

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

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Vol. XLV

Winnipeg, Canada, September 14, 1910

No. 938

THIS IS THE STORY OF HOW THE CAPITAL SAVES YOUR TIME AND SAVES ITSELF

THE SECRET of any separator's ability to save time is, naturally, in the separating. And it is in the separating that The Capital saves time—for The Capital separates the butterfat from the whole milk in one single operation—separates it and discharges each separately and at once.

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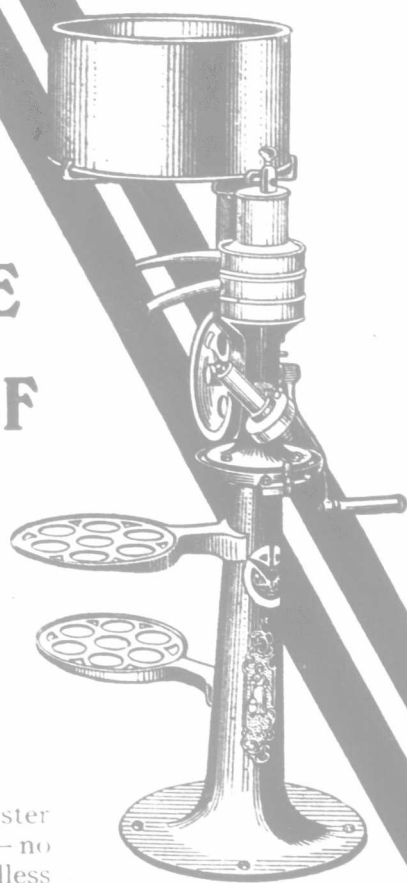
IN The Capital the whole separation process is complete in one operation. As the whole milk enters the revolving bowl of the wing-cylinder Capital, it is whirled between the wings in a multitude of thin films and the lighter contents—the butterfat—is forced by centrifugal action to the upper edges of the wings, whence it travels to the point of exit. The heavier skim-milk drops to the bottom and is carried off at once.

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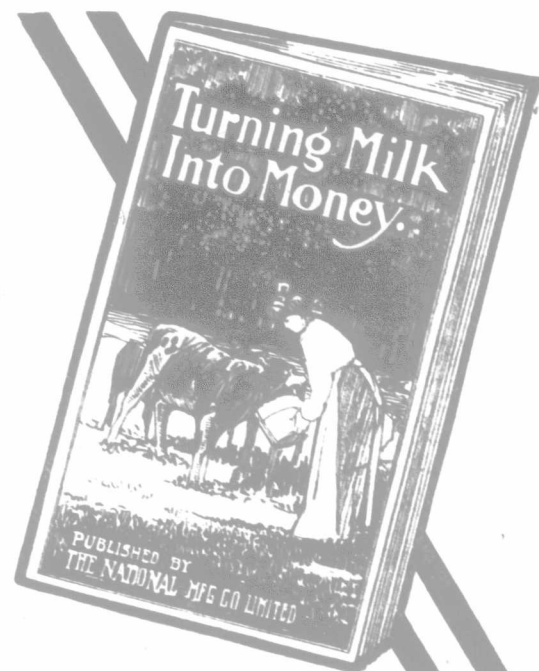
And incidentally, The Capital gets 999-1,000 of all the cream—saves over five times the average waste of other types of separators. Another time-saving feature of The Capital is in washing up. The moment you drop the handle, an ingenious clutch drops and the bowl comes to a stop—ready to be cleaned without waiting for it to "run-down," and with no time for the milk to harden so that it is hard to wash away.

