

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

MAY 22, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 765

**EASTLAKE  
STEEL  
SHINGLES**  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
LIMITED  
WINNIPEG

Cover your Barns and Sheds with **Corrugated Iron** It is fireproof, waterproof and easily applied.

IS CHEAPER THAN TIMBER | If your dealer does not carry it. Write to us.

**WINNIPEG CEILING AND ROOFING CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

**GASOLINE TRACTIONS**

WE HAVE THEM

8, 12, 16 20 and 25 HORSE POWER

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**The Portage Iron & Machine Co., Ltd.**

Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Founders Machinists Boltermakers

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WAGON SEAT**



WHEN LOADED WHEN GOING HOME.

**FARMERS** This is just what you want; it is lighter, handier, easier riding, more durable and safer than any other seat on the market. If your Implement dealer or hardware merchant does not handle them send us \$3.50 and we will send you one, express prepaid to any express office in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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Wawanesa : Man.**

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**HUDSON BAY INSURANCE CO. LTD.** Address P.O. Box 1059, Moose Jaw, Sask  
Live Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

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**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.

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PRODUCE**

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**SHIP DIRECT TO US**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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First in the estimation of the people.  
Send us a few cans for a trial.

**Brandon Creamery**

Brandon, -- Manitoba

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and consignments of EGGS, BUTTER, GRAIN, on commission. We are open for car lots of POTATOES. If you are going to load a car write or wire us, or ship it in our car. References—Bank of Hamilton (Grain Exchange Branch, Winnipeg); Bradstreet's or R. G. Dunn & Co.

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
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**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.**

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00  
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers Insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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Wanted**

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid. Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

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To Prove its Worth

The ONLY WAY to tell the cause of falling hair in men and women is to make a MICROSCOPIE EXAMINATION of the hair. When the DISEASE is KNOWN the CURE CAN BE PRESCRIBED. Send a few hairs to Prof. J. H. Austin, the 30 years' Scalp Specialist and Bacteriologist and receive ABSOLUTELY FREE, a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on Care of Hair and Scalp and a box of the Remedy which he will prepare for you. Enclose 2 cent postage and write to-day.

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For full particulars get our new catalogue "H"

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Principals

We Own 80,000 Acres of the  
**Best Wheat Land**  
in Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

FARMER'S COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY,  
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It dries them up.

**COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR**

Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice

All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W.,  
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Write for Testimonials.

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The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any place in the World.

A receipt is given purchaser. If order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or C.P.R.

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, 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.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
\*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION

**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, Man.  
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.  
BRITISH AGENCY—"W". W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year, in advance. All other countries, \$3.00.

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 arrearages must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**Well Drilling Machinery**

We are Canadian agents for the celebrated **Keystone, Monarch and Climax** lines to drill from one to thirty-five hundred feet deep.

Canadian Air-motors for Power and Pumping.

Stickney New Style Gasoline Engines, one to fifteen H. P.—Stationary or Portable; Horse Powers—Grinders, Feed Cutters—Tanks—Pumps—Saws—Swings—New Frictionless Empire Cream Separators—Lightest and best—Cleanest skimming and lightest running.

Catalogues and Prices on Application.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The price puts it within the reach of all. A good cook book is a necessity—not a luxury.

YOU CAN HAVE IT FOR ONLY **35c**

Or if you are already a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, send us the name of ONE new balance of the year subscriber, at the special price of **75c**, and we will mail you the Cook Book, postpaid.

It is only necessary to show a copy of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to your friends to secure numerous subscribers.

Address—  
The **Farmer's Advocate**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**OATS**

Ship your **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX** to us and obtain highest prices  
**G. B. MURPHY & CO.,** Winnipeg, Man.

**WHEAT**

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Made of High Carbon Wire,—we'll prove it to you. COILED not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays taut. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced dealers to erect it. Leads all in sales as in merit. Get illustrated booklet and 1907 prices before buying.  
**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,** Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

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**A**FTER spending all the time and money necessary to properly prepare the soil, and after finishing the work of seeding, you cannot afford to take any chances on harvesting the crop.

The great element of safety and success in this work depends upon selecting the proper harvesting machine.

Taking everything into account, the McCormick binder will meet the most exacting requirements.

This is true not only because of the cutting and binding capacity of the machine, but also because of its easy draft, ease in handling and its remarkable strength and durability.

It is impossible in this small space to set forth the meritorious features of the McCormick binder in detail.

Someone in every community has a McCormick. Before you buy a binder ask this man about it.

Ask him if it has not given better service than any other binder he ever owned.

Ask him if it has not always been ready for work, and if it has not worked well in all kinds and conditions of grain.

It has been well said of the McCormick that "You see them wherever you go, and they go wherever you see them."

This is a well deserved compliment to the reliability of the McCormick.

The McCormick line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

The McCormick line is the O. K. line and is stenciled with the seal of excellence.

For detailed description of any or all of these machines, see illustrated catalogues.

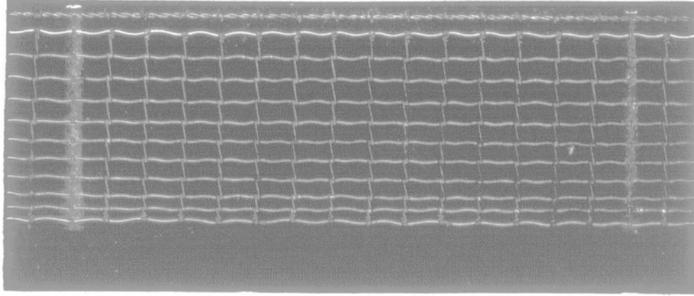
Call on the local McCormick agent for information, or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

**CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:** Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,**  
(INCORPORATED)  
**CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

## STRENGTH, DURABILITY, ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF

# LONDON



# FENCE

**STRONG** because made of High Carbon double strength London Wire.

**DURABLE** because it will spring and not break.

**ECONOMICAL** because it requires fewer posts, no repairs and lasts.

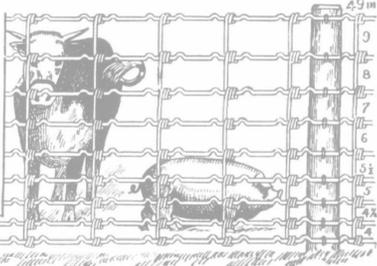
Our catalogue tells you more. Send for one to-day.

## LONDON FENCE LIMITED

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

## AMERICAN FENCE PROTECTS CROPS



**SPECIAL STEEL SPECIAL GALVANIZING**  
**ALL No. 9**  
**HARD, STIFF, SPRINGY WIRE**

USED IN THE

## American Woven Wire Fence

Tension Curves prevent stays from slipping.



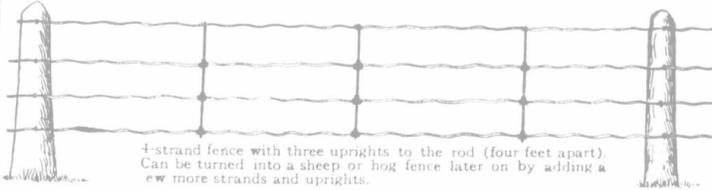
Hinge joint allows the American to fit the Hills and Hollows.

**The Canadian Steel & Wire Co. Limited**  
HAMILTON, CANADA

**DONALD MORRISON & CO.** 414 Grain Exchange  
Winnipeg  
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.  
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## "Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences



4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

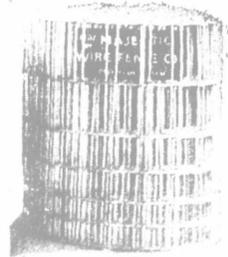
When writing for prices state for what kind of stock required. Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences, Gates, etc.

We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

## MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE Co.

LTD.

90 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG



Should be in every home in Western Canada

BOOK

A good necessity

AVE IT LY

Already a FARMER'S us the 7 balance eriber, at of 75c, you the paid.

7 to show FARMER'S r friends us sub-

vocate

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## GOLD BRICKS

They are hard to sell. Most people are suspicious of them, but some of these are caught by the fellow, who offers for \$50.00, a cream separator worth \$100.00. Is he in business solely for the public benefit, or is the \$100.00 value fictitious?

## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Are Standard, and the superior qualities, which have made them so are never found in a "cheap" machine.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## Robson the Cream of the KOOTENAY

Robson, B. C.,  
22-4-07

Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,  
Nelson, B. C.

Dear Sirs:—

I bought a lot from you 1st Jan., 1907, not seeing it until I moved on it 27th March. I wish to state the quality of soil, and the location of the property far surpasses my greatest expectations. I have lived on the prairie for twenty years, in southeastern Saskatchewan. I travelled over a considerable portion of B. C. before locating here. People on the prairie imagine living in the Rockies means obtaining a very short glimpse of the sun during the daytime. In fact, according to their ideas, the length of time it takes the sun to traverse the space from behind one mountain until it hides itself in obscurity behind the next, is all the sunshine we are entitled to. I was agreeably surprised myself to find we have just as bright sunny days here at Robson as we had on the Prairie.

People in the East, who are intending moving to some other part of the country, where they can enjoy a more favorable climate, and surroundings, would save themselves a great deal of expense and travel, if they would come to Robson. After they had thoroughly examined the property, and the location, they would undoubtedly conclude, "They could not possibly wish a better place to live."

I find all prices for produce, and the general description of the property, exactly as stated in advertising matter, and not in the least exaggerated.

Yours sincerely  
(Signed,) H. Hedley.

LET US SELECT A ROBSON  
LOT FOR YOU

Illustrated Booklet Free on  
application

McDermid & McHardy  
NELSON, B. C.

MENTION THIS PAPER

## MONEY I SAVED!

A SAVING OF

25c to 50c on the \$

CAN BE MADE ON

Your Grocery, Clothing  
Dry Goods and Shoe Bills

BY DEALING WITH US

ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED  
EXPRESS or FREIGHT PREPAID

We Pay Freight to any railway station in Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Write for Our Latest Price List, it is mailed free on request.

We only handle the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped.

We Make Prompt Shipments  
We Absolutely Guarantee Satisfaction and Delivery.

All Goods Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

It is a duty to You, to Your Family and to your Pocket Book to investigate our prices.

We do not belong to the Jobbers' or Retailers' guild or association or any trust

References: Any Bank, Railway or Express Company in the City, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces.

Write for our Price List To-day.

Northwestern Supply House

259 & 261 Stanley St.  
Winnipeg - Manitoba.

## Select Farms IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British  
Columbia's  
Richest  
Farming  
District

I publish a real-estate bulletin giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country, or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESMINSTER BRITISH COLUMBIA

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100,000 acres choice wheat land in the Goose Lake and Eagle Lake Districts.

Several choice sections on the main line of the Can. Northern Ry. at Humboldt, Quill Lake and Wadena.

Improved and unimproved lands in the Regina District and on the Prince Albert, Arcola and Soo lines.

### Regina City Property

We own property in all parts of the city, also two of its best additions.

We have 160 acres adjoining Regina which will make a splendid sub-division.

For full particulars re any of the above write the owners,

**C. W. Blackstock & Company**

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Head Office, ROSE STREET, REGINA, Sask.

Branch Office, 76 Fort St., Victoria, B.C. Branch Office, 20th St., Saskatoon, Sask.

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#### Timber Limits on Vancouver Island

#### The City of Victoria

A city of beautiful homes, the playground of the Dominion and the tourist's paradise.

Thousands of Canadians, Englishmen and even Americans are making Victoria their winter home, owing to its semi-tropical climate.

The coming two years will see an enormous increase in property values in Victoria.

BUY NOW. We have recently purchased two of the finest sub-divisions in the city and are offering lots for sale at prices and terms which cannot fail to appeal to you.

## Painting This Spring?

Paint costs little, but preserves property that costs much. The loss from decay that can be prevented by timely use of paint can never be made good—which means, it pays to use paint freely. And when you paint let it be with

*Stephens* HOUSE PAINT

Made with Manitoba Linseed Oil—honest in material, in wear, in price. You can't do honest work without honest Paint. Can you?

Write for our Booklet No. 7; it is full of useful information. A post card will do.

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.**

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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 22, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 765

### EDITORIAL

#### Forcing Men to be Good.

Much interest should attach to the perusal of the arguments advanced by the conference committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association which are published in another column. The statements made there will we think meet the views of a very large class, but there are others that will not approve of all that is said. We allude particularly to an apparent contradiction of principle. The Association contends for a more free and open intercourse upon the Grain Exchange, deploring the restrictions that are placed upon the increase of membership, and the secrecy that is maintained in deals, but on the other hand would enact that the personal liberty of a member be curtailed to the extent that he be prohibited from dealing in futures, in other words from making a bet with his friend or neighbor that wheat will be up or down during a certain month in the future. In the effort to secure more free and open dealing we believe every grain grower and impartial observer will concur. It appeals to the Anglo-Saxon sense of fairness and justice, but this very same sense is inclined to dissent from the principle of prohibiting option dealing. Not that gambling is actually approved of. Everyone deplors it, but the sense of personal liberty in such matters is assiduously guarded, and if the principle underlying a deal in futures is made illegal, then a man must feel himself a violator of the principles of the law every time he risks anything on a bargain to be consummated in the future. The acceptance of money on a bargain to deliver cattle or hogs at a future date would constitute a violation of the principle of the law, yet no person can be brought to regard it as illegal and consequently the respect that should be due to law is sacrificed in the endeavor to enforce laws that do not appeal to a man's sense of reason. And this loss of respect for the law we contend is more fraught with danger to the common good than is the privilege of a form of gambling in certain quarters of the grain trade.

We do not wish to preach in the defence of gambling, but the tendency that invariably prevails in new states and provinces to make laws which are impracticable of operation, and contradictory of the principles laid down in the common laws of the country, should be guarded against. This we are free to admit is of the spirit of conservatism. In time we may all become more radical.

#### Large Machines and Wages

When a man buys a machine larger than the one whose place it will take, he does so in the expectation that the increased amount of work that the new implement will accomplish will more than compensate for the increased cost. And if this were not the case there would be no demand for larger machines than two horses could handle. There is a constant race between the cost of producing crops and the returns derived for them. The competition of countries such as the Argentine, Russia, India, etc., where cheaper labor, the lower cost of transportation facilities or other advantages which they possess over Canadians and Americans have made it imperative that we have larger machines to equalize this cost of production. And the implements that have been placed upon our markets have gone a long way to reduce the cost of growing a crop, notwithstanding the big difference in the first cost of the machines. But these larger and more complicated machines have not operated exclusively in one direction. The very fact that they are constructed to save manual labor makes it necessary that whatever labor is

expended in operating them shall be of a high standard. Thus much of the saving that large implements have been built to make is required and is demanded by the men who run them as compensation for the greater labor, skill, and attention which these machines require.

This increasing demand of labor does not exist like the demands of the Alberta miners, in so many pages of written agreements, but operates rather by men who are capable and efficient workers being drawn by larger pay into some other line of work. The blame for this of course is usually put upon the other work, but the man who has a farm to operate should not lose sight of the fact that the work he has for his men to do often requires more intelligence to satisfactorily perform than the average mechanic possesses; That in the labor market he is in competition with trades and professions. The case is simply this: that the farm has been demanding an increasing amount of intelligence and skill in its workers by the increase of more complicated machinery, while at the same time and owing to the same causes, there is less demand in the trades for skill, dexterity and intelligence. Economic conditions are tending to an equalizing of the wages of country and city labor, and the means of transportation being readily at hand there is a constant interchange which does not tend to increase the efficiency of the farm workers. Added to this there is the opportunity of the capable farm worker to engage for himself in farming. The result is that if the more capable class of workers are to be retained to operate the large machines required on every farm, wages will have to be sufficient inducement, and the farmer in order to afford to pay the higher wages will have to study more closely how he can increase the returns from the labor of the men engaged. One way is to drive them to the point of endurance. Another is to so plan and arrange work that everything done will be of more value than it cost, to study to secure the best returns from labor expended upon the land. We submit that a little of the former and much of the latter will result in the most permanent advantage to the employer.

#### Dollar Wheat.

Although the spring has been backward, entailing a lot of worry and expected loss to the 1907 crop, still the weather has been responsible in raising the price of the 1906 crop to a point far beyond what the most sanguine had hoped to see, and that at a time when there is still wheat in the farmer's granaries. The situation is one of the most unique in the history of modern marketing. Prices have gone higher, but in practically every case after the crop had got into dealers' hands. And the fact that so much of the 1906 crop is still in the farm granaries is largely responsible for the high prices. If wheat had been shipped out all winter to swell the visible supply it would have removed a lot of the uncertainty in the trade which has been influential in creating the upward movement. The car shortage and railroad blockade were a severe trial during the past winter, but no one even supposed that such compensations would follow to those who suffered from it. The puzzle with many now, who have wheat on hand is to know whether or not to sell, and no one can give reliable tips upon the subject. Many shrewd farmers are ready to sell when the price goes above 90 cents. Market forecasting is dangerous work.

#### Council and Conference.

Few of us would have thought that as much distinction could have been thrust between the words "council" and "conference" as was developed at the recent meeting of Colonial and Imperial representatives in London. We had sat up expecting that our own Premier or the first citizen of some other colony would have come forward with some proposal of momentous economic significance to the Empire, as occurred at the

time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's projected preference propaganda, but such was not the case, and the meeting settled down to the consideration of things political rather than economic. The crux of the discussions of the assembled statesmen centered upon the difference between council and conference.

The projection of this difference into the assembly was a fortunate circumstance, for it at once precipitated a discussion upon a phase of the relationships between Imperial and Colonial Governments that should be clearly defined. The Empire has been preparing for the moment when lines should be distinctly drawn. Sentiment has been assiduously cultivated the past few years, and at one time it looked as though sentiment rather than sound business and political sense would dominate the spirit of these Imperial gatherings. Fortunately this has not been the case, and we are not committed to the task of trumping up tariff arrangements with other Colonies in the delusive belief that such agreements would be of benefit to us because they "strengthen the ties of Empire." Trade arrangements to be satisfactory require as basic principles something more practical and advantages more tangible than Imperial sentiment and the self-satisfaction of being part of a great Empire. Whether or not it is best for us it is nevertheless true that we care less for pageantry of state than for the participation in the progress of the world, and as Canadians we one and all possess that confidence in ourselves that we can work out a broader destiny untrammelled by complicated political compromises with the Motherland or sister Colonies. The tendency of Colonies should be rather to more absolute autonomy in trade than to circumscribed arrangements within themselves. A Colonial Conference facilitates the practicability of the former—an Imperial Council would have precipitated the latter. We are thankful for the difference in the words and more thankful that the delegates preferred the latter.

#### The Crop Cultivation Practice.

The demand is for a system or practise that will increase the yield of crops from the land under cultivation. Numerous opinions have been published in our columns the last few weeks upon the value of grasses in the economy of fertility and of the use of a light harrow after crops are up. These aids to crop improvement are more generally employed than most people have been aware of, but they are by no means so commonly used as their merits warrant. There are many farmers in the country who can no longer say, "I will just put in ten or twenty-five acres more to make up for any lightness of crop." These men have all their land utilized and cannot secure any more near at hand, yet are able to do more work if they had the opportunity. To them the practices referred to should appeal. A little more work on the crop already sown has been shown to invariably increase the yield. In the case of our correspondent Mr. Willing, May 1st, page 646, this increase from harrowing has been as much as ten to fifteen bushels to the acre, a much better and cheaper way of adding to the total yield of a farm than to seed a larger acreage. The purpose in giving the subject of cultivating crops prominence has been to make its adoption more general. It is also noticeable that unlike other subjects there has not been an adverse opinion expressed so far to the practice of harrowing growing grain. The precautions are also simple. Use the lightest harrow available and where possible use those with sloping teeth. Harrow on a bright day when the plants are tough; harrow when the weeds are small and tender; do not try to harrow where stubble and rubbish are thick upon the ground; risk considerable in harrowing to break up a hard, dry crust. The objects gained are, destruction of weeds, moisture conserved, and the grain crop consequently assisted to make the best use of the plant food available.

## HORSE

It is reported that The Broncho is developing a spavin. Now if ever a spavin got a treatment this one will get more.

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A British Government representative has been in New Mexico and Texas buying horses for South Africa.

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Toronto Horse Show, held during the first week in May, was a huge success in every way—except that the expenditures exceeded the receipts.

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The Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap of 3,000 sovereigns (2,000 in specie and 200 in plate or specie at the option of the winner; second to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns (distance one mile and a quarter) was won May 11th by Mr. W. Hall Walker's Polar Star, by Pioneer and Go On, a three-year-old, carrying seven stone twelve pounds. The Duke of Devonshire's colt by Marco-Lady Villikins, four-year-old, with seven stone two pounds, was second, and Mr. R. J. Farquharson's Dalkeith was third. There were twelve starters.

\* \* \*

A reader writes in a bitter mood because so much is published about the Clydesdale as a draft horse and the Hackney as a harness horse, and complains that "the Percheron, the best draft horse of them all, is scarcely mentioned in Canadian agricultural papers." The blame for this unfortunate state of affairs is thrust upon the writers, but why the papers should be expected to carry the onus of the silence of the Percheron breeders we fail to see. The Clydesdale breed is fortunate in having as its founders and devotees men who treasure associations, who like to dwell upon anecdotes and reminiscences of certain horses and who have consequently developed a certain lore with their horses, and being of the Anglo-Saxon race this lore and current news comes readily into our agricultural literature. On the other hand, the Percheron, while his breeding and the home of the best individuals may be full enough of romance, still the language being foreign few of us are privileged to enjoy it. Perhaps the larger importers or the Percheron associations might do worse than to engage the services of a writer to keep American breeders posted in the lore and news, or as the race men say, "dope of the French drafters and harness horses. There is a tremendous commercial power in publicity.

### Stallion Owners' Profits and the Lien Act.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With reference to the system with which stallion owners are repaid for their investments and labors, I must say that those who depend upon public patronage nearly all find it a one-sided affair. The owners are running their own risks on their investments, the interest and expenses in travelling, and to crown all, they are acting as "insurance agencies" for the owners of the mares put to their horses.

A man should pay for value received right there as is expected of him in other cases, at least one third to cover expenses, interest, depreciation in value. This rule would tend to make the owners of mares more particular what and when they bred, and in the after treatment.

Years ago the wheat grower boasted that he could buy horses cheaper than he could raise them. Years after he found matters different; as a result he turned everything to the horse that would go. Many of the mares came worn with age, and toil, not having raised a foal in recent years at least, refused to breed, and could not be expected to according to the laws of animal nature. In these cases the energy of the stallion was wasted in fruitless effort, the expenses went on just the same, and the stallion owner was the real loser.

Horse breeding is a business by itself, although it goes very well hand in hand with wheat growing, yet it needs special attention and a little knowledge. In past years, when horse breeding was depressed and competition overdone, the farmers made all sorts of bargains with the grooms. In fact, this business has never been run in this country on a business basis, and the stallion owners have themselves to blame. But now that everybody who owns a mare is turned breeder and horses of all kinds are of such value, I would suggest that all follow the practice here, as in Scotland, among the good ones. The best horses there are full fee, foal or no foal, some half at service and half later on, unless mare proves not to be in foal. Others again charge one third cash at time of service. Then in many cases the rates are higher than on this side of the Atlantic. The

Horse Breeders' Association should take the matter up, and urge owners to protect the business and place it on a paying basis. Then they have the Enrolment Ordinance to go along with it, to straighten matters up, and protect the owners of the good ones. There are now many good horses in Western Canada deserving better patronage, and must prove profitable alike to owner and breeder. At the same time there are many Old Country cast-aways that have proved unprofitable on their native soil, and put in the stable to grow "fat enough," when some "American" will buy them.

This act should protect the owners of good, sound, well-bred horses, and assist in showing in black and white the true facts to the intending breeder that is not so well posted on pedigree and other requisites, as his fortunate neighbor may be.

I would certainly suggest that perfect soundness cut a figure in this ordinance, up to ten or twelve years of age anyhow. In my opinion its importance is second to none. Then breeding, conformation, type, style and action, with cart-horse weight, should all count in the selection of a Clydesdale stallion for breeding purposes, or even, the show-ring.

Hamiota, Man.

J. B. THOMPSON.

### Care of Stallions in Season.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For some little time past, I have noticed articles in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and elsewhere, concerning the care of stallions. Perhaps a few ideas passed over by others may interest readers of the ADVOCATE. By the time this article appears in print, almost every farmer, and certainly every owner of a stallion, will be taking an active interest in the management and care of the stallion, when on the road.

I attended a lecture lately on judging horses, at which the lecturer gave some hints on the best way to take care of work horses, when returned to the stable for the night. After the lecture I happened to overhear a conversation between two farmers, one of whom remarked that "if we did everything he (the lecturer) recommended, we should be busy with the horses all the time." Now there may be something in this remark, if applied merely to work horses, but in the case of the stallion travelling on the road, it in no way applies. The man who travels a horse is not fit for his job unless he is willing to do all he knows for the comfort and well-being of the horse in his care.

Well! we will suppose that by this time of year, the horse is up in good condition, has been exercised in some way, daily, for the last month or six weeks; that he has been freshly shod, in front without toe or heel calks, and behind with fairly long heel calks. These preparations are necessary for all stallions, heavy draft or light bred. We now come to the man himself, on whom so much depends the success or failure of the horse's season. As a rule I should prefer a man not much younger than thirty; by that age he has steadied down, but he has not become too "set" in his ideas, and will absorb new ones more easily than an older man. I don't know a more stubborn type of man than your old stud groom, and what some of these men know about horses, and what they don't know would fill a book. Is it not Mark Twain who says that it is not so much what you know that counts, as what you know *correctly*? Anyhow, get the best man you can, and because a poor man can be hired a few dollars cheaper, don't lose the chance of a good man, but no matter how good a man he may be, don't hire him if he is liable to get drunk! (How is that, Mr. Editor, for a race-horse man's advice?) Now you have your horse, and you have your man. Next you want the outfit. I shall mention just a few things which are not always remembered. You will perhaps think some of these things are unnecessary if the horse travelled is a Clyde, Shire, or Percheron, but I use the same things for a heavy horse which are necessary for a Thoroughbred. To a light breed they are almost a necessity, while to a heavy horse they are more of a luxury. Still no pains must be spared on either class of horses, and the more comfortable you can make your horse, the more colts he will leave.

You have, I presume, got hold of a nice quiet horse to hitch in the cart. He should be a good fast walker, and quiet enough to stand still without being tied. The latter point is very important; as so many things may happen which may require you to leave the cart and attend to the stallion, when on the road; and it is always pleasant when you have fixed up the difficulty with the stallion, to find your cart and driver where you left them.

Now for some of the smaller articles which should always be taken along. First, you should always carry a couple of feeds of oats. Some

you may be delayed by a storm, or some other unforeseen circumstance, and not make your regular stopping place, but if you have your feed along, you can stop anywhere. Next you should have two blankets, one made of heavy duck, that will shed water in case you strike a sod roof for the night, the other a light sheet to keep off dust and flies when the horse is feeding.

For the next items, a pail, sponge, and scraper. (I may say that it is almost providential that you have among your contributors a race-horse man who can give your readers this tip, as I am afraid that those who do not already know it would have to visit a racing stable to gain information, and valuable as I think it is, I would shrink from exposing any reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to the storm of abuse and worse, with which one of your correspondents last fall thought his questions would be answered, "by the owner or one of his punkies.")

However, here it is! On hot days, when the horse comes in tired and sweaty, fill the pail with hot water, as hot as you can nicely hold your hand in, sponge him over, lather him with your hand, and scrape him off quickly. Put on your light or heavy blanket (according to the day), put him in the stable; and run over him with a brush or cloth, and in a couple of minutes you have your horse as fresh as when he left the stable in the morning. Now if your horse is a light-bred, get those bandages out, put them in a pail of cold water (a little saltpetre, will make the water still colder) and put them on your horse. A little practice will make you expert (if you watch those rapsallions at the fairs, as I before advised). Take them off in about three quarters of an hour, and either brush or hand-rub his legs off. Do this no matter how foolish it may seem to you, and you will be rewarded by having your horse's legs clean and cool in the morning. If your horse is one of the draft breeds, I should merely rub and brush his legs off. If muddy, don't wash them unless you are prepared to rub them quite dry.

Now I think with these few extra tips any man at all likely to undertake the job should know how to take care of his horse.

In the feeding line remember never to give a horse more oats than he will clean up *at once*. If he won't eat enough to suit you, divide his feeds. Say you want him to eat four gallons of oats per day and he won't eat one and a third gallons at a feed, give him the four gallons but divide it into four feeds. You will find that there is then no difficulty in getting him to eat the amount you consider necessary. But be sure not to allow him to leave *any* grain in the feed box. If he leaves only a handful, next feed give him a little more than a handful less than he was getting before.

Watering, I think, depends entirely on what a horse is used to. A horse, however, is never too hot to drink half a pailful. Some horses shiver after drinking; for them, water oftener, and don't give much at a time. I like to feed a little bran with the oats, so as to make a horse chew his grain.

Every horse, stallion or work horse, should get a bran-mash with a little flax-seed meal, salt, and a teaspoonful of saltpetre, every Saturday night.

Be sure in dry weather to "stop" his feet, at least twice a week, with mud, cow-manure or a poultice made of bran and flax-seed meal.

Wash the stallion's sheath out every Saturday night, and grease with lard or vaseline, into which you have put a little boracic acid. After every service use the sponge with a weak solution of either boracic or carbolic acid. I should always allow an hour to pass between services. Should any rubs appear, bathing the part daily with methylated spirits will be found useful in hardening the skin and removing inflammation.

Some of these last details the groom may consider superfluous, but remember, "a stitch in time saves nine," and through one of these insignificant little rubs poison may enter the horse's system, and lay him off for the balance of the season, and then you will begin to doubt the truth of the saying, that "a penny saved is worth a penny gained."

G. H. BRADSHAW.

H. C. Cook, Ranch Man.

### Endorses Concrete Floors

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am pleased in the article re "Cement or Concrete for Horse or Cow Stable," in your issue of the 15th, and seeing I have such a long experience of the same

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may be of interest to your correspondent. What you give as your opinion as to how the floor should be laid, etc., parts of sand and cement, is exactly in accord with the way we did ours, only we gave a slope of two inches from front to back of stalls and one inch to eight feet in the shallow runway between stalls and passages. As you say there is no need for providing any outlet to drain the liquid out of the stable. (I was convinced about this myself when the work was being done.) There is no trouble with this either in summer or winter; especially in horse stables as the dust of the gangway swept in to the gutter keeps it well dried up. There might be trouble with cows if they were much in during summer, but seeing they are mostly out then there is therefore no difficulty in absorbing all their liquid with the bedding used during winter. There is one thing which may be mentioned; in laying the two coats just lay as much of the floor with the first coat as can be finished with the second coat the same day. By doing this they blend and dry together and become solid; otherwise if the first coat is dry before the second is put on there is a possibility of it cracking and scaling off. We have our stalls grooved to run liquid to the back and middle, which helps to run it off quicker, especially if there are geldings in the stalls. Another way, and some prefer it, is to put one layer of concrete in the stalls and floor them with planks with a one or two inch slope. Then of course just finish off the gangway and loose boxes with the two layers as aforementioned. Still straw for bedding is cheap on the farm as there is no need for planks if a liberal supply of straw is used to add to the comfort of the horses.

Sask.

JOHN TURNBULL.

#### Objects to Concrete Floors

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed an enquiry in your May 1st number, page 644, re cement floors for horse stables and also noticed your opinion on the matter. Now as a horseshoer I would like to give my opinion.

I think your plan of putting down a cement floor could not be improved upon, but I do not approve of cement floors for horses for the following reasons:—

1st. I do not believe in putting a horse to stand on a floor that a man could not stand on for a time without causing him to become footsore. Nearly everyone knows how hard a cement floor is to walk or stand upon, so why make man's noblest friend do so for from 12 to 15 hours out of 24?

2nd. From a horseshoer's point of view, I think most horse shoers will agree with me when I say that nothing will cause corns and contraction as quickly as standing on a hard, dry floor or working on a hard road, and who gets the blame? Does not the shoer?—and very often unjustly too.

Will not the Veterinarian tell you that standing on a hard floor is often the cause of shoulder lameness? So why make the horse to stiffen? "But," say some, "if a horse has plenty of bedding it would cause no harm. That is all very well if the horse does not paw the bedding all back behind it, which it is very apt to do, and leave his front feet on the bare floor.

To sum up. A cement floor is hard and will therefore cause injury to the horse's feet, legs, and shoulders. Now I would suggest that if cement be used let it be plank covered, and the plank be layed on inch strips to allow it a light spring. What would be still better (if cost were not prohibitive) would be asphalt, which is firm yet springy and would not cause the injury that cement would. Perhaps the editor could give a better estimate of cost of asphalt floor than I could.

Hoping to see the opinions of others on this subject.

Sask.

A HORSESHOER.

[After all there is no floor that is more natural and does so little harm to a horse standing in a stable as a firm earth bottom and if it can be kept in good condition we would not advise a concrete nor yet planks. The trouble with most floors is that they become dry and then absorb moisture from the horse's feet, which causes brittle hoofs, feverish feet and contraction. When horses are stood on dry floors, oil should be used quite frequently on the hoofs.—Ed.]

#### Stallion Show at Russell.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Through sloughs, mud holes, ice and snow, I made my way to the Russell Stallion Show, held on May 1st.

Getting to Russell, after a twenty mile drive, just in time for dinner, we made sure that important matter was not neglected. After dinner, we started for the show grounds, which are, perhaps, one of Russell's best features. In the heavy draft class, three horses faced the judge (Professor Rutherford), all Clydesdales. A black, owned by a Russell syndicate, proved the winner. The call for the agricultural class was responded to by still three other Clydesdales. This time a "brown" owned by a private man, took the coveted Red Card.

The light classes were represented, by two Standard breds, Gritwoods, father and son. Old Gritwood, although about eighteen years old, managed to beat his three-year-old son rather easily.

The crowd then adjourned to Clarke's livery stable, where Prof. Rutherford explained the use of the score card in judging live stock. The prof. selected, first, as an example, the winner in the heavy draft class, and went over him point by point, explaining to the assembled farmers the type of horse which fetched the highest price in the world's great markets, pointing out that individual likings should not be considered, and that if this high type is kept in mind and continually aimed at, there will still be enough misfits to amply provide for the agricultural demand. The second prize horse was then brought out, and his good and bad points reviewed, the judge stating his reasons for having placed him in second position. The winner of third prize in turn was brought out for criticism, flattering and otherwise. Here a remark from a bystander caused the lecturer to point out that farmers as a class were not noted for any extreme or profound knowledge of what constitutes the difference between a good and a bad horse, driving home his point by telling of a dealer who consulted him about a stallion which he had for sale; the dealer mentioned the price he wanted for his horse, the doctor thought this price much too high, in fact double what the horse was worth, and told the dealer so. Quoth the dealer, "Oh, I know that, but if I asked only what the horse is worth, I could not sell him at all!"

The lecture closed with a vote of thanks to Prof. Rutherford, for having come so far to act as judge, and also for his very interesting and instructive remarks.

It is to be regretted that there was not a larger turnout of horses; several other breeds, besides those exhibited, are well represented in the neighborhood, a Hackney, a Thoroughbred, a Suffolk Punch, and last but not least, old Golden Hero, of past Winnipeg and Brandon exhibition fame, and all doing business in the Russell district. However, considering the state of the roads and weather, it is no wonder that so many horsemen preferred to leave their horses in the stable and attend the show, merely as spectators.

