
So young, scarce learned to stand—
O, Pitying Father of us all,
I trust him in Thy hand!"

"For Thou, who markest from on high
A sparrow's fall, each one!
Surely, O Lord, thou'lt have an eye
On Alec Yeaton's son!"

Then, helm hard-port right straight he sailed
Towards the headland light;
The wind it moaned, the wind it wailed,
And black, black fell the night.

Then, burst a storm to make one quail,
Though housed from winds and waves—
They who could tell about that gale
Must rise from watery graves!

Sudden it came, as sudden went;
Ere half the night was sped,
The winds were hushed the waves were spent,
And the stars shone overhead.

Now, as the morning mist grew thin,
The folk on Gloucester shore,
Saw a little figure floating in,
Secure, on a broken oar!

Up rose a cry, "A wreck! a wreck!
Pull oars, and waste no breath!"
They knew well, though it was a speck
Upon the silver death!

Long did they marvel in that town
At a folk, so strange to see,
Who had a heart so warm and true,
Who had a soul so free!

—Barlow's White Seal

During the week certain members of the flock had been paying overmuch attention to sampling local whisky, and the minister took advantage of his position in the pulpit to administer gentle reproof. "An' I tell ye, one an' all, ye're on the way to perdeeetion!" he cried. At that moment a fly settled on the Bible before him. He raised his fist. "Ye're gaein' tae hell!" he shouted "An' ye'll all get there, just sae sure as sae sure as I ding the life out o' this flee!" His fist crashed down as he uttered the words; then he looked to see the result of his handiwork. 'Missed' he ejaculated. "Ah, weel, maybe there's a chance for some o' ve yet!"

* * *

Mrs. Munro was reading items of interest from the weekly paper and making frequent exclamations of surprise or pleasure or dismay.

"Why, Edward, listen to this," she cried. "Here's a man who makes a business of taking new tables and chairs and treating them in some way so they look as if they were a hundred years old!"

"And he makes a great deal of money by it," she added, reading on.

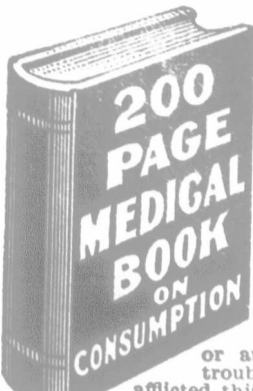
"Does he indeed?" said Mr. Munro. "Well, I'll trust our Tommy to make a new table look as if it were a good deal more than a hundred years old, but I hadn't thought of it as a paying business."

* * *

Woman—"Now that I have fed you, are you going without doing your work?"

Tramp—"Oi could'nt wurruk on an impty stomach, mum, and Oi nivir wurruk on 'er full one. So there! jyez be!"—Smart Set.

Consumption Book



FREE

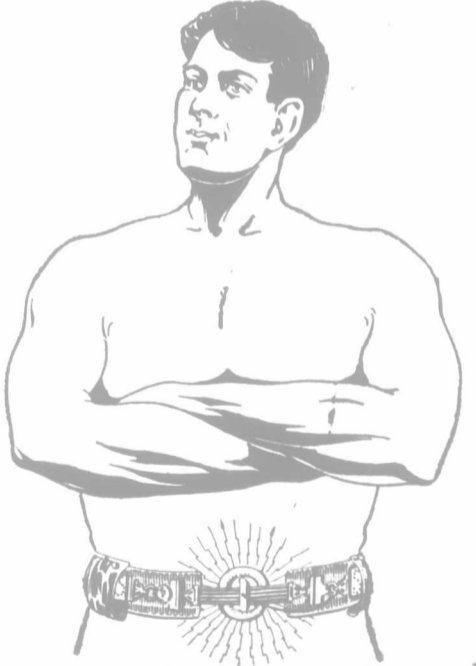
This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 956 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.

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STRENGTH FREE TO MEN



How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured

Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of youth.

For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

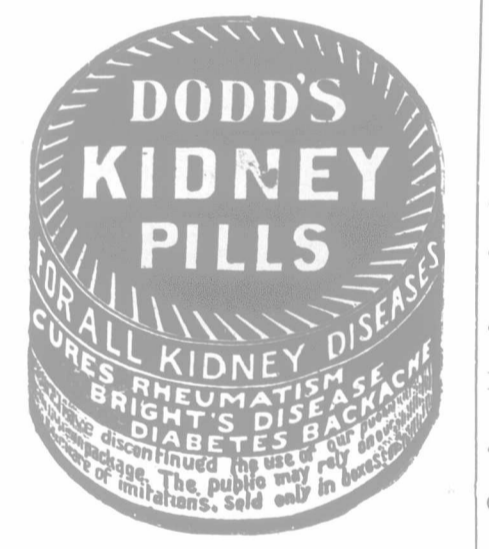
As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.



put a settin' of eggs under, an' his folks has given him a peeg, but he ain't farmin' it on the scale I hear they do out West."