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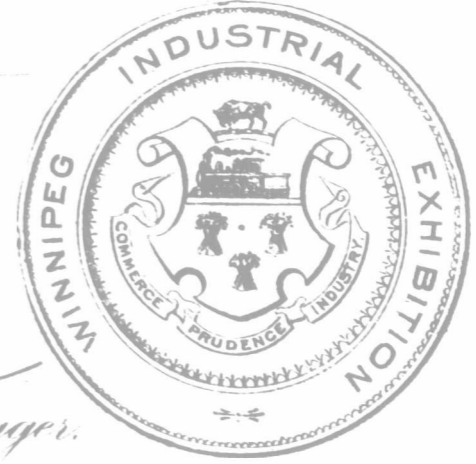
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ENTRY No. 13	4.16	6.06	2.14	34.74	9.12	136.7	147.2	269.3
CASE 75 H.P. No. 14	3.58	20.17	2.93	47.34	7.47	92.6	120.6	297.0
ENTRY No. 15	3.62	12.16	3.63	65.36	8.34	107.6	149.6	291.9
ENTRY No. 17	4.06	24.07	3.79	56.08	8.17	93.22	120.8	280.8
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W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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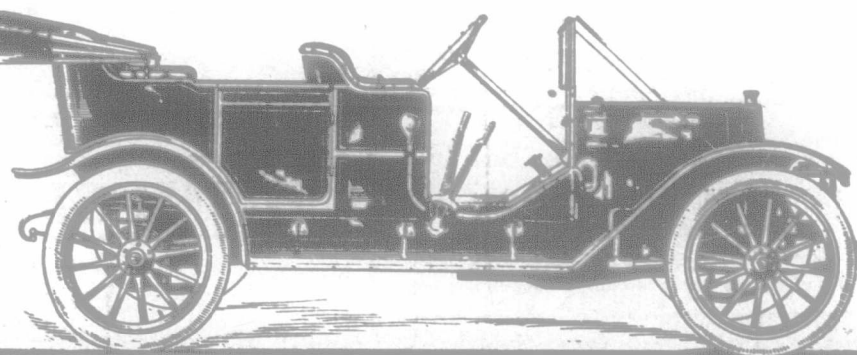
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 14, 1910

No. 958

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

Select Seed Grain Now

The advice of the Minnesota Experiment Station that farmers should select their seed in the fall is apt and timely. Especially is the advice good in a year when quality in some sections is below the average. Good seed is the basis of successful farming. It is as important as good live stock. If one had one hundred animals, and wished to keep ten for breeding purposes, he would be considered foolish to open the gate and let ninety run out at random and retain the ten which "just happened" to be left. This last ten might easily include the poorest animals in the bunch. But a similar practice is usually followed with grain. If one has one hundred bushels of grain, and needs ten bushels for seed, it is a part of wisdom to get the ten bushels of the very best out of the hundred, and sell or feed the other ninety. This should be done before a large part of the grain is marketed.

System of Hay Inspection

If the hay industry of Western Canada is to reach its highest state of development, it is necessary that there be a suitable standard of quality and a system of grading and inspection. This was the stand taken by the delegates to the inter-provincial trade conference held at Vancouver a short time ago. It was pointed out that the present standards were most unsuitable, especially for Alberta and British Columbia.

In Eastern Canada there is already in operation a system of hay inspection. This system should be extended and adapted to the Western provinces, and special grades established for their particular hays. Suitable standards of quality for hay are found to be most necessary, such standards to give grades for timothy, clover, including alfalfa, brome, wild native

hay, and other varieties which are necessary for the business of the West. At present it is agreed by all parties concerned that the marketing methods are most unsatisfactory, not alone to the farmer who places the hay on the market, but also to the purchaser. The inspection and sales act at the present time does not deal far enough as regards conditions in Western Canada, and the move made at the inter-provincial conference at Vancouver to have some amendments made to the act should be supported by all interested in the future of the hay industry of Western Canada.

Business, Not Politics

The West, if we are to judge its opinion by what its farmers said to Sir Wilfrid, is for tariff reduction. Sir Wilfrid seems to size up the situation that way, for he intimates that a commission will be named to go into the whole question of the tariff. The commission may be expected to investigate and ponder, and do some speculating and moon-shining and finally report. After that some action may be taken. In one respect the mills of responsible government are like those of the gods, they grind slowly.

However, it is just as well that we should get our opinions in order if a commission is going to listen to our ideas on the tariff. The West wants to consider on what particular lines it needs reduction, and be ready to state them consistently and persistently to any tariff commission that comes along for the information. From the farmers' standpoint the question of tariff reduction is not a political one any more than is the question of the maintenance of the steel bounties a political question for the steel manufacturers. It is a business proposition, not to be confounded with either political party, and should be handled as it has been handled up to present in the agitation going on, in a business-like way. If tariff reduction is in the interests of agriculture, it is in the interest of individual agriculturists whether they are Liberal, Conservative or Independent in their political faiths. Tax gathering is a business, and should never be mixed up in party politics at all.