As a judge Prof. Rutherford gave entire satisfaction, his only fault being (as he says himself) a lack of bad habits; which makes him a hard man, on whom to practice small hospitalities, larger ones being out of the question to a non-resident of Russell.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

#### Horse Show Trade.

In connection with the preparations for the Winnipeg horse show in June, an American dealer has already sold eighteen high-classed carriage and saddle horses to city fanciers and has returned to Iowa to secure another consignment as he believes the market in Western Canada is ready to absorb that number. It is a matter of regret that so much of this trade is slipping to American dealers and the next thing we may expect to hear will be a demand from some quarter to raise the duty on such stock. The horse show, although a young institution in Western cities, surely holds the plum for accomplishing the objects for which it was organized, namely, to popularize the horse with city people, and the results of the efforts of the show associations should commend them to the consideration of the provincial Governments when requests are made for financial assistance. Calgary has plans under way for a show and in conjunction with Winnipeg's should foster the trade in show horses.

To-morrow, May 23rd, the executive of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association will discuss the motion brought up at previous meetings to bar from registration animals whose sire and dams, grand sires and grandams are not recorded in the Clydesdale studbook of Great Britain. If this measure comes it will mean that a lot of the mares purchased lately will have to be registered at once or their progeny will not be eligible. A purebred mare or one that is eligible for registration is surely worth the trouble of recording her pedigree.

## STOCK

#### The Western Stock Growers at Calgary

The eleventh annual meeting of this powerful association of Alberta and Saskatchewan ranchmen, the Western Stock Growers' Association, held its annual convention at Calgary, on May 9th, under the guidance of the president, W. Huckvale, Medicine Hat. The several reports of the secretary, board of management and the minutes of the last annual meeting at McLeod were read and adopted, following which the men mentioned were elected as officers of the association for 1907:

Walter Huckvale, president, Medicine Hat; Geo. Lane, 1st vice pres.; A. R. Springett, 2nd vice pres., Crane Lake.

Representatives by districts:

Bow River, W. R. Hull and P. Burns; Maple Creek, A. J. Day, D. J. Wiley; Lethbridge, A. J. McLean, Howell Harris; Sheep Creek, Jno. Lineham; High River, J. H. Brown, A. E. Cross; Pincher Creek, E. H. Maunsell, H. M. Hatfield; Willow Creek, A. B. McDonald, D. McEachren; Medicine Hat, A. P. Day, R. E. Margesson.

After the election Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Vety.-Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner, was called upon for his views on dipping and matters connected with it. After referring to the compulsory orders of 1904 and 1905, and the opposition evinced the first year, which decreased, he pointed out the serious mistake made in failing to have a compulsory order in 1906. He, however, had not wished to be arbitrary and considered it essential to have the support of the Western Stock Growers' Association if the dipping order was to be made effective. As the meeting was to adjourn for lunch, the Veterinary Director General submitted some questions for them to deliberate on during the recess, the time for dipping being a leading one. The Department, he stated, was ready to put the order in force at a date suitable to the ranchers. In 1904, it was too late and in 1905 although 15 days earlier, it was even then too late. It had been left late for two reasons advanced by the cattlemen; viz.: first, cows and calves are weak in the spring and the mortality was likely to be large; second, by putting off the dipping until late they avoided dipping the beef. It was laid down very clearly, calmly and courteously that the rancher must clean up; the few cannot be allowed to spoil the export trade cattle of Manitoba and Eastern Canada. Some have dipped properly, others half did it, and others not at all, and, if the cleaning were not done, it might be necessary to put a cordon round the mange district, and thereby prevent a hoof going out unless dipped. Some Old Country agricultural papers have tried to make capital out of the presence of mange in Alberta cattle. On the resumption of the discussion after recess, several opinions were heard re dipping, as follows: "Dip as soon as possible after the spring round-up." "W. R. Hall." "Earlier we dip the better; should dip the whole head; we take big chances of getting quarantined if we ship beef without being dipped." A. J. Day. "Easier to dip early, hair shorter in June." Geo. Lane. "Early dipping will suit the small men, for the earlier done the better the beef will be made. It also gives the little man a free space to do his haying." A. J. Day.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken on the motion to have the compulsory dipping order made effective June 1st to Aug. 15th, and it carried sixteen to five. Under the arrangement beef will be able to go out before Aug. 15th undipped, but under rigid inspection by an inspector of the Health of Animals Branch. A few ranchers seem to fear the effect of dipping on the beef. Geo. Lane would rather dip the beef than cut it out to avoid dipping, in which opinion Pat Burns coincided. Ample time is given (two months and a half) to do the dipping, the defect of long periods being the opportunity it affords of reinfection. All dipping will have to be done under Government inspection and uniformity in the methods followed must obtain. The work is a heavy tax on the Government, costing \$22,000 in 1905.

Queried by the Live Stock Commissioner as to the Association's preference for inspection at Winnipeg or point of shipment, all declared themselves well satisfied with the former. Burns stated that a shipper only risked sending a wrong one once to Winnipeg, as at that point a

person only got twenty-five per cent. of its value. Dr. Rutherford stated that the official dips this year would be the lime and sulphur (as in 1905), and the oil emulsion made with Beaumont oil (tickicide), water and soap. He had looked into the cost of the tickicide, which contains two per cent. of sulphur; and also as to the strength to be used. One to four of water had been found to be dangerous, but one to seven was satisfactory and not injurious, except in extremely hot or cold weather. The oil emulsion necessitates only a single dipping, the lime and sulphur, two dippings nine days apart; but beef would be unfit to be shipped out until six weeks after getting the oil emulsion dip.

The mangle question was then rested while the method of appointing a brand inspector by the Alberta Government was criticized. It seems the W. G. G. Ass'n. felt that its dignity had been hurt—nothing more serious than that so far as we were able to determine. Unfortunately neither the Minister nor Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta were present, or a satisfactory explanation could and would have been made. It only required half an eye to see that the captious criticism was prompted by political bias: it was after all a small matter, and was inadvertently done. Heretofore the Government had consulted the W. G. G. Ass'n. in making appointments bearing on the ranch industry. A real grievance, however, is the delay of the Government in providing an ordinance, similar to what has been done in Saskatchewan, to provide for inspection of hides. It is claimed that the northern Alberta men object, but the W. G. G. Ass'n. state their willingness to accept an ordinance to cover the range country. It was moved by A. B. McDonald, seconded by Geo. Lane, that a hide inspection bill be framed and placed in the hands of a member of the Government to put through the Legislature. Carried.

Then the important question came up of damages for cattle killed by the railways. It was claimed that the C. P. R. had not lived up to the agreement made ten years ago by Mr. Whyte and Messrs A. R. Springett and the late D. H. Andrews on behalf of the Association.

J. S. Dennis (C. P. R.) asked for specific cases which were given by A. E. Cross (2 cases at Macleod), A. R. Springett (30 cases), Sec'y. R. G. Mathews (30-50 claims refused on grounds that the line was fenced; W. R. Hull (7 cases, no wire on the fence at the inturn at a crossing). The agreement of prices made then was \$— yearlings \$15, two-year-olds \$25, cows and threes \$32.50, fours \$40. Mr. Dennis promised to take up the matter but stated that in old days ranchers didn't want fences. Mr. Whyte and the following committee were appointed by the association; Cross, Hull, Lane and Burns.

A letter was read to the association asking that a petition be gotten up as counter to one from the Gleichen district in which the settlers there ask for a herd law. J. S. Dennis (C. P. R.) pointed out that they expect 12,000 acres to be broken in the Gleichen, Strathmore and Namaha localities, and stated that the railway would protect the settlers they sold land to. A motion was then passed that the provincial Government be asked not to grant a herd law for country south of the C. P. R. and now given over to ranching without due notice being given the Western Stock Growers' Association. The bill of the Alberta Government providing for the collection of a tax of 1-4c. per acre for educational purposes on all lands outside school districts provoked considerable discussion. A. E. Cross thought it would come very hard on those having large tracts of leased land, would amount to \$8 a section. It was also pointed out that if a rancher leased it he would have to pay the tax, but if from the C. P. R. the land could not be taxed, being exempt. The following motion passed: Resolved that the bill providing for a tax for educational purposes on leasehold land, passed, be reconsidered, and that in the meantime its operation be suspended. It would appear from the utterances of those present that the ranchers lacked men in the Legislature who would be on the lookout for legislation affecting their interests. A letter was read from the State Veterinarian of Montana, in which Dr. Knowles stated that a large number of many Canadian cattle had drifted south into that state and that such were being gathered in by their round-ups and would be dipped (dipping has already started, May 15th, in Montana), and asking who would pay the cost of such dipping. If not paid for such cattle would be sold as strays. The W. S. G. Growers agreed to notify the State Veterinarian that their secretary would pay for the stock of members of that association, and the secretary was instructed by resolution (Lane, Springett) to send a brand-book marked with the names of the members to Dr. Knowles, and that the secretary bill each member with cost of said dipping and collecting.

A resolution was passed (McDonald, Lane) to the effect that the Government in future consult the W. S. G. Ass'n. before making appointments of stock inspectors.

J. G. Rutherford suggested that this association confer with other associations so that meetings be held at about the same time, so as to facilitate business between the various interests affected. No move was made, on the score that the ordinance has named the date of the annual meeting. It is possible that an ordinance can be changed in the public interest.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Members of the Western Stock Growers' Ass'n Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the secretary's office for the year ending 30th April 1907, together with the financial statement for the same period. Since the last meeting eight new members have joined and four have resigned.

As may be seen by the financial statement, there was on the 30th April a credit balance in the bank of \$186.64. In addition to this the Association has advanced \$180 in payment of wolf bounty warrants, which sum will in due course be repaid by the Alberta Government.

During the year the proceeds of one hundred and sixty-four strays passed through this office. Fifteen of these were received from the Montana Stock Association and the balance from Winnipeg. Sixty-five head of strays either untallied altogether by the local inspector or tallied incorrectly were cut out in Winnipeg by Inspector Patterson, sold and the proceeds forwarded to this office. The owners of the one hundred and sixty-four head were all located and paid except for sixteen, and the proceeds of these were forwarded to the provincial Department of Agriculture at Edmonton. Altogether \$6003.61 was received as the proceeds of strays, and was all paid over to the respective owners with the exception of \$599.63 which was forwarded to Edmonton.

The same bounty on wolves as existed in previous years was continued during the one just completed; viz.: \$15 on grown wolves and \$5 on pups, and is in force in both the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The association acts as paying agent for the Alberta Government and all bounty warrants issued by the various inspectors are presented to the secretary of the association and by him paid, and the association is in due course reimbursed by the Government. Bounties were paid last year on the following:

	Dog.	Bitch.	Pups.	Total
Calgary	9	6	9	24
Macleod	15	10	73	98
Medicine Hat	14	22	52	88
	38	38	134	210

Amounts paid through the different inspectors were as follows:

Macleod	\$775
Medicine Hat	\$800
Calgary	\$270
	\$1845

Comparing this year's statement with the previous year it shows an increase of 18 dogs and 16 bitches and a decrease of 33 pups, with an increased expenditure of \$400.

The following shows the Wolf Bounty expenditure to date,—

1898	\$ 662	on	183	wolves
1899	3304	"	825	"
1900	2147	"	370	"
1901	2460	"	417	"
1902	3505	"	459	"
1903	2595	"	350	"
1904	2545	"	383	"
1905	2435	"	307	"
1906	1445	"	209	"
1907	1845	"	210	"
	22943		3713	

Macleod. R. G. MATHEWS.  
(Continued on Page 793).

#### Meetings of Record Committee and National Records Board.

On Friday forenoon, May 3rd, a meeting of the Record Committee was held in Toronto. Owing to a railroad accident, Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, who was to be present to consult with the committee, was unable to reach the meeting; consequently a number of subjects slated for consideration were discussed to little purpose. Two representatives of the railroad companies, G. T. R. and C. P. R., were in attendance to confer regarding the established privilege of shipping registered stock at half rates. It seems that a few of the new Canadian breed societies, notably the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, though duly incorporated in accordance with the National Records scheme, are not on the list of the railroads as officially recognized breed societies entitled to the half-rate privilege. A resolution was passed, asking the Department to supply the railroad companies with a complete list of the recognized Canadian breed societies.

The resignation of A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Record Committee, was announced, but no action taken in the appointment of a permanent successor. Meanwhile Mr. J. W. Brant, Accountant of the National Records, is filling the position.

On the afternoon of the day on which the Record Committee held its meeting, the National Record Board, representing the various breed societies, met to appoint from among themselves the Record Committee for the ensuing year. The only change was

the substitution of Hon. John Dryden for W. A. Smith, who has been for some months in the West recovering his health. The committee now stands as follows: Hon. John Dryden, for beef-cattle interests; Robt. Ness, for dairy cattle; Robt. Beith, for light horses; Wm. Smith, for heavy horses; J. M. Gardhouse, for sheep; and J. E. Brethour, for swine. ■

During the first four months of the year 2,649,000 cattle arrived at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. It was 210,000 more than came during the same period of 1906, and the largest run for the same period on record. It suggests that the fellow who has been claiming right along that feed lots were not filled last fall is either a liar or a fool, presumably the latter. When it comes to statistics on live stock, everybody is sadly at sea.

## FARM

### More Opinions on Cultivating Crops.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Upon this question of cultivating growing crops which I see discussed lately in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I should like to give my experience.

I have tried the small harrows made for that purpose, but found they would not answer, as they were too light and jumped around. Possibly my land is too heavy. Two years ago I was horrified at seeing a field of oats I had sown simply a mass of weeds. So I promptly applied my ordinary harrows; of course I chose a warm, sunny day and gave it a thorough harrowing. When I had finished one would not have suspected a growing crop of grain. However, in a few days it was rolled along with my other crop which I believe in, and I never had a better crop or cleaner. This led me to continue harrowing growing crops with the best of results. Some blades may be killed, but they must be weak ones. Anyway, it always improved my crop. Of course this must be done when the weeds are in the right stage and easily killed, with a sunny day and land dry. This will not kill wild oats, as they are too deep seated. A clean crop is benefited by harrowing, just as corn is when coming up and potatoes—breaking the crust, letting the air in and conserving moisture.

What is wrong with this season anyway? I have only been one round with a drill so far. It is getting serious.

Brandon Hills. GEO. W. MARSDEN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding the cultivating growing crops which is being discussed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, there can be no question that wherever cultivation can be carried on without too serious a danger to the life of the plants it is certainly advantageous. I agree *in toto* with Mr. Willing in your May 1st issue. I have made the mistakes he speaks of; that is, harrowed too soon after the grain was up and used a harrow too heavy on a loose soil. Last year we did some, when we were prevented from finishing the field by rain coming on and that which was done seemed completely ruined. The young plants were buried. Certainly had it been done by someone without authority we should have said, "Our enemy hath done this." And yet long before harvest we would have been grateful had someone ruined the whole field in the same way, as it was by far the best at harvest. Mr. Willing's letter is right to the point.

FRED W. GREEN.

### What Becomes of the Hired Men?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Reading your paper of April 17th, I came across a letter signed "O. K." The writer referred to hired men and their wages. He certainly had a very hard opinion of the hired man of this country.

Having been a hired man myself for nearly ten years I could not help but feel a good deal of resentment towards O. K. He says the chief endeavor of the hired man is to get big wages and do as little for them as possible.

Well, is not that what everybody is doing? I do not think O. K. would do so much work as he is doing, if he could get the same results by doing less. Because O. K. does not get satisfaction (I believe some farmers never will get it in this world) out of his hired men, is that any reason why he should publish in a paper which is read all over Canada and also finds its way into other countries, that the hired man of this country as a rule is a waster? Wasters or not, Canada would not be what she is to-day if it was not for the hired man. I do not think O. K. would be troubled with having a good man lured away if he used him right, for no good man will leave his place without a reason, but there is no pleasure in working for a man who is ill to please.

JOE PLOWMAN.

## Opinions to be Advanced at the June Conference of Grain Interests.

Readers who are interested in the grain trade will remember the resolution passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at their convention in Brandon, asking the provincial Government to call a conference of all those interests associated in the grain trade, and also of the promise of the provincial Government to comply. The dates of this conference have been definitely fixed for June 5th and 6th, the meeting to be held at Winnipeg. Accordingly the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, through its executive selected a conference committee of hon.-president, J. W. Scallion; president, D. W. McCuaig, vice-president, R. C. Henders; and secretary, R. McKenzie; to arrange the views of the association upon the questions to be discussed and to present arguments in support of the same.

Among the subjects to be brought under consideration will be:—

1. Amendments to the Charter of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.
2. Dealing in options.
3. Amendments to the Criminal Code in respect of combines in restraint of trade, boycotts, etc.
4. Government ownership and operation of elevators, both terminal and line.
5. Reciprocal demurrage.
6. The employment of the cental as a sale unit.

Upon these subjects the M. G. G. A. through their conference committee will express the following opinions to the members of the conference and have memorialized many of the members by circulation of these views:

### 1. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF THE WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The membership of the Exchange is practically the only avenue through which the grain produced by the 50,000 farmers of Manitoba can now pass on its way from the producer to the consumer.

Upon the character and practices of the Exchange, created as it avowedly is for the financial advantage of the traders in grain, therefore depends in a large measure the prosperity of this great body of producers.

It is proper that the traders in grain should associate themselves under charter for their mutual protection and benefit; but it is equally proper that such limitations should be set to their corporate powers as will effectually safeguard the interests of the producers and also the interests of a minority of grain traders both within and without the membership of the Exchange.

The present tendency in the evolution of the Grain Exchange appears to be in the direction of a combination in restraint of trade which if unchecked may lead to the creation of an absolute monopoly.

Amendments to the Charter which will introduce the following provisions and limitations for the subjoined reasons appear to be urgently needed to check this tendency.

(a). There must be no limit set by its members to the numbers which may enjoy its privileges. The number of memberships is now limited by by-law to 316 (300 active members and 16 associate members) all disposed of.

Of this number many are held by non-traders. Among such are the Warehouse Commissioner, the Chief Grain Inspector, the Secretary of the Survey and Grain Standards Boards, a general freight agent of the C. P. R. and fourteen bankers. One hundred and thirty-two do not reside in Winnipeg, while sixteen are residents of the United States. Seven memberships are held by the members or employees of a single Elevator Company.

Since all the brokers and all the large milling and export companies in Western Canada, and a number in Eastern Canada as well, are connected with the Exchange and consequently restricted by by-law from dealing on as favorable terms with those outside its membership as those within, it is almost impossible for an outsider to establish himself in the grain trade. He must be financially strong enough to become an independent exporter. Even then unless he is individually as strong as those within the Exchange are collectively, he can be put out of business by competitive methods.

The limiting of membership, therefore, may at any time create a barrier to entrance to the Exchange and consequently to competition, either from the fact that no more "seats" are available by purchase or that by reason of their scarcity they are held at prohibitive figures.

The Exchange has lately fixed the price of a membership at \$4,000; the original price in the days of unlimited membership was \$100.

(b). No reputable person, firm or corporation engaged in or proposing to engage in the grain trade shall be denied membership if they desire it and tender the price of the same, such price as to maximum amount to be fixed by charter.

To leave with a body of organized grain traders incorporated under charter the privilege of denying

membership to a reputable competitor is in effect to give them the power to limit competition by arbitrarily saying how many and who shall engage in the grain trade. To leave them with the fixing of the price of the privilege to trade with members of their body is to endanger the freedom of trade. The price, which has been advanced from \$100 to \$4,000, may be advanced to \$40,000 or even to a larger amount.

(c). Question of reputability in the case of exclusion on such grounds must be subject to appeal from the decision of the Exchange to an impartial tribunal named in the charter.

The necessity for this is, that otherwise the body of traders could arbitrarily exclude a person on the technical grounds by alleging him to be disreputable, simply because he might not be considered to have the proper attitude, either personal or general, towards certain members of the Exchange or to the methods adopted by the Exchange. It must be remembered that the Exchange is neither a club nor a fraternal society, but an association of traders ostensibly created in the interests of all the traders in certain commodities.

(d). A firm or corporation must be eligible to apply for and hold membership and enjoy privileges in its own name and exercise the rights of membership through an employee whom it may designate for that service.

At the present time a firm or corporation can only enjoy the privileges of the Exchange through a membership held in the name of one of its members, in the case of a firm, or one of its principal officers, in the case of a corporation. The ownership of a membership in such manner does not in itself entitle the firm or corporation to the privileges of membership. It must apply for and secure registration under this membership. This registration may be refused without assigning any reason or if granted may be withdrawn on the giving of twenty-four hours notice, also without any reason being assigned.

(e). A member, whether person, firm or corporation, must be permitted to delegate the work of trading to an employee.

As membership in the Exchange is secured for trading purposes, and as it is customary for men to employ others as their representatives in business, it is but reasonable that a member should be allowed to delegate the actual work of trading to an employee instead of being forced to do it in person or through another member, as provided by by-law.

Why should the traders in grain be more exclusive than other traders? Are they of higher rank and importance, or are their trade secrets to be guarded from the prying eyes of employees?

(f). There shall be no restrictions upon members as to prices paid, commissions charged nor as to agreements entered into with employees.

The rules relating to commission and the maximum price rule, enforced as they are by fines and penalties when taken in conjunction with the agreement to be governed by them, which every applicant for membership must sign, constitute, in effect if not in law, a conspiracy in restraint of trade shared in, either willingly or under compulsion of business necessity, by every member of the Exchange.

The whole system of fines and penalties as employed by the Exchange is indefensible.

As for the alleged motive for their employment, "to maintain a high standard of business morality and commercial integrity," it may be said that the morality and integrity which require to be maintained by innumerable pains and penalties is not of a very high order, and if mutual good faith and fair dealing cannot be secured among the members without the disciplinary use of fines, suspensions and expulsions, the type of men engaged in the grain trade must be such that too many legislative safeguards cannot be thrown around their association for the protection of the producers.

(g). The power to suspend or cancel privileges shall not lie wholly with the Exchange, but provision must be made for an appeal to an impartial tribunal named in the charter.

Since Exchange connections—that is to say business relations with the exporters and millers who are members—are necessary to the ordinary grain trader, the provision is required that there should be no power of even a majority of rival traders to financially destroy any of their competitors.

(h). The arbitrary interference with the business methods of a member and the inquisitorial enquiry into such must be prohibited. These are the characteristic methods employed by trusts and combines.

Under the by-laws of the Exchange a member may be interrogated by the council of the Exchange with respect to his business and his business relations with others, and for fear he may seek refuge in lies, can be compelled to make a statutory declaration as to the truth of his statements. A fitting complement to this provision would be a clause in the by-law providing for the use of the thumb-screw and rack where the victim was suspected of seeking safety in perjury.

(i). The Government should have free access at all times to the minute books and accounts of the Exchange and no by-laws should be passed or amended without first being submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and receiving his assent thereto.

Since a person might secure membership under by laws which did not prejudicially affect his business but afterwards others might be enacted which would so affect it, there appears good reason that new by-laws be rigidly supervised before coming into force.

(j). Provision must be made whereby the public shall have access to a gallery overlooking the trading room during the progress of the trading sessions, that the character of the trading may be observed.

### 2. DEALING IN OPTIONS.

Dealing in options, or in other words, gambling in futures, must be abolished by Dominion statute. Nine-tenths of the so-called trades in wheat do not represent the transfer of real grain from one person to another.

Eliminate the dealing in options from the Grain Exchange and what would be left of it would be a grain market where real grain would be bought and sold at prices based on supply and demand.

Wheat would still be bought and sold for future delivery, but there would be no option as to its delivery and acceptance except on pain of the same penalties as govern in the case of the violation of ordinary contracts.

No person should be permitted to offer grain for sale of which he is not the owner. To sell a bushel of wheat of which one is not the owner is a pure gamble that the price will fall; to purchase wheat without any desire or expectation that delivery will be made is pure gamble that the price will rise.

No good can come of gambling and much evil is associated therewith. Professional gamblers are a burden upon the community which permits their presence, as by the nature of things they cannot live on one another.

In general reference to 1. and 2., it may be said that a grain exchange has many legitimate functions to perform. By co-operation, quotations can be secured at reasonable cost for the common use of the members. Trading terms can be defined by mutual agreement that no confusion will arise as to contracts. Provision can be made for the arbitration of all commercial disputes between members. Satisfactory quarters can be provided for carrying on trading operations and recording sales and purchases. Officers and servants can be employed to carry out the work of the Association. Places of meeting for committees and general meetings of members can be provided. Recommendations can be made by the united wisdom of assembled traders to legislative bodies from time to time as seems necessary. All these useful functions could be performed, however, without any fixing of prices, arbitrary commission rules, exclusion of dealers or the arbitrary interference with the business methods of members or any elaborate system of fines and penalties. Lack of business morality would bear its own inevitable penalty, as it bears it in the outside business world, and a man who was either not financially sound or had the reputation of not fulfilling his business engagements, would soon cease to be in a position to trade with the reputable members.

A grain exchange should be a place where men meet together to make sales and purchases of real grain—not a place where gambling in futures is the principal occupation of its members.

### 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL CODE IN RESPECT OF COMBINES IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE, BOYCOTTS, ETC.

If the agreements, rules, by-laws and practices of the members of the Grain Exchange and Grain Dealers' Ass'n., which have lately been before the courts and the bar of public opinion, do not render them liable to conviction, either as individuals or as members of an association, it is high time that the laws were amended. It is quite probable that proposed amendments to the criminal code will be presented for the consideration of the Conference.

### 4. GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF ELEVATORS, BOTH TERMINAL AND LINE.

The large elevator interests supported by many strong financial institutions and working in harmony with large milling interests are becoming dangerously strong. Possessing practically all the storage facilities of the country at initial points and controlling a large portion of the terminal elevator space as well, supplying the only avenue by which the farming population, lacking both storage facilities and money, can quickly dispose of their grain in the absence of adequate transportation facilities, they are able to buy the greater part of the crop at a price much below its legitimate value. In addition to this they are able, if unscrupulous in the methods employed in their elevators, to increase their profits still further by giving light weights, low gradings, taking heavy dockage and changing the identity of the farmers' special-binned grain at initial points and by skinning grades at the initial, intermediate and terminal elevators. With all these advantages theirs, they can steadily under-sell competitors having no storage facilities until such competitors are driven out of business. They would then be in the enjoyment of a monopoly of the grain trade.

There appears only one practical way to prevent the creation of this monopoly and to free the trade from the many abuses consequent to the storage facilities

being in private hands and operated for the advantage of the dealer rather than the convenience of the producer.

This is for the provincial Government to create a complete system of Government owned and operated elevators throughout the province by buying all the initial elevators that could be purchased at a fair valuation and supplementing them with a sufficient number of new ones to provide adequate government storage at every shipping point.

The new elevators would be constructed on a uniform plan with uniform sized bins for the more part, say one thousand bushels capacity, and the old ones re-modeled by sub-dividing the large bins.

They would be equipped with up-to-date cleaners so that the grain might be cleaned to grade requirements before being weighed and stored and the screenings returned to the owner.

The owner could thus supervise the cleaning of his grain, save freight on dirt and take back the screenings to be used on the farm for feeding purposes. They would also be equipped with scales for weighing in and out. Provision would be made for small lockers in which a sample of each load after being cleaned would be deposited giving a true sample of the contents of bins. A farmer presenting himself with wheat would be allotted a bin at a fixed rental per month or fraction thereof (with cleaning and insurance charges where cleaning and insurance were stipulated for). Thus no one would occupy space which he was not prepared to fill in a reasonable time.

A storage receipt would be issued for each load. As soon as a bin was filled the operator would mail a sample drawn from the locker to the chief grain inspector, who would issue a grade certificate therefor, giving grade, weight per measured bushel, place of storage, number of elevator and number of bin. On the receipt of the grade certificates and on presentation of the storage receipts the operator would issue a warehouse receipt to the owner with grade certificate, weight certificate and expense bill for storage, etc. attached. Farmers having small lots could arrange for joint use of a bin.

No advance charges will have to be met before sale of grain.

The owner of the grain being in possession of the complete documents could sell or consign his car. In case of sale he could receive settlement in full at once. In case of consigning or hypothecating to a bank he could secure a 75 per cent. advance on value of grain at his station. This advance could be secured, as is now done on "bills and inspections," at a 6 per cent rate. Thus as fast as a farmer could store his grain he could realize 75 per cent. on the value, whether cars were available for transportation or not, which would be an immense advantage, not only to himself, but to every business man in the country except perhaps the grain dealer who could no longer take advantage of a blockade to "cinch" the producer.

The fact that the elevators were used solely for purpose of special-binning grain and were entirely free from the control or manipulation of buyers would eliminate any temptation to give light weights, take heavy dockages, misgrade or change the identity of the stored wheat. It would put an end to the improper allotment of cars which now makes a mockery of the Grain Act, and street selling would soon become a thing of the past.

By appointing the operator as shipper's agent for "declaring intention and ability to load," as required by the Grain Acts, the applicant for cars need never lose his turn nor need cars be allotted to those no longer requiring them.

A check upon unequal distribution of cars as between shipping points could be provided by daily reports from the operators received at the Department of Agriculture.

The advantages of having weight and grade at starting point are many.

The grain being officially weighed and inspected before being handed over to the railways, they would become responsible without evasion for all shortage in weight and deterioration in quality in transit from shipping point to destination. Another advantage of having the weight and grade at point of shipment is that cars could be shipped to points east or west of point of shipment and sold for delivery to millers for grinding or farmers for seed purposes either in the West or Eastern Canada on either grade or sample without risk of fraud, as the seller is protected by the official grade sample and weight in case of dispute and the buyer has recourse to the transportation company in case of discrepancy.

It is now customary in the case of shipments to North Bay to ship the cars through the elevator at a cost approximately of seven to eight cents per bushel for the purpose of cleaning and obtaining official weights. This charge would be obviated by cleaning and weighing at initial points.

Again, many types of wheat do not lend themselves to being classified according to their intrinsic value under the present grading system. Take for example plump frosted grain, bleached grain or grain slightly smutted. By being stored in a public elevator under control of a public official, official samples of grain of this class can be sent to presumptive customers anywhere, making selling on sample practicable. Also a sample market could be instituted without making Winnipeg an order point by sending samples from bins to be exposed under official supervision in a sample room. Millers and exporters could buy

from these samples and either send direct to mills or collect in special bins at the terminal elevators for export as sample lots.

The facility afforded by the system for securing of advances before the identity of wheat is lost and before transportation is available, would tend to a more leisurely marketing, giving to the farmer longer opportunity to receive satisfactory bids and a greater ability to make the supply just sufficient to meet the active milling demand from month to month. In the long run the miller would not pay more for his wheat, but the speculator would have fewer opportunities to fleece the farmers at one time of the year and the millers at another. With such a storage system, freed from the abuses of the present one, if the railways would give a reduction in freight rates from interior points to the Lake ports from April to August, to in some extent offset the carrying charges, the periodic disorganization of traffic could be obviated.

As to cost. In any case storage has to be provided and paid for directly or indirectly by the grower of grain, whether it be in the shape of bins on the farm, farmers' elevators, company elevators, railway terminals or a Government system. The Government can finance the system at the lowest rate and operate at cost.

The Canadian farmer must meet the competition of the Indian ryot, the Russian peasant and Argentine peon in the world's markets. He can only do this by lowering his scale of living to theirs or creating a more economical and intelligent system of producing, classifying, storing, transporting and marketing his products.

The terminal elevators should be owned and operated by the Dominion Government that all manipulation of grain in the interest of individual dealers may be abolished and also that the loaning of stored grain belonging to the common stock by the railways or elevator officials for the filling of contracts by large dealers who are short of spot grain may be prevented. Some way must be found also, whereby the average quality of the different grades as shipped out from the terminals will be as high as the average quality of the same grades as they come from the farm when cleaned to grade requirements. The only hope is in Government ownership and operation.

#### 5. RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE.

It is proposed to add to the Grain Act a clause which shall provide that the railways shall supply a car within one week of the time ordered, failing which, they shall deduct from the freight charges one dollar per day per car for each day after the expiration of the week allowed until the order is filled; they shall further deduct one dollar per day per car for each day after the expiry of forty-eight hours from finishing of loading, during which the car remains standing on the siding at or near the station where it was loaded; and also they shall in addition deduct one dollar per day per car for every day longer that the car takes to reach its destination than it would take if moved at the rate of forty miles per day.

#### 6. THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE CENTAL AS A SALE UNIT.

There is no doubt that the employment of the cental would greatly shorten and simplify all calculations in connection with grain handling, but custom dies hard and legislation is needed to help break down this barrier of custom.

The provincial Government will meet the cost of single fare for all accredited delegates attending the conference. Each delegate should buy a single fare ticket to Winnipeg and get a standard certificate from the railway agent for same, which will entitle him to a free return ticket.

It is hoped that the various Municipal Councils will call a special meeting if necessary and appoint delegates to accompany the Reeves and that they will arrange for the payment of their additional expenses, in order that the farmers' interests may be strongly represented at the conference.

Faithfully yours,  
Conference Committee,  
Man. G. G. Association.

#### Georgian Bay Canal Construction

"Happily Canada is not under the burdens of militarism that afflict Europe. Her chief item of expenditure is in creating routes for her commerce. She has to complete her railway system and build the Georgian Bay Canal."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the National Club Banquet, London, England.

To the Dominion as a whole, and to agriculture in particular, the foregoing announcement ranks first in importance of all the reported declarations of British or Colonial statesmen at the Imperial Conference just held at the Metropolis of the Empire, and yet less has been heard about the ship canal through the newspaper press than about tariff or armament, or what the Premier ate and wore. What references the Toronto papers contain, and these are the organs of both the Government and the Opposition, so far as we have seen, to this pregnant declaration of the Canadian Premier, are somewhat meagre, and of their character. The project is not a serious one of to-day, and, when completed, will not be

through the Toronto yard, but that does not make it any less a mighty national waterway which will reduce the time and cost of transportation, bind East and West together and prove an effectual competitive lever in the hands of the people's Government to control railway service and rates.

The commission which has been for some time investigating the feasibility of the route, is now preparing its report to be submitted to Parliament. In it they report that it is quite possible to build a canal twenty-two feet deep from Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence, using the French River, Lake Nipissing, Trout Lake, the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers. The cost, while not accurately estimated, is placed at the outside as \$100,000,000.

As a factor in Canadian transportation what will it do for us? As a piece of engineering, is it feasible? What are the structural difficulties? What financial obligations will it involve? What progress is being made in the Government surveys now in progress? When begun, how long will it take to complete? As the canal will be very largely employed to convey agricultural products at lessened rates, and farmers pay so large a proportion of the taxes, these questions are of deep interest to readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and we give here a resume of the information which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of London, Ont., has been to the pains to secure.

(Continued on page 773)

#### What the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is Doing for Canadian Agriculture

While in attendance at the Brandon, Manitoba, Mid-Winter Inter-Provincial Fair, I was greatly impressed with the grand work which the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has accomplished for that commonwealth.

In the matter of growing seed grain and other seeds for cropping purposes, the Canadian farmers belonging to this Seed Growers' Association, have already placed themselves right alongside of the Standard Breeders' Association and are beginning to hold their meetings in conjunction with those people. They are even of sufficient importance and numbers to be able to hold fairs and special meetings upon their own strength and merits.