"No," assented the other, "still, he's got considerable of a start; an' ort to do well if his eggs hatch, an' his peeg thrives, an' the keow is a good butter-maker."—Lippincott's,

* * *

The chief characteristic of the Australian bushman is his taciturnity. Two cedar splitters lived in the bush in the usual small hut. They met twice a day, in the morning and evening.

One morning Jack said to his chum:

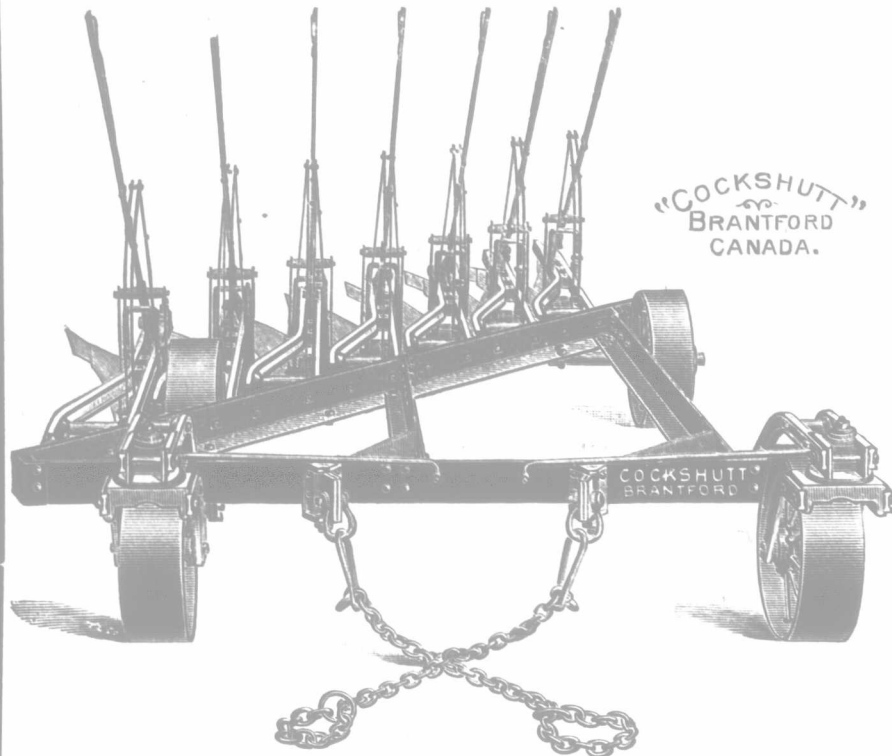
Black Watch
"Biggest and Best"
Plug Chewing Tobacco

Cockshutt Superiority and Undisputed Leadership

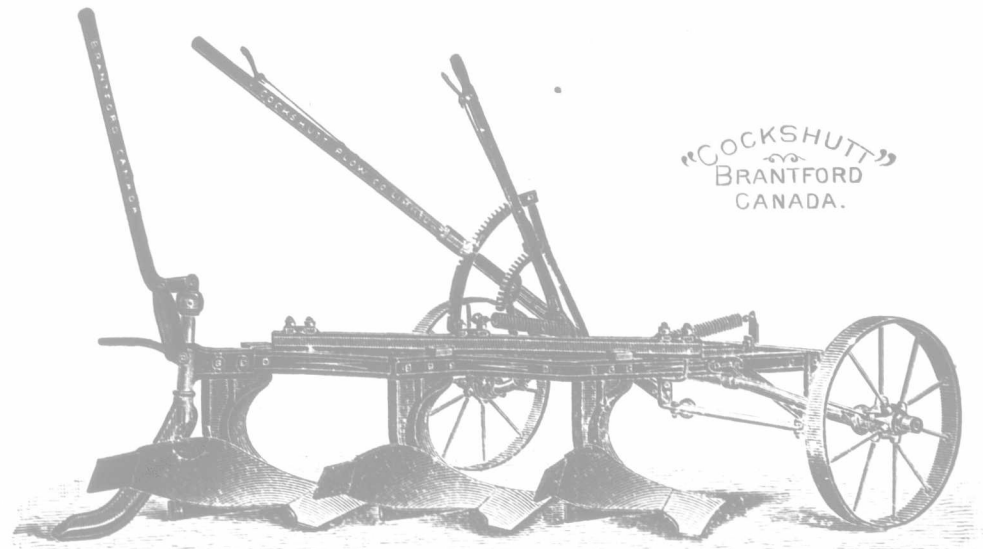
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3 FURROW ENGINE GANG

Furnished with fin cutters or rolling colters and with either breaker or stubble bottoms. Connecting rods supplied for coupling extra gangs.