Commission to Investigate Sheep Industry

The Dominion live-stock commissioner announces that the federal department of agriculture have appointed a commission to study the production and marketing of wool and mutton in Great Britain and the United States, with the view of learning how sheep-raising continues to be successfully carried on in those countries, or at least in parts of them, while in the Dominion, with a soil and climate eminently adapted to sheep-raising,

the industry is in a decadent condition. Dr. Rutherford announces further that this step is but preliminary to the undertaking of a comprehensive policy, having for its object the extension and improvement of the sheep industry in Canada.

Our sheep industry needs to be re-developed and re-established. It was on a flourishing basis at one time, but the way it has been going this last decade or so, wool and mutton production so far as Canadians were concerned were liable to become lost arts, and since no one seemed able from our own experience to offer any reason why the industry should steadily decay, or suggest any means of revival, reasons evidently are to be sought outside our own country. Sending commissions abroad to inquire into the condition of this industry or that has become a common practice. In some cases results have not warranted the inquiries, but in this case no solution of the problem of a decaying sheep industry seem forthcoming from home, and we might as well be acquainted with the factors that contribute to the development and maintenance of the industry abroad.

Is There Anything in Chicken-Raising ?

Writes a poultry-raiser : "Broilers bring me 30 cents per pound. I have a market for all I can produce. This summer I have been getting a straight price of 25 cents per pound for all fowls sold." Yes, gentle reader, this poultry-raiser is in Western Canada. She is raising broilers and fattening chickens on the C. P. R. demonstration farm at Strathmore, Alberta. There is something unusual about these prices. Better read this poultry-raiser's letter in this issue and find out the why and wherefore of a quarter of a dollar a pound for dressed poultry. Evidently price is a question of properly fattening and dressing as much as it is of marketing.

The West this year as usual has not raised enough chickens. We are bringing in considerable quantities from the East to make up the deficiency ; and the strange thing about it is that our poultry imports seem to annually increase. The more we engage in farming the less attention we seem to give to poultry raising. Naturally it would seem the opposite should hold. Number one northern wheat sells at \$1.06 per bushel at Winnipeg, and number one spring chickens dressed, at 25 cents per pound at Strathmore, Alberta. And yet the country talks wheat, grows wheat and waxes enthusiastic about it, while it buys its spring chickens in the East, pays the raiser there for growing them, the Eastern jobber for buying them, the railroads for hauling them in and the retailer for selling them. Is it not possible there is something we are missing in our rather one-sided system of farming ?

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 13

I SEE FARMERS WHO TAKE NO PRECAUTIONS TO BE A CREDIT TO THEIR FELLOWS

It always grieves me to see my fellow-farmers slouching about in a town or city as though they delighted in having a "farmerish" appearance or did not know enough to look clean and bright even in town. Now I have put in many, many days on a farm and I know it is not easy to present a dressed-up appearance or to be clean always. But I do know that there is no reason for any farmer giving the lads in the town a chance to call him "Hayseed."

As I have attended big shows and smaller ones during the past several weeks I have seen many old friends to whom I would like to give advice. Perhaps it would be better to have a personal talk with them, but they wouldn't like it. However, every man knows when he presents a respectable appearance, and if gentle reader realizes that he did not do his best, he knows this is for him. As long as so many of them present slouchy and slovenly appearances in town so long will the farming fraternity be placed in a class lower than those who follow other occupations. The average farmer of the Canadian West knows enough to *dress up* when he goes to town, but there are some who do not. That this percentage of thoughtful farmers is fairly high is shown by the higher status accorded the farmer out here than in some other parts.

Now I do dislike toggery. In fact, there is nothing more hideous than a *logged-up* farmer. Plain, neat clothing and scrupulous cleanliness are all that are needed. But why should they go to town—even on fair day—dressed only fit for the piggery? It is not because they cannot afford better. Any man can afford to be clean.