Indeed, this mid-winter fair at Brandon, while of large importance because of the stock interests there, fine show of poultry, horses, sheep, cattle and swine, etc., nevertheless found the Seed Growers' Division of the fair of sufficient importance to attract fully as much, if not more, attention than either branch of the Stock Growers' Association.

In as much as our own fairs make little or no success of the seed division, I was much interested in determining wherein lies the success of our Canadian brothers in this line, and having opportunity to act as judge in the Seed Department it was comparatively easy to observe why. Some years ago Mr. Robertson, a man interested in the welfare of the farming communities, offered certain prizes to farmers who would show at the fairs the best seed grown products bred from pedigreed, hand-selected seed. Each farmer was to show a bunch of hand selected stools of wheat, to show ten pounds of seed grown from this hand-selected grain the second year, and two bushels of general crop raised the third year from this pedigreed grain. The three exhibits constituted a class. This work met with such marked improvement in the growing of cereals by those who undertook to compete in these contests that the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was the result.

The association formed admits only those farmers to membership who comply with the requirements noted; and the secretary of the association issues certificates to the members just in proportion as they have pounds or bushels of this high grade seed for sale. The association has now been in operation for a number of years and there are members in every province of the Dominion who are breeding seed grains, wheats, oats, barley, peas, corn, and other agricultural seeds under the direction of this association, each member being allowed to sell seed guaranteed by the certificates of the association. He can charge whatever price he sees fit for the seed, the interests of the association being limited only to the fact that what he sells is up to the standard of the members of the association who have been certified. I am informed that the possibility of the farmers to produce high grade seed grain is now being discussed in the City of Ottawa.

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exhibits of very high grade seed, each man issuing his certificate of the length of time he had been pedigreeing his grain and the number of pounds of hand selected grain, and the number of bushels of general crop that he had for sale. In some cases this was as high as one thousand or more bushels. I learned that this season the general crop is selling at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Three were many other exhibitors at the fair, but the men who had been selecting their grain on their own farms after the plan laid down by the Seed Growers' Association showed such superior stuff that the ordinary exhibitor did not even have a look-in in the possibility of winning prizes. The first prizes in all classes of wheat showed six years of pedigree breeding in the district of Saskatchewan; the seed was Red Fyfe and weighed 65½ pounds to the bushel, and 52 bushels to the acre. That farmer had 800 bushels for sale, so that anyone can see that he is farming with profit. There were several other varieties of wheat exhibited, but the prize wheat, in all cases, whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd prizes, exceeded 64 pounds per bushel.

The Dominion Government has a very strenuous Pure Seed Law which demands high standards of viability and purity. We can readily see how this has brought about the education of the members of the Seed Growers' Association when we know that the member loses his standing in the association if on inspection his grain be found to contain any of the seeds of noxious weeds barred by the Canadian Seed Law. We were not allowed to give prizes to any sample of the seed, of wheat or oats, for example, in which we could find a single seed of wild oats. Some of my readers will be interested to understand why it is that a member of the association cannot sell more seed than the high grade pedigree stuff. The workings of this association are essentially as follows:

A member must each year hand-pick enough plants from his general crop to furnish seed sufficient to grow the hand selected plot for the second year. He must plant this seed upon land under special cultivation, as prescribed by the rules of the association. His general crop must be grown under special conditions, and he must allow the association inspector to visit his fields during the growing season, and at threshing time, must give him the acreage, etc., of the general crop. The inspector examines the crop while it is ripening with reference to its purity, as to kind and freedom from weeds, smut, ergot, etc. He also takes a record of the yield per acre at threshing time. This inspector reports these matters to the elective secretary of the Seed Growers' Association, a paid officer. The secretary, when satisfied of the returns, issues to the owner of the grain sufficient certificates to cover the sales which he may desire to make, but only to the extent of the inspector's report. Certificates are issued for hand-selected grain in the straw, for pounds of hand-selected seed, and for bushels of general crop. It is thus seen that the farmer or seed grower cannot sell a larger quantity than he has certificates issued for, unless he fraudulently forges others.

The Seed Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture has become thoroughly interested in the work, and the Dominion has made a grant to the officers of the association to further the work, I think of \$1,200 a year. The Department of Agriculture also provides the inspectors for each province. The results of this work and its educational effects have already lifted the seed standard of the Canadian farmers very materially, and we predict that it is the natural future for our own farmers. It puts the work of seed growing and the dependence for seed upon the farmers themselves, and thus relieves them of a reliance upon seed jobbers and dealers in cheap and adulterated products. The great importance in this work lies not alone in this, but in the fact that each member of the association becomes a real breeder of home-grown seed, and the work of our different experiment stations has continually shown that home-grown seed is the seed which will always give the best results, other conditions being taken into consideration.

Conditions on each individual farm are slightly different than those afforded by any other farm in the world, and therefore, the plants which produce the most perfect seed on the home-farm are the ones which can best stand those conditions there found. Each farmer of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association not only finds that he can furnish some seed at a higher price to his less fortunate and, perhaps, less intelligent neighbors, but that the yield on his own farm quickly rises

to a standard of excellence which puts him in line for a top-notch success as a farmer.

PROF. H. L. BOLLEY,  
Agricultural College, N. D.

#### Consider Cost of Living Before Changing Your Location:

Investigations by the Washington authorities show that the cost of living has much increased of late years. The present investigation shows that wholesale prices reached a higher level in 1906 than at any other time during the seventeen-year period covered.

The average for the year 1906 was 5.6 per cent. higher than for 1905; 36.5 per cent. higher than that for 1897, the year of lowest prices, and 22.4 per cent. higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point in December, 1906, the average for that month being 4.1 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1906 and 6.3 per cent. higher than the average for December, 1905.

Only two groups of commodities, farm products and drugs and chemicals, showed a decrease in price for 1906, as compared with 1905. The decrease was .5 and 7.2 respectively. Food increased 3.6, clothing 7.1, fuel and lighting .5, metals and implements 10.4, lumber and building materials 9.6, house furnishing goods 1.7 and miscellaneous articles 7.4. Of 258 representative articles investigated, 178 showed an increase in price, fifty a decrease and thirty no change from the previous year.

In the West it is well known that the cost of living generally speaking is from 25 to 40 per cent. higher than in the East. When changing a location from the Old Country or Eastern Canada to Western Canada, it is well to remember the differences and figure accordingly. It is often acknowledged that a salaried man in Ontario at \$1200 a year is as well off as one in Winnipeg on \$1800. Even the immigration literature recently issued has the cost of outfitting from 30 to 50 per cent. below actual cost, so that it is well for intending settlers to think over the figures, and prepare accordingly. Only dissatisfaction can result where expenses are found to be heavier than expected.

#### Would Like A Special Harrow.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Although I lack experience in the matter of cultivating crops after seeding, I think Mr. Bedford in a late issue states the case fully and am in hearty accord with it. This should be a good year to test this method, as the season is so late, many are hurrying the seed into the ground, and will harrow, etc., afterwards. I think the method would be generally adopted if some enterprising manufacturer would get up a "weeder-harrow" let us call it, light, short and small-toothed and covering about forty feet wide at a go. The ordinary harrows are too heavy and the teeth too long.

Cameron Municipality, Man. J. H. CARSON.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Fifty years back when I was with my father on the farm in Berkshire, England, I used to harrow the wheat with two horses and six harrows. The six harrows would cover about the same ground as five of the ordinary drag harrows used in this country. The weight would be about equal to about two harrows and a half of the ordinary drag harrow. Such harrows do not hurt the grain. No doubt if manufacturers would make a light harrow the farmers would do more grain harrowing. The ordinary harrow is certainly too heavy.

East Sask.

EDWIN JACOBS.

#### Millet for Hay.

A correspondent at Morris, Man., asks: "Is millet a good crop to grow for hay on land that is infested with wild oats? What kind of millet is best for this part of the country, and what time should it be sown?"

Growing a crop of millet would save the land from a season's idleness and could also be grown without giving the wild oats a chance to make headway. In the spring the land can be harrowed or disced to start the oats near the surface, then when they have started they can be plowed up and more brought to the surface to germinate. These can be killed with the harrows or disc before seeding to millet. The seeding may be delayed until July in ordinary seasons, perhaps later this year. The hay of millet is very rich

and is relished by most classes of stock. The objection to it is that it must be harvested in a very busy time and being a rank, succulent grower requires time and attention to cure it.

There are several varieties of millet: Common millet, Hungarian grass, Siberian millet, Hog millet, True German millet and Japanese millet. The last named is the variety most recommended for a heavy crop. It has frequently produced a crop of six tons to the acre and grown as high as six feet. It should be sown in June broadcast ten to twelve pounds to the acre. The common millet is sown the same way, but at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. The Siberian millet is very hardy grass and may possibly be better adapted for our climate conditions than the Japanese as it comes from a country more similar to ours in altitude and humidity. All varieties should be cut when the seed is in the dough.

#### More on the Alberta Seed Act.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of May 1st you have been good enough to mention the Weeds Act of Alberta and to criticize the clause dealing with cleaning of the grain by the threshers. You seem to think there will be some difficulty in conforming with this law and that every separator will have to be equipped with a special grain cleaner in order to do it. I do not think this need necessarily follow for as you know ten per cent. of weeds in a crop, the maximum called for by the Act, is a very large percentage, and I do not think there are many farms in the country where it will be over this if the threshing is properly handled. As for requiring special machinery I scarcely think it will be necessary in most cases, for an ordinary modern separator will clean the average farm crop to two or three per cent. in an ordinary farm threshing. Ten per cent. leaves a wide margin and to my mind too wide to be of much use, but it is the thin end of the wedge and I hope to see it made much less in the near future.

The idea of the clause is, to protect the inexperienced farmer against the incompetent or unscrupulous thresher. So many machines are owned by people who do not know how to run them and the clause is intended to draw attention to the fact that in threshing something more is needed than an engineer possessing a certificate empowering him to run a steam engine.

Another thing this clause is aiming at is the making of it impossible for anyone, farmer or otherwise, to either feed very dirty feed or sow very dirty seed.

We have both Dominion and Provincial legislation controlling the sale of seed containing seeds of noxious weeds, but nothing bearing on cleanliness of feed, and everyone knows that weeds are disseminated through horse feed as well as in the sowing of the grain, and this I know that if this clause had been in operation three years ago and had been three per cent. instead of ten there are thousands of acres full of ball mustard and wild buckwheat in central and southern Alberta which would have been clean to-day.

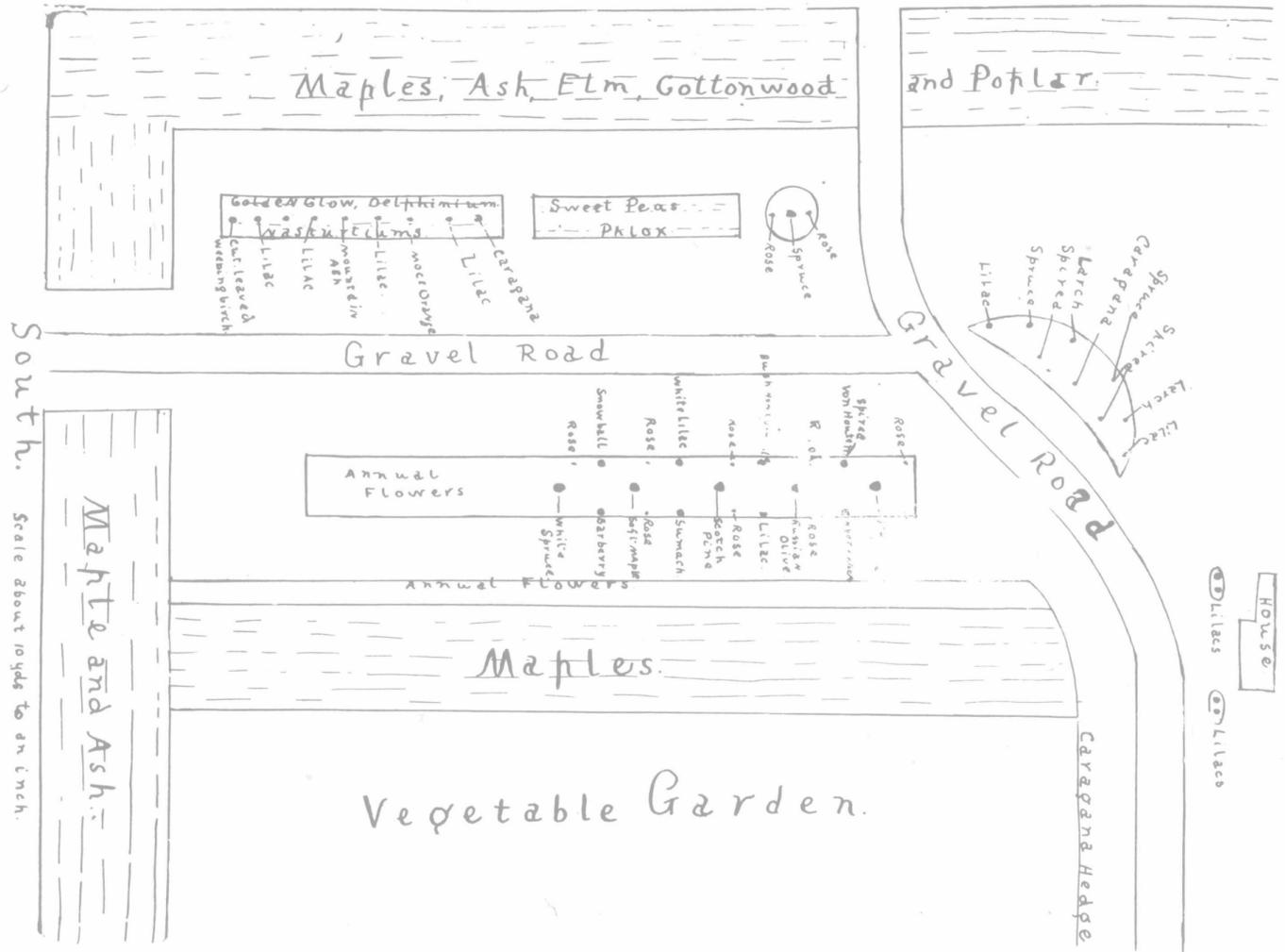
It is something appalling to see fields full of mustard which not more than three years ago were unbroken prairie, and it seems to me that scarcely any measure can be too drastic to prevent this wholesale spread of the evil.

Crushing the feed is no solution, for it is well known how impossible it is to crush such fine seeds as tumbling mustard, stink-weed and tumble weed. I have seen a machine clean to two-thirds of one per cent. and grade the screenings, and if grain as it fell from the thresher were cleaned to some such degree, what a deal of trouble and expense it would save. There would be less dockage and misunderstanding at the elevator, and less sowing of weed seeds along the sides of the roads and railways, through leaky cars and wagons. This clause is just a beginning at one of the right ends of weed control (There are several), and it is no more unreasonable to compel a thresher to deliver us our grain to a certain standard of cleanliness than it is for a farmer to be compelled to produce butter, cheese and fruit up to a certain degree of excellence. The food and fruit acts protect the consumer or purchaser against what is beyond his own control and that is just what this clause is doing for the inexperienced farmer coming into the country, and who is purchasing the services of a machine which he neither controls nor understands.

ARCH. MITCHELL,

Chief Inspector of Weeds for Alberta.

As we said before, we commend the Alberta Government's efforts to suppress weeds, and



endorse their plan but our suggestions were that the farmer should not shift too much of the responsibility for dirty grain upon the threshers. In the letter above Mr. Mitchell uses a different standard of purity to that laid down in the act. The act says that the thresher shall deliver grain containing not more than one hundred noxious weed seeds other than wild oats in one thousand of grain. This is quite a different standard to ten per cent. by weight. In the inspector's office at Winnipeg we have seen grain with a five per cent. dockage contain nearly as many weed seeds by number as there were grains of the variety that was classified. Of course we do not dispute that a thresher might have cleaned the crop better, but we are under the handicap in the work of suppressing weeds of having to take men and things as they are, not as they should be. In enforcing the act, or in discussing it, Mr. Mitchell will avoid trouble and misunderstanding by dropping the use of the words "per cent." which invariably mean by weight, an

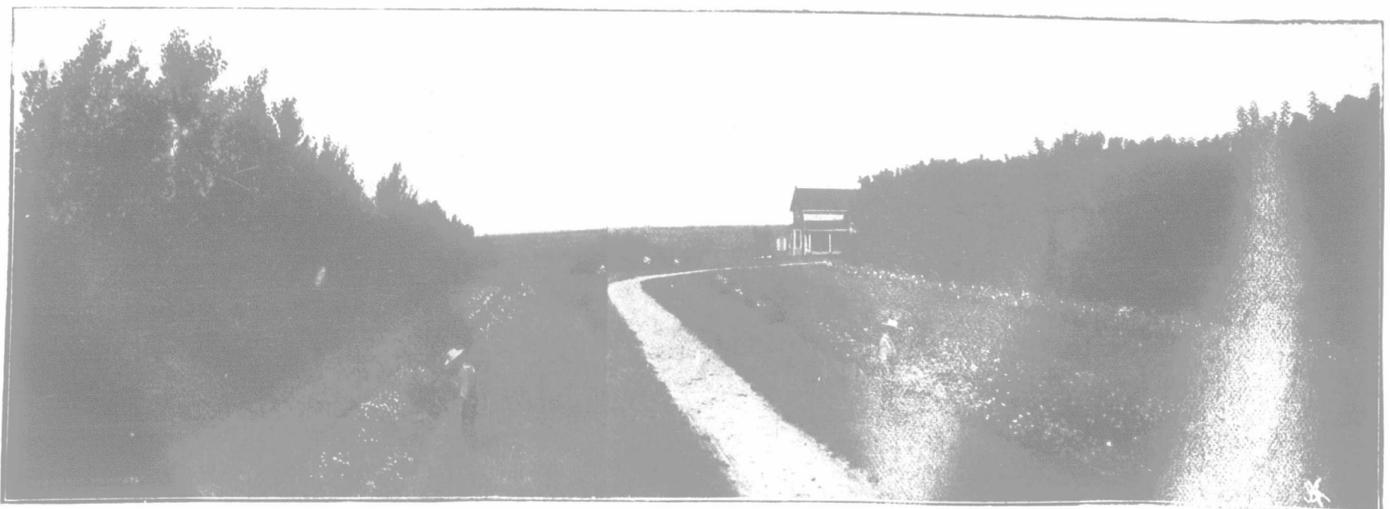
sticking to the wording of the act which sets forth the proportionate maximum impurity allowed in grain in numbers.—EDITOR.]

### Horticulture and Forestry

#### Description and Plans of Farm Grounds.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
I am sending you a plan and photograph of our lane windbreaks, flower plots, etc., which I trust will be of interest to some of your readers who may be "fixing up" a bit about their farms. The plan is not regarded as a model one. Much of it is open to criticism. One thing in particular, however, was kept in view in laying it out; viz., economy of labor in the after attention of it. For that reason no beds were made but what could be mown around with a two-horse

mower. The perennial flowers were not mixed with the annuals, so that the ground in which the annuals grow could be plowed with horses. It will be noticed that the shrubs and ornamental trees are laid out somewhat systematically. This formal arrangement is not the most artistic, but it is not so noticeable as it is in the plan and will be much less so when they grow up, owing to their varying sizes and different heights. A few perennials—larkspur, peonies, golden glow, and iris, are scattered in among the shrubs and a few blanks were filled in with annuals, for the most part, asters. Personally I do not care for goldenglow; it resembles too much a wild sunflower. Pansies are grown among the shrubs in the crescent. In the small circular plot tulips are grown and later in the season last year zinnias were planted. A row of antirrhinums were grown around each of the small lilac plots near the house. In the border next the maples, poppies were the principal flower. In the plot



AS THE LANE AND FLOWER BEDS APPEAR ON KING'S FARM, FAIRFAX, MAN.

for annual flowers, the taller varieties were planted furthest from the road with the low ones nearest it. That is the way the annuals were laid out last year, though they will not necessarily be laid out that way this year.

The annual flowers grown were: phlox, antirrhinum, sweet peas, asters, verbena, everlastings, stocks, petunia, zinnia, gaillardia, dianthus, salpiglossis, nasturtiums, centaurea, mignonette, poppies, eschscholtzia, candytuft, marigolds and calliopsis.

The roses are: June roses—Banshee and Madam Plantier; moss roses—Blanche Moreau and Salet; yellow rose—Persian; hybrid perpetuals—Mrs. John Laing, John Hopper, Margaret Dickson and Paul Neyron. We were especially pleased with the Hybrid perpetuals last year. The flowers were excellent and they bloomed from June till October.

Whitewater Municipality. J. B. KING.  
Man.

**Fruit Growing on the Pacific Coast.**

By H. F. PULLEN.

It is a rather striking fact that many of the pictures used to illustrate the fruit-growing possibilities of B. C. are taken on Vancouver Island. That means two things: First, there are on Vancouver Island photographers who are masters of their art, and there are also subjects worthy of the photographer's attention. The fact of the matter is, the people of Canada are just beginning to realize that on Vancouver Island are the some of the finest fruit lands in the world. This may seem to some people to be an exaggeration, but there are proofs.

Only this afternoon in conversation with T. Cunningham, the provincial fruit inspector, that gentleman told me of a man who last year took in over three thousand dollars from less than four acres of strawberries last season. This is not an isolated case. Dozens of others have had equal success with this kind of all berries. Mr. Cunningham further stated that he considered this island to have the best strawberry lands in the world. Nowhere else is the berry so luscious and the crop so large.

Of the larger fruits the tendency seems to be to plant too many apples in proportion to the other staples. Apples do well here, especially the early varieties, but pears are, if possible, even better. This fruit has never been planted in any quantity, so that there has hardly been anything worth shipping. Pears are a sure crop; they command a ready market, and they are not difficult to handle. Cherries also do wonderfully well and there is hardly any competition from Ontario in this line, because the pests have attacked them so vigorously in that province that it has practically put them out of business.

During the past year there have been over two million fruit trees planted in this province. Of these a million and a quarter have been imported, fumigated, and duty paid on them. The others have been raised in twelve different nurseries which are every year increasing their output and their cap-

abilities. Very soon it is expected that the home nurseries will handle the bulk of the business.

On the coast, the majority of the trees are planted on the Island of Vancouver and the small islands of the Gulf. On the mainland they devote their attention more particularly to the raising of small fruits. This winter the increase in area under fruit will be about forty per cent., mostly in small orchards of from five to ten acres. The opening up of the C. P. R. lands on the Island will next year add a great impetus to the industry, but this year it has not been felt. A number of estates have of late been suitably subdivided and placed on the market on reasonable terms and at reasonable prices. These prices must go higher yet for the demand is likely to be greater than the supply.

The British Columbia Government has this year enforced very stringent regulations to guard against the danger of the importation of fruit pests. All old orchards must now be either destroyed or sprayed. The value of such a regulation to those who are really in the business cannot be over-estimated. The Government practically guarantee exemption from exemption from pests of all kinds and they prevent unjust competition in inferior fruits put on the market. What more could a fruit grower wish? There is throughout the country a wish to comply with the new order, except of course in one or two cases where some old fogey who does not need the money considers he has a right to breed pests to invade his neighbors' orchard. He has this year found that the rights of property do not include the right to injure his neighbor through his carelessness.

The people of Canada and the United States are looking this way and many of them are coming, so many that there is difficulty in taking care of them when they arrive. The Government, however, are waking up to the fact and arrangements are being made to meet the demand for information and lands. The C. P. R. are leading in this matter and they are making arrangements to place as many as possible on their lands. Surveys out here are expensive and the land costs a good deal to clear, but after it is cleared it is worth the work and expense.

It is prepared by slaking two pounds of quicklime in a small quantity of water, and stirring the milk of lime so formed into enough water to make up five gallons. After keeping well stirred for a few hours, allow it to settle and draw off the liquid above the settlings. Pour the lime water over the eggs previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. Exclude the air by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking on which a paste of lime is spread. Exposure to the air tends to precipitate or throw down the lime (as carbonate), and thus weakens the solution. If, after a time, there is any noticeable precipitation of lime, the lime water should be drawn or siphoned off, and a quantity of freshly prepared lime put in. Eggs preserved in this pickle, were found by Prof. Shutt quite good for cooking at the end of a year, much better than those kept in sodium silicate. He also adds that lime water is cheaper and pleasanter to use.

On the other hand, Prof. W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager of the Ontario Agricultural College, in common with many British and American authorities, seem to favor the waterglass (sodium silicate) method. He says that, while at the college they have had good results from lime water, yet in co-operative experiments throughout the Province, more people succeed with waterglass than with limewater. The lime pickle requires, in his opinion, more careful handling; hence its failure in many hands.

Waterglass is a substance resembling honey in color and consistency. It is of two kinds—English and American. The English is much thicker than the American. Dilute the waterglass with boiled (but cooled) water until it will allow an egg to sink. Ordinarily, this will require about one part of American waterglass to seven parts of water, or, of the English article, one part to twelve. The solution is placed in a tub in which the eggs are immersed. In some O. A. C. experiments it cost about a cent a dozen to preserve eggs in this way. We might add that some American authorities recommend somewhat weaker solutions than advised by Prof. Graham, but our advice is for beginners to follow the instructions of our experts.

A few general precautions should be observed when pickling eggs, no matter what method is used:

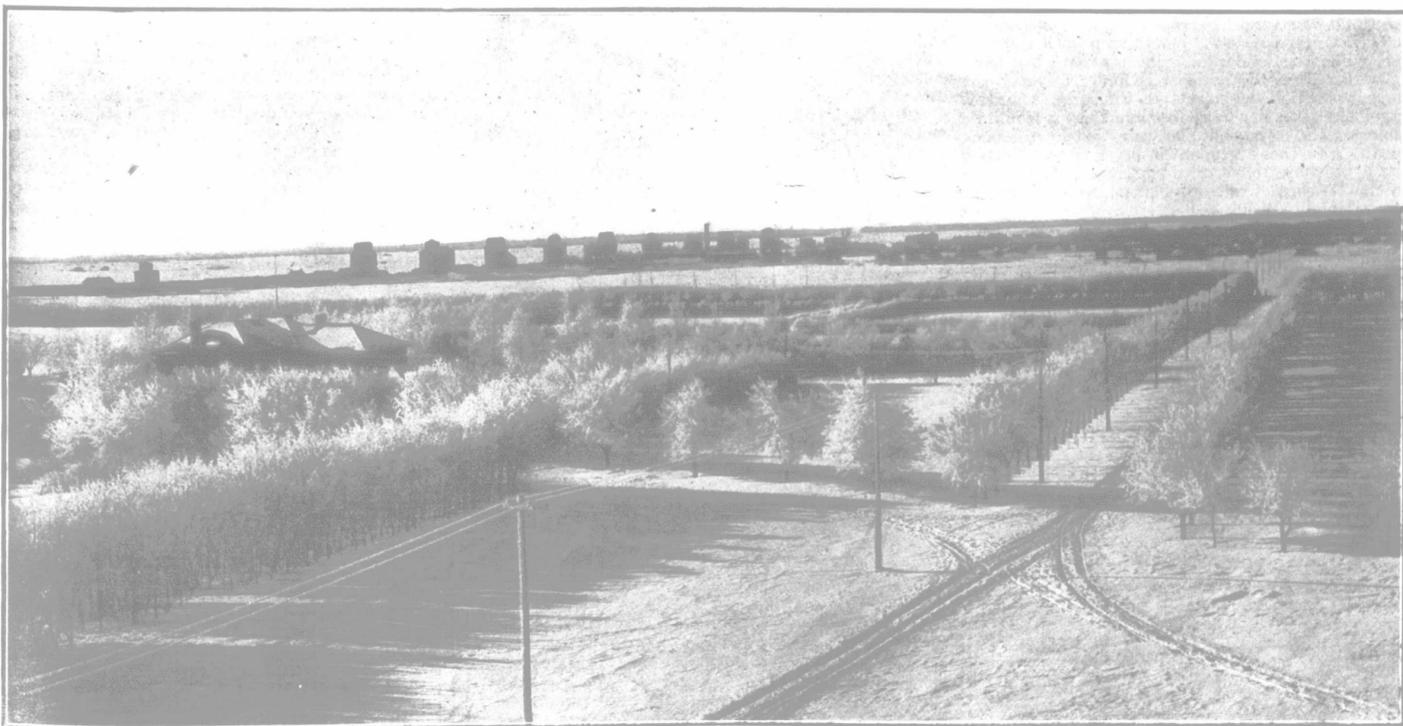
1. Keep the male away from the laying hens, especially in warm weather. Fertile eggs are liable to commence hatching in hot weather, after which they quickly spoil. In Prof. Shutt's experiments, infertile eggs kept much better than those fertilized.
2. Collect the eggs daily, and keep the nests clean, so shells may not become soiled.
3. Put no eggs into pickle that are not known to be absolutely fresh.
4. Be sure that each egg is completely immersed throughout the whole period of preservation.

**POULTRY**

**Pickling Eggs.**

We are asked by a general merchant at Darlingford, Man., for a method of preserving eggs over summer.

Besides the old familiar but imperfect method of packing in salt, oats or other material, there are two distinct recipes for keeping eggs recommended by authorities; viz., lime water and waterglass (sodium silicate). It is a disputed point which is the better of these two. Prof. Shutt, Chemist, of the Experimental Farms, on the strength of experiments repeated by him every year since 1898, recommends lime water.



LATE SPRING AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD.

FOUNDED 1866

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5. Keep them in a cool place if possible. This is not considered essential, but it is doubtless an advantage.

With directions properly followed, either the lime water or waterglass method will preserve eggs for four to six months in a condition plenty good enough for all ordinary purposes. For a longer time than that the results are not quite so dependable.

## DAIRY

### Stalls and Clean Cows.

"A few years ago I saw a description in an agricultural journal of a cow-stall designed, I believe, by ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, which he claimed would keep the cattle clean. Do you know of such? If so would you publish a description of same in one of your numbers?"

B. H. BELL.

We are not positive of the design of the stall referred to but publish here a plan of a stall, with a description, that is recommended by F. M. Logan of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, and by Mr. A. C. Wells, extensive dairyman in the Chilliwack Valley. The design of the stall may appear intricate but Mr. Wells assures us in his letter, here published, that it is entirely satisfactory. Mr. Wells' stall is slightly different from Mr. Logan's plan but much the same in principle. Mr. Logan's plan is described in bulletin as follows.

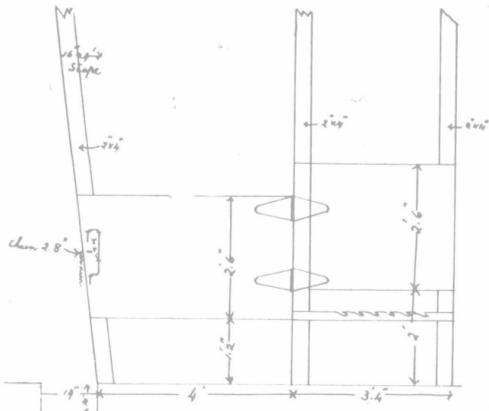


Fig. 1—Side view of Mr. Wells' cow stall.

#### THE LOGAN SANITARY COW STALL.

"A cow tied by the neck with a chain, or with the old-fashioned stanchion, has the privilege of stepping forwards and backwards for a distance of two or three feet. This liberty permits her to step back into the gutter, and after getting her feet covered with manure, she will step up on the platform, where she deposits this dirt, and then lies down in it, with the result that some (far too much) finds its way into the milk pail. The device shown here prevents this entirely. With a rope or chain stretched across the stall just back of the cow it is impossible for her to step back into the gutter, while the fender in front prevents her from going so far forward that she is likely to dirty the platform on which she stands; at the same time, this arrangement gives her more freedom than it would be possible for her to have if she were tied by the neck or head. A further argument in favor of this method is that it prevents a cow from slipping into the gutter when reaching for feed, or when turned out of the stable, which often proves serious, as abortion has doubtless been quite often caused in this way.

"When you wish to let a cow out of her stall, you open the gate at the side, which, by the way, serves as a division, giving each cow a separate stall. The cow turns and comes out through the stall next to hers, which permits her to step across the gutter instead of into it, as she would do if she were backed out, as is usually done. Before the cows are let into the stable again the gates are closed and fastened, and the chains are unfastened and hooked up at one side. This

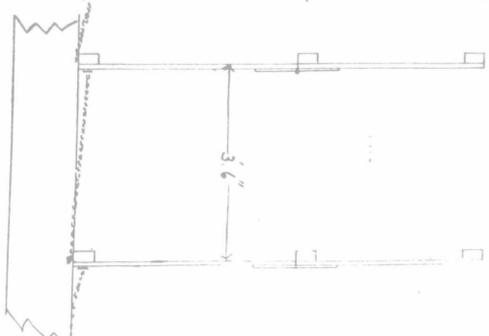


Fig. 2—Ground-floor plan of Mr. Wells' cow stall.

allows each cow to go into her own stall, after which all that is necessary to make them secure is to walk along behind them and again snap your chains or ropes. Cows tied in this way can be fastened and unfastened in one-quarter of the time required to do this if tied by the neck.

"When you desire to go in beside a cow for the purpose of milking her, you simply open the gate against the cow in the stall, and the chain being fastened to the gate prevents this cow from backing out of her stall. By being able to swing this partition over against the next cow you have a good deal more space than you would have if the division between each stall were stationary. As a cow is always milked from the right side, this gate must swing to suit.

"I could have designed a fastening for this gate which would have been nearer automatic than the one shown, but it is difficult to have an arrangement which would be automatic and at the same time absolutely secure. This fastening, while not automatic, is not unhandy, and it would be about impossible for an animal to get a gate open if fastened in this way. They are certainly not expensive, as any blacksmith can make them by simply cutting up a bar of half-inch iron, and bending one end in the form of a loop, which serves as a handle, prevents the rod from dropping through the staples, and makes a place to which a string or small chain may be attached for hanging it up. This string can be fastened to a staple, which should be driven in the edge of the upright stud, over the gutter, so the bolt will always hang where it will not interfere with closing the gate, and at the same time be in a convenient place when wanted. Two large-sized staples with this bolt make the fastening complete.

"These stalls should be about three feet six inches from center to center for the ordinary sized cow. Some make them only three feet wide, which does fairly well for small cows, but is too narrow for large ones. It looks better in a stable to have the cows graded according to size rather than to have them indiscriminately mixed. If this were done the width of the stalls could be made to suit different sized cows. If you should find that a cow is able to turn around in her stall, after the gate is fastened, you can very easily prevent her doing so by making a sort of rack to put on the side of the gate. This can be done by using pieces one by three inches to put on edge, up and down the gate, and then nailing slats on horizontally, thus making the stall four inches narrower than it was before, which will no doubt have the desired effect. This can be put on with screws or wire hooks and removed easily when no longer needed.

"You will, of course, have cows of different sizes, and in order to make them stand so all the droppings will fall in the gutter, I have devised a movable feeder, as shown in the figure. As a cow, in lying down, will lower her front part first, she will always lie far enough back in the stall to keep the platform clean, so it is only when she is standing that we need to regulate her position. This feeder will compel the cow to stand in the proper position, and can be adjusted to suit different lengths of animals, by merely taking out the wedges which hold the braces of the fender at a certain notch, and sliding them to the notch desired.