A thoroughly strong and practicable plow for use with small engines. **We have demonstrated that straight beams are very much superior to arched beams in traction plowing. Straight beams do not bend or get out of position.** Other strong points are extra heavy shares standards, and the strengthening backbone clipped across the top of the frame. Our 3-Furrow Engine Gangs were used for the Motor Competition and gave excellent satisfaction to everyone concerned. The work done satisfied the most critical.

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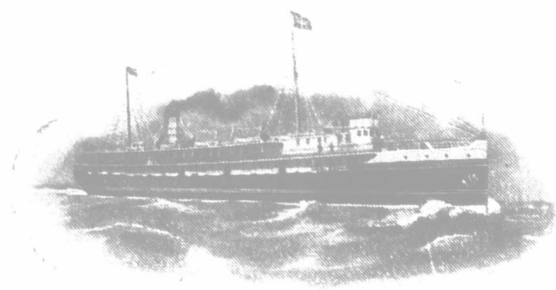
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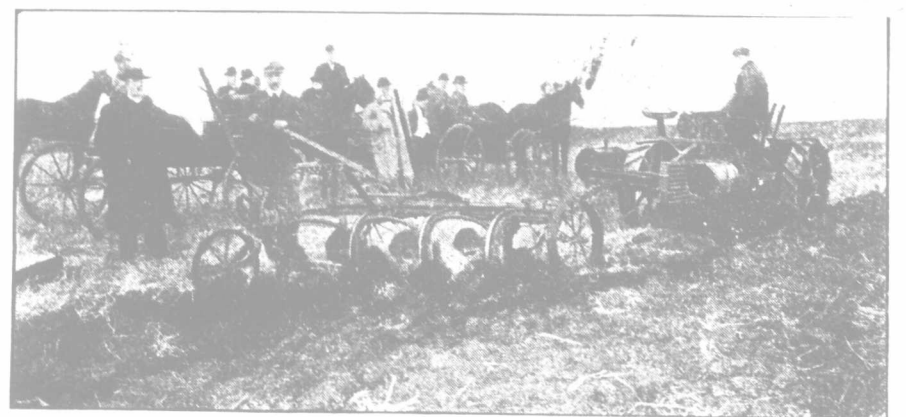
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PLOWS AS MUCH AS SIX TEAMS

Is used for Breaking, Plowing, Discing, Harrowing, Rolling, Seeding, Cutting and Binding, Threshing, Cutting Feed for Stock and Hauling on the roads; in fact, as in name, it is

The Universal Motor Tractor



FUEL, GASOLINE

20 HORSE POWER

IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD to buy one by yourself, get your neighbors to join you and syndicate one, and it will do all the field work on the three farms far cheaper than horsesh; you will have all your crop for sale or feeding cattle.

It will plow 20 acres in 10 hours at an expense of 3 gallons of gasoline per hour. Will haul 3 Binders or 3 Mowers, for which special couplings are made.

Will haul 6 to 7 tons at a speed of seven miles per hour—ordinary farm wagons can be attached. Will drive all farm-yard machines, such as 36-in. Separator, cut feed for stock, pump, etc.

The machine weighs only 3½ tons, enabling it to go over newly-turned land without damage.

LABOR—One driver and one attendant for Plows, etc. The machine brings all its own fuel and water to the field—requiring no teams in attendance.

Not only can the farmer do all his plowing with it, at a SAVING of at least SIXTY PER CENT. over his present cost; but the SAVING he will effect WILL PAY THE COST OF HIS MOTOR in from 12 to 18 months.

This motor is working successfully in the following countries: The Argentine, Africa, Burma, New Zealand, Russia, Rumania, Austria, France and Portugal, and over 60 in England, where it is manufactured.

It is of best British construction, and, in November last, took the Gold Medal in England, in the International Plowing Contest, against all competitors.

The tractor is the only one on the market driving all its wheels, and is spring-mounted on all.

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