At Winnipeg exhibition last July there were many specimens that made a man sorry he was a farmer. A few instances: One man wandered around for at least three days with a suit on that many tramps would not wear—holes in the trousers and a big rip in one armpit. It cost probably \$5.95 on bargain day. That is why the holes were there. And this man could have afforded a \$15.00 or a \$25.00 suit without at all drawing unduly from his bank account. He had positively no excuse for presenting the appearance he did. Another man wandered aimlessly up Portage Avenue, peeling an over-ripe banana, his head down and nodding with every step as though his neck was scarcely strong enough to hold it up. His hat I will not attempt to describe. It was good enough if it had been brushed up well after last fall's threshing. He sauntered up to a man on a big ice wagon and offered to exchange a banana similar to the one he was devouring for a "hunk o' ice." The iceman looked at the farmer. He donated the ice, but declined the banana on the plea that he did not like that particular fruit.

At local fairs one naturally expects to see every one take time to clean up and to do what he can to be a credit to the community. However, I have seen men this summer, and every summer for years, who positively were not clean as far as the use of soap and water could do the work. In addition there were three days' whiskers where one day's growth looked bad. But it is with horses and outfits that gross carelessness comes into evidence at country fairs. How many farmers drive in with harness and rigs in deplorable condition, where a few minutes' time with a handy man or a few cents in a repair shop would have remedied matters, and besides have made it safe to ride behind those horses!

In dealing with this question I must not overlook the matter of cleanliness at home. It is easy to conclude that there is no time for regular washing, etc., during a busy season. However, the man who cannot take five minutes to wash and make a few respectable changes when visitors call and stay for a meal, is hard pushed. When I strike a place and am obliged to eat at a table with a man who does not wash off at least the

rough dirt before sitting down to a meal I take it as a strong hint that I am an unwelcome guest. "ARCHIE McCLURE."

Co-Operative Banks for Farmers

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.)

A development following the Small Holdings Act is the proposal of the British government to found co-operative credit banks under the auspices of the state. Such banks have proved very useful to farmers in Germany, France, etc., and on a non-state basis in Ireland. Both of the great political parties are in favor of extending this system of finance to Great Britain, so early action is probable.

This new development will be of vast assistance to the small holders, as cheap credit will be available to enable them to develop their holdings. In the last two years about 80,000 acres have been acquired by laborers and others in the rural districts of England. The scheme is designed to help the industrious, but not to give any help to the wastrel or the loafer.

This important announcement was made by Lord Carrington, at a banquet given by the Farmers' Union in honor of the members of the German National Agricultural Society, who are on a visit to England. Lord Carrington did not give any particulars of the scheme, but as president of the Board of Agriculture he will submit a bill in due course to parliament.

These co-operative credit banks have been of great service to farmers on the continent. They originated in Germany, the first being founded in 1849. They have spread all over the continent and have reached India and Ireland in a modified form. Each of these credit banks is an association of neighbors united to borrow a sum of money in order to lend it out cheaply to such of themselves as need loans. Savings deposits are also received, and much of the lendable capital is derived from this source. One essential of the system is that the association covers only a small area in which everybody knows everybody else.

The money is only loaned for a specific purpose, say to buy a horse, or an implement, and careful inquiry is made. The loan can be called in at short notice. There is unlimited liability of all the members in such associations, and the success is largely dependent on the trust of the members in each other.

In Germany alone there are 10,000 of these institutions, and the amount lent by such banks on the continent last year was £18,000,000. Not one of these thousands of credit banks has ever failed, and this is conclusive evidence of their stability.

The British government will need to spend some money on education and organization to get the conservative Britisher to co-operate with his fellow farmers. Some state capital may be of use in certain conditions, but no large amount will be needed. In Ireland when a credit bank is set up to the satisfaction of the Irish Board of Agriculture the latter guarantees the loans the bank requires; no money passes—public credit does the work.

CONDITION OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Lord Carrington, in the course of the same speech was in quite an optimistic mood regarding English agriculture. He was sure they would agree with him when he said that old England was not on the down grade, as some people and some journals in this country would have them believe. Indeed, speaking on behalf of the board of agriculture, he thought he could fairly say that agriculture in England was certainly looking up, and though we now and again heard despondent stories from some of our great agricultural landlords, such cries were not justified.