"The manger of the ordinary stable in Canada is not only a disgrace to the different stockmen, but is an actual menace to the health of the animals. Most of these stables have a manger for each animal, which is desirable, for if there are no divisions the best fighters will get more than their share of the feed, and some will not get enough. The objection, however, to individual mangers is that there are four corners to collect rubbish and dirt, and these are usually very difficult to clean, with the result that the manger is always dirty, and in ordinary cases decidedly unfit for stock to eat out of. To do away with the four objectionable corners in each manger, I have devised a plan whereby the lower board in the division can be made to lift up, about six inches, say, so when you wish to clean the mangers you would walk along the passage and hook up all these boards, then take a broom and sweep the dirt from one manger to another till you come to the end. As there would be no corners to dig out, this would require but a few minutes, and you would then have no difficulty in keeping the mangers thoroughly clean. The hay would be fed from the passageway in front, and the slats on the fender should be far enough apart to allow the cow to draw the hay

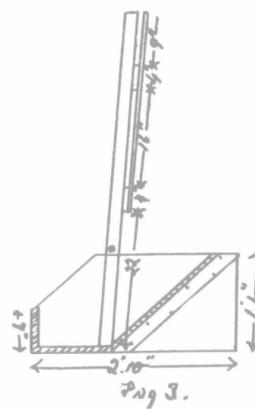


Fig. 3—Cross-section of manger.

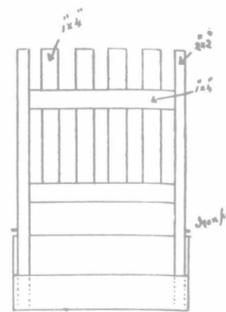


Fig. 4—Front view of Mr. Wells' cow stall.

through, but at the same time prevent her from throwing it out of the manger or getting it under her feet. Pulped roots, ensilage, grain, etc., would, of course, be put in from the passage in front, while the cow can get it at the bottom of the manger from the other side of the fender. The mangers could, of course, be made of cement, and the partitions in them of thin steel or wood, which would make them still more sanitary and easier to keep clean.

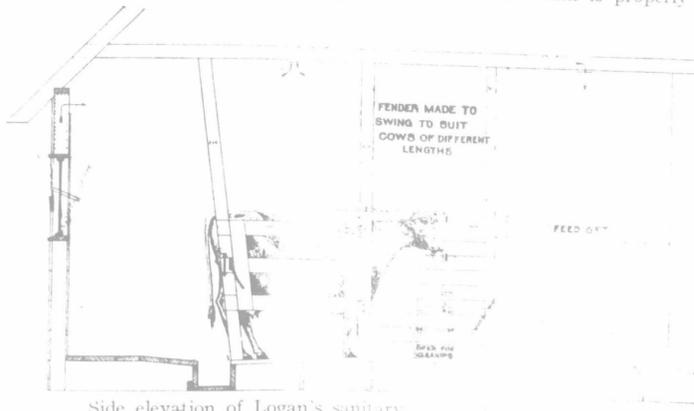
"The question might arise that it would not be wise to sweep the dirt from one manger to another, on account of the danger of spreading contagious or infectious diseases. Authorities on this subject, however, claim that these diseases are spread by the germs becoming dry and floating in the air, rather than by the animals coming in contact with each other, so think there would be little or no danger if this style of manger were adopted.

"A light wire link chain, with a snap on one end, would make the cleanest and best arrangement to put across each stall to keep the cow from backing out. These chains can be purchased for about twenty-five cents each, and should last a lifetime. The staple on the gate to which this chain is attached should be in a plate and put on with screws or bolts, as it would be liable to split the board or pull out if simply driven into the wood. Some hardware dealers are communicating with an Eastern firm in regard to having these specially made, so anyone requiring them will be able to procure them at very moderate rates."

### A British Columbia Dairy Farm.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As you get but few letters from B. C. farmers, I thought it might not be amiss to send a few lines concerning our dairy farm of three hundred acres, in the Chilliwack Valley. We milk between fifty and sixty cows the whole year; the same in winter as in summer. In order to keep up the number and secure good cows, we raise all the heifer calves. The Babcock test has been a great help in weeding out the poor cows, which we send to the butcher. In the spring cows are on the grass by first of May, and are fed a little clover hay and ground oats until the grass becomes firm. The pastures are green until November and cows get nothing but grass. Sometimes, however, in the months of July and August, pastures become short; then the cows get newly cut clover night and morning in the stable while they are being milked. Our winter feed is: Ensilage, five hundred pounds; cut straw or clover, one hundred pounds; pulped mangels, three hundred pounds; bran, seventy-five pounds; oats, ground, seventy-five pounds—the whole well mixed at least twelve hours before using. The heavy milkers are fed five to ten pounds each of ground oats and bran per day, according to the quantity of milk given. This grain is fed with the roughage, so that it will be all eaten together. We have been trying for fifteen years to arrange the cow stalls so that we could keep the cows clean and free from manure, which so much disfigures the cow, and makes it so hard to get clean milk. We have at last succeeded. We put in new stalls in winter of 1905-6. Since then we have had almost perfect success. If the cow in her stall is properly managed, it is



Side elevation of Logan's sanitary manger.

impossible for her to get herself dirty. Each cow has a stall. The manger is movable, so that whether the cow is long or short, the stall is made the right length, so that the hind feet are near the gutter, and to prevent her backing into the gutter a small rope or chain is hooked across behind, just above her hocks. The gutter is ten inches deep and twelve inches wide; the top is half an inch below the level of the floor; the floor slopes a little to the gutter. The cow has perfect liberty. Not being tied, she can stand or lie at will without soiling herself.

Chilliwack Valley, B. C. ALLAN C. WELLS.

**FIELD NOTES**

**Notes.**

**CANADIAN.**

The Canadian Government has bought a large herd of buffalo from Michael Pablo, Montana, to be placed in the national park at Banff.

The Grand Trunk Railway conductor, whose negligence caused a wreck near Guelph last September, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

By a vote of 224 to 52 Calgary electors upheld the by-law to raise \$125,000 to instal a municipal telephone system.

Fred C. Hawkins and George B. Sterling were sentenced to twenty and twenty-four years respectively in Stony Mountain prison for a series of house-breaking exploits in Winnipeg this spring.

It is said that the Ottawa Government has decided that the Doukhobors must become naturalized citizens of Canada or else live on reservations.

Phillip Pierce, the nine-year-old son of a farmer near Robeley, Sask., saved his father's valuable horses from a blazing stable at the risk of his life.

The inspectors of the Inland Revenue Department have discovered that oleomargarine is being sold for butter in some markets of Eastern Canada. The sellers will be prosecuted.

The final terms of the transfer of the naval station at Esquimalt to Canada have been completed and will be carried out at once.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

General Baron Kuroki, Japan's official representative at the Jamestown, Va., exposition, received a hearty welcome at New York and was given a public reception.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company pleaded guilty to paying rebates on coffee shipments to a Toledo firm, and was fined twenty thousand dollars.

The famine conditions of China are not greatly improved, but the relief at hand is preventing the cutting off of unripe grain in some districts.

A son and heir was born to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain on May 10th. Thousands of prisoners were released in honor of the event.

Abraham Ruef, advisor of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, had pleaded guilty to the charge of extortion and criminal corruption in municipal affairs. The judge has deferred sentence.

As the result of a defective switch a train carrying members of the order of Mystic Shrines from Los Angeles was wrecked near Santa Barbara, Cal. The passengers were mostly from New York and Pennsylvania, thirty of whom were killed and as many more injured.

The Sultan of Morocco, considering discretion the better part of valor, has complied with the demands of France for reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. The occupation of Oudja will continue until satisfactory settlement has been made.

**Georgian Bay Canal Construction**

(Continued from page 768)

Sir William Van Horne of the C.P.R. has admitted its great benefit to the general trade and commerce of the country. James J. Hill, the transportation genius of the Northwestern States, and a Canadian born to boot, points out that it will bring Montreal fifteen miles nearer Duluth than Buffalo is, enable 400,000-bushel vessels to carry grain down at a profit for three cents a bushel, and not only convey the wheat of the Canadian Northwest to the seaboard, but grain from all parts of the United States north of Kansas City, because traffic will follow the line of least resistance. Between Port Arthur or Fort

William and Montreal it will shorten the distance by over three hundred miles, compared with the present Welland Canal route, or a three days' saving in navigation time. When we come to Atlantic Ocean transportation, it will shorten the distance from the northern lake ports to Liverpool by 1,000 miles, as compared with the New York route. As Mr. Robert Reford points out in the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, which has persistently championed the project, the Georgian Bay Canal is so superior to anything possessed by the United States, that a proper twenty-two or twenty-three foot canal will insure Canada's getting the bulk of the carrying trade of the northwest of this continent. The present freight rates from Lake Superior ports to Montreal or New York range from six and a half to nine cents per bushel, including rail, while it has been shown that the boats can carry grain at a profit for from one and a half to two cents per bushel from Lake Superior to Port Colborne or Buffalo; so that with unbroken cargoes through the Georgian Bay Canal, the rates would be cut down to one third their present cost, every fraction of which should go into the pockets of the wheat producers of the Canadian West. There will be an average of from five and a half to six months a year navigation by this canal; in other words, from the last week in April to the last in November. Its advantages in solving the transportation problems of the country are simply incalculable. Eminent civil engineers such as Marcus Smith, Mr. Wickstead, A. M. Wellington, and others, see no insuperable difficulties in the way, but on the contrary are disposed to agree that on the globe there is no more favorable route for a deep water canal.

The length of this new waterway from the Upper Lakes to the St. Lawrence, from the mouth of the French River, on the Georgian Bay, via Lake Nipissing, the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers, will be 430 miles. Of this distance about 350 miles are already a perfect natural navigation, but as the survey provides for a depth of twenty-two feet throughout, there will be much blasting and dredging even in those lakes and rivers although a fourteen foot waterway, could be used with little or no alteration. The magnitude of the new canal can be better understood when it is remembered that the Canal on the Ottawa River between Ottawa and the St. Lawrence River, has a depth of only nine feet, and the length of the lock is two hundred feet, and the proposed canal will require six hundred or seven hundred foot locks.

The chief engineering difficulties will be the mass of rock excavation, the providing of the great lift locks necessary for reaching the high level of Lake Nipissing and neighboring lakes. Lake Nipissing is sixty miles in length, and it will be made the summit level of the waterway, being connected by canal with Trout Lake, five miles to the east. Lake Nipissing is deep in parts, but some portions will require to have the channel blasted, but Trout Lake is very deep. The cut between these two lakes will be very expensive work, the difference in levels being over thirty-two feet. Turtle Lake, still further to the east, is only two feet lower than Trout, so that the levels of all three can be equalized at a height of 648 feet above sea level.

The work now in progress upon the report is likely to be continued all summer, to accurately ascertain the conditions existing at the headwaters of the Ottawa River, the Gatineau River and other feeders of the Ottawa, so as to learn how best to maintain a sufficiency of water at all seasons for the waterway. There is always ample water in the months of May and June, and sometimes considerably longer, but these are the "flood months," when the northern streams are fed by the accumulated water of the winter, and we are informed that the intention is not only to dam Lake Nipissing where it feeds the French River, but to construct one or more great dams at

the headwaters of the Ottawa and other streams, so as to intercept the flood of waters of the early spring and conserve them for the feeding of the canal in the fall and early summer. To get the data necessary to estimate the cost and effect of this dam construction is a special task in itself, which the engineers are determined shall be so complete that no doubt can exist as to the permanency of the great volume of water necessary to insure navigation during the entire shipping year.

The engineers invariably decline to give an estimate of the total cost of the great work. They say they cannot do so while masses of details are unsettled, and while such investigations as we have indicated have yet to be completed and figured on. In this connection, it is apropos to state that the United States are spending \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to improve the old Erie ditch, and from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 on the Panama Canal. The time required to construct will depend on the energy that may be put into the work, and from six to ten years might elapse between the time of beginning the work and the opening of the canal throughout for traffic.

**Things to Remember.**

- Purebred Cattle Sale, Brandon ..... May 30
- Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association Meets and Picnic at Erskine, June 5 and 6
- Shorthorn Cattle Sale, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City ..... June 13
- Winnipeg Horse Show ..... June 13, 14 and 15
- Shorthorn Sale, A. & G. Mutch, Regina Exhibition Grounds ..... June 26
- Calgary Exhibition ..... July 9, 10, 11 and 12
- Portage la Prairie Exhibition ..... July 9, 10, and 11
- Hackney Sale, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary ..... July 13 to 20
- Winnipeg Exhibition ..... July 13 to 20
- Regina Exhibition ..... July 30, August 2
- Conference of Grain Interests Winnipeg, June 5 and 6.

**MANITOBA FAIRS.**

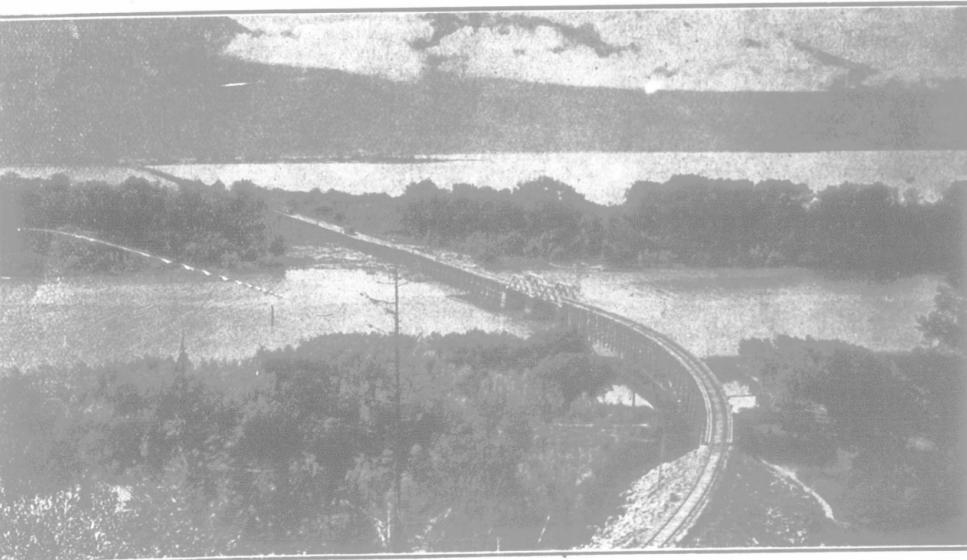
- Springfield ..... July 2-3
- Morris ..... July 3 and 4
- Neepawa ..... July 3 and 4
- Dauphin ..... August 2-6

**ALBERTA FAIRS.**

- Edmonton ..... July 1-2-3-4
- Innisfail ..... July 4 and 5
- Calgary ..... July 9-10-11-12
- Okotoks ..... July 16 and 17
- High River ..... July 18 and 19
- Red Deer ..... July 22 and 23
- Strathcona ..... July 24
- Fort Saskatchewan ..... July 26
- Macleod ..... July 31, Aug. 1-2
- Lethbridge ..... Aug. 6, 7 and 8
- Leduc ..... Aug. 8 and 9
- Vermilion ..... Sept. 10 and 11
- Vegreville ..... Sept. 11 and 12
- Didsbury ..... Sept. 13
- Olds ..... Sept. 16 and 17
- Magrath ..... Sept. 19 and 20
- Raymond ..... Sept. 24 and 25
- Cardston ..... Sept. 26 and 27
- Medicine Hat ..... Oct. 1 and 2
- Lacombe ..... Oct. 3 and 4
- Ponoka ..... Oct. 7 and 8
- Wetaskiwin ..... Oct. 9 and 10
- Innisfail ..... Oct. 11
- Nanton ..... Oct. 15
- Pincher Creek ..... Oct. 16

**SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.**

- Lashburn ..... September 18
- Lloydminster ..... September 19 and 20
- Radisson ..... September 24



KOOTENAY LANDING ON THE ROUTE TO THE KOOTENAY VALLEY FRUIT LANDS.

Quill Lake	September 26
Watson	September 27
N. Battleford	October 1 and 2
Duck Lake	October 4
Kinistino	October 8
Tisdale	October 10
Melfort	October 15 and 16
Battleford	July 24, 25 and 26
Hanley	July 30
Prince Albert	August 1 and 2
Saskatoon	August 6, 7 and 8
Rosthern	August 8 and 9
Indian Head	August 13 and 14
Pt. Qu'Appelle	July 31
Sinaluta	August 2
Moosomin	August 6 and 7
Grenfell	August 8
Wapella	August 9
Fairview	August 13
Broadview	August 14
Wolsley	August 15
Yorkton	July 9 and 10
Saltcoats	July 23
Churchbridge	July 25
Dubuc	July 26
Strassburg	July 30
Abernethy	August 2
Carlyle	August 6
Arcola	August 8
Gainsboro	August 9
Carnduff	August 13
Oxbow	August 14
Alameda	August 15
Regina	July 30, 31 and August 1 and 2
Milestone	August 2
Moose Jaw	August 6 and 7
S. Qu'Appelle	August 8 and 9
Creelman	August 13
Stoughton	August 14

**Teachers Examinations in Manitoba.**

**SUBJECTS AND SCHEDULES FOR SECOND AND THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES**

The timetable for the teachers' examinations in July is given below:

Second class candidates who have to write on grammar, physiology, arithmetic, bookkeeping, botany, agriculture, music or drawing, will write on the third class papers. The presiding examiner will make one hundred the maximum mark in oral reading, and will examine each candidate in this subject during the progress of examination. Sixty per cent. will be required to pass in this subject. Examination of candidates for first class certificates will be held in Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie only commencing Tuesday, July 2 at 9 a. m.

**TIME TABLE.**

**SECOND CLASS.**

Tuesday, July 2nd—9.00 to 9.15, reading regulations; 9.15 to 12.15, geography; 14.00 to 17.00, prose literature.

Wednesday, July 3—13.30 to 16.30, physics; 16.30 to 17.30, writing.

Thursday, July 4—9.00 to 12.00, algebra; 14.00 to 17.00, composition.

Friday, July 5—14.00 to 17.00, chemistry.

Saturday, July 6—9.00 to 12.00, geometry; 13.30 to 14.30, spelling.

Monday, July 8—9.00 to 12.00, history.

Tuesday, July 9—9.00 to 12.00, poetical literature.

**THIRD CLASS.**

Tuesday, July 2—9.00 to 9.15, reading regulations; 9.15 to 12.15, geography; 14.00 to 17.00, literature.

Wednesday, July 3—9.00 to 12.00, arithmetic; 13.30 to 16.30, composition (Part I); 16.30 to 17.30, writing, (Parts I. and II.).

Thursday, July 4—9.00 to 12.00, algebra; 13.30 to 15.30, physiology; 15.30 to 17.00, agriculture.

Friday, July 5—9.00 to 12.00, bookkeeping; 14.00 to 16.00, composition (Part II.); 16.30 to 17.30, spelling (Part I.).

Saturday, July 6—9.00 to 12.00, geometry; 14.30 to 17.30, grammar.

Monday, July 8—9.00 to 12.00, history; 14.00 to 16.00, drawing; 16.00 to 17.00, music.

Tuesday, July 9—9.00 to 10.00, spelling (Part II.); 14.00 to 17.00, botany.

**College Makes Farmers and Public Men.**

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

I take great pleasure in giving my opinion of the Agricultural College course for young farmers of the West. Having completed the first year in the college I can say that I was exceedingly well pleased with the course on account of it being practical, interesting and useful.

If we, the young farmers of the West, expect to make a good living farming on the lands already partly depleted of fertility and in many cases overrun with noxious weeds, it is evident that we must have more agricultural education and better methods of tillage than the men who brought our soil to this state. To those in this position the Agricultural College course strongly appeals.

No one having spent a winter under Professor Rutherford's lectures on agriculture, grain judging,

and seed selection can go back to the farm and be contented working his land the way far too many Manitoba farmers do or sow grain that is small, immature and infested with fowl weed seeds.

The lectures in animal husbandry by Principal Black were most interesting and helpful. On scoring and judging live stock most of us naturally made mistakes, but we soon found that we were in the right place and under the proper man to make faults in animals easily recognized and superior points prized.

While I have dwelt chiefly on the subjects that were probably the most practical to the farmers many more important subjects, such as, veterinary science, horticulture, dairying, shop-work, physical science, soil chemistry, English and mathematics were taught in a business-like manner by most efficient professors. In addition to the regular studies a literary society is conducted under the direction of the faculty in which public speaking is compulsory. Many of the students in the first part of the term were new to this line of work and in a way dreaded it, but before the end of the year when the meetings or debates were thrown open for discussion, nearly every man would be on his feet and have an opinion to express. There is no doubt but that when the second year is completed the graduates from the M. A. C. will be not only able to farm in the best methods, but will also be able to appear before an audience and express their views in a proper and desirable manner.

Besides the instruction of the mental faculties the athletic side of the young man's nature is developed. The well equipped and spacious gymnasium, the large football campus and hockey ice gave the boys a splendid chance of much needed exercise and recreation while in the halls were heard many good jokes and much genuine merriment.

The cost of a winter's training is less than one hundred dollars and coming in a slack season is time most profitably employed.

Crystal City, Man.

J. B. RING.

**Stock Raisers Busy in Alberta.**

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

While the public are commenting on the defiant action of the lumber combine in advancing prices, as their retort to the findings of the lumber commission and indifferently awaiting the verdict of the beef commission, the *beef producers* are doing things. The Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association has departed from the ancient plan of exhausting its energy in pop gun speeches, mutual admiration and general criticism. It has confined its efforts to single points: First, the local market; second, the provincial demand; third, Winnipeg as a desirable market; fourth, Chicago as an export market and is now prepared to devote some time to those cities of the United Kingdom that are seeking direct cattle shipment trade. This organization has succeeded in advancing beef prices from 50c. to \$1.00 per cwt. which is not enough to place Alberta products on a par with those of the United States or Argentina. The annual convention will be one of the most representative gatherings of cattle growers ever held in the province and some radical measures will probably be enacted. The following program is made up of strong men and it will well repay all stock growers to attend. The following is the program of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Convention, Erskine, June 5th and 6th:

Address of welcome, G. C. Bergman, Erskine; response to address of welcome, H. Raikes, Pine Lake; president's address, Geo. F. Root, Erskine; address, Wm. Whyte, second vice-pres. C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg; address, Hon. Peter Talbot, Senator from Alberta, Lacombe; address, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director General, Ottawa; address, J. H. Hamilton, mayor, Guelph; address, J. Nieblock, Div. Supt. C. P. R. Co. Calgary; address, G. B. Goodell, representing the Chicago Union Stock Yards; short talks, United States Packers, United States Commission men, United States Feeders; address, R. Dawson, Harling, representing the Markets Department, Manchester, Eng.; short talks, English Commission Firms; addresses by representatives of the agricultural and local press.

Sports: Baseball game; trap shooting; cowboy's race, owners up; pony race; mule race; boys under 12 years foot race, 100 yards; girls under 15 years, foot race, 50 yards; woman's foot race, 50 yards; fat—over 200 lbs—man's race, 50 yards; three-legged race, 50 yards; potato race, 20 potatoes; pipe race, 50 yards; egg race, 25 yards; sack race, 20 yards; 300 yards men's relay race, 6 on side; 100 yards women's relay race, 6 on side; barrel race.

Geo. F. Root, pres.  
G. T. Kidd, secy.

**MARKETS.**

The tone of our market reviews since last fall has been optimistic. We had all along looked for higher prices but had never anticipated that they would come with such a rush as was experienced. When we went to press with our May 15th issue, a sudden rise in wheat prices all over America had become most sensational and is now classed with such a rise in the trade as the 1904 rust scare market, the Lei'er corner and the old Hutch corner. In less than

two weeks wheat prices on the Winnipeg market rose practically twenty cents and the bull news from all over the world operating through the speculative markets is keeping them up. The backward weather is probably the greatest bull element of the lot, for while it is operating to keep the green bug in check it is also delaying seeding farther south. Added to this there are reports of poor crops from all the other wheat growing countries of the world, export demand is fairly active, and the prospects are that the American total for 1907 will be much below average. It is not at all unlikely that we may see dollar wheat in Winnipeg, but forecasting is risky.

Of the Winnipeg market Thompson, Sons & Co. said last week end:

"We have nothing special to say as regards our Winnipeg market, it is just in the same position as Chicago or other U. S. speculative markets, prices are governed by speculative operations in the meantime. Our prices are above export basis as yet, for the cash trade moves slower than the speculative, and as there is a great deal of wheat from previous crops to use up there is no scarcity of actual wheat and the demand is not pressing. It is evident, however, that the prospect for a full supply for the more distant future is in jeopardy and the average level of prices will become much higher than it has been the last two years, and after the yields of this year's harvest are known, we are confident prices will remain high until much larger world's crops are produced. The movement of wheat from country points to terminal elevators is comparatively large for the time of year, and a few million bushels have gone forward from the head of the lakes. Navigation at Fort William is, however, being hampered by the broken ice not clearing away owing to the coldness of the weather, and vessels make slow progress is getting in and out to and from the docks.

Winnipeg prices are 1 Hard 93½c., 1 Nor. 92½c., 2 Nor. 89½c., 3 Nor. 82½c., No. 4 wheat 79c., immediate delivery en route, futures May 92½c., July and October both 95½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

**COARSE GRAINS**

Oats	38½ @ 38½
Barley	48 @ 48
Flax	1.33 @ 1.32
Bran, per ton	17.50
Shorts, per ton	18.50
Chopped oats, per ton	26.00
Chopped barley, per ton	22.00
Chopped barley and oats, per ton	24.00
HAY, in car lots	12.00 @ 14.00
Loose loads	14.00 @ 15.00
POTATOES, per bus.	80

**PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES.)**

<b>BUTTER—</b>		
Creamery, fancy in bricks, fresh, per lb.	32	
Second grade in bricks	25 @	26
In boxes, per lb.	23 @	24
Dairy, fancy in bricks, per lb.	23	
Select in tubs, per lb.	20	
<b>CHEESE—</b>		
Manitoba make, old, per lb.	14½	
Manitoba make, new, per lb.	11 @	11½
Ontario make, per lb.	15	
Twin, per lb.	15½	
Eggs, Manitoba new laid, per doz.	17	

**LIVERPOOL WHEAT.**

No. 1 Nor., Man., no stock. Futures firm; May nominal; July 93½c. per bus.; September 1.02½c. per bushel.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle continue to come forward in liberal numbers owing chiefly to the scarcity of feed in the country. The quality is of all degrees, ranging from old thin bulls and cows to real choice butchers stock. The prices the past week have not been so strong as was expected owing to the plentiful supply and to Gordon & Ironsides having got in a train of Alberta cattle the previous week. Five cents still rules for best butchers and from that down to \$2.25 for thin bulls. Country drovers report the demand less keen for local supplies and even hint that those who paid five cents and better a month ago are bitten.

Hogs are still good property and some fine quality stuff is coming in; \$7.75 per cwt. weighed off cars takes most of the offerings.

**TORONTO.**

Cattle.—Exporters \$5.15 to \$5.50, bulk \$5.20 to \$5.30; butchers prime picked lots \$5.10 to \$5.25. Loads of good at \$4.85 to \$5; medium at \$4.50 to \$6.75. Feeders and stockers, best short keeps, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.00 to \$5.10; fair short keeps, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.00; best feeders, 1,200 to 1,050 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.60; best stockers, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$3.

Hogs \$6.02½ for stockers and 30 to 35 cents plus and fats.

**WHEAT.**

Cattle.—Market 100 lbs. \$4.25 to \$6.45; cows \$1.00 to \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$1.25 to \$1.40; good to prime steers 25 lbs. \$2.00 to \$2.50; 30 lbs. \$4.20 to \$5.30; stockers 25 lbs. \$2.80 to \$3.15.

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# HOME JOURNAL



## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART

Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) has been offered the degree of Bachelor of Letters by Oxford University, to be conferred in June.

Basil King, a native of Prince Edward Island, has written a new book. It is called "The Giant's Strength," and is the third novel he has given to the public.

Excavations in Italy brought to light a long-buried village of the Palatine in which traces have been found of the tomb of the great Pythagoras.

The authorities of Westminster Abbey are said to have given their consent to the proposal of a Pennsylvania society to place a memorial of William Penn in the cathedral.

Sir William Ramsay is said to have proved by experiment that copper, instead of being an element, is a compound of sodium, lithium and potassium.

The celebrated Hebburn Band of Newcastle, England, one of the most renowned musical organizations in the world, the prize-winners in many contests, and the victors over such famous organizations as Besses o' th' Barn Band, will be one of the most attractive features of Exhibition week in Winnipeg, the band journeying direct from England to Winnipeg.

Lord Lister, the great British physician, was the recipient on his eightieth birthday of many tokens of the honor and respect in which he is held, but probably none of them afforded him more gratification than a letter sent to him by the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which the following is an extract: "Crowned with honor and regarded with grateful esteem and admiration as you have been for years past, we have heard with great gratification of the further evidences of universal homage which have reached you from all parts of the world on this occasion. But by none are these feelings of esteem and homage more profoundly and genuinely entertained for you than by the members of the council of this college. We recall with pride and satisfaction that for eight years you occupied a seat on this council; that your services to the science of surgery have been commemorated by us in making you one of the very small number of recipients of the honorary medal of the college; and that your portrait was presented by fellows and members of the college in 1897 as an expression of respect and admiration for you as a man, and as a tribute to you as a great benefactor of the human race. This portrait we regard as one of the most valued possessions of the college, and we delight in the fact that it will convey to our successors for all time the likeness of him who is and will be, regarded as the greatest master of modern surgery."

"Carmichael" is a new book by a Canadian writer who has chosen "Anison North" as a pen name. It is a story of Ontario farm life which is not full of Scotch dialect and therein is refreshingly original. That is the least of its merits. If the reader has known farm life in Ontario there is between the covers of this book a series of vivid word-pictures that will faithfully recall many a scene in his own experience; and if the life here portrayed is new he will yet be charmed at the glimpses he obtains of the home life of a part of the Dominion hitherto unknown to him. The story, hinging on the dispute over a line fence, is well and sympathetically told.

The creation of "Chris" and the "little mother" is proof of the author's sympathetic insight into humanity, and every page testifies to the love of Nature and the beauties of the world about us that fills this writer's heart. The make-up of the book is worthy of the story, and the William Weld Co., London, Ont., may feel proud of the dress in which they have clothed it—good binding, good paper, good print, and lavish illustrations and decoration.

### PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE.

The work of the present generation in Western Canada is to lay foundations, and the responsibility of making them broad and deep devolves upon the workers of to-day. Of the great things necessary to a country which aspires to national greatness, education stands easily first; and it is ours to inaugurate a policy so large and wise that future workers can erect a superstructure adequate to the needs and befitting the dignity of a noble land. That at present our need along the line of public education does not call for mighty institutions and full equipment, and that we may not live to see the day when such are absolute necessities, is no reason for making penny beginnings and forgetting that the benefit is not for ourselves but for those that come after us.

For one thing, where land is so plentiful universities should not be stinted, but should be given sites large enough that all the affiliated colleges can be built on the same land, thus preserving unity and adding dignity. Besides, in the course of years, this agricultural country will do more and more of teaching along the lines of agriculture and natural science in its higher branches, and space for experiment will be essential. Manitoba University is an excellent example of how not to do it. The university itself is built on very restricted space on the south side of Winnipeg, and the various colleges affiliated with it are scattered over the city with no apparent connection with each other or with the provincial institution. Toronto University has a superior position, with the beautiful setting of Queen's Park for most of the college buildings, but it is learned on good authority that the authorities are buying back land on an adjacent street at the price per foot for which they sold it per acre years ago, because they realize their mistake in parting with college property at a time when it was of no immediate use. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of Alberta to know that this mistake will not be perpetrated in their province in selecting a site for the new provincial university at Strathcona. At first a small plot of some twenty acres was considered as being enough for present needs. But upon reflection and consultation it was decided to provide a tract ten times the size, for the benefit of a future period when a dozen colleges will be grouped around the university and filled with Alberta's youth. It is a wise and broad-minded plan, and if carried out will never occasion regret in the minds that conceived it.

### MORE PLEASURE IN EARNING THAN IN POSSESSING

Material welfare consists not in having what we want, or think we want, but in the getting of it. The humble home, which, in its possession, its outward embellishment and its interior furnishing, represents the thought, interest and effort of its inmates, means far more joy and happiness to them than the costliest palace thrust upon a prince. The man who builds and furnishes a home step by step, adding a carpet now, and then a mantel, and later on a piano, builds a home that is a creation of his ambition, an object of his pride. With each new touch comes a new thrill of satisfaction. Millionaires delight

more in the acquisition than in the possession of wealth, as evidenced by the efforts they put forth to get rid of it. The millionaire is an example to us—also a warning. His wealth is often due to the fact that he pursues money with an intensity of purpose that fastens itself upon him as an incurable disease. It is a mania from which he cannot escape. Seeking to do so, he finds that, during the years of youth, maturity and age, his finer sensibilities have remained dormant for want of use. His ambition, his appreciation, his efficiency, have centered on money-making, to the partial or total sacrifice of the other faculties of his nature. Late in life, perhaps, he tries to broaden out, but finds it very hard. The enthusiasm of youth is gone. He can take interest only in the making of money, and when he gets it, his greatest care is to dispose of it. What monumental folly! How much better to be content with less possessions, but store up treasure in the mind and soul, to do some good in the world, and to live a full-orbed life. Millionaires are missionaries, who, by example, teach us the misery of striving after riches and the wisdom of enjoying what we have, seeing that more pleasure comes from the culture of a cherished flower-bed or a tree than from the mere ownership of a conservatory or a park.

### ASSUMING TOO MUCH RESPONSIBILITY

The advisability or otherwise of the establishment of a matrimonial bureau in the columns of a magazine has been discussed in many Western journals beside this one. Some sound arguments have been brought forward both pro and con and each side has many earnest adherents. The arguments in favor of devoting space to this purpose are especially potent in this country. There are so many young men on the prairie who have left mother, sisters and friends, and all the cheer and comfort which these relationships bring, for the loneliness of a bachelor's shack on the plains—a loneliness to which they have never been accustomed and which is indeed hard to endure. Neighbors are few and far between, feminine neighbors fewer and farther, and the uninterrupted pleasure of one's own company becomes worse than monotonous after a time. A wife and a home is what the man needs, for his own sake and as much for the sake of the community in which he lives; for the bachelor as a usual thing is not wildly interested in the general affairs of his school district or municipality.

But on the other hand, marriage is about the riskiest step taken from the cradle to the grave, and a journal undertaking to assist is incurring pretty heavy responsibility. For married unhappiness must always be degrees worse than the unmarried variety, just as married happiness is degrees better than single blessedness. Courses by mail in courtship are not apt to be so successful even as courses in dentistry and Latin by the same method. For so different is the way one writes from the way one talks, that even experts in character delineation cannot judge correctly from a letter as to the personality of the writer. If the writer is known to the reader of the epistle the latter's memory will supply glances, expression and gestures that will explain and enlighten the text; but if the writer is personally unknown the reader must fall back on his imagination, and, useful as that faculty is, it is liable to lead to error when there are no known facts for it to build upon. In writing and in conversation there is naturally the desire to make a good impression, to show one's best side, and in the letter that is the only side shown. Letter writing always has its limitations; there is nothing to be read between the lines even though the writer has no desire for concealment. But when speech is the medium, little tricks of voice and expression are as full of information about the speaker as are his words.

No doubt some of the marriages brought about through correspondence do turn out happily, but, as said before, the journal is assuming a great responsibility that undertakes to become the medium between the correspondents.

## THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

It brings a shock into the minds of many of us when we hear the way Christians regard this good angel, and what he comes to do. It is not uncommon to hear such expressions as this: "I have the very worst news—death!" The very worst! This, then, is what our dearest Lord suffered and died for, to give us "the worst!" The Victory, then, is not His: the sting is still left!

Why the Old Testament Saints did better than this, and we have—Oh! how much more! Ah, yes, "we believe in the Life Everlasting," we say, perhaps, daily. We are ready enough with our texts; we read over and over again "to die is gain"; "to depart is better"; we admire the sublime passages that prove to us the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body and the communion of saints, but when we are obliged to step out, so to speak, on all the promises, when one's experience makes it the very time we are to prove the usefulness and comfort of what we profess, how different, how disappointing it is!

How many souls go out of the world, hearing not the beautiful commendatory prayers of the Church and the strengthening words of trust from dear ones round about, but only the moans and cries of those who seem not to have begun to lay hold on the things that are eternal.

Thank God it is not always so, but it is often so; few seem to go further than the grave with their dear ones, and with a sort of pity they leave them there.

We all know there is the dreadful side of death, much that is unpleasant, perhaps unlovely, due to sin, but why dwell on that? And God forbid, too, our losing the warm human side of it all. Let the tears fall; they will mingle with His own at the grave of Lazarus; but let this sickness and death be for the glory of God, too.

We have not begun yet to realize what it might be to us if we remembered our dear ones are only "out of sight": that death is only an incident in our pilgrimage, that no bond in Jesus is broken. Let us pull up our lives to the standard of our profession, and not fall into the ranks of the inconsistent, and God will give us all needed grace and courage and strength. His promises cannot fail.

"Oh, what were life, if life were all? Thine eyes  
Are blurred by their tears, or thou  
would'st see

## THE QUIET HOUR

Thy treasures wait thee just beyond  
the skies,  
And Death, thy Friend, will give them  
all to thee."

S. H. N.

## THE MEANING OF SUFFERING.

The men of Thermopylae, who laid down their lives for their country's good, did not understand, indeed, all that their sacrifice achieved. We, who look back upon it, know that when they stood and died there that day, the voice of Divine wisdom and love was saying to them, "This is the sacrifice I ask on behalf of freedom. Your death will minister to the world, and you will illuminate the ages with the light of liberty."

It is the same in the case of suffering which is inherited. The man is born blind; it is a hard case, no fault of his can be urged, but how does Christ interpret it? Through this infirmity of his the works of God were to be made known (St. John, ix). If pain and weakness become the means of higher revelations to men, who will not be content to suffer? Human life becomes exalted as man recognizes that not out of caprice, but for the sake of making man, through pain, the instrument of good to others, does suffering enter his lot. If the blow which causes the sting to quiver as in pain, brings forth music to make men glad, the thrill of anguish is abundantly repaid. Did we know what power lies in weakness, we should like the Apostle, glory in our infirmities. Men who start in life deprived of the powers needful for temporal success, are like those who play a game of chess deprived of their best piece. It is little matter, the game is the thing. The difficulty of playing the game with enfeebled forces is greater, but the very difficulty they encounter is the sign that a larger trust is reposed on their skill. The need of greater thought, and more adroit management, brings its reward of more fully exercised judgment. Increased skill is a better reward than victory. The pains and sacrifices of life have a recompense, and the man who seems to lose his life may be the man who most fully finds it.

BISHOP BOYD CARPENTER.

Dear Hope,—Your work still continues to be a help and blessing to the many readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Your talks are always the first thing I look for when I open the paper.

MRS. M. C. HAYWARD.

Corinth, Ont.

## LAUNCH OUT INTO THE DEEP.

(Luke v. 4.)

"Launch out into the deep," the Master said  
To the fishermen on blue Gennesaret's shore;  
In fruitless toil the long night had been spent,  
Yet at His word they launch their boat once more.

Then out, far out, where the waters rippled blue,  
They cast their nets again into the sea;  
When lo! in much astonishment, they drew  
Forth from the deep, a harvest rich and free.

Now o'er the boundless waters of God's grace,  
The same wise pilot waits to be our guide;  
Our hearts grow timid as the breakers roar;  
And yet we seem to hear our Pilot say  
"Launch out!" for dangers thicken near the shore.

There rocks and sand-bars of temptations lie,  
Those rippling waves hide many a treacherous shoal,  
While myriad voices from the land nearby,  
Seek to call back the hesitating soul.

But our faithful Pilot waits to guide us out  
Into the waters deep, beyond the breakers' roar.  
He knows each hidden rock, each shoal of doubt;  
Knows too, few gems are gathered near the shore.

But out, far out into this boundless main,  
Are "pearls of price" richer than earthly mine.  
No earnest seeker ever yet in vain  
Launched out upon the promises divine.

There storms may rise, and threaten to o'erwhelm,  
But He who walked the waves of Galilee,  
Our never-failing Pilot at the helm,  
Speaks "Peace be still" and calms the troubled sea.

Why do we gather pebbles all about  
When we might gather gold that cannot rust.  
Why sail amid the rocks and shoals of doubt,  
While yonder lies the deep of perfect trust.

Oh, loving Lord, the sea is deep and wide;  
My bark is very frail, but Thou canst keep  
The soul that ever takes Thee for its guide,  
And at Thy word, launches out into the deep.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Corinth, Ont.

## THE NEW BATTLE CRY

Half a leag, half a leag,  
Half a leag onward!  
Out of Reformers' paths  
Strike the Three Hundred!  
Fired by zeal tu spel  
Boldly if not tu wel  
Strike! Bring them down pel-mel  
All the Three Hundred.

Forward the Rite brigade  
(Rite's rong I'm sore afraid),  
Is there a man dismaid,  
Tho in a thousand ways,  
Ages have blundered?  
Yours not to reason why  
"Though should be lopt, and sigh"  
"Height" and its mother "high"  
Still go unsundered.  
When can our glory fade?  
Oh! the wild storm we made,  
Changing the language while  
All the world wondered!  
Honor the change we make,  
All is for Honor's sake—  
Yet those who choose may take  
Less than Three Hundred.

## THE HUSBANDRY OF THE SOIL

Husbandry! There is something tender in the very sound. It seems to carry us far away from the noise of the world, from the chafferings of merchandise, from the whirl of machinery to quiet places. The word has home-like thoughts in it—"house-bandry"—the keeping together of the home, the girle around the frail tenement which is, and must be, blown upon by every wind under heaven. But its tenderness unfolds something more costly than a house—even a heart—and the word "husband" has its truest, deepest meaning where it is uttered by a heart that is true and deep. But the word has more in it than sentiment; it has vigor, power, thought, work. Sentiment without action is flavor without nourishment; action without sentiment is food without taste. And so "husbandry," uniting all these qualities, is a great word of which, without exaggeration, great things may be said. The occupation of the husbandman is full of tender interest, yet full of vicissitude and toil.

The Work of the Husbandman.—It is well to start with exalted ideas of the worth in all ways of soil-husbandry, for it will make demands upon us which we must meet bravely and patiently; and we must feel that there is a "worth while" for it all. Husbandry is a work of thought. There are many things to be considered in the cultivation of soil. The earth has its secrets as well as its settled ways; the seeds have their varieties and their adaptability to soils, their times of

planting and rotation. Where there has not been success, there must be thought how to succeed; and where there has been success, thinking will find out how there may be still more. Our work is not the routine of machinery, which, do our best, produces so much and no more. It has a great unexplored field of possibilities before it; and we have to find out how our successes are to be gained. They will not come to us by either routine or chance. The noblest occupations are those which have most thought in them. Thought—real thought—is work; and in all labor there is profit. Perhaps not the least of the husbandman's blessings is the variety of his work. It must be wearying to the artisan to stand all the day long watching the everlasting whirl of the same wheel and the same spindle. And then, what a number of things experience teaches the husbandman—experience from observation and from experiment, from failure and from success! It teaches him to read signs which others cannot see. He does not know why such a thing should be, but he knows it has been so, and will be so likely again. Some who are inexperienced in husbandry go wrong through mistake, and not through wilfulness, and none are more sorry and perplexed than themselves when they see seed not

sprouting, or harvest not ripening, through, it may be their sowing a poor quality of seed, or at wrong times, or through some other error or ignorance, no matter what it may be. But the soil is not spoiled. This and that may have failed, but the soil is there still, and has still plenty of capacity for growth. Where we have failed in any effort through inexperience to-day, we may succeed when we are better taught to-morrow. So be encouraged! Experience does not come all at once, nor does the experience that produces success in one thing, secure it in another. The farmer who has become able to produce great crops of wheat on our prairies may entirely fail if he should attempt to grow strawberries in British Columbia.

The Times of the Husbandman.—There must be calm waiting. After we have done all there is almost always an interval between action and result. When the seeding and planting have been done, the husbandman must just wait; it will never do to fret himself during the interval. Let us try and wait calmly, and hopefully, more than that, expectingly. There are times of frost and snow, of storm and rain, of sunshine and cloud. Let us not think some it may be not shown in themselves, but good because we are waiting, and all have a bearing upon the result.

and will help to bring about what we are laboring for.

The Toil of the Husbandman.—In all labor there is profit. The blood courses freely in the healthful air, the muscle swells with the strain of toil, the nerves are braced, the balance of the system is preserved. Not the least, by any means, of the rewards which the toil of husbandry gives, are health and strength. Every harvest is a representative of accumulative toil. Do not be discouraged then if you find the labor hard; every effort you have to make will leave you all the better for it after it has been made.

The Dependence of the Husbandman.—When he has done all that lies in him to do—plowed, harrowed, sown, weeded—then he must depend upon another for success. He cannot absolutely secure it; he cannot say, "So and so must result from what I have done." If God choose to withhold a blessing all his work will come to naught.

The Hopes of the Husbandman.—Life would be unendurable without hope. Hopes and fears may almost be said to make up the life of the husbandman. Hope rises above appearances; sometimes it grounds itself upon them; at times it has to exist in spite of them. If the husbandman had no hope he could not continue the occupation of his husbandry at all. Some of my readers who, like the writer, were completely "hauled out" last year will recall the view. Abraham held against hope, and in him all the nations of the earth were blessed. We sometimes have to do the same, and

## The Literary Society

there comes out a blessing in disguise. Remember that failure should not destroy hope; if it did the cultivation of the soil would soon cease. There are years when there are scarcely any crops, owing to drought or some other cause but the fruitfulness of the seed, the capacity of the soil, are not therefore gone. They contain the elements of hope, that where there was failure last year there may be a bountiful harvest this; and so the husbandman begins his work afresh, and sows his land as usual.

**The Fears of the Husbandman:**—Hopes and fears, smiles and tears, these opposites go far towards making up the sum total of human life. The husbandman is a man of many fears—fears about the sprouting, and about rust and about smut and hail and frost,—and all the rest of it. Now our fears may only give us discomfort, and indeed that is bad enough, but they may do much more, and it is against this we must especially beware—they may hinder our actions. If the husbandman took council of his fears, he would never sow and therefore never reap. He must go and act despite them all.

**The Hindrances of the Husbandman:**—Hindrances and trials, thorns and thistles, there have been since the fall—they will be until the great Harvest Home. Over some of his hindrances the husbandman has no control; over others only partial. Some hindrances there are of his own allowing, if not originally of his own making. Perhaps some of our very worst hindrances come from the circumstances in life in which we are placed; and are purely economic; but it is not my purpose to discuss them here. We find noxious weeds springing up, we know not how, and growing all sorts of ways. Some weed seeds crawl, some fly, some get imported with good seed of different kinds, and they all flourish in our congenial soil, and constitute a great hindrance.

**The Harvest of the Husbandman:**—Toil shall not be without its reward; but let us not expect too much. The harvest comes from scattering grains infinite in number, each having in it the elements of multiplication. Harvests are in nature the parents of harvests, and so will continue until the last harvest shall have been reaped. In like manner every success contains the germ of future success. In conclusion I feel that no apology is needed for offering a word of cheer and encouragement to despondent farmers.

A. W. McCLEURE.

### Household Sanitation.

BY MARY E. ALLEN-DAVIDSON M.D.  
CHAPTER V AND LAST  
(Continued from page 736.)

In the preparation of food personal cleanliness and absolutely clean kitchen utensils are essential.

All dishes, pots, pans, etc., should first be washed with hot, soapy water. Pile washed dishes in a drip pan and pour boiling water over them. Turn up on edges to drip and thoroughly polish with spotless linen towels.

If dishes are washed in a careless, slovenly way, especially if they be not flushed off with boiling water, food particles are not thoroughly removed. The dishes are sticky and streaky and every time we eat off them we get willy-nilly a rehash of last meal. If you are not doing your own work go often to the kitchen and inspect the dish cloth. That will generally indicate whether your help is carrying out your directions in regard to general cleanliness or not. Your nose may lead you to it. Unless it is faithfully washed and scalded after each using it soon takes on a strong, rancid odor, and is an abomination that is only fit for burning. Keep a plentiful supply of dish cloths in your kitchen table drawer or other handy place. Hem raw edges to prevent particles of thread being left on dishes, as also the sticking of particles of food in among the threads which are hard to dislodge and by decomposition render the cloth unfit for use. You can then always get a fresh cloth on a moment's notice and will not be tempted to use one that is not perfectly "fit" to save time.

Burn all rejected cloths. Have a separate one for pots and pans, but be sure to keep it as scrupulously clean as the other. Wash out after using with plenty of soap and water. Scald and hang up in the air to dry.

See that no particle of food or grease is left on dishes or in any crack or corner of your pots and pans. Scour off all burnt material and let the finishing touch be always a flush off with boiling water.

Kitchen utensils and dishes should be kept as clean as a surgeon's instruments; in other words, aseptic, without any poisonous particles clinging to them.

To leave dishes and kitchen utensils absolutely clean, where no particles of stale food is left clinging to be incorporated with the next meal, is a fine art, but one that can be acquired by always following out rules of cleanliness.

Be sure to have a large supply of dish towels and be prodigal in the use of them. If scalding has been properly done these can be hung up, dried and used again. I am speaking of small things, and to many of my readers perhaps giving unnecessary caution. But "it is the little foxes that spoil the vines."

One or two hints more and I shall leave the consideration of food contamination. Have sufficient utensils for cleanliness, and keep each utensil to its own or a kindred use. It will pay. I have seen the hand wash-basin used for some queer purposes; for instance to hold unpared potatoes, and once to mix up pie-crust in. Potatoes and vegetables should have a clean tin or granite pail (not the water pail) for their special use, to be used for washing off and to hold while being pared, cleaned or otherwise prepared for cooking. Have another clean vessel to rinse them in. I have seen the potatoes washed the first time in dish water, even wash water. Needless to say this is insanitary. Use only clean water for washing vegetables.

Have a separate bread dish and bake bowl. Do not use your dish pan for anything but washing dishes.

Do not use the milk pail for a water pail or vice versa. Scald out the water pail frequently.

Personal cleanliness.—Lastly keep your hands, clothes and persons immaculate. See to it that teeth and hair are well kept. To be clean should be a part of our religion—spotlessly clean, sweet and dainty in all our personal appointments. If hands or clothes are soiled, food cannot be prepared with perfect cleanliness. Wash the hands always, scrub them with soap

before washing dishes, cooking or handling food. Wear aprons that can be frequently be changed and never wear a soiled one while cooking. Have a clean white apron convenient that can be slipped on while meals are in process of preparation. As to general personal cleanliness, a full bath should be taken at least once a week and in addition partial baths every day to ensure good health and bodily vigor. I do not refer to the exposed parts of the body. These will be washed as being visible and specially exposed to dust and dirt. But the arm-pits, groin, excretory organs, and feet, should be kept scrupulously clean. These throw off body odors and organic particles and impurities that are very harmful to health. If constant care is not taken, nauseating odors proclaim personal uncleanness that is inexcusable because preventable and vitiating to the health of all.

Teach your children to wash their hands before handling or eating food. Especially should they be enjoined to do so after every passage from the bowels or bladder. This should be insisted upon them so strenuously that they will regard it as much a duty as to eat. One would think it unnecessary to mention such a most necessary act of common safety, not to say decency, were it not that there are so many who never even think of this one act of ordinary cleanliness. This is another source of food contamination and many other evils as well, so that it is most important to point out and to guard against. Children should be carefully trained in personal cleanliness, especially should the mother see that the excretory organs are kept perfectly free from any irritation, by frequent bathing. If heat and itchiness is caused by lack of cleanliness or by rubbing of clothes, the little ones seek relief by scratching and the hands carry off infective material that may result in sore eyes, sore mouth, boils, or diarrhoea, besides which there is danger of engendering a habit that is most pernicious to health and morals and which is very difficult to eradicate.

The teeth, mouth, and throat of every child should be washed every morning at least. They will do this themselves after five years of age if so trained. Provide each child with a personal tooth brush and see that they are kept separate. Each morning give them a glass of water with a little salt dissolved in it. Teach them to gargle the throat and rinse the mouth and discharge the water into a proper receptacle. Now brush the teeth and rinse with the same solution. Then drink a glassful of salt and water to wash off the stomach. The latter should be hot as can be taken comfortably. If this is done every morning before breakfast there will be little sore throat, toothache or earache to contend with. Mothers should wash out the mouths of the smaller children. Wrap a piece of cotton absorbent round the finger or a clean soft white rag will do. Dip into salt and water or soda and water. Put the finger in the mouth sweep over the roof, sides, gums, and tongue. Use several pieces of cotton, using a fresh piece of cotton for every wash out. They soon get used to the process and do not object, especially if begun when they are babies. Inspect the teeth of children often. Remove particles of food and attend to decay as soon as it appears by calling in the dentist's aid. The first teeth should be preserved till the permanent ones are ready to take their place, as they keep the socket and bones expanded and well nourished for the new teeth.

The hair should be washed at least once in two weeks, and kept glossy and alive by constant exposure to air and sun. It will then have no odor but its own healthy, agreeable one, which might almost be called a perfume. Hair should be brushed frequently so as to stimulate growth, remove dust and tone the scalp.

Every adult and child should have a personal handkerchief. Mothers should never use their own handkerchief for a child. If any member of a family contracts a skin or scalp disease that one should have a separate bed, brush, comb, towel, drinking cup, etc. In short he should be kept practically apart till cured.

THE END



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## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### A VERY APPRECIATIVE MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—My first letter—but I have enjoyed quite a while my "comly" corner in the Ingle Nook.

I bestir myself now to plead for the bachelors. Chatterers rally and welcome them! Poor laddies, well I know how lonely they are! I am surrounded by them. How often I wish I could help them all. I am well acquainted with a score of them and I must say they are men deserving the sympathy and admiration of any woman. It proves "baching" has taught them to appreciate very fully the companionship of our sex when they creep so shyly into our Nook. I can appreciate their difficulties. I, too, had to learn to "do" things in the West—yes, and to "do without" things, and found the Ingle Nook a very real help. May I say here (if the majority vote against the bachelor invasion) that I am willing to answer any inquiry I receive and help to the best of my knowledge any of the "boys" who write me and address "care of Dame Durden," although I know if they only will there are so many better able and Dame Durden is a host in herself.

To keep mincemeat for months at any time of year, pack it in stone jars and cover with half an inch of golden syrup which excludes the air. Through adopting this hint I have never lost a "gem," so I think its a "jewel" While canning fruit wring a cloth out of real cold water and cover the upper part of gem and you can pour the syrup boiling into the jar. In fourteen years I have followed this course and have not even a cracked jar. Before that I often lost gems.

Pardon my long letter, dear Dame Durden. Many thanks to you and the Ingle Nook group for many helpful recipes.

### ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CASE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I should like to say a few words in reply to "Wear-dale Lassie's" letter. Her wholesale condemnation of men and women writing to papers and asking for correspondents who might eventually become husbands or wives, I consider as extreme as she did the comments on English girls' work in Canada. In England the country is not to be compared to Canada at all. Canada is a very large tract of land, and in many places is entirely free of settlers of any kind. In other places settlers are few and far between, as in my case. I am young, good looking, and a capable housekeeper, but it is by no means likely that any man is going to come forty or fifty miles over a rough road to court me, so I am settling down to be an old maid gracefully, or hope to be able to do so. I think every woman would much prefer a home of her own—at least I should. In England there are so many more people that the young people have of course a large circle of acquaintances. I am not at all meaning to say that I approve of all the letters that appear in some of the papers. I am only trying to show that some of them may be justifiable.

MISS CANADA.

### RECIPES.

Rice Pancakes.—One cup cold boiled rice; two tablespoons flour; a little grated nutmeg; two eggs; one-quarter teaspoon salt; one tablespoon sugar; one teaspoon baking powder; two tablespoons sweet milk. Beat all well together and fry; then serve hot with syrup.

Beef Custard.—Pour a cup of scalding hot milk over a thick slice of bread and when soft beat it up fine with a fork and mix in two well beaten eggs. Chop up fine two cups of cold cooked beef, or any other cooked meat; add a small onion sliced very thin and fried brown in a little butter. Beat the meat into the other mixture and flavor with pepper and salt; then turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

Eggs for Luncheon.—Cut slices of bread a little thick and scoop a hollow in the center of each, leaving the crust as a rim. Grate some cheese, season it with salt and pepper, moisten it with milk and spread the mixture over the bread. Then turn into each piece an egg without breaking the yolk; dot with butter and bake about ten minutes.

Fig Pie.—Cut a pound of cooking figs in small pieces, add two dessert spoons brown sugar and a pint of water and stew gently for two hours. Make a good paste and fill with the figs either hot or cold.

Onion Soup.—Slice three large onions very thin and fry brown in a large spoonful of butter. When brown add half a teacup of sifted flour and stir constantly until red. Then pour in slowly a pint of boiling water, stirring steadily. Mash four large potatoes and stir them into a quart of boiling milk and then add the onions seasoned with pepper and salt. Let boil five minutes and serve at once.

### BUTTERMILK SCONES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have selfishly enjoyed all the good things in the Ingle Nook for a year and a half, and now come with a small offering and also a request for help. I have found the Nook very helpful and encouraging. I can sympathize with the members in their first experience with threshers, for although Canadian-born, last fall was my first on the farm and I had a gang of twelve men over two Sundays. And what a hungry lot! Will some of the members kindly tell me how to make good sour or buttermilk scones without eggs? Will close ere I weary you, wishing you one and all success for the coming season.

Hermits.—The ingredients are:—Half a cup each of butter and lard; two eggs; one cup white sugar; seven tablespoons milk; two cups rolled oats; three-quarters of a teaspoon each of baking powder, baking soda salt and mixed spice; two cups sifted flour; one cup chopped raisins. Drop from a teaspoon on well-buttered pans.

Raw Tomato Pickle.—Slice and sprinkle with salt one peck of ripe tomatoes. Leave standing over night; then drain through a colander. Add a dozen large onions, and six heads of celery, chopped well before adding to the tomatoes. Then take half a cup of salt, two cups brown sugar, a quart of vinegar, two teaspoons each of cloves, cinnamon and pepper, a teaspoon of allspice and a pinch of cayenne. Pour this over the chopped vegetable and seal in jars.

This is good, and I am told it will keep all winter, but cannot say personally; it does not get a chance in this house.

JUNE BIRD.

(Here are two recipes for scones requiring no eggs, and one that calls for only one egg.)

Buttermilk Scone.—Two cups flour; one cup buttermilk; one teaspoon each of soda and cream of tartar; a pinch of salt. These may be baked on top of the stove or in the oven.

Soda Cakes.—One pound of flour, one level teaspoonful of carbonate of soda; one-quarter level teaspoonful of cream of tartar; sufficient buttermilk to mix. Pass the flour, soda and cream of tartar through a sieve, or mix them thoroughly together. Then mix quickly with the buttermilk to a soft dough, but not too moist. Make into little cakes and bake on a giddle, or else in the oven. If buttermilk is not to be obtained use sour milk, or, still better, sour water made thus:—Take a little oatmeal and put it in a jug of water; let it stand until next day till a little sour; then use. This will be found to make good cakes, and is an excellent substitute for buttermilk.

Tracle Scone.—One cup flour; one-half teaspoon each of soda and cream of tartar; three tablespoons buttermilk; one egg; one tablespoon each of sugar and molasses; butter the size of a walnut.—D. D.)

## Blue Ribbon

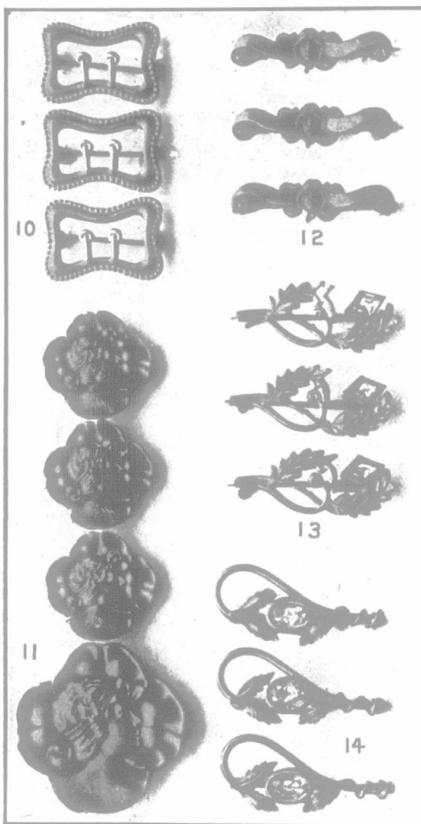


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**BARM-BRACK AND BATH BUNS.**  
Dear Dame Durdent—I think it would be very nice if the bachelors were allowed to be members of the Ingle Nook. It would be interesting to hear of their experiences in cooking and housekeeping, and if they brought their troubles in that line to the Nook, they would, I am sure, get all the help they wanted. But I hope, dear Dame Durdent, you will not allow the cosey Ingle Nook to be turned into a matrimonial column. It would spoil it altogether. I think if a young man really wants a wife who is a companion and chum he will not seek her through the papers. And, for my part, I cannot imagine a girl with nice feelings answering a young man's letter to that effect. If she is to be married she will meet the right man some day, but not through the papers. Of course, I think many a lonely bachelor and girl could form a pleasant acquaintance through the papers, and if they like each other let them meet in person and see that both are what they represented themselves. Although there are a few marriages brought about by the papers which turn out well, yet it is a very risky thing to do without a long personal acquaintance beforehand. So I say, let the bachelor in if the Ingle Nook is left the same as before.

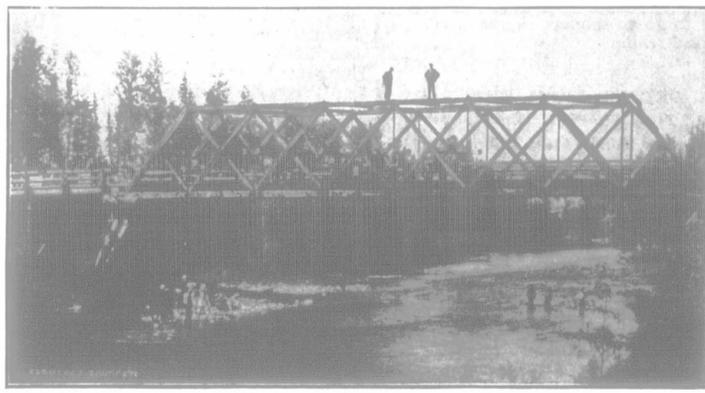
It was good of you to answer my questions about the bread so soon, and now I am going to ask more about other things. A little time ago in one of the letters I saw that if coal-oil were put in the water when washing blankets for the first time, it prevented them from having that sticky feeling afterwards when dry. I should like to know how much coal-oil to put in,

subjects you write upon in the "Ingle Nook," it has occurred to me that probably you may be able to supply me with the information. Two of my sisters now in England are thinking of coming to Canada, but wish first to have reliable information as to a business girl's prospects, and if you could answer the following questions I should be extremely obliged:

What opening is there in the towns for dressmakers and milliners? Would an experienced hand be able to make a good income through private orders, and if so what would you consider would be a fair average "taking" after working up a connection? What salaries are paid for this class of work in the large establishments? What salary could a shorthand-typist get? My sister is a very rapid typist and has had two and a half years' experience in the offices of a London firm of solicitors.

I fear I am asking too many questions, but if you cannot yourself give me the information, perhaps you could tell me where I can get it, and help of any kind I shall be very thankful for. V.L.F.

(It is with a great deal of pleasure I have observed the increasing variety of subjects discussed in the Ingle Nook. It is a healthful sign of progress to be branching out. I have tried to secure the information you wanted, but you must take my statements as applying mainly to Winnipeg, for I do not know conditions so well in other towns and cities of Western Canada. First, for the stenographer with a fair education and brains, especially brains—a girl who will put "head" into her work—there is always a demand. There is no place for poor ones who work as mechanically as their machines. A



BRIDGE OVER THE LITTLE RED DEER.

if it is put in both washing and rinsing waters, or which, and at what time.

Also, we tried to make a "barm-brack" two or three times, using your yeast, but it was a most dismal failure. Could you or any of the members give me a nice recipe on making "barm-brack" with yeast? Also a recipe for "bath-buns"? I hope I do not come too often, or that I take too much room. Here are two recipes which are very good.

**Steam Pudding**—Equal weight of eggs (say three eggs), butter, sugar and flour. Beat the butter to a cream add the sugar and beat; then the eggs one by one and beat; then the flour and beat all well. Put into a covered tin shape and bake, steam or boil for an hour and a half. Serve with a little custard round it and raspberry jam on top. The secret of success in this is to beat each article for a quarter of an hour before the next is put in.

**Jam Sandwiches**—Make a batter the same as for the pudding; put in a flat tin and bake for a quarter of an hour. Cut in half, spread raspberry jam on one and put the other on top. Then cut in fancy shapes or slices. This batter makes a variety of nice stillet cake.

IVY LEAF

(Try about two tablespoons of coal-oil to each pail of soft water when washing the blankets. I'll have to call on the members for trustworthy directions for barm-brack and bath buns. Come often.—D. D.)

sample of the latter kind is the girl who given a sentence in which the phrase "Holstein cow" occurred translated it "whole steam cow" and gave over the letter to her employer with the serene complacency of one who could do no wrong. So that an employer holds fast to a girl who can add common sense to her other qualifications. Her wages at first might not be more than forty dollars per month, but proving capable and willing it would be increased to fifty or sixty or in some offices even more.

Experienced millinery hands in the city going into large establishments can start at not lower than ten dollars a week and go up to fifteen or even eighteen dollars. In the smaller towns if one had a little capital there should be some excellent openings to start a business. There seems to be a demand for dressmakers everywhere. Many newcomers in the city prefer to go out sewing by the day from nine o'clock until six with an hour at noon. In this way they can earn from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day and are given lunch and dinner. Then when they have gained enough custom they often take an extra room and sew at home instead of going out, charging by the article, not by the time. For instance from \$6 to \$8 is usually charged for making a simple dress, \$2 for a blouse, etc., and more according to the elaborateness of the costume. If your sisters decide to come out here, it would be a good idea for them to insert a concise advertisement in some of the daily papers of the West, giving their qualifications and requirements. It costs but a small sum and is usually fruitful in results. I hope I have helped you, and if there are any points not made clear ask as many more questions as you wish.—(D. D.)

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS WOMEN**  
Dear Dame Durdent—I am living on a farm and do not know how to secure the particulars my sisters require, but having remarked the very varied

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### STRANGE COMRADES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My uncle brought my brother a sleigh home from town. We can draw wood on it, though sometimes it falls off in the snow. I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I am not going to school now because the snow is so deep. I like going too. There are fourteen children go to it. Our teacher's name is Miss F. This is my first winter in Canada. Santa Claus brought me at Christmas a doll's go-cart, a box of chocolates and a pair of slippers full of candies and nuts. I hung my stockings near the door so that he would see them first. He brought my uncle a bottle full of candy and an orange, and auntie some oranges too, but he didn't bring mother and father anything because they never hung their stockings up. Uncle has twelve calves now, and one of the cats sits on the back of one of the calves and the calf licks it and loves it. They look so pretty.

DOROTHY WIDDOWSON. (8)

### A BIRTHDAY LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My sister wrote a letter to the Children's Corner, so I thought I would write one too. My birthday is to-day. I am nine years old. I have four brothers and three sisters. My youngest sister will be two years on the first of April. We have five horses whose names are Jack, George, Rolly, Johnny, Jimmy. I like to go to school. I am in the part second reader.

HILTON UMBACK.

### A LETTER FROM THE BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about eight years and we think it a splendid paper. I have five brothers and two sisters. I am in the third reader, but we haven't had school since Christmas. I am sorry that I can't go to school. My father has one hundred and sixty acres of land and about sixty acres broken. We have five horses, twenty head of cattle, twelve pigs and a number of hens. As I was writing this letter to you my little sister got a slate and a pencil and wanted to write one too, but, Cousin Dorothy, I don't believe you could have read the letter she was writing. Her name is Willa Freada May and she will be two years old on the first of April.

BERNICE H. UMBATH. (13)

### AN AMBITIOUS LITTLE MUSICIAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am an English girl twelve years old, and my little sister and I are so interested in the C. C. We arrived here from England last May, and are living with our uncle, who has taken the ADVOCATE for a long time. We have no school here yet, but we hope to have one shortly, as there are now sixteen little Americans living here, besides my sister Norah and myself. We do a few lessons every day. I am trying to teach myself the violin. I gained a certificate with honours for pianoforte playing, at the Victoria College of Music, London, England, when I was nine years old. Do you like cats? We have one whose name is Peter. He was only a wee kitten last winter, and I think must have known uncle was living all alone and strayed in to keep him company. I thought Annie Rooney was such a pretty story. It has been very cold here, but we have enjoyed the winter, and we all like Canada very much. My dad (like you) is very fond of the name "kiddies," and always calls us his kiddies. With every good wish, Cousin Dorothy, I remain with love,

PHYLLIS HARBIDGE.

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE COAL MINES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I come in too? We moved from Ontario to Alberta nearly a year ago. We have two saddle ponies. We call one Spot and the other Malkin, but I like Mal-

kin the better, for I can ride her without bridle or saddle if need be. When we came from Ontario we brought our dog Collie with us. He is getting old, but we keep him for what he has been.

Among my presents for Christmas I got a canary bird. He is a dear little fellow. I call him Bino. I went with papa to get some coal to-day down to the coal mines, which are about a mile from here. While I was there the men blasted one mine with dynamite. We had to run, for the small pieces of coal flew quite a distance. There was a sad accident happened yesterday. One of the miners did not take proper precautions and the mine fell in on him and killed him instantly.

I was thirteen on the second of March and I had a birthday party. I remember having one several years ago, when my teacher came and helped us to have a better time. (I wonder if she remembers?) I should be glad if she could have come to this one too.

With best wishes to "The Corner"

GRACE SMITH.

(I'm sure she remembers and would love to be able to accept an invitation to the thirteenth. It seems to me she ought to remember Collie, too.—C. D.)

### AN APPLE ORCHARD IN ALBERTA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Since I last wrote you our home has been saddened by the death of our darling Margaret, who passed quietly away after a sickness of seven weeks of inflammatory rheumatism. She suffered and met death as one who was not afraid. On January 11th she wrote to you.

We live on a farm six miles south of Earlville and send our cream to the creamery. We came from Nebraska in 1901, and like Alberta fine.

Our school has been out since Christmas. Our last teacher's name was Miss W. She has gone to British Columbia.