The agricultural industry of England was in a sound, prosperous and flourishing condition, and with good weather we might hope to have a plentiful and bountiful harvest. These encouraging statements were heartily applauded by the farmers present, and are a wholesome antidote to the pessimistic people who are constantly asserting that England is "played out."

BRITISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS

The emigration statistics from the United

Kingdom show considerable changes of recent years in the destinations of British emigrants, and a great increase in the popularity of British colonies. In the six years ending 1899, for every 53 emigrants going to British colonies there were 103 for foreign countries. In the four years ending 1909, for the first time in history half of the emigrants from these shores have remained within the Empire. Canada has taken the lion's share for the last four years, having averaged 115,000 per annum, against 16,500 per annum a decade ago.

Though Australia and New Zealand come in next place they are far behind the Dominion. Their totals in the last four years have reached to 29,000 per annum. South Africa has taken an average of 22,000 in the same period.

A peculiar feature of the statistics is the rapid increase of British emigrants of late years, and the very small increase in emigration from Ireland. The acquisition of their farms by Irish farmers has certainly been one potent cause of the lessened proportionate exodus from Ireland.

Canada's widespread and effective advertising of its advantages accounts very largely for its big share of emigrants in comparison with other over-sea dominions, which have not placed their advantages so forcibly before the British people. Inspection of British journals and exhibitions now shows these colonies to be wide-awake, and they are placing their propositions before the public in a far more effective manner than of recent years, and as a result are securing more desirable settlers. One hears here in discussions sometimes that "No Englishman need apply" in Canada, but our daily papers and prominent journals are full of the advantages of Canada—all written in the most glowing periods, and seductively illustrated with fields of golden grain, or of well-stocked farms, or of peaches, which makes one's mouth water. So your immigration people evidently believe that we have in England people of the kind really needed for Canada's development.

GRAIN PRICES

The Board of Agriculture has an interesting return of the prices and supplies of wheat, live stock, and other agricultural produce for 1909. A striking feature of the year's prices was the average of 36s. 11d. per quarter for wheat—the highest recorded since 1891. Oversea supplies of wheat and flour were larger than in the previous year. The home crops of both 1908 and 1909 were above the average. The average price of foreign wheat was 39s. 2d., but colonial and Indian wheat brought the highest price of all—an average of 40s. 3d. Barley at 26s. 10d. was 1s. higher than in 1908, and oats at 18s. 11d. were 1s. 1d. higher.

Harvest work in England is proceeding with greater regularity so far than last year—when unfavorable weather caused many interruptions. The wheat has stood well, and lodged grain is the exception. In the North the wheat is turning out a good quality, but there is some complaint of poor wheat in the South. Some fine malting barley has already been secured in several of the southern counties. The prospects of wheat and barley are both for a yield above the average.

F. DEWHIRST.

* * *

Working horses may have too much hay. A pound of hay per hundred pounds live weight is conceded best when hard work is being done. More hay and less grain may be used when the horse is doing light work. When a horse is idle, it is best not to give all the hay it will consume, as horses frequently develop enormous capacity for hay, and from overeating work permanent injuries to themselves.

* * *

The teeth of old horses almost invariably require occasional floating. If an animal is not properly digesting its food, if it is not thriving as you would expect on the feed given, or if it is not feeding well, examine the teeth. While this is especially necessary in horses that are getting up in years, it is also frequently found as markedly in young horses. One cannot expect a horse to eat with a sore mouth, neither can he be expected to work if he cannot eat.

HORSE

Mare a Non-Breeder: Mange

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some few months ago I purchased a heavy mare. She was shod on the front feet. Some time later she started to limp in front, so I had her re-shod. The blacksmith informed me the mare was foundered, her feet being flat and the wall of the foot very thin. The hoof is also very brittle. Since then at times she goes lame in the hind legs, one at a time, and it hurts her to back up or step down from the stall floor. She seems to have difficulty in urinating water, lifting one leg and sometimes groaning as in pain. When water does come, it is good color and not scanty. At times she has almost lost her balance while straining. The mare is a valuable animal, and a fine worker, being a quick walker and spry most of the time.

Would you give me a practical remedy for mange, one to be applied to fifteen head of horses, also something to disinfect the building? My horses are very irritable, and itchy, rubbing against the stalls and biting themselves. Some of them keep thin, although well fed and not worked hard. One or two have leg mange as well. They were all clipped in spring, when lice were found on them, but are in separate building.

I have a mare which I bred to two different horses last year and failed to get in foal. This year she has been bred to another horse three times and is not in foal. The mouth of the womb was dilated at one service, and the groom said she was in good shape. This mare is seven years old, and has raised a colt, judging by udder and teats, which are large. She has been in this country a year and a half, and was in poor shape last year, but is all right this season. The first time I bred her the horse was very keen, but after fooling around her for a few minutes suddenly went flat, and it was a long time before he could be got to serve her. This horse is a very good foal-getter. This has led me to think that perhaps the yeast-cake injection might be advisable. The heats are regular and discharge seems normal.

Sask.

F. E. C.

The symptoms point to inflammation of all four feet. Probably the hind feet are as thin and brittle as the fore. If the hind feet are affected that would be a reason for, and explanation of, the groaning and pain evidenced during the act of micturition. You had better look to the hind feet. If they are thin, have her shod with shoes having low calkins.

Mange being an infectious disease, all outbreaks must be reported to the Dominion government veterinary inspector at Regina. This official will attend to your horses upon receiving notification from you. The trouble may be caused by hen lice. If so, you must thoroughly cleanse your stable by whitewashing with strong lime wash. Into each pailful of lime wash put a pint of crude carbolic acid. This must be worked well into the chinks between the boards, as the mites hide there. The bodies and legs of the horses may be sponged with a two per cent. solution of creolin every evening. It is better to remove all the horses into another stable—one that you are sure is free from lice.

Just before service this mare should be examined by a competent veterinary surgeon. He would probably find the cause of her failure to conceive, and remove it. There is nothing in the yeast-cake treatment for mares that cannot be got in foal. There are two conditions only

required to get mares in foal. The first is that the stallion is capable of doing his share, and that the mare's genital organs are normal. In case of repeated failure to have the mare conceive, or after one failure, if the stallion is a foal-getter, have a competent veterinarian make an examination of the mare. It may be he can easily remedy the trouble, or if he cannot at least you will know that it is no use continuing to breed her.

Horse Raising in Killarney

Few districts in the West have a better reputation for the excellence of their horses than has that section of Southern Manitoba of which Killarney is the center. The accompanying illustration shows the breed and something of the kind of draft horses raised in the community. Baron Sproat, the aged horse in the picture, has been three times grand champion at Killarney summer exhibition, no mean honor, considering the classes of Clydesdales that are exhibited annually at this show. He is owned by Jas. Cowan. Another noted Clydesdale stallion in the district is Silver Plate, the property of Jas. Tucker, Margaret. Mr. Tucker is deeply interested in draft horse breeding, and at last summer's exhibition at Killarney showed a six-horse team that was the sensation of the horse department of the fair; not the team alone, but the excellence with which they were handled by his son. It takes some practice for one man to handle a six-horse team. Generally where six horses are

ject. To begin with, the classification is all wrong at many shows. Classes are provided for mares in foal or with foal at foot, and the mare is judged entirely irrespective of her foal. This gives the young mare in foal an unfair handicap over the mare who is regularly breeding every year, no matter how good the foals of the latter may be. A class for barren mares that produced a living foal in the previous year or that are in foal in the present year may be added; but, after all is said and done, they are added in the interests of shy and irregular breeders, and these are not desirable animals to have in a stud. There is just the chance that a man may have a good mare that has lost her foal through pure misadventure, and if it were not for this I would certainly advocate having classes for mares with foals at foot, and leave the barren mare class out altogether.

When there are classes of mares and foals do the judges attach sufficient importance to the foal? Is the foal sufficiently taken into consideration as an important factor in judging the mare? I am inclined to think it is not, and that mere prettiness or perhaps action in the mare is given too much heed to. For the present I am only considering so-called pure breeds, such as the Shire horse or the Hackney. Now the first thing, in my humble opinion, that should be looked for in a brood mare is what may be termed breeding character. There should be size, substance, roominess and action. Then the next great

point is, what sort of a foal does the mare breed, and this is too often lost sight of or treated as quite a minor consideration. I do not know how often during the last season I have seen mares win as brood mares that had no pretensions to being high-class brood mares. And how many times in brood mare classes of all breeds have we seen a mare win and her foal finish amongst the also-ran division, whilst the dam of the winning foal, an easy winner, has been highly commended, or at best reserve? When I see this I am satisfied

that unless there is some very specific reason for the mare being put back, the brood mare class has been badly judged.