Our house is located on the top of a small hill, so we have beautiful scenery. We can see the new town of Tees, and at a distant of three miles, Chain Lake which is very pretty. In summer we go boating and fishing, which I enjoy fine. The outlet from the lake is a small stream covered with large Spruce trees on either side. We have a large field facing the house which is lovely in summer and also a small apple orchard planted out near by.

ELIZA GARRET. (13)

### A PRETTY CAT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for several years and he thinks it is very nice. I like to read the C. C. and I am in the second book. I have a little cat named Tabby and I think she is a pretty little thing. For toys I got on Christmas a ring, two dolls, a pair of doll shoes and a pair of side combs.

RELLA L. HILL. (9)

Alberta Co., Alta.

### THE BEST JOURNAL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and he likes to read it very much. He said that it is the best journal that he ever did read. The weather is very fine and warm here, but last winter was indeed very cold. The sunshine makes us feel good after so long a cold spell. I have a beautiful black dog. His name is Bage. I have a bay pony which I ride down to the meadow every day in the summer after our cows.

WILLFORD W. HILL (11)

Alberta Co., Alta.

### DRIVE TO SCHOOL.

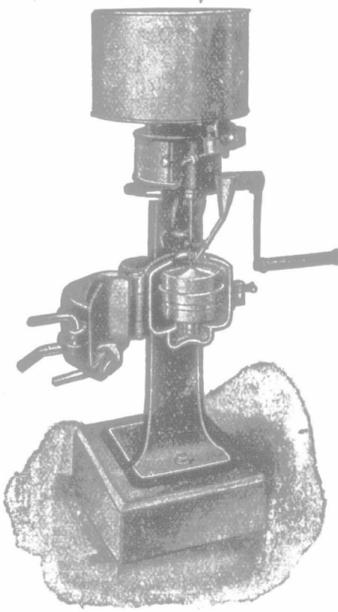
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school and am in the third class. The work I have at school is geography, history, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, reading and nature study. We have three dogs, seven horses, two colts, three cows and one calf and about a hundred hens. We have rented a house near town so that we could get to school. We are going out home two miles from

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### FLORENCE WOOD PUMP

A high grade pump that will give genuine satisfaction with hard wear in all weathers.



### MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are the best for Western Farmers. Quality, price, and utility considered, they have never been beaten.

Write us to-day for full particulars and prices.

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Also 850 acres near Silverton on Slocan Lake, to be sold en bloc at \$12.50 per acre, on terms. This is 85% good land, well watered and easy clearing.

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Address all Orders to

## The Farmer's Advocate

WINNIPEG CALGARY

town, next spring and we will have to drive in to school. I have three brothers and two sisters. They all go to school except my eldest brother.

AGGIE DALGLEISH. (9)  
Assiniboia E., Sask.

**A FINE LETTER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm twenty miles from Lloydminster and three and a half miles from Marshall railway station. When we first arrived here three years ago, Marshall was simply the barren prairie; now it has a post office, several good stores, a restaurant and livery barn. A hotel is being built and an elevator is to be put up shortly. We have also a school at Marshall. I do not attend it as my father is giving me private lessons. I have two sisters, May and Edna, also a brother named Charlie. My father is an Irishman and my mother was born in Jersey, the home of the beautiful little Jersey cows. I was born in the village of Weybridge, Surrey, England. I dearly love Canada and would not like to leave it. I think that the spring and autumn out here are lovely. I hope we will have a lot of fruit this year so that we may gather some for mother to make jam. Spring will soon be here and the little gophers will be making their appearance. Is it not a pity that they are so destructive,—they are such pretty little things? Last summer I tamed several until they would come and take food from my hands. I am fond of all dumb animals and cannot bear to see them ill-treated. When my father was out in India the men in his regiment had a little black bear as a pet, that would always march out with the regiment. They brought him back with them to England—he was a great pet on board with the sailors.

EILEEN O'CONNOR. (12)

Miss E. L.—I would be very glad to see your picture in the book. I have a little niece fourteen months old. We call her Mary Ida. I am very glad to see that the girls are getting ahead of the boys in the Corner.

FLORA LIRONDELLE.

(Thanks so much for the little remembrance. You must have known I liked dogs. The address you asked for is Moose Jaw, Sask.)

**A WARNING TO THE BOYS.**

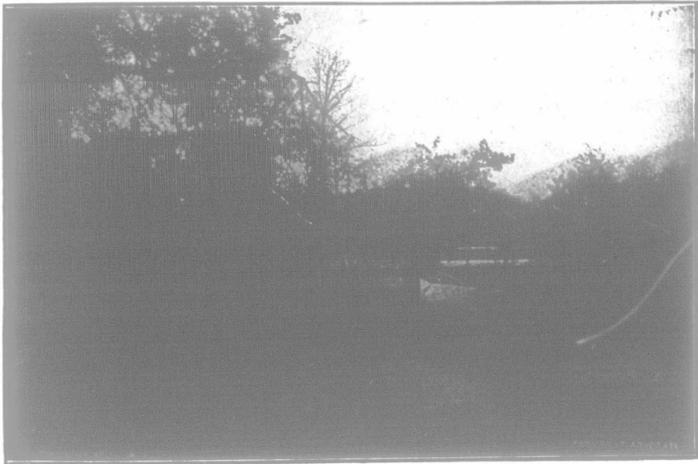
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I thought I would write with pen and ink this time. I can't go to school, it is too cold. The snow is about three feet and a half deep. I walk around with snow shoes in the deep snow. The train gets stuck nearly every day. Look out boys, don't let the girls get ahead of us!

WILLIE OLIVER LIRONDELLE.

**OUR ONLY Z.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have ever written to this charming club, that I always read every week. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while and like it very much. We live one mile from our nearest P. O. and two miles from our school. I like to go to school very much and go when I am able to. We have sewing every Friday afternoon, which I am very proud of because I like sewing. We have had very cold weather here, but it is warming up now. We have church every Sunday in our schoolhouse as we have not any church building. Our minister's name is Mr. C. My brother went after a load of wood yesterday and got stuck and had to come home after another team.

ETHEL ZIELIE. (13)



SPRING ON PLUM CREEK, NEAR SOURIS, MAN.

**A VALUABLE BASKET.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live in the Gap View district, nine miles from Forget. I go to school in the summer and like it very well. My brother goes too. My two sisters are too young, though Isabelle is going next summer. We had a basket social in the school to buy an organ for the school. It turned out pretty well. My basket sold for \$3.75. As you must be tired reading so many letters I think I must stop for this time.

KATHLEEN HANNA. (10)

**A HARD WINTER OVER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was glad to see my letter in print. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. The snow was very deep. I didn't go to school because it was too cold. We didn't go to school for about two weeks. The train got stuck nearly every day and the roads were very bad.

BESSIE LIRONDELLE.

**A POPULAR TEACHER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very much pleased to see my other letter in print and mamma was too. We have the same teacher we had last year. She is a very good teacher and everybody likes her. Her name is

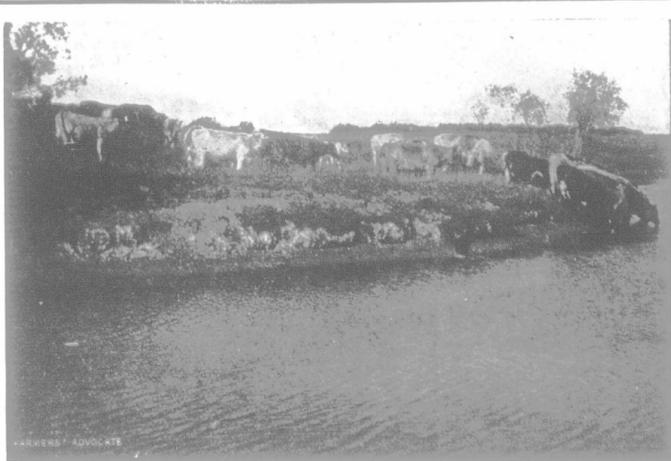
**FRUIT IS EXPENSIVE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have no school yet but expect one this year. We have seven cows, six calves and seven horses. I can ride one of the horses. We have had a very severe winter, they say the worst for over twenty years. We live twenty-five miles from Lethbridge. I came with my parents from the East last spring. I enjoyed the trip very much. I read in one little girls' letter that she missed the fruit. I do too, it is very expensive out here. I am ten years of age. I wonder if any little girl's birthday is the same as mine, 24th of April?

MARGUERITE HUNT.

**ANOTHER ENGLISH GIRL.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a hill near the Vermilion River, a tributary of the Saskatchewan, and thirteen miles from the town of Vegreville. The village near us which is called Warwick is situated on this river. Behind the hill on which we live is a lake and behind that again is another hill. Not many miles from us is a large bush, to which our hired men go very often. We have now got a separator, as we saw one advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have a pretty buck-skin pony with white legs named Lady, and I am very fond of her. I like to go into the yard to help to feed



From the Cow to the Pail,  
From the Pail to the Cans

of  
**The National Creamery  
& Produce Coy., Ltd.**

Is the simple labor-saving, money-making, comfort-giving solution of the dairy problem in the Province of Manitoba.

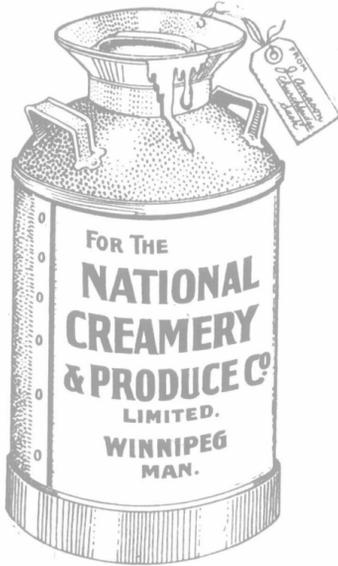
We are the only Creamery Company that insures patrons against loss by paying by Express Money Orders, always paying the highest prices and paying promptly on the 1st and 15th of each month.

We have the largest and most sanitary Creamery in the Province, with a churning capacity of over 25,000 pounds per day.

We have the only Creamery in Canada equipped with a Cold and Pure Air Circulation System. This Air is purified by a washing process which it undergoes in passing through a spray of brine which passes over ammonia coils, thus removing all bad odors from our Creamery room and cooling our room down to a low temperature. This enables us to keep our Cream room in a perfectly sanitary condition, therefore, enables us to make the best product on the Western market, thereby commanding the highest market prices at all times.

We test every can of Cream separately and guarantee our tests to our patrons, and any farmer wishing to do so, may have the Dairy Superintendent call at our Factory, test his Cream and send him an official test of same.

Ship us a few cans of Cream on trial, so that we can show you how satisfactory are our methods of doing business.



**WRITE FOR PARTICULARS**

**The National Creamery & Produce Co., Ltd.**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**



**This is Huttig**

Yes, sir, — I can afford to stand back of my roofing because, it stands back of me, and makes my word good as gold. I want you to read every word of this advertisement. I wrote it myself, and you can take it from me that whatever Huttig tells you about roofing is so.

**I Stand back of Huttig's Rubber Roofing**

With a Written and Personally Signed, Legally Binding Guarantee

**M**Y roofing,—known far and wide as HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING—is a "money-back" roofing in FACT as well as in NAME. I give you a written guarantee that this roofing will do what I claim—not a mere VERBAL PROMISE, through your dealer, but an iron-clad, legally binding guarantee, signed by the HUTTIG MFG. CO., capitalized at \$1,000,000, and responsible for every promise it makes.

No other roofing gives you a personally signed guarantee as strong as this. No other roofing can AFFORD to do so. Why can I do it?

Simply because my roofing is the only roofing on the market, made from pure, natural, imported Asphalt. That's why! That's the secret of my success with roofing.

Asphalt comes from the famous Asphalt Lake in the Island of Trinidad. About 100,000 tons are brought to this country every year, and a large part of this is used in the exclusive manufacture of HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING.

My roofing is made of long-fibered wool felt, densely compressed and heavily saturated with this specially prepared Natural Trinidad Asphalt, which protects every particle of the fiber.

Now, mark this carefully: The saturation of Felt with Asphalt in HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING is 150 per cent as against 104 per cent, the highest saturation of ANY of the roofings with the crazy names.

That's the principal reason why my roofing will not "stick" in the hottest, nor crack in the coldest weather.

Other rubber roofings, which have to de-

pend on Texas and California Asphalts (products of petroleum oil), crack in the winter and "run" in summer.

Test it for yourself. Send for sample of HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING and the others, then do this—Get a small quantity of sulphuric acid from your druggist. Put in the sample of HUTTIG'S and the other roofings. Let 'em soak for 24 hours, and note results.

Remember, that the very gases that constitute sulphuric acid are found in the atmosphere, and it is their chemical action that causes roofings to decay.

HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING requires no skilled labor to lay it. Every roll contains enough liquid cement, nails, caps, etc., to lay it.

It can be laid on a flat or sloping roof, across or with the slant of the roof; or on the sides of a building it makes an excellent storm protection.

It will not run, rust, rot, crack, leak, blow off, require frequent repairs, and is not a fire trap.

Now, here's how I feel about it. If you have use for roofing this season, you want the best, which is the cheapest in the long run. You don't want to fool with a doubtful article, when you can get HUTTIG'S with a guarantee that means absolute protection, both to your roof and your pocketbook.

Just put the burden on HUTTIG. My shoulders are broad. I will take care of all your roofing troubles, if you will trust me.

Ask your dealer for HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING. If you can't get it of him, ask ME, and I'll see that you do get it.

*H. W. Huttig*  
President

Anyway, write for a big, free sample of my roofing and let me send you Booklet A-1 and special iron-clad Roofing Guarantee. Write me personally, and do it today.  
**Huttig Manufacturing Co., 718 E. Second Street**  
W. F. Lee, General Contractor, 94-96 Mt. St., Winnipeg, Canada  
Sole Agency for the Dominion of Canada

the other animals. My eldest sister, who is seventeen, is a dressmaker, and she makes most of our clothes. We feel so queer living in a wooden house, after so long living in a nice brick house in England. All things are quite different here to what they were in the Old Country, even the spelling of some of the words, besides tables in weights and measures, and lots of other things. I think I shall soon get used to this country—at least I hope so. I have one sister and one brother younger than myself, and two sisters and one brother older than myself.

ELSIE BRADSHAW.

(You will find many things different out here, but don't you think our way of reckoning money is easier than yours? If ever I go to England I shall need to take a pad and pencil every time I go shopping to reckon up my change. Many thanks for the nice little photo.—C. D.)

**A NEW EXPERIENCE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live thirteen miles from the town of Vegreville. We came from Yorkshire, England, last August, and my father has taken the ADVOCATE ever since we came here. We were all very pleased to see so much snow, as we hardly ever see snow in England, but I think they have had a lot this winter. We enjoy sleighing very much. My father has thirty-five head of cattle and nine horses. My father has three-quarter sections of land. I have three sisters and all of us can play the piano. We all go to school. I am in the first reader, and am eight years old. I am sending you my photo. I would very much like to have one from you. I hope you are very well.

ADA BRADSHAW. (8)

Edmonton Co., Alta.  
(So glad to get your photo, but sorry that I haven't one to give in exchange just now.—C. D.)

**THE FARM GARDEN.**

To the farmer the garden stands in altogether a different relation from that to the town dweller. To the latter it is a luxury; to the former a necessity. A family living in the town can always buy vegetables or fruit, if not those fresh from nature's handiwork. A farmer, if he does not grow them on his land, must perforce do without. His table lacks variety, his purse is taxed and his health is menaced.

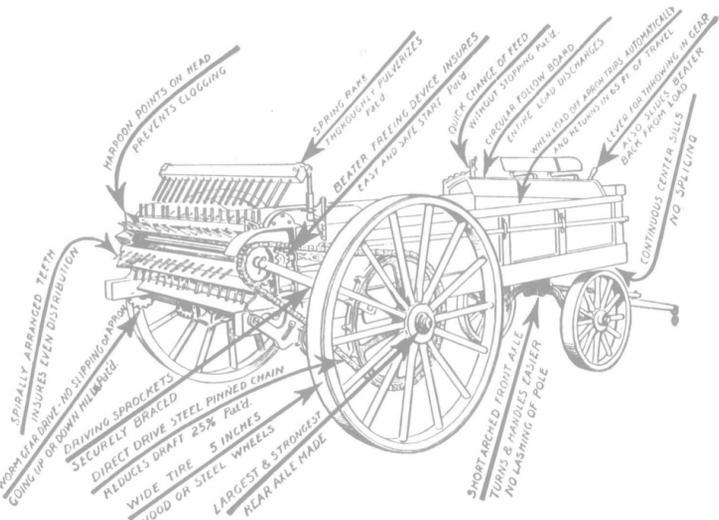
Many farmer's wives and children look weary, have small appetites, and do not know just what is the trouble. Their meals are monotonous unless supplied with canned fruits and vegetables. Often these are done without because they are expensive. The newcomer, homesteader or buyer of new untilled land is at a disadvantage for his first year.

It is difficult, I will not say impossible to have a garden on new land the first year. However, a small piece can be broken and well worked, which will grow some green stuff, so that one will not be deprived of it altogether. Lettuce, cress and a few common roots, quick-grown small carrots and turnips, with onions from Dutch sets, will give some satisfaction. But there is no reason why on the second year, the new farmer may not have a good garden with all the variety he requires. He simply must work the land just the same as to prepare it for wheat, lay out a portion near the house and select his seeds from one of the many catalogs furnished by our enterprising seedsmen. After he has picked out enough vegetable seeds, let him not forget to order some seeds of trees and shrubs, for future use and beauty. These will take a few years to amount to much, but the sooner they are started the better. If he will also utilize a few days in spring in digging up all trees and fruit bushes, he will be much pleased with results. It is no use transplanting these from well-watered spots to the open prairie, they will not live. Nor is it any use digging them in holes dug in the prairie ground, unless the ground must be well watered and irrigated. Of course the farmer is at a disadvantage in not having a garden to protect the garden. It is no use sowing in wheat the first year, unless you take good care that

**INCREASED PROFITS ARE ALWAYS THE RESULT OF USING A**

**"SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER**

Few farmers realize the importance of putting manure on top of the growing crop. This is where it does the most good, and when evenly distributed with a Manure Spreader at the rate of about six loads to the acre will increase the yield 25% and cause it to ripen 10 days earlier, which is very important these short seasons.



The "SUCCESS" always pleases.

Selby, Sept. 7, 05

Paris Plow Co.

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Gentlemen.

Last fall I purchased one of your "Success" Manure Spreaders and have found it very satisfactory. Four of my neighbors have used it also and it has convinced us that Manure Spreaders are a great benefit to the farming community.

Yours Truly,  
M. P. Hudgin.

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**Columbia River Fruit Lands, Kootenay, B. C.**

Improved ranches and wild land sold direct to settlers without brokers' commissions. Profit. Locations made for settlers. Reports on land and general information.

**J. D. Anderson,** British Columbia Government Surveyor  
Trail, British Columbia.

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cattle and horses and hogs do not run on it. If the first spot for garden joins the new wheat crop there would be no difficulty on this score. Usually by the second year a fence can be built sufficient to keep stock off a garden or from

the house; also a small yard to keep foals inside while they might do harm by being free. Hens will not suffer from this, and will do no harm, if let out for an hour's run just before roosting time. H. M. NEVILLE.

## Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 740.)

### CHAPTER XXVIII. THE DEVIL'S BOWL

He sat down. In the great hall there was silence, save for a tiny sound from the gallery like a sob suppressed.

The squire rose hurriedly and left the room.

After him, one by one, trailed the tenants.

At length, two only remained—M'Adam, sitting solitary with a long array of empty chairs on either hand; and, at the far end of the table, Parson Leggy, stern, upright, motionless.

When the last man had left the room the parson rose, and with lips tight-set strode across the silent hall.

"M'Adam," he said rapidly and almost roughly, "I've listened to what you've said, as I think we all have, with a sore heart. You hit hard—but I think you were right. And if I've not done my duty by you as I ought—and I fear I've not—it's now my duty as God's minister to be the first to say I'm sorry." And it was evident from his face what an effort the words cost him.

The little man tilted his chair and raised his head.

It was the old M'Adam who looked up. The thin lips were curled; a grin was crawling across the mocking face; and he wagged his head gently, as he looked at the speaker through the slits of his half closed eyes.

"Mr. Hornbut, I believe ye thoct me in earnest, 'deed I do!" He leaned back in his chair and laughed sotly. "Ye swallered it all down like best butter. Dear, dear! to think o' that!" Then stretching forward: "Mr. Hornbut, I was playin' we' ye."

The parson's face, as he listened, was ugly to watch. He shot out a hand and grabbed the scoffer by the coat; then dropped it again and turned abruptly away.

As he passed through the door a little sneering voice called after him: "Mr. Hornbut, I ask ye hoo you, a minister o' the Church of England, can reconcile it to yer conscience to think—though it be but for a minute—that there can be ony good in a man and him no churchgoer? Sir, ye're a heretic—not to say a heathen!" He sniggered to himself, and his hand crept to a half emptied wine decanter.

An hour later, James Moore, his business with the squire completed, passed through the hall on his way out. It's only occupant was now M'Adam, and the Master walked straight up to his enemy.

"M'Adam," he said gruffly, holding out a sinewy hand, "I'd like to say—"

The little man knocked aside the token of friendship.

"Na, na. No cant, if ye please. James Moore. That'll aiblins go doon wi' the parsons, but not wi' me. I ken you, and you ken me, and all the whitewash i' the ward'll no deceive us."

The Master turned away, and his face was hard as the nether millstone. But the little man pursued him.

"I was nigh forgettin'," he said. "I've a surprise for ye, James Moore. But I hear it's yer birthday on Sunday, and I'll keep it till then—he! he!"

"Ye'll see me before Sunday, M'Adam," the other answered. "On Saturday, as I told yo', I'm comin' to see if yo've done yer duty."

"Whether ye come, James Moore, is your business. Whether ye'll iver go, once there, I'll mak' mine. I've warned ye twice noo"—and the little

man laughed that harsh, cackling laugh of his.

At the door of the hall the Master met David.

"Noo, lad, yo're comin' along wi' Andrew and me," he said; "Maggie'll niver forgie us if we dinna bring yo' home wi' us."

"Thank you kindly, Mr. Moore," the boy replied. "I've to see squire first; and then yo' may be sure I'll be after you."

The Master faltered a moment.

"David, ha'n' yo' spoke to yer father yet?" he asked in a low voice. "Yo' should, lad."

The boy made a gesture of dissent.

"I canna," he said petulantly. "I would, lad," the other advised. "An' yo' don't yo' may be sorry after."

As he turned away he heard the boy's steps, dull and sodden, as he crossed the hall; and then a thin, would-be cordial voice in the emptiness: "I declar' if 'tisna David! The return o' the Prodeegal—he! he! So ye've seen yer auld dad at last, and the last; the proper place say ye, for yer father—he! he! Eh, lad, but I'm blithe to see ye. D'ye mind when we was last thegither? Ye was kneelin' on m' chest: 'Your time's come, dad,' says you, and wangs me o'er the face—he! he! I mind it as if 'twas yesterday. Weel, weel, we'll say nae mair about it. Boys will be boys. Sons will be sons. Accidents will happen. And if at first ye don't succeed, why, try, try again—he! he!"

Dusk was merging into darkness when the Master and Andrew reached the Dalesman's Daughter. It had been long dark when they emerged from the cosy parlor of the inn and plunged out into the night.

As they crossed the Silver Lea and trudged over that familiar ground, where a fortnight since had been fought out the battle of the Cup, the wind fluttered past them in spasmodic gasps.

"There's trouble in the wind," said the Master.

"Ay," answered his laconic son.

All day there had been no breath of air, and the sky dangerously blue. But now a world of black was surging up from the horizon, smothering the star-lit night; and small dark clouds, like puffs of smoke, detaching themselves from the main body, were driving tempestuously forward—the vanguard of the storm.

In the distance was a low tumbling like heavy tumbrils on the floor of heaven. All about, the wind sounded hollow like a mighty scythe on corn. The air was oppressed with a leaden blackness—no glimmer of light on any hand; and as they began the ascent of the Pass they reached out blind hands to feel along the rock-face.

A sea-fret, cool and wetting, fell. A few big rain-drops splashed heavily down. The wind rose with a leap and roared past them up the rocky track. And the water-gates of heaven were flung wide.

Wet and weary, they battled on; thinking sometimes of the cosy parlor behind; sometimes of the home in front; wondering whether Maggie, in flat contradiction of her father's orders, would be up to welcome them; or whether only Owd Bob would come out to meet them.

The wind volleyed past them like salvos of artillery. The rain stormed at them from above; spat at them from the rock-face; and left up at them from their feet.

## B. C. FRUIT LANDS



An enthusiastic Fruit Grower.

### KIRTON

Is situated on the banks of the Kootenay Lake, opposite Proctor and close to Nelson, adjoining Earl Grey and Lord Howichs' ranches. It is one of the most beautiful spots in B.C. The land is a dark red loam and among the very finest there. It is particularly well situated to give first-class rail and steamboat transportation.

We have already disposed of several 10 and 20 acre ranches to first-class settlers.

We propose supplying electric light, and water for domestic use will be piped into every home. Kirton will have its own churches and schools. Land does not require irrigation and will produce to perfection anything that is grown in the Kootenay.

We will clear, plant and fence lots and build any kind of house according to requirements at actual cost.

Price of land is \$100.00 per acre. One quarter cash, balance: one, two and three years.

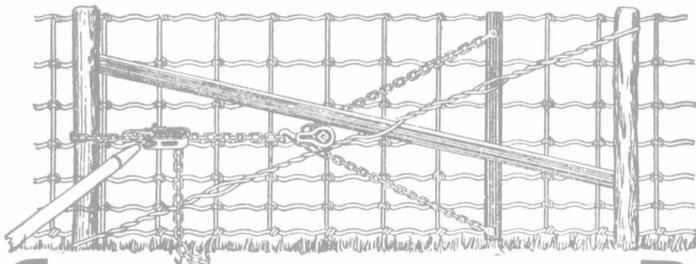
We will meet parties wishing to view and refund fare to purchasers of lots.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

**KIRTON ORCHARD COMPANY**

305 KENNEDY BUILDING, OPPOSITE EATON'S  
PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE



Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully when you are through you will have a good job.

It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

### FREE!

In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

It also has an article quoted from a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the manufacture of concrete fence posts, showing how posts made of this most useful and durable material can be manufactured at home. Don't fail to write for a copy today. Ask for our folder called, "Erecting Fences." Remember it's free. Address **THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Dept. N., Winnipeg, Man.**

Once they halted for a moment, finding a miserable shelter in a crevice of the rock.

"It's a Black Killer's night," panted the Master. "I reck'n he's oot."

"Ay," the boy gasped, "reck'n he is."

Up and up they climbed through the blackness, blind and buffeted. The eternal thunder of the rain was all about them; the clamor of the gale above; and far beneath the roar of angry waters.

Once, in a lull in the storm, the Master turned and looked back into the blackness along the path they had come.

"Did ye hear anything?" he roared above the muffled southing of the wind.

"Nay!" Andrew shouted back.

"I thowt I heard a step!" the Master cried, peering down. But nothing could he see.

Then the wind leaped to life again like a giant from his sleep, drowning all sound with its hurricane voice; and they turned and bent to their task again.

Nearing the summit, the master turned once more.

"There it was again!" he called; but his words were swept away on the storm; and they buckled to the struggle afresh.

Ever and anon the moon gleamed down through the riot of tossing sky. Then they could see the wet wall above them, with the water tumbling down its sheer face; and far below, in the roaring gutter of the Pass, a brown-stained torrent. Hardly, however, had they time to glance around when a mass of cloud would hurry jealously up, and all again was blackness and noise.

At length, nigh spent, they topped the last and steepest pitch of the Pass, and emerged into the Devil's Bowl. There, overcome with their exertions, they flung themselves to the soaking ground to draw breath.

Behind them, the wind rushed with a sullen roar up the funnel of the Pass. It scamed above them as though ten million devils were a-horse; and blurred out on to the wild Marches beyond.

As they lay there, still panting, the moon gleamed down in momentary graciousness. In front, through the lashing rain they could discern the hillocks that squat, hag-like, round the Devil's Bowl; and lying in its bosom its white waters, usually so still, ploughed now into a thousand furrows, the Lone Tarn.

The Master raised his head and craned forward at the ghostly scene. Of a sudden he reared himself on his arms, and stayed motionless a while. Then he dropped as though dead, forcing down Andrew with an iron hand.

"Lad, did'st see?" he whispered. "Nay; what was't?" the boy replied, roused by his father's tone.

"There!"

But as the Master pointed forward, a blur of cloud intervened and all was dark. Quickly it passed; and again the lantern of the night shone down. And Andrew, looking with all his eyes, saw indeed.

There, in front, by the fretting waters of the Tarn, packed in a solid phalanx, with every head turned in the same direction, was a flock of sheep. They were motionless, all-intent, staring with horror-bulging eyes. A column of steam rose from their bodies into the rain-pierced air. Panting and palpitating, yet they stood with their backs to the water, as though determined to sell their lives dearly. Beyond them, not fifty yards away, crouched a hump-backed boulder, casting a long, misshapen shadow in the moonlight. And beneath it were two black objects, one still struggling feebly.

"The Killer!" gasped the boy, and, all ablaze with excitement, began forging forward.

"Steady, lad, steady!" urged his father, dropping a restraining hand on the boy's shoulder.

Above them a huddle of clouds thung in furious rout across the night, and the moon was veiled.

"Follow, lad!" ordered the Master, and began to crawl sideways. As stealthily Andrew purred. And over the sodden ground they came one behind the other, the hawks on some foul hawk.

On they crawled, and the blinks of the moon.

in the dark; till, at length, the swish of the rain on the waters of the Tarn, and the sobbing of the flock in front, warned them they were near.

They skirted the trembling pack, passing so close as to brush against the flanking sheep; and yet unnoticed, for the sheep were soul-absorbed in the tragedy in front. Only, when the moon was in, Andrew could hear them huddling and stamping in the darkness. And again as it shone out, fearfully they edged closer to watch the bloody plaid. Along the Tarn the two crept. And still the gracious moon hid their approach, and the drunken wind drowned with its revelry the sound of their coming.

So they stole on, on hands and knees, with hearts aghast and fluttering breath; until, of a sudden, in a lull of wind, they could hear, right before them, the smack and slobber of bloody lips, chewing their bloody meal.

"Say thy prayers, Red Wull. Thy last minute's come!" muttered the Master, rising to his knees. Then, in Andrew's ear: "When I rush, lad, follow!" For he thought when the moon rose, to jump on the great dog, and, surprising him as he lay gorged and unsuspecting, to deal him a terrible smashing blow, and end forever the lawless doings of the Tailless Tyke.

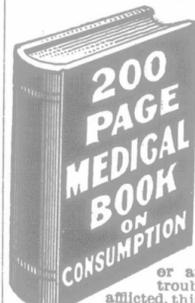
The moon flung off its veil of cloud. White and cold, it stared down into the Devil's Bowl; on murderer and murdered.

Within a hand's cast of the avengers of blood humped the black boulder. On the border of its shadow lay a dead sheep; and standing beside the body, his coat all ruffled by the hand of the storm—Owd Bod—Owd Bob o' Kenmuir.

Then the light went in, and darkness covered the land.

(To be continued).

## 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 stages 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., 131 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.

## KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Two of the finest locations on Kootenay River 20 miles west of City of Nelson.

14 Acres, best of soil, free of stone, mostly cleared. Price \$75 per acre—Part cash, balance on terms.

35 Acres, 4 acres cultivated, 200 fruit trees, good frame house, good work horse and all necessary farm tools and implements. For quick sale \$75 per acre, every thing included, half cash, balance on terms.

**CLAYTON & CLAYTON**  
Fruit Lands & Real Estate  
BOX 104, NELSON, B.C.

# Kaslo-Kootenay Lake FRUIT LANDS

Kaslo is beautifully situated on the shores of Kootenay Lake. There are large areas of first-class fruit land within a radius of three miles of Kaslo. Kaslo is an incorporated town of 1,500 inhabitants. Kaslo fruit won the district prize in competition with all other Kootenay Districts.

If you are interested in a first-class investment or wish to make a home in a delightful climate, and engage in an ideal occupation, invest in an improved or unimproved fruit ranch at moderate prices.

Blocks of land from 5 to 1500 acres.

For further particulars write to

**A. J. CURLE**  
KASLO, B. C.

## LEARN BOOKKEEPING

We teach you at home in spare time. Courses also in: Shorthand, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Complete Commercial, Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising, Electrical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service, Public School Course, High School Course, High School Entrance, Matriculation, Teacher's Certificates (any Province) Special English, Spelling, Composition, or any subject. Clip out this advertisement and send with name and address for full information.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL  
of Canada Limited  
Dept. F, TORONTO, Canada



**EE EE**

# Steedman's

SOOTHING  
**Powders**

Relieves FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevents FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
Preserves a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

**TEETHING.**

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

CONTAIN  
**NO  
POISON**

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## PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only  
Prices reasonable and easy.

**J. MURPHY & COMPANY**  
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

**We Do Job Printing**  
Right on Time Right on Quality  
Right on Price  
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

## Trade Notes

WE ARE PRESENTING to our readers in this issue the advertisement of the Kirton Orchard Co., Suite 305, Kennedy Building, Winnipeg. Kirton is situated on the banks of the Kootenay lake opposite Proctor, and close to Earl Grey and Lord Howick's ranch. This is a very beautiful location. The land is dark, rich loam, well suited to the growing of fruits and there are also first class rail and steamboat connections. Kirton Fruit land has of late years attracted great attention. The mild climate, the magnificent scenery, pure water and first class markets make the location ideal for any person wanting a home and at the same time a profitable investment. The terms of this offer are very reasonable and we trust that our readers will be good enough to write the Kirton Orchard Co. for any further particulars they may desire, being careful to mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL.

THE WELL KNOWN Brandon creamery of Brandon, Man., reports a rapid extension of the dairy business this year. They are receiving cream from all the leading districts of the Canadian West, extending over a radius of 200 miles on either side of Brandon. The dairy business is year by year taking on a more substantial form. Persistent grain cropping always carries with it a measure of uncertainty, and the development of dairying with the allied industries of poultry raising and hog feeding add to the stability, permanence and wealth of any country.

Last year's business at this creamery showed an increase over the previous year of over 34 per cent. and the prospect this year is even better. Of course the factory is running the full year, and winter dairying is becoming quite an industry with those who have given this system a trial by sending their milk to the creamery. As one farmer expressed it, he would sooner go out of the farming business than carry on dairying in the old way, but the results from the Brandon creamery were very satisfactory and he was delighted with his treatment. An expression of opinion from one who has had experience is worth something.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a nicely arranged booklet illustrating the well-known London Fence. This fence has been the standard with many of the most progressive farmers in Western Canada for a number of years, and it is to-day so well known as to scarcely need a word of description from us. It is simple in construction, easily put up, strong, safe and reliable. What more could you want in any fence. We quote below a couple of testimonials from those who are familiar with it and who are in a position to judge.

"London Fence, Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Gentlemen:—I can heartily recommend the London Fence, and I have conceit enough to believe that I have the best stock fence in the township, barring none. Considering the strength and durability of the fence, the cost is reasonable. Thanking you again for your kindness and wishing you success I am, yours truly,

(Signed) *GEO. STONEHOUSE,*  
Glendale, Man.