Brood mares are wanted to breed good horses, not to look pretty, and I think a proof that we are not judging our brood mares wisely is that I do not remember a single champion mare that has bred a champion. I have no opportunity of referring, so there may have been one, but I do not remember either a Shire or Hackney champion mare that has bred anything out of the common.

Is it, I wonder, that the big fine mare, the cynosure of all eyes, has been so much shown, has been so forced from being a foal that her breeding powers are somewhat impaired by the strain? It would be a not unnatural explanation of what is an undoubted fact. There is the law of averages to consider when one comes to look into the question of breeding champions, but the law of averages does not account for the fact that champion mares are frequently—nay, generally—only average breeders.

* * *

The consumption of horseflesh in France, according to figures gathered, is constantly on the increase. In Paris alone there are 600 meat shops, mainly in the poorer quarters, where horseflesh alone is sold. The consumption now exceeds 200,000 animals yearly. The butchers report that the increase is due quite as much to the growing in favor of horseflesh for food as to its cheapness compared with beef, the price of from ten to thirty cents per pound being a powerful argument to the poor under the constantly increasing cost of living in France.



BARON SPROAT AND TWO OF HIS GET. THIS STALLION WAS THREE TIMES GRAND CHAMPION AT KILLARNEY SUMMER FAIR

shown to a wagon, two or three drivers decorate the seat and manage the ribbons.

Horsemen at Killarney take an active interest in the trotting horse. It is quite a racing center. One of the noted horses in the district is Zoalco, a half brother to The Zoo, one of the famous performers on American tracks. This colt has not been "uncovered" yet, but when he is those who know profess a surprise is in store. Geo. Lawrence, president of the exhibition, is one of the leading light horsemen of the district, and is ably seconded in his efforts to encourage light horse breeding and clean racing by such men as Jas. Cowan, Andrew Wilson, J. M. Baldwin, J. H. Daly, Fred Smith and several scores of others. They are raising crops in the Killarney country that droughts cannot depreciate. Agriculture that is sustained by horse-raising is on a pretty substantial basis.

Judging Brood Mares: The Foal as a Factor

"The Looker On," a regular writer on horse subjects in *Mark Lane Express Agricultural Journal* (British), has an interesting letter in a recent issue of that paper, which we reproduce, for the reason that most of the objections which this writer offers to the present system of judging mares and foals hold here to the same extent to which they do in the old country. The letter is as follows:

The question presents itself to anyone who has gone the round of the shows as to how far our brood mares are judged on correct lines. Personally, I have considerable doubts on the sub-

STOCK

Pen for Sows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Could you let me know where I can get plans for a hog pen to house twelve brood sows?

Alta.

A. H. COOMBS.

Ans.—It is not advisable as a rule to put up expensive pens for brood sows. The sows do not do as well when penned up as when running outside, and individual pens are required only at farrowing time. In summer they are better outside than in. In winter any kind of cheap shelter does. One of the best plans we ever saw for handling a number of sows was in use on a Saskatchewan farm. The owner constructed a rough pen of poles, size about ten feet by fourteen feet and six or seven feet high. All the pen consisted of was two or three posts set in the ground along each side and end. On top of these was laid some good-sized poles, and a rough flat roof of poles laid on. He then threshed a stack of straw over the pole frame, making sides and roof. All he had to do when the pen was needed was to dig an opening into the enclosure. This pen located some distance from where the sows were fed forced them to take exercise by walking fifty yards or so to and from the trough each meal time. Exercise is very necessary for sows in winter, if one is expecting them to produce good-sized, healthy litters in the spring.