London Fence, Ltd.  
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Gentlemen:—Two years ago I employed your local agent Mr. Thos. Frank, to build a fence around a hog pasture. This has given me perfect satisfaction, and it affords me much pleasure in recommending the "London" to anyone desiring to have a fence that will hold anything in the animal line on the farm. Yours truly,

(Signed) *D. L. MUDIMAN,*  
Macleod, Alta.

These testimonials speak for themselves. Further comment is unnecessary. The address of the firm is London Fence Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

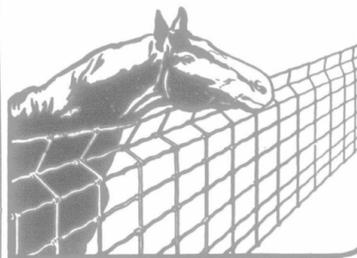
# KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

HIGHEST GRADE

For Sale Both Retail and Wholesale

J. LAING STOCKS

BOX 23, NELSON, B.C.



On common fences the continuous wire stays are sure to bend and the locks to lose their grip under continual pressure of your horses or cattle. And once they do, the top wire, soon followed by those below, will sag and destroy the efficiency of your fence.

Nothing like that can happen to our Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence. The short, stiff hard steel wire in our hinge-stays cannot bend when the lateral wires are weighted down, owing to their being so short and jointed at each strand wire.

Pressure of a horse on the top wire brings the "hinges" in the stays into action and prevents them from bending, and when pressure is relieved the fence springs back into place again.

The lateral wires are High-Carbon Hard Steel and coiled to provide for expansion and contraction by heat and cold, and are also crimped at the intersection of the stays and strands to prevent the stays from slipping sideways—therefore no locks are needed.

Buy the Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence. It's "twice as strong." Twice as good an investment. Catalogue free.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

# DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

CHRISTIE Bros. Co. Ltd., 238 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

## CENTURY 100 PER CENT. GOOD

THE WILLIAMS-ABBOTT ELECTRIC CO.

Cleveland, O., U.S.A., April 1st, 1907

To the Trade:

We have sold to The Century Telephone Construction Company of Buffalo, N.Y., our entire plant, including our machines, tools, dies, patterns, etc.

This transfer includes all the valuable improvements developed on Williams-Abbott apparatus during ten years active connection with the telephone business, during which time, our patrons will agree with us, we have built up a line of apparatus that has an enviable reputation.

We have sold the Century Company our materials manufactured and unmanufactured of our patents, and the good-will of the business. Our patrons can thus get a complete variety of apparatus, both common battery and magneto, and it will be to your interest to deal with one concern.

All orders for repairs and renewals as well as for additional apparatus of the Williams-Abbott make should be sent to the Century Telephone Construction Company at Buffalo.

While our factory here in Cleveland was a large one, the new factories of the Century Company at Buffalo are three times as large, and our old patrons will be promptly supplied with the same apparatus as formerly whenever they specify it, as the entire line will continue to be manufactured the same as formerly, and under the same factory foremen who have moved to Buffalo.

Mr. Wright who was our salesman is now a part of the Century sales organization and we know that any orders for Williams-Abbott materials will have his personal attention and that they will treat you right.

We thank the trade for the patronage that they have favored us with during the past several years and which has been the basis for the large business we have carried on.

Yours truly,

The Williams-Abbott Electric Co.

(Sgd.) L. SANDS, Pres't.

## Century Telephone Construction Company

53 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont.

## 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	1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000	add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$2.75	\$1.00	Combination S.B. 4	\$1.85	.65
Single Brand 2	2.00	.75	Single Brand 9 up	1.50	.45
Single Brand 4	1.75	.65	Com. Brand S.B. 9 up	1.70	.45

## Victoria Printing Company

Box 345, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**ON CROP PAYMENTS.** 200 deep soil farms for sale on crop payments, these farms are ready for the breaker, and close to Yorkton, Saltcoats, Rokeby and Wallace, Saskatchewan, and Reston, Manitoba; first payment after you sell the first crop. Apply now, James Armstrong, 4 East Richmond street, Toronto. 22-5

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Waste space in cellar, garden or barn can be made earn \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 22-5

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**—Young stock of both sexes, including this spring's calves, also a few cows. Prices reasonable. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta. 29-5

**FOR SALE**—Stock and eggs of the following breeds: White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C. 5-6

**BULL FOR SALE**—Aberdeen-Angus, 4 years old, recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association's Records. Very sure. Weight 1,800. S. E. Armstrong, Lumsden, Sask. 12-6

**SABLE COLLIE PUPS** from imported stock. White Rock cockerels, also White Rock eggs for hatching. Glen Bros. Didsbury, Alta. 5-6

**PLANTS**—Tomato plants 25c. per dozen; cabbage, cauliflower and celery plants, \$1.00 per 100; Asters, stocks, snapdragon, pansies, verbena, etc., 25c. per dozen by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add 15c. per dozen for postage. Address all orders to W. A. Linden, Box 47, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-6

**FOR SALE**—A good horse or cattle ranch, 800 acres beside leased land, good grass, shelter spring water and good soil, ten miles of fence, price \$4,500, terms, address Geo. R. Kennedy, Box 96, Medicine, Hat. 29-5

**WE WANT** to hire two good men of brains, push and enterprise. If you can't rustle and make money don't apply—we don't want dead ones. B. J. S. & Co., Box 345, Winnipeg.

## POULTRY and EGGS

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks & Ling. 126 River Ave., Winnipeg

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

**ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE** to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-4

**H. E. HALL, Headingly, Man.** Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale. \$1.50 for 15. Incubator lots, \$7.00 per 100 eggs. 26-6

**INCUBATOR** lots of eggs for sale at \$10.00 per 100. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. All birds selected from trap nest record laying stock of A. W. Foley Dominion Government Poultry Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ont. Eggs from choice stock, \$2.00 per setting. Address, Northern Nursery Co., Drawer L, Edmonton, Alta. 29-7

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Rocks, Black Minorcas.** Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, great laying strain. Eggs \$2.00 for 10. J. B. Gamble, Lemberg, Sask. 29-5

**ELMER SELLER, proprietor Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strassburg, Sask.** Harry Latta, Manager. Breeders of Buff Orpingtons exclusively. Our pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States; eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. 22-5

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

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Pure bred B. Plymouth Rocks, fifteen for one dollar. J. N. Hinwell, Stonewall, Man. 29-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, from prize winners** imported "Rhode Island Reds." Price \$2 per setting. Thos. L. Brown, Vermilion, Alta. 29-5

**TURKEY EGGS** \$3 per doz. B. P. Rocks and B. Leghorn, 15 eggs \$1.50. Rabbits and pigeons. Geo. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 5-6

**FOR SALE**—Pekin Duck and Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs at \$1.00 per setting. Thos. Y. Hurton, Carman, Man. 22-5

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

**EGGS FOR SALE** from E. B. Thompson strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. Choice matings, \$1.50 per 15. Utility stock \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Jas. McFee, Jr., Headingly, Manitoba. 22-5

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

**BARRED ROCK** Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

**"PRIDE OF MANITOBA"**—Rhode Island Reds and Buff Rocks. "Greatest laying combination on earth." "Bred for Western climate," Catalog free—Maple Leaf Yards, Oakville, Man. 5-6

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

A carload of 2-year-old BULLS and HEIFERS will be at Medicine Hat for sale about the first week of June.

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

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

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

**GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.**

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

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

**MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 17, Penne Sask.**

**CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 25, Wawanesa.**

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

**SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, lines in Canada. Write or come and see them! J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau Man.**

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

**R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. 7 and C. 1 R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you today.**

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

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

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

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

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

**BELLEVUE HERD of Yorkshires—Boars in service; Oak Lodge Gamester, Summerhill Oak and others. Young stock got by the above boars out of choice sows ready to ship soon. Eight litters to select from, order early. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 5-6**

## WATER! WATER!! LISTOWEL

**Drilling Machine Co.** Manufacturers of well drilling machinery and drilling tools. The most efficient and best equipped outfit in Canada to-day. Catalogue and full particulars on application.

Listowel, - Ont.

**YOUR NAME** in gold on handsome, souvenir post-cards, 2c each. B. H. Shaw, Bland, New Mex. 22-5

## Book Reviews

Farmers Bulletin 282 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is an elaborate treatise upon the cultivation of celery. The bulletin is available free of charge on application.

An interesting little volume entitled "Nature Studies on the Farm" has reached us from the publishers, American Book Company, Chicago. It is written by Charles A. Keffer, professor of Horticulture and Forestry in Tennessee and is of particular value to young readers. It is of the nature of books that could be read by chapters at schools to the larger scholars. The principles underlying the growth of plants and cultivation, etc., treated in an easy story-telling manner and thus a child is enabled to learn of things around him with the least possible effort. Such books enable us to get more interest out of life. The price through us is 50 cents.

Vol. nineteen of the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland has been issued. This is a volume to which we look forward each year, for besides containing a detailed report of the best Scottish show with illustrations of many of the prize winners, it also includes original reports upon investigations in different fields of agricultural research and much of a descriptive nature. An article that interested us very much was one on Clydesdale memoirs which dealt extensively with early Clydesdale history. Another is a description of farm cottages which they are able to build in Scotland for \$750.00.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### COLLECTING STORE DEBT.

A is a homesteader. He received goods from B (merchant), to the amount of \$350. A did not give a note of promise to B. He got the goods and promised to pay as soon as he got the money. B is now desirous of being paid and tells A if he does not settle accounts he will proceed to law against him.

1. Can B get a warrant to sell A's stock, etc. to pay the bill?

2. If A has not got enough stock to make up the amount (\$350) can B prevent him getting his patent for his homestead until the debt is paid (A, of course, has fully complied with the regulations governing homesteads, Alta.)

**Ans.**—The stock and implements of a settler are exempt from seizure for debt. The only way the merchant has is the homestead law, but it may be said that the settler has too much advantage in the law. Merchants in general should be more liberal.

## TAXES.

1. My land being inside of town limits am I liable for taxes to the local improvement district for 1906 when town made application in October, 1906?

2. Is there any preparation to keep warbles off oxen?

**Alta.** E. R.  
**Ans.**—Yes, the local improvement district is entitled to your taxes up to the time your land was taken into the town corporation.

## LINE FENCE COMPLICATIONS.

A and B own adjoining quarter sections all under cultivation. A has his part of the line fence up, and B has not, although he has been asked to put it up and promised to do so last summer, but didn't do it. Now if A's cattle go across and get a dose of bluestoned wheat and it kills one or more of them, could A collect damages or could he force B to put his part of the line fence up. My neighbor tells me I do not have to keep up my fence or even keep it in repair to keep stock off my crop. Is this so in this part of Manitoba where we have no herd law? Could I collect damages from the owner of the cattle if they come on my crop with my fence partly down? If B shot an animal, I mean a horse, cow, calf or pig belonging to A while straying on his place, would it be a criminal offence, or just a question of damages?

A. E. D.

Portage Municipality, Man.  
**Ans.**—(a). B is under obligation to make his line of the fence under the Boundaries and Fence Act, and will be liable to A for any damage occasioned to A by reason of the neglect of his duty to fence. Therefore A is entitled to receive as damages the price of the cattle killed by eating bluestone wheat.

(b). Every adjoining owner is bound to keep and maintain his fences in proper repair and should he fail to do so will be responsible to the next adjoining owner for any damage he may suffer thereby.

(c). The owner of cattle is bound to see that it does not trespass into the adjoining land of the neighbor, but the neighbor is at the same time under a duty to keep his fences in proper repair. (d). It is a criminal offence to willfully destroy or kill any cattle and is punishable with fourteen years imprisonment. See Sec. 499 B of the Criminal Code of Canada and see also Sec. 500. For threatening to kill an animal a person is liable to two years imprisonment.

## THRESHING PARTLY DONE.

If a threshing machine partly does a threshing job and by request of the farmer it is closed down to wait until the snow and ice gets thawed out of the stack and the stacks get dry, and while they wait the farmer buys an outfit and finishes the job without having asked leave of the owner of the first machine, can the owner of the first machine charge the farmer the standard rate per bushel for the whole amount of the grain?

Sask. J. C.

**Ans.**—The owner of the first machine is entitled to damages for breach of contract committed by the farmer in not permitting him to complete the threshing, but is apparently not entitled to get the standard rate per bushel for the portion of the threshing which he has not done, as damages for the breach of contract, for such damages are regulated by a variety of considerations which are dealt with by the Court.

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Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

FOAL WITH COLICKY PAINS.

Mare foaled at straw stack at nine o'clock at night. Next morning foal seemed strong and well, sucked mare but turned dull looking in afternoon. At five o'clock was lying down, with colicky pains and scouring very badly; body cold; dead next morning. Can you suggest anything that could have been done? What was the cause of death? Mare was in good condition and has raised foal before.

Castleberry, Man.

J. D.

Ans.—The foal was probably predisposed to such a condition of the bowels and the coolness of the air would stimulate the trouble. A warm, dry box inside might have prevented the trouble, as young bodies are easily affected by climatic conditions.

PIGS DYING: GRASSES.

I have some young pigs a few days old, and some of them have died. They seem to be taken suddenly ill; have a very fast breathing; their feet and ears get cold. They are kept in comfortable quarters and the mother is fed three times a day on shorts and bran and a little oat chop with skim-milk or butter-milk. Can you suggest anything I could do in case of a recurrence?

2. I have a piece of land which I intend seeding to grass. It is very heavy soil on one end and quite light on the other. What kind of grass seed would you recommend?

Man.

E. J. D.

Ans.—1. This is a case of thumps due to over kindness to the sow and also the litter. More exercise, more fresh air, less food, are what are demanded. The sow should be hungry for every feed and the young pigs should have room to run and take fresh air.

2. We should advise sowing timothy unless the light soil were almost sandy, and then we should recommend rye grass. There is no doubt but what timothy would be best for the soil between the extremes of heavy and light.

INJURED BULL CALF.

I have a yearling bull calf which has been looking very seedy for about fourteen days. About ten days ago I noticed that a large lump appeared on the left side of the abdomen just in front of the hind leg. This increased in size, and seemed to cause the animal great pain, and made him very weak. The lump made a gurgling motion on being pressed. Three days ago I noticed that he fetched up clots of blood with his cud. I decided to lance the lump, and find out if it were just a tumor or whether he had been ruptured. I made an incision about four and one-half inches long on the lump, and saw that the half chewed food from stomach was oozing out. What had happened was this: The casing of the stomach itself and the second outer skin had a split about two and one-half inches long in them; but the outer hide was not broken, so that the contents of the stomach had forced its way out under the hide, and thus caused the lump.

I first cleared away the chewed had and cleaned out the hole, and syringed the cavity between the second skin and hide with warm water and carbolic acid (fifteen drops to three-quarters of a gallon); then sewed the second skin together with silk but was unable to make the skin of the stomach meet as it stretched wide apart, and the edges had commenced to mortify. I then soaked a wad of cotton batting in carbolic acid and warm water and placed this in the cavity to keep the cold away from the stomach, and sewed up the hide over the whole. My intention is to syringe in fresh carbolic and water every other day sufficient to saturate the cotton batting, and acting as an antiseptic prevent further mortification.

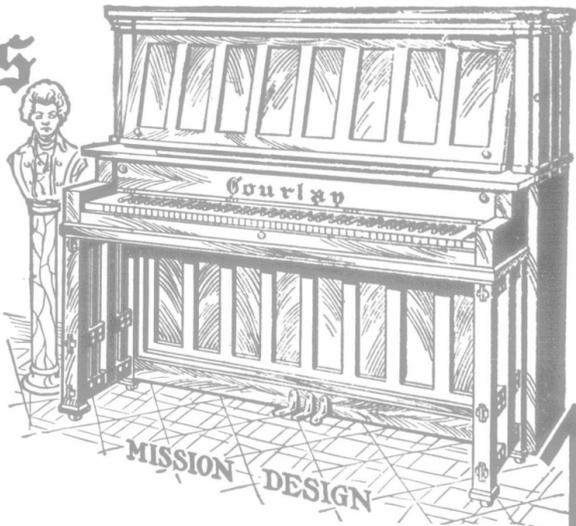
The calf has been much brighter and has not seemed in much pain since, and is able to lie down, but needs help up in the morning. He is in fair condition, and was quite well and strong before this occurred. I feed him on

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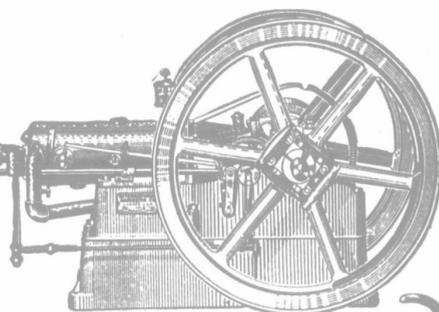
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President.

**A. W. BELL,**  
Manager.

the "little and often" plan, so that he may not over-distend his stomach, and give him a little oatmeal gruel, or boiled wheat once a day, and keep him stabled at night. I should like to know your opinion as to probable cause and cure; also if any like circumstance has been under your notice.

I myself am rather of the opinion that he has been trampled on some time in the yard, when he has been out during the day when his stomach has been over full. He always was a very heavy feeder. The calf may die before I receive your answer; but I should like to know in case of the same happening to any other of my stock.

W. W. H.

Ans.—This was from the first a very serious case. The injury was probably caused by a kick by a horse or by a vicious bunt from some other animal. The stomach of cattle can often be punctured and it will heal again as is done sometimes where bloating is severe, but as the animal under consideration was injured in the lower part it will be fatal, even if it had been, in time, properly attended to. Would advise you in all such cases to, if possible, secure the services of a veterinary surgeon.

#### LICE: FEEDING CALVES.

1. Would like a sure cure for lice on cattle, that would both kill the lice and nits at the same time. I have tried tobacco water but in winter it is too cold, and it only kills the lice and one has to use it too many times for a complete cure. Could you give one?

2. A neighbor gave the boys a lamb, and its eyes were sore, and mattered bad. One eye ran matter at the ball and is gone, and the other one has a white spot in it now. Is it a disease in lambs and would there be any cure?

3. Could you advise me how much linseed meal to feed to young calves, and the best way to feed? Do you think they would do as well on whole oats as the meal? How much meal should be fed at a time? Would like your opinion on which is the best for calves—whole oats or ground oats.

4. Do you think ground oats would be a good feed for young pigs?

Alta. Mrs. J. M. M.

Ans.—1. Creolin, 3 ounces; formalin, 2 ounces; water, 1 gallon; mix. Rub well into the lousy parts and in four days repeat the application.

2. Sheep, when kept in dark, dirty and badly ventilated quarters, are often the subjects of ophthalmia, a disease of the eyes which frequently terminates in blindness. There is no cure for your lamb.

3. Boil the whole flax-seed and give from a half to a whole teacupful, according to the size of the calf, every day, or if the bowels should become too loose, give every alternate day. Mix with the calf's milk ration. Ground oats is better food for calves than whole oats. Give what the calf will lick up clean each day and also keep fresh hay before it.

4. Yes, ground oats in moderate quantity is good food for young pigs. A better plan though is to mix oats, barley and other grains. A mixture is nearly always better than a single grain.

#### HARD MOUTH.

I have a mare that had her mouth cut with the bit some time ago, both sides. It is healed up now. The left side seems hard and she pulls on the bit on that side, making her mean to drive. Would you advise some treatment, or recommend a bit? She is very keen in the harness.

Do you know of any device to keep the hames up in their place? Where can I procure it? The local dealer hasn't got one.

Alta. W. J. R.

Ans.—The same form of a bit is not satisfactory with every hard mouthed horse. Some horses are most manageable when driven with a straight bit covered with rubber. Others can be more easily controlled with a formal bit, etc.

The hames should always be the same and the collar the same. If the hames are too long for the collar, get them strap below the collar.

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### POLL EVIL.

I have a horse that has a running sore on top of head, which has been open for some months. Horse is in good condition. What is the disease, and what can I do to cure it?  
Sask.

P. S.

Ans.—This is the result of a bruise caused by a blow from a bludgeon in the hands of an angry man, or from the horse striking his head violently against the top of a low door or joist. The parts should be freely laid open with the knife, but this can only be done with safety by one who knows the anatomy of the parts. If you are not within reach of a veterinary surgeon, would advise you to procure a syringe with a long nozzle and inject the sinuses every alternate day for one week with the following solution: Hydrate perchlor, two drams; spirits meth. four ounces; add water to make make one pint. After this inject with the following lotion once daily until healed: Zinc sulphate, plumbic acetate, and carbolic, of each, four drams; water, one pint. Shake well before using.

### COLT DIES: STRINGHALT.

1. A mare five years old had a fine, strong colt. It was smart on its feet and the mare had plenty of milk and was very gentle. The colt lived twenty-four hours. Two hours before it died it was on its feet all right. When my son went to the stable to feed for the night it was stretched out panting for breath and died in a short time. What do you think was the matter?  
2. A young horse five years old has got the stringhalt in one hind leg. I used him to drive single when we were threshing and at some of the farms the stables were wet, with no floor. Would this cause it? And is there any cure for it? if so what will effect a cure?  
J. P. S.

Ans.—1. Sudden deaths of newly born, or very young colts, occasionally occur and the cause is frequently faulty circulation of the blood from a defective heart.

2. There is no reliable remedy for stringhalt. The fact of the horse standing on an earthen floor would not likely be a cause of this peculiar affection.  
Q & A. MH

### THUMPS IN YOUNG PIGS.

I have a number of young sows one year old with litters of pigs, all well-bred Berkshires. They run out during the day and have comfortable, dry sleeping quarters. They are fed twice a day on milk, shorts and barley chop and raw potatoes, but are not heavily fed. The sows farrowed in pens with board floors and were kept in pens for some time after farrowing. Little pigs do well until about two weeks old, when they begin to breathe heavily and finally die. Opened one immediately after death, but could see no cause, though it seemed to have a slightly enlarged heart, but there was no fat around it.

Would you please tell me what is the matter with the pigs and prescribe for them?

The sows were running out and were fed on the ground, principally oats, until a short time before farrowing. They had all the spring water they cared to drink.  
Alta. E. C.

Ans.—Your sows are probably in such good condition that the young pigs are getting too fat on their nursing, causing what is called "thumps." Some hog raisers attribute this condition to the feeding of barley chop to nursing sows. Barley needs to be used very carefully with animals nursing young. We killed quite a strong colt one time by giving the mare about two quarts of barley in the hope of curing scours in the foal. The cure worked all right, but the dose was too large. We would suppose letting up gradually in the barley and in the meantime give the young pigs a chance to move round. It may also be necessary to use a switch to make them take exercise. Don't let them get too fat and "comfortable."

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## Shorthorn Sale!

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**Monday, June 17th, 1907**

The Monday following the International and Richmond Shows.

Included in the sale there will be such famous mares (with their foals) as Orange Blossom (champion mare, H. S., London), Surprise, Eone, Welcome, Orange Girl, Gay Ophelia, Heresy, La Cigale, and a number of colts and fillies, out of these mares by Garton Duke of Connaught, Mathias and St. Thomas. Also a superb collection of **Harness Mares and Geldings**, by Goldfinger VI., Gentleman John, Royal Daneselt, Polonus, Lord Hamlet, Ganyevale, Diplomatist, etc.

The following are some of the prominent horses sold from this stud during the last few years. Forest King, champion harness horse in America; Hildel, champion mare in New York; Theworth (champion) and Hildel, champion 15.2 pair, New York; Hopwood Squire and Jubilee King, twice champion pair, Richmond Show; Radiant, champion H. S., London Show; P. 06; Livingston Kit, Kat, champion pony, H. S., London Show; P. 06; 7; Kitty Grey and The Baron, champion 14.5 pair, New York; Marvellous, novice champion, Richmond; Gentleman John, twice champion, New York; Lord Berley II., champion, New York; Prince Compton, champion, New York; Margaret, Majesty, champion, New York; Muscatel, champion, Brussels Show; Diplomatist, twice champion, H. S., London; Bonwick Belle, champion mare, H. S., London; Stella, champion mare, H. S., London; Queen of the South, champion mare, H. S., London; Titania, junior champion mare, H. S., London.

Catalogues Upon Application To

**DOUGLAS H. GRAND, Auctioneer,**  
Welch Harp Stables,  
Hendon, Middlesex, Eng.

**R. G. HEATON, ESQ.,**  
The Ferry Stud Farm,  
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

### MARE LOSES HAIR.

I have a mare eight years old which lost her coat a year ago and has been very thin ever since. I have been feeding her a gallon of chopped oats twice a day, condition powder and linseed oil and I had her teeth floated. She eats well and feels well. Her hair started to come off all at once and just leaves the smooth hide. She does not seem to be itchy. Is this a case of mange or what is the cause of it?

J. T.

Ans.—You have been feeding too much linseed oil, which is probably the cause of the hair falling off. Give four tablespoonfuls of the following mixture morning and evening for two weeks: Tincture of iron, 6 ounces; sulphate of quinine, 3 ounces; Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 20 ounces; water sufficient to make 56 ounces. If the mare will not take the medicine in food, squirt it well back in her throat with a two ounce syringe.

### Miscellaneous.

#### DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

In Manitoba how much of a man's property can a lawful wife claim if her husband died without making a will and he leaves no children for heirs?

Man. SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Ans.—If the husband leaves no will nor children the wife is entitled to all his property. If there are children her share is one third. If there is a will the property is divided according to its terms.

#### SETTING ASIDE WILL.

If a man dies in Manitoba, leaving a large property and several children, and makes a will leaving all to one member of the family, can the other children claim a share?

Sask. A. M.

Ans.—They can proceed to set aside the will if there is good ground to believe that testator's mind was unbalanced when the will was made, and it may be said that when a man shows partiality to one member of his family to such an extent as to leave all of a large property to him, most people would consider it a lack of mental balance, especially if the rest of the family had displayed a deserving attitude to each other and society at large. A solicitor would be required to present the case.

#### PROBATING WILL.

A senior and A junior purchased on the instalment plan a one-half section of railroad land and formed a company of twenty members, for the purpose of founding a village, so that they could pave, build a school, post office, church, etc., each one to pay an equal price per share.

After paying for seven years, A senior dies, leaving a will, but leaving all her property to his wife during her lifetime. Although it is over two years ago the will has never been probated, the heirs claiming they are not obliged to have it probated unless they want to sell real estate, but that they can sell horses, cattle, etc., without probating. As the time for the last payment is soon due: First, must the will be probated before the shareholders can get their patent; second, can they compel the shareholders to pay for the probating. (The parties are not poor folks.) I forgot to mention that A junior sold out before his father died.

Alta. G. V.

Ans.—The statement of facts is not very intelligible. We, however, give the following information as partly satisfying the questions. If the executor will not prove the will, a citation may issue from the court calling upon him to prove the will and take upon him the execution of it or refuse the same. If he appears to the citation and refuses to act, or he fails to appear to the citation, the court will grant administration of the will to another. The costs of proving a will are paid out of the estate of the deceased.

#### PUTTING DITCH ON NEIGHBOR.

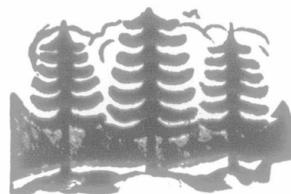
1. Has a man a right to run a ditch through my field?

2. Would it be a nuisance if I did with a little more water?

3. Should this case be decided in my favor?

B. C.

### DR. WOOD'S



## NORWAY PINE SYRUP

**Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.**

Mrs. Norma Swanston, Cargill, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had a very bad cold, could not sleep at night for the coughing and had pains in my chest and lungs. I only used half a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and was perfectly well again."

Price 25 cents a bottle.

## Crippled With Rheumatism

### CURED BY GIN PILLS

Mr. Derrough certainly did have a hard time of it, winter before last. Caught cold, and it settled in his kidneys. First thing he knew, he was in bed with Rheumatism. He nearly went mad, the pain was so intense. The doctors gave him the usual treatment—and pretty nearly burnt his legs off with liniments and blisters—but the Rheumatism went right on aching.

Then a friend stepped in and said, "Why don't you try GIN PILLS?" After a great deal of persuasion, Mr. Derrough did try GIN PILLS. You never such a happy man in your life, after he had taken two boxes. Pain all gone—stiffness and lameness completely left—that ache in back and hips disappeared—and he was well in no time. That was two years ago and he has been in perfect health ever since.

Contracted a severe cold. Rheumatism followed and the sharp pains took me so often and were so severe that I had to take to bed. For several months I could get no relief, until I started to take "Gin Pills." In five days I was up and around the house. My pains are gone and I have not had a return of the old trouble since. I wish also to say that "Gin Pills" gave me the first painless passage of urine I have had in two years.

ROBT. DERRAUGH, Winnipeg.

How about you? Haven't you suffered enough without going all over it again this winter? Get Gin Pills now—and cure yourself at home. Mention this paper and we will send you a free sample to try. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Only 50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50—87

### DO YOU KNOW

## All you should know about Diamond Dyes?

Do you know the real satisfaction of transforming colors?

Do you know that you can keep up with the styles by using the Diamond Dyes?

Do you know the real economy of utilizing garments that have become a little faded, a little soiled or a little spotted?

Do you know that with the Diamond Dyes you can make an old waist, skirt, a soiled blouse, soiled ribbons, in fact all articles of dress accessories bright, new and stylish again?

You can by using Diamond Dyes change them to any color you desire, then make them over in any fashionable style.

Yes, you can renew curtains, draperies, reps and carpets. In fact you can color any fabric, and you can do as well yourself with Diamond Dyes as a professional dyer.

There is just one thing in connection with the Diamond Dyes, to be sure you get the real Diamond Dyes. If you would dye with success, use only the DIAMOND DYES.

The Wm. G. Wheeler Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada, will send FREE by mail to any address a complete book and SAMPLES of DYED

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

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

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**

—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 over fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vast-Practical Veterinary Advice

Write us for a free copy. Fifty-cent paper, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

W. L. FLEMING, Chemist, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**The Cream of Cream Separators**

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait, low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-186 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

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

**CUSHING BROS. CO., LTD.**

THE GREATEST SASH AND DOOR HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Doors  
Windows  
Plate Glass**

**Shingles  
Lumber  
Lath**

**FACTORIES:** Calgary, Kamonito, Regina

**BRANCHES:** Strathcona, Deer, Saskatchewan

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

Ans.—1. Yes, if a man has a right to put a ditch along the natural water-course even if it runs into his neighbor's land. You might prove though that the ditch which your neighbor is digging is not in the natural water-course.

2. Yearlings will generally get mares in foal late in the season, but it is better not to use them until they are two years old.

**INSTALLING AN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE LINE.**

The farmers of this section have organized a Rural Telephone Co., and purpose building 20 miles, with about as many 'phones to start with. We expect to extend our line from time to time, and put more 'phones on the present proposed line. It is to extend 9 miles direct from A to M, a three-mile branch from L to K, and an eight-mile branch from F to G. A is our town, and we are getting connection there with the Bell long-distance and the different 'phones in town.

1. Will you kindly advise us what system to install?
2. Do we need a central?
3. What would be reasonable rates to charge stockholders, non-stockholders, and those taking 'phones in their private houses and places of business?
4. Any other information you may be pleased to give, will be thankfully received.

P. C.

Ans.—1. By referring to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of May 15th, you will find answer to your first question. By all means build a metallic line if your finance will allow.

2. With twenty miles of line (metallic) and twenty instruments properly installed, you ought to experience no difficulty in being able to call any of your 20 subscribers. Of course, you can give better service by having only about 10 subscribers to the line. But if 20 is your present limit, I would not install a central, but have all on the one line. The greatest disadvantage of so many on one line is the almost constant use of the line, and resultant annoyance to some subscriber who is, or thinks he is, in a hurry to use the line. With but 20 subscribers, the expense of operating a central would be too great. I know of a number of lines having 20 or more subscribers per line, and able to call any or all of the subscribers on any one line. With this number of 'phones on a line, it behoves you to get the best telephones made, having 5- or 6-bar generators, and built for this kind of work. Don't get a 4- or 5-bar generator (with a light weight—about three-bar-size gearing), the armatures of which are cast instead of laminated, as all good high-power generators have laminated armatures. These poor telephones will soon "fall down" on you, due partly to the heavy loads on your line, and partly to the hard usage incidental to repeated futile efforts on the part of your subscribers to get the parties on the ends of the line. The average individual, more particularly if in a hurry, starts the crank with a jerk, then instead of allowing it to come to rest at the end of a revolution, stops it with a similar jerk when ringing a series of short rings. On your line, this would mean a code-call system which would necessitate several jerks on the generator mechanism in calling a subscriber.

3. You do not say what you will have to pay the Bell per telephone for connection with their central at A. If you do not have a central, only one-party line of the 20 subscribers, it ought not to cost you more than three or four dollars per telephone to keep your line in good state of repair. You must take into account the actual cost of your line and the expense incidental to management, depreciation, and a reasonable rate of dividend on the stock. In rural telephone lines, the 'phones in the business places have more in messages than out messages. In fact, the average farmer uses his 'phone oftener than the business man for an out message. Then, why should the latter be asked to pay more than his neighbor farmer? A yearly rental of \$10 or \$12 should be ample to meet all legitimate expenses, and pay a dividend of at least 5 per cent.

4. If it had not been for the independent movement, there would be

**Hawthorn Bank** Clydesdales Hackneys Shorthorns

I have a few three-year-old colts left, which I will sell at attractive prices to clear. I am entirely sold out of mares, but will have another carload from Scotland about May 30th.

**SHORTHORNS**—I have a grand lot of young bulls on hand both imp. and home bred. If you want a herd header don't buy till you see me. Also females of all ages for sale

**JOHN GRAHAM** Carberry

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES**



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

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



**UNRESERVED SALE OF RAWLINSON BROS' HACKNEYS**

In consequence of Messrs. RAWLINSON BROS. having sold their Ranch and who are leaving the country their entire stock of highly bred pedigree Hackneys must be disposed of and will be sold by Auction in JULY NEXT, at the Ranch 11 miles west of Calgary. The pedigree Hackneys consist of

3 IMPORTED STALLIONS	6 HOME BRED STALLIONS	48 BROOD MARES
12 Four-year-old FILLIES	9 Three-year-old FILLIES	8 Two-year-old FILLIES
12 Yearling FILLIES, also 97 head of unregistered Mares, Fillies and Geldings.		

Nearly all the best mares the Champion "Robin Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with the full sisters to "Saxon"—Pricilla and Minona—who won everything in sight at all the Eastern Shows, including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is the greatest collection of high-class Hackneys that is ever likely to be offered in Canada for many years.

Catalogues of Sale will be ready for distribution on June 1st, 1907, and may be obtained from

**JORDISON BROS., Auctioneers, P O Box 1172, CALGARY, Alberta**

**10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale**

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingston, Alberta,** intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

Bulls will also be disposed of.

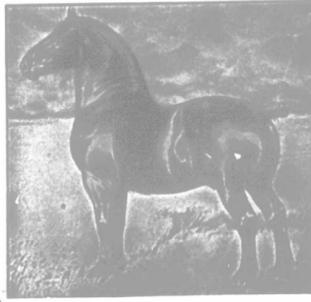
For particulars apply to

**THE LOCAL MANAGER**  
**NEW WALROND RANCHE CO. LTD.**  
Livingston P. O., Alberta

**R. P. Stanley,** Moosomin, Sask.

Breeder and Importer of Percheron and Hackney Horses

Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905.



My new importations are now in their new quarters on farm. They are a very choice lot and doing finely and are all for sale at reasonable prices.

Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Barns 1/4 mile of station.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

### The Horseman's Friend —Safe and Sure.

If you have a lame horse, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that you can't work on account of a Sprain, Strain or Bruise, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse, that even the veterinary can't cure of Spavin—or any Soft Bunches or Swellings—get Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Be sure you get KENDALL'S. Two generations—throughout Canada and the United States—have used it and proved it.

TRAVELERS' REST, P.E.I., Dec. 15, '05.  
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 20 years, and always find it safe and sure."

HUBERT P. MCNEILL,  
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Write for a copy of our great book "Treatise On The Horse." It's a mine of information for farmers and horsemen, who want to keep their stock in prime condition.  
Mailed free. 25

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
ENOXBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.



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

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada.  
Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

## FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topeman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY**

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.  
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

## Alex. Galbraith & Son — BRANDON, MAN. —

ARE OFFERING

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

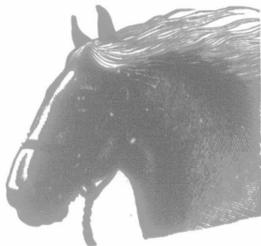
of the highest merit and choicest breeding  
at lower prices than all competitors.

New Shipment just arrived  
containing several sons of the noted  
Baron's Pride.

A few choice Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys on hand

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



### CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

## 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.



mightily few farmers in Canada to-day enjoying the convenience of the telephone. It is to be hoped that farmers will study the economical problems of the telephone situation before entering into contracts with the Bell.

W. DOAN, M. D.

### SWOLLEN GLANDS.

Could you tell me what could be done with a mare whose glands are swollen up, preventing her eating and drinking. She has been this way about a couple of weeks; has discharged very little from nostril.

F. M.

Ans.—She has an attack of distemper which has localized in her glands. Give her soft foods; such as boiled oats, bran mashes and cut hay or chaff. Keep free from drafts and poultice the throat for sometime until the swelling discharges or begins to go down. Shave off the hair and make a liberal application of iodine to the glands.

### GOSSIP.

J. B. Thomson, Harniota, writes: "The demand for good, well-bred Clydesdales is yearly increasing. I take pleasure in reporting the following sales: To the prominent horseman Mr. W. J. Peebles of Yorkton, Sask., goes the Clydesdale stallion Scottish Standard, winner of second prize at Winnipeg as a two-year-old among imported stock, first at Brandon, second at Yorkton, over imported stuff. To Messrs. A. J. Moore & Sons, Saskatoon, goes the two-year-old colt Rory O'More, also a prize winner at Winnipeg, and also the mare Jessie Forest to the same buyers. They will make money to their owners. To my neighbor Mr. Geo. Robertson goes a three-year-old filly, and so pleased was he with her, that he came back shortly after and took her mother. To the well-known Shorthorn breeder, Mr. Wm. Iveroch of Beulah, go four head of Shorthorn cattle, all good breeding material."

### HORSES FOR THE YUKON.

An important and novel commercial undertaking has lately been made by W. A. Hayward, a former Seattle (Wash.) man, but recently of Dawson City, Yukon. This is the shipment of a consignment of draft horses from Toronto to Whitehorse and from that point using them on the trip in to haul a shipment of 830 cases of Seattle eggs over the trail 340 miles to Dawson.

The horses arrived at Vancouver after being nineteen days on the road in a palace stock car which did not permit their lying down. They ranged chiefly from 1,200 pounds up.

The shipment of fresh eggs was started from Seattle at a time when they would reach Whitehorse just in time to be loaded for the long haul over the trail to Dawson.

With good luck on the way it is expected that the advanced price on the eggs will far more than pay the big freight bill on the shipment of horses, and with the advanced price that may be expected for the horses in Dawson, will net the man who engineered the project a very comfortable and acceptable profit.

There is a tremendously broad and urgent demand for eggs in Alaska during the spring season, and they command very high prices if they are reasonably fresh as compared with storage stock. This is a novel test of affording cheaper freight on eggs than has heretofore been commanded.

### TO INVESTIGATE FOAL SLIPPING.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture will have the official veterinarian of the Department make an investigation, and, if possible, discover the causes which lead to the prevalence of mares slipping foals, which is becoming very marked in some parts of the country. In Kentucky, slipping foals has given breeders a lot of trouble and in speaking of the matter one of the Agricultural Department men says and discover the causes, the *Kentucky Farmer* and

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

## Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

## A Horse with a Strained Shoulder

is sound as a dollar in 24 hours after you rub the sore spot with Fellows' Leeming's Essence.

It gives instant relief in all cases of Strains, Bruises and Swellings—draws the pain right out—strengthens the weak back, shoulder or knee.

Whether you have one horse or twenty, accidents are liable to happen any time. Keep a bottle of

## Fellows' Leeming's Essence

handy so you can have it when needed.

50c. a bottle. At dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,  
LIMITED, MONTREAL. 16

## CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application

W. H. BRYCE

Doane Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.

## The Best in the KOOTENAY

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

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

1/4 of an acre bearing strawberries.

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

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

Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

Wolverton & Co.  
NELSON, B.C.

## THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.

Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60

Write us for prices or call and see the goods, the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order.  
760 Main St. P.O. Box 281, Winnipeg, Man.

## Kootenay Fruit Lands

For Sale in the Kootenay Valley, no waste land; 20 acres of fruit land, 2 class, 2 nice streams, 160 acres of timber, 7 acres cleared and ready for planting. Good log building, 1000 ft. tall.

Call on W. H. BRYCE, 605 554, NELSON, B.C.

Use... Instant... Toronto, Ont



Lice Kill the Chicks

That sleepy-acting chick is infested with lice. Act promptly or you will lose the whole brood.

Instant Louse Killer

is sure death to lice on poultry, horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc.

1 lb. 35 cents 3 lbs. 85 cents.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by Dr. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Breeder says: "There is no subject of greater importance to the breeders of Thoroughbreds, and, indeed, the breeders of every class of horse in this particular section."

CLYDESDALE SALE IN ONTARIO.

A good auction sale of imported Clydesdale fillies was held at London, Ont., on the 24th of April by Dalgety.

DALGETY BROS.' CLYDESDALE SALE.

Table listing auction results for various horses and fillies, including Sunflower, Blackhall Maid, and others, with prices.

THE WESTERN STOCK GROWERS AT CALGARY.

(Continued from page 766.)

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

To the Members of the Western Stock Growers' Assn. Gentlemen:

The Board of Management beg to submit their annual report for the year ending 30th April, 1907.

Since our last annual meeting the stock growing industry has gone through what has been probably the severest winter that has ever been experienced in the history of the industry.

At the last annual meeting an expression of opinion was asked for by the Veterinary Director-General as to the necessity of compulsory dipping for

ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best or sale. Shetlands and White Leghorns JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me, A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.

SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases the income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results.

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm. Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Sittyton Shorthorns The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding.

Bone Spavin No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.

B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC Solicitor for the Farmers' Advocates for Alberta and Saskatchewan. GRENFELL, SASK. LANDS FOR SALE

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for.

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

Sold Out, But Still In The Business We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in.

WOOL CALFSKINS & C. FURS Ship direct to T. CARTER & Co. Toronto

CLENDENING BROS. Harding, Man. RED POLLED CATTLE The Grain Grower's Cow

YORKSHIRE HOGS If you are in the hog business it will pay you to get some of our stock.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Helper Calves for Sale. The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—28878—and General—30399—Cows all ages in calf or calf at foot.

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

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Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE All the best families represented.

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

SPEND A CENT

on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

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Going to School or Learn a Trade? Write for our fine new catalogue giving complete information about the special opportunities offered for obtaining an education almost any subject and learning some of the best trades.

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## You could make good money as a "CAPITAL" agent

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

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

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

## We want ten good men Suppose YOU write

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

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

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

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

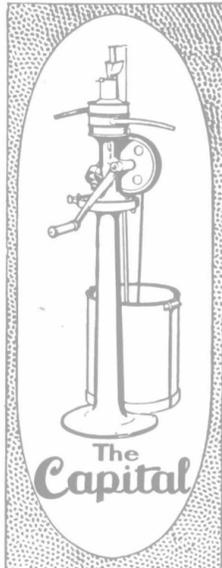
We will show him why the CAPITAL is the easiest separator there is to run,—the easiest to keep clean,—the one that PROVES itself,—the one with a common-sense, low-down back-saving tank.

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

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

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

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

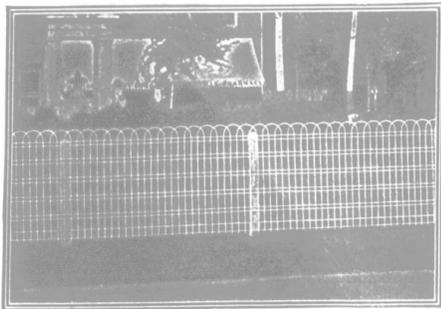


The right man can learn all this quick; and he can learn, too, how we make the CAPITAL buy itself in a very few months' time. The selling terms are the easiest kind of terms. The guarantee back of every CAPITAL machine absolutely protects the customer and gives the agent a feeling of solid security that's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

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

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

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Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

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High-class  
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Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us for catalogue.

Box 544, BRANDON, Man.  
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mange. The meeting considered that the disease showed such a decrease at that time that compulsory dipping was not a necessity. Unfortunately the good results which seemed to be in evidence then, have not born out their promise, and mange seems as prevalent now, if not more so, than it has ever been.

Reference was made in last year's report to the necessity of legislation being enacted making a compulsory inspection of hides. The efforts of the association have been steadily exerted for the last six years to get this most necessary legislation passed, but so far without success, and again at a meeting of the executive committee held in Medicine Hat on the 4th January last the following resolution was passed: "That the executive committee of this association strongly urge upon the Government the necessity existing for a system of hide inspection similar to that now in force in the province of Saskatchewan, and that if such a law is not a suitable one for the whole of the province, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall set aside such districts wherein it should be made applicable." The law in this respect enacted by the Saskatchewan Government during the last year, is practically the same as was in existence in the Territories some years ago, and the secretary when in Edmonton last February brought the matter once more to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and suggested that the law could be made to apply in districts in the same way that the running at large of bulls is regulated, and it seemed as though the necessary legislation would be introduced. The matter is still as it was. It does seem inconsistent that while every sort of safeguard is in existence to prevent anyone shipping cattle that do not belong to him, there is absolutely no precaution taken to see that the cattle turned in to the numerous slaughter houses and butcher shops throughout the country, belong to those from whom they are bought; and when one reflects that no less than sixty-five head of cattle were shipped last year, which were either incorrectly tallied or not tallied at all, one can form some slight idea of the numbers of cattle that must undoubtedly be going through slaughter houses, incorrectly tallied or not tallied at all, when it is a well known fact that there is no inspection of brands or any other precaution except that they must be held a certain length of time before being disposed of.

Since the last annual meeting a recorder of brands has been appointed to act jointly for the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan, some question having arisen as to the difficulty of finding suitable forms of brands owing to the large number being applied for. The executive committee at its meeting in Medicine Hat on the 4th of January last, passed the following resolution: "That it be recommended that the following amendments be made to the Brand Ordinance: That four years after the passing of this amendment, all brands then recorded shall lapse, and it shall be necessary for the owner of any brand to apply for its re-allotment, and to pay a reasonable fee for same, which re-allotment shall give the exclusive right to such brand for a further period of four years, and so on, and all brands not so applied for, for re-allotment shall lapse and become available for record."

At the same time over 30,000 brands were recorded, over 5,000 of which were not in present use and yet of course could not be touched.

During the year \$1,845 was expended in wolf bounties in the province of Alberta alone. The bounties paid were \$15 on grown wolves and \$5 on pups. The same bounties were paid in the province of Saskatchewan. The Government is availing itself of the channel of this association in administering the wolf bounty fund. The Saskatchewan Government has its own arrangements. There is a considerable increase shown by last year's returns over the year before when some considers that last year's returns were the lowest killed and the most wolves in Alberta, whereas in the year before last nine months of the year were spent in the province of Saskatchewan also. The

It Pays to Advertise in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

	Bounties paid.	Wolves killed.
1906 (Including 9 mos. in Sask.)	209	1445
1907	210	1845

The Alberta Government having expressed a desire to assist the association in its work, decided to make us a grant, and accordingly sent us a cheque for \$300. This was made use of in paying Inspector Patterson's salary while in Winnipeg. We cannot speak too highly of Inspector Patterson's work in Winnipeg. He collected for no less than 149 head, 65 of which would have been a complete loss to their rightful owners if he had not been there. In one shipment from Lethbridge there were no less than sixteen untallied strays cut out by Patterson and in another shipment from the same point were twelve. The executive committee were so pleased with Patterson's work that they decided to make him a suitable present in the name of the association. A gold watch was accordingly procured, suitably engraved and presented by Mr. J. T. Gordon, M.P.P. in Winnipeg. Shortly after the province of Alberta was organized the Minister of Agriculture called a meeting of prominent stockmen in Calgary and amongst other things requested a recommendation for the position of Stock Inspector at Calgary, and W. H. Metcalfe, who died last fall, was nominated. It was recognized that the stock inspector's position at Calgary was a most important one and on this account the Government agreed to make an allowance of \$50 a month, the Inspector to also have the fees of five cents a head on all cattle inspected by him. Mr. Metcalfe was an excellent official and when he unfortunately died the Minister of Agriculture requested this association to recommend his successor. We accordingly submitted the name of A. Fleming, who for many years was foreman of the Cochrane Ranch. Mr. Fleming resigned the position last month. We were not asked to recommend his successor, although we did recommend a name. We considered we were in the best position to know the man most suited for this important post and the man we recommended has been in this country working steadily amongst cattle for over twenty years. The one appointed is a comparative newcomer, having been in the country some four or five years, and in the natural order of things cannot be expected to be very familiar with our brands. At the last annual meeting the following resolution was passed: "That this association respectively suggest that in the appointment of any permanent stock inspector the recommendations of this association as to suitable appointees be considered by the Minister of Agriculture."

Further than that the Executive Committee were so convinced of the necessity of having only the best man for the Calgary point, and believing that such a man could not be secured for less than \$100 a month, they therefore were willing to undertake to make up the difference for any month the Government allowance and the inspection fees fell short of that amount, provided the man was appointed on their recommendation. The committee had in fact been doing this since the 1st of January. Of the 164 head of strays, the proceeds of which were turned into the secretary's office, the owners of all were located and paid except sixteen, and these were sent to the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton. During the year the association was requested to nominate a gentleman for the position of Brand Commissioner for the province of Alberta and at a meeting of the executive committee held in Calgary in October it was decided to recommend Mr. A. B. MacDonald, and in due course Mr. MacDonald received the appointment.

During the year there were three meetings of the executive committee held, two in Calgary and one in Medicine Hat.

The association has been in existence now for ten years. During this period we have handled \$43,934.18. Out of this over \$20,000 has been paid in wolf bounties, while nearly \$12,000 has been required in connection with stock inspectors and stock inspection.

## Get Your Roofs Shingled Right It's Less Money And Less Work



You can put on a roof that will last a hundred years and be the right kind of a roof every minute. Or you can put on a ten-year roof that will probably leak after the first rain hits it, and keep leaking till it is rotted away.



Either roof will cost you about the same in money at the start.

But the "Oshawa"-shingled roof will be FIRE-PROOF—literally; and wind-proof—actually; and lightning-

proof—positively. That's the hundred-year roof! And that "Oshawa"-shingled roof will be weather-proof for a century. We'll GUARANTEE in every way for a quarter-century—from now till Nineteen-Thirty-Two.

Guaranteed in writing for 25 years—and you needn't ever paint it, even! That's saying something, isn't it?

What would your mill-man say if you asked him to guarantee cedar shingles for even ten years? He certainly would make remarks!

And even the best cedar-shingled roof will be leaking badly inside of ten years. Seven out of ten of them leak the first time it rains. No wood-shingled roof is fire-proof for a minute, and the first high wind that catches a loose shingle—whooosh! goes half your shingled roof over into the next township.



Yet cedar shingles cost you just about the price of these guaranteed "Oshawa" Shingles—28-gauge toughened steel, double galvanized—good and-wind-and-weather-proof and lightning-proof.

Four-dollars-and-a-half a square buys "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles—ten feet by ten feet. Compare that with the present price of cedar shingles—how does it strike you?

And you can put on these "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles yourself, easily,—with no tools but a claw-hammer and snips. Simplest thing you know—can't get 'em on wrong.

"Oshawa" Shingles lock on all four sides—whole roof is practically one sheet of double-galvanized steel, that never needs painting.



"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

And GUARANTEED—don't overlook that. Guaranteed in writing, over the seal of a company with a quarter-million capital,—guaranteed in plain English, without any ifs or buts, for 25 long years.

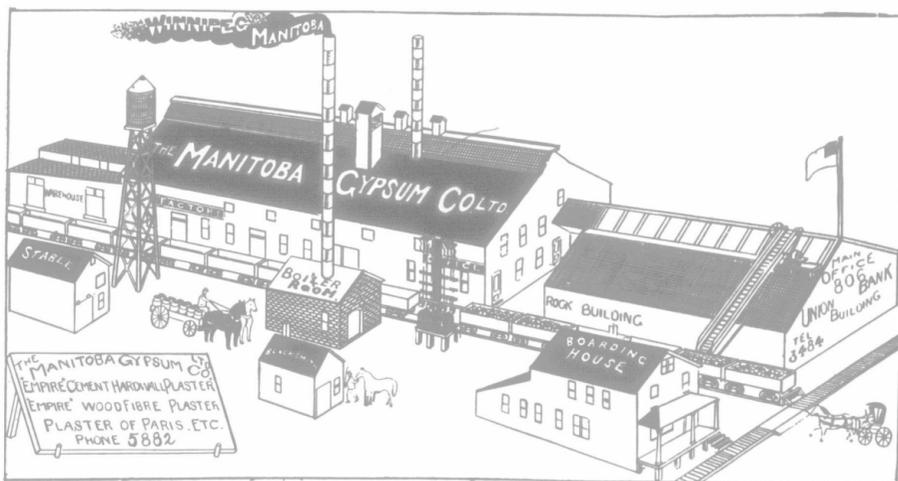
That's the argument in a nutshell—cost the same as wood-shingles; fire-proof, water-proof, rust-proof, lightning-proof; easier to put on; and GUARANTEED. That's the "Oshawa" proposition! Tell us the measurement of any roof, and we'll tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it with less work and for less money.

Plenty of facts that concern your pocket-book come to you as soon as you ask for our free book, "Roofing Right." A post card will do to ask on.

Why don't you ask now?

### The Pedlar People

Of Oshawa  
 MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA LONDON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
 321-8 Craig St. W. 11 Colborne St. 423 Sussex St. 69 Dundas St. W. 20 Lombard St. 645 Pender St.



This is the Mill that makes the celebrated Empire Wood Fibre Plaster, Empire Cement Wall Plaster, Gold Dust Finish and Gilt Edge Plaster of Paris

Write for descriptive booklets  
 The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited  
 806 Union Bank Building  
 WINNIPEG

### TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE OLD LAND

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year.....\$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both
The London Daily Mail one year..... 1.75	the papers for only.....\$2.25
Both together are worth..... 3.25	

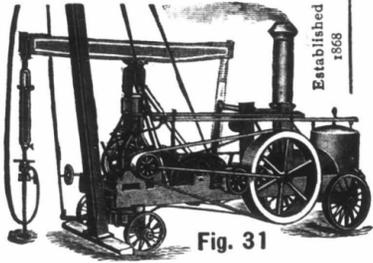
You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**WELL DRILLING MACHINERY**  
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Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter  
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## I Can Cure You



When your nerves are weak, your back aching, your stomach weak and dyspeptic, your nights without rest, your liver torpid, and you have pains in various parts of your body, with a feeling of lassitude, a lack of energy and spirit in your daily occupation, you will find in my wonderful

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

the source of health. How can any one remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy, when you see so many cures by it? Do you still doubt it? Would you believe the evidence of respectable people in your own town? Then send for my testimonials. They come from everywhere—from all classes of people—and prove my claims over and over.

## HERE IS SOME OF THE LATEST EVIDENCE—READ IT.

- Dr. McLaughlin:** Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for four weeks and am well pleased with it. It has done me a great deal of good. My back don't bother me so much, and I have had no losses this last fortnight. Wishing you success with your Belt, I remain, yours truly, **JAMES FOWLER.**
- Dr. McLaughlin:** Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for 30 days, and feel that it has done me a lot of good. The losses have stopped almost altogether, and my nerves are much stronger than they were. Yours very sincerely, **GORDON DUNN.**
- Dr. McLaughlin:** Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts some time ago, and it has done me a great deal of good. I did not think anything would help me as it has done. I have told nearly every one that I know of your wonderful Belt, and a lot of them have got one and are not disappointed. Yours truly, **MRS. T. WYTHE.**
- Dr. McLaughlin:** Dear Sir,—The trouble for which I purchased your Belt has entirely disappeared. It was only after a great deal of hesitancy and enquiry from your patients that I bought one of your Belts, but I am now glad that I did. My back is perfectly well, and I never was so strong or felt so well as I do now. Yours very truly, **GEORGE A. STARK.**
- Dr. McLaughlin:** Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your interesting letter re Belt. Over two years have elapsed since I got the Belt. When I arrived here the trouble, which had been very severe from hip to foot, had apparently settled at hip and from knee to toes. The doctor attended me every day, and of course had no good word for the Belt. I, however, adjusted it as directed and put it on, and in an hour or so I began to feel the sensation all over me, or in every part of the body, and in two or three days was up and around, pain all gone. Of course I applied Belt a while every night, and in a week was feeling well and entirely clear of pain, and what is better, have never even felt a tinge of pain in my limbs since. Work all the time. There are several Belts on the market, cheap, too, but I suppose no good. In fact, I heard a man say he would not give 5 cents for a dozen of them. I am feeling well and am smart for my age. With kind regards, from **R. S. OULTON.**
- These strong words from grateful men and women are just fresh from their pen. They should inspire the readers of this paper with fresh hope that there is a cure for them in my remedy.

## PAY WHEN CURED

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this grand offer. If you will secure my pay when you are cured, I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

I am offering you freedom from sickness, and the restoration of perfect health so grasp it now while you have it at hand. Call and see me, write and let me send you my beautiful illustrated book, full of things you will like to read. If you have tried other remedies without success, don't despair. Nature offers you a cure for every ill, and my Belt is what you need. Act to-day.

Call To-Day

FREE Consultation  
Book, TestIf you can't call,  
send coupon for  
Free Book.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wed. and Sat. 11 P. M.

Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements

Last fall owing to the wholesale slaughtering of cattle on the track by railway trains, and the utter ignoring by the C. P. R. of the requirements of the ordinance as to posting particulars of all such accidents in the nearest station or section house, the committee thought it advisable to undertake a prosecution. A good case presented itself and Mr. McKenzie, M. P. P. was retained as association counsel and a conviction was secured.

An examination of the secretary-treasurer's books and accounts has been made by his auditor, Mr. D. J. Campbell, and his certificate that they are in order and correct will be found attached to the financial statement.

## BULLS REPRESENTED IN CRAIGIE MAINS SALE.

A FARMER'S ADVOCATE representative has looked over the cattle offered for sale on June 26th by A. and G. Mutch, at Regina, and can only add to what has been said before by competent judges of Shorthorns, that the herd is as choice a lot as one could expect to get together on one farm. The aspect of the whole bunch impresses one with the massiveness, strong character, and ruggedness of the individuals. It is not often that one hears the complaint that cattle keep too fat during a winter such as the one just past, yet that is what we were told on inspecting Craigie Mains, that the cattle could not be kept quite thin enough. The fault should not be charged against them, for if there is any one thing more than another which we should breed and select for it is easy feeding propensities.

In the advertisement this week attention is called to three of the sires whose blood is prominent in the herd. Having more space here we might enlarge upon those in the advertisement and give a few others which on reference to the catalog will be found to be at the top of many of the pedigrees.

Prince Gloster—40990—, is an all red bull of Mr. Cruikshank's celebrated Duchess of Gloster family. He is a bull of great substance and thick flesh, weighing as a two year old 2,000 lbs. He has few faults, and was purchased as a calf in 1906 at a long price from Mr. James, of Iowa, to be used at his present home. His breeding is of the highest individual merit and his first crop of calves are uniformly excellent. Revenue—21503—, a half brother to the great bull Nominee, sweepstake winner at Toronto, 1897; also Minnesota State Fair and grand sweepstake over all breeds at Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898; a large thick fleshed bull, winner of second prize in Toronto as a yearling. Sire the prize-winning bull, Earl of Moray—18188— (got by the Cruikshank bull Eclipse—8928—, and out of imported Lady Fannie, bred by Mr. Bruce of Scotland); dam by Lord Lovel—2030—, a Cruikshank bull of the Marchless family, and winner of 30 first prizes. Lord Lovel's sire was the renowned show and stock bull Bampton Hero, bred by John Dryden.

Royal Bampton—32996— a red bull of wonderful quality and smoothness, was bred at Sittytton and imported in 1874. He belongs to Mr. Cruikshank's Butterfly family, and was sired by the prize-winning bull Scotland's Pride (25100), a grandson of Champion of England; dam Butterfly's Delight by the successful show bull Allan (21172). Royal Bampton being richly bred was remarkable for his propensities, having sired many superior bulls, the most noted being Bampton Hero, a grand show bull, winning thirty first prizes, and his calves taking first place at the Toronto Industrial for three years in succession. Royal Bampton has also won several first prizes, including the prize of \$160 as a three-year-old at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, 1897.

Sussex (56625), a red bull, bred by Tom Secret bull, a red bull, bred by Violet (47444), out of the great show bull Bampton (37768), bred by Royal Duke, and undoubtedly one of the best stock bulls used in the world. He was used for seven years by John Dryden with a large number of calves being sired. Collynie Archer was sired by Wm. Duthie, and

Dryden in 1898; sire Scottish Archer, bred by A. Cruikshank; dam Missie 135th, by William of Orange, bred by A. Cruikshank; grandam Missie 73rd, by Prince Charlie (43127), bred by W. S. Marr. The pedigree of Collynie Archer is precisely similar to that of the renowned Marengo, the great champion bull of Great Britain, being out of an own sister to the dam of Marengo. At Mr. Duthie's 1901 sale the bull calf out of the dam of Collynie Archer made \$2,250, the second highest price obtained at the sale. The Missie family is undoubtedly the most valuable at Uppermill, having furnished the highest-priced Shorthorn cow of recent years in Missie 153rd, sold in Chicago, 1901, for \$6,000.

Earl of March—17252—, bred by J. and W. B. Watt, belongs to their prize-winning English Lady tribe which was begun on a Marr Red or Roan Lady foundation. He was got by the renowned Cruikshank bull Bampton Hero—324—, the most successful show bull of his time in Canada, unbeaten in the ring and probably the sire of more winners than any other Canadian bull. Earl of March was out of English Lady 8th—5996—, by Butterfly Duke—390— (a son of the great old pure Duke bull, 4th Duke of Clarence (imp)—79—(33597)). One of the Earl of March's sons, Sittytton Hero, used in the herd of Jas. I. Davidson, was recently sold at four years of age for \$700.

And so we might go on enumerating the honors that have accrued to the immediate ancestors of many of the cows and heifers to be offered. We might also recite something of the glories that have come to the different tribes represented. We may refer to that in the future but the main facts should not be lost sight of; namely, that the West wants good cattle, and that these cattle offered at public auction are a credit to the stock from which they spring.

Bulletin No. 87 of the Ames, Iowa, station has given use to considerable discussion by manufacturers of stock foods, and judging by all the evidence we have to hand, it appears that the station has been somewhat hasty in its statements. The writer of the bulletin feeling in a mood of cynical facetiousness and evidently displeased with the nice discriminations made by the manufacturers of stock foods, attempts to ridicule some of the literature put out by them and makes some statements that cannot be substantiated. It is to be regretted that all the bulletins coming from experiment stations are not absolutely dependable, for upon them we have largely to depend for our knowledge of the nature of the stock foods advertised in our columns. It is impossible for us to make our own investigations and we do not want to carry advertising of foods that are not absolutely reliable. Experiment stations should be careful to the extent of being considered "slow," so that their work may be a guide to those whom they are expected to serve and have sensation mongering to the fermentable brains of the yellow journalists.

## CLYDESDALE BARGAINS FOR MANITOBA.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., who has worked up some good business in Clydesdales in British Columbia, has decided to invade Manitoba territory, and in the following letter tells what he has to offer and his plan of beginning business.

## EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to inform you that my recent importation in January of Clydesdales are all sold and also wish to state that I have several fine stallions that I imported from both first and champion show places where they were bred, and where they were first shown, which I sold to Mr. W. Hughes of Tilson Sound, Ontario, in 1901, and the same year to Mr. J. B. Brane, of Regina, Saskatchewan. I also sold to Mr. G. Garthy, of Regina, Saskatchewan, a fine stallion, Kibillaion, bred by Mr. W. Hughes of Tilson Sound, Ontario, and sired by Royal Duke, and out of the great show bull Bampton Hero, which I sold to Mr. W. Hughes of Tilson Sound, Ontario, in 1901, and the same year to Mr. J. B. Brane, of Regina, Saskatchewan. I also sold to Mr. G. Garthy, of Regina, Saskatchewan, a fine stallion, Kibillaion, bred by Mr. W. Hughes of Tilson Sound, Ontario, and sired by Royal Duke, and out of the great show bull Bampton Hero, which I sold to Mr. W. 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been placed second, in the spring stallion shows; neither have we shown the same horse twice in any show between the two letters.

This is a record which no other importer in Canada to-day can claim, and I claim to have won more first prizes and championships than any other importer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having won first prize and the championship over all ages in the Clydesdale class held in New Westminster in 1905, where we beat the world champion horse from Portland, Oregon, at the Lewis & Clark exhibition. In 1906, at the same show, we were awarded first in our class and the grand championship for the best Clydesdale stallion any age to be recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book, at the provincial fair held in the same place. And a letter from Mr. W. H. Keary, manager and secretary to the secretary of Clydesdale Association of Canada, Parliament Building, Toronto, dated October 11th, 1906, says: I am very much pleased to be able to inform you that Mr. Ness, who was the judge of heavy draft horses, reports to me that, the exhibit of Clydesdales at this year's exhibition excels that of the Dominion Exhibition." I might say to conclude that as I am only a young man in the business and knowing that there is only one way for me to come to the front, and that is in handling nothing but the best obtainable in the Old Country, this has been my motto, and I assure you will be while I am in the business. A cable from my foreman, Mr. Patterson before leaving Scotland, says: "I am sailing by 'Athenia,' Donalson Line, with fourteen of the best Clydesdales and Hackneys we have ever handled"; also a letter from Mr. Peter Crawford of Gargavel, Dumfries, Scotland, confirming the statement by saying he thought my man Mr. Patterson had made a reputation for himself; that he considered he was taking the best lot of horses that he had ever seen leave that country, consigned to one man. Now, as we expect these animals to land in a few days at the home stable in Ontario, we would ask those intending to buy or thinking about buying to write for prices, as I am prepared to give better value and better terms than any other firm in the importing business to-day, and all horses guaranteed breeders.

I have done little or no business in Manitoba, but have done considerable at both sides of it. I am now going to solicit a part of the Manitoba horse trade. I have sold two-thirds of the stallions in B. C. in the last three years, and I have only sold one horse, a Hackney, that has not proved himself a success. I am now bidding for the business in Manitoba and any party

that wishes to accept the opportunity will do well to write T. Mercer, at Markdale, Ont. All horses are tried and proved right before leaving my farm.

Just as I write, and before going to post, I have word that our consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys have landed in good form. Among the stallions are Hallmark (12592), bay, with white markings, foaled May 16th, 1903, sire Hiawatha, dam Princess Mary by Baron's Pride, dam Brogie, by Cairn Brogie Stamp. This is without doubt one of the best draft horses that I have ever handled.

No. 2, The Deemster brown, foaled in 1904, sire Sir Anthony by Sir Everard by Top Gallant, by Darnley, dam Fanny of Ballovahave by Duke of Britian by Gregor McGregor by McGregor by Darnley. This is a grand sized colt, with good feet, legs and ankles that everybody is so eagerly looking for.

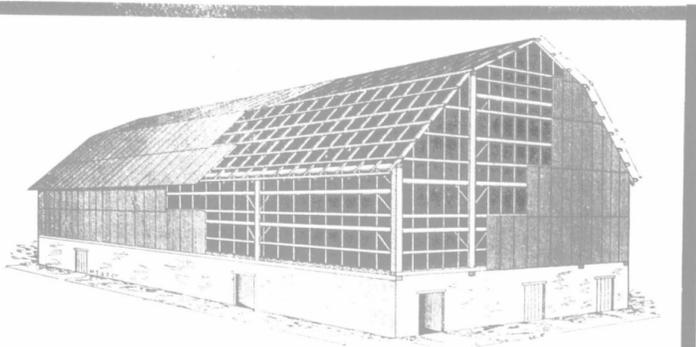
Balmedie 11251, brown, foaled in 1899, sire Balmedie Prince Charming by Prince of Albion by Prince of Wales. His dam is by Topsman by Wonderful by Old Clyde by Scotchman.

Our Hackney Ryedale King 9406, foaled in 1903, is a lovely chestnut with white markings, standing 15 feet 2 inches; sired by Duke of Connaught, dam Lady Hanley by Rimus, grand sire Connaught by Denmark.

We might give the breeding of several others but on account of time and space we are unable to do so, but some 20 Clydesdale fillies are of the large draft kind with the best legs and feet and good breeding. Parties desirous of anything in our line will do well to write for prices as I am certainly going to give some bargains in Manitoba to introduce my business.

Thos. Mercer, Ont.

A purchase of a stallion that should prove profitable to the buyers and of immense value to the district is that of Sturdy Macgregor (4105). This horse has been secured from J. D. Traynor, Condie, Sask., by Messrs L. McKenzie and J. Gray of McLean, Sask., where the mares are of a good type and scale and where a horse if given a chance can work big improvements. By what we know of Sturdy Macgregor the McLean district should be benefited. He is bred by N. P. Clark of Minnesota, is by his great stock horse Torpedo (imp.) and out of the good breeding mare Lady Macgregor (imp.) who was by the sensational sire of winners Macgregor 1482. The second dam is Lady Bailler by Points Mac, third dam by Garebaldie 3rd, and fourth dam by the Hamilton prize horse. When we get a horse with such strong blood lines as these and know him to be a good individual there should not be much demand for half-bred horses, even if they do look pleasant to the eye.



This cut shows an up-to-date Barn Construction, 40 feet x 70 feet, and the method of covering with Corrugated Sheets. The framework is light, as the corrugated sheets, when nailed in place, make the building very rigid. This drawing is made from actual plans and the barn has been built many times with splendid results.

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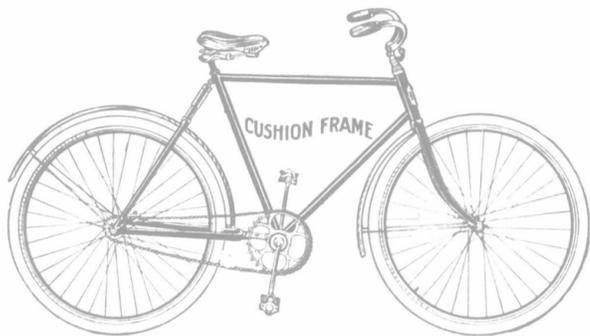
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