We would not go to any expense in fixing pens for sows except at farrowing. Even then they can be cheaply penned, and as soon as the pigs are weaned turned out again. Professor Day, in his book on swine, advises carrying the sows over winter in pens eight feet wide, sixteen feet long, seven feet high in front and three and a half feet high at the back, with a shanty roof. A window in front and an opening large enough for the sows to pass in or out. These pens may be made of single ply of inch boards with battens over the cracks. A pen of the size given will accommodate from eight to ten sows, though it is better as a rule not to have more than six sows together. In wintering sows always have the feeding place some distance from the sleeping quarters and make them exercise in going after their feed.

Development of the Sheep Industry in Canada

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For a number of years it has been evident, and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high-class wool, has been in an increasing decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessening, but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909, according to agricultural returns, there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine 67,211,754 head, in Australia 77,043,266 head, in New Zealand 23,480,707 head, while the latest returns for Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,390 head. In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent as well in themselves a peculiarly important asset in agriculture, owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which

the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one, and one which will receive careful consideration.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways, and while these need not be discussed in this note it may be well to state that the live-stock branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business, and in recognition of its importance to the country generally has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian Government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy and in order that the live-stock commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the minister of agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named. At the same time it is the expectation that, without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of the other great sheep-producing countries, in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada. It has been thought advisable to have this committee consist of, in the first place, a wool expert, whose special training has made

may be expected from the development of the sheep industry in Canada, thus commending himself to the attention of the commissioner in connection with the appointment to the committee. It is felt that Mr. Ritch will be able to place such information at the disposal of the minister, his officers and of all interested in sheep breeding in this country as is likely to be particularly valuable in the furtherance of the scheme for the up-building of the industry which is now in contemplation.

The other member of the committee, W. A. Dryden, is very well known to the stock breeders of Canada. The present owner of Maple Shade has fallen heir to many of the qualities which gave his father so large an influence in his own province, and, although as yet a comparatively young man, has acquired a knowledge of the stockman's art which has already brought him to the fore amongst Canadian breeders. Mr. Dryden's collegiate and agricultural education has been such as to bring him into demand in a more or less public way, and in recent years he had been about Canada a good deal in connection with judging and other work under the supervision of the live-stock branch. Mr. Dryden's judgment is practical, and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be expected from his fellow breeders in his ability to perform, with credit to himself and them, the work which he has now undertaken. In combining the services upon this committee of a practical sheep man with that of a technical expert the department has reason to believe that the problems of production and of marketing both as regards wool and mutton, will be studied and discussed in such close relationship that the results of the inquiry will most successfully serve the purpose for which it is undertaken.

After consultation with the live-stock commissioner the members of the committee have, of course, been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initiative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will, however, be somewhat as follows: Mr. Ritch preceded Mr. Dryden to England, in order to attend a number of important wool fairs, in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the woollen trade in its several branches, and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the committee are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales, which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the larger meat markets of London and of other important cities. It is possible also that they will be present at the annual ram sales at Kelso, and at one or two other leading centers. This will bring them into intimate touch with sheep breeders, mutton raisers, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. It will give them an insight into conditions and methods as they prevail upon the farms throughout the country. It will direct attention to the systems of marketing in operation in every stage of the business. It will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits and as to the extent and nature of the trade, and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great sheep industry of the United Kingdom and of the import trade in dead mutton and lamb. It is hoped that the investigations in Great Britain will put the branch in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up a great Canadian business in the raising of sheep, and also in finding a place for the Canadian products of wool and mutton in the commerce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, draw-



YEARLING TAMWORTH SOW

backs and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail, and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep raising, that they will take note of the localities, where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably encouraged and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the guidance of the commissioner in framing, in the very near future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry.

If time permits the commissioners will also visit the United States. In many States of the Union, as compared with Canada, almost uniform conditions prevail, particularly as regards the advantages that are possible and which may be derived from an extensive sheep trade. Many single states own more sheep than are to be found in the whole of the Dominion, and although to the south of the line there may be some discouraging features in the general situation, nevertheless there may be much in the way of suggestions to be learned from that country. Further, trade relationships between the two countries must always be more or less intimate and as the United States, notwithstanding a severe duty, imports annually from Canada a goodly quantity of wool, it would seem to be of direct advantage to have some specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to its availability as a future market.

Canada has undoubtedly wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimate and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.—J. G. RUTHERFORD, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

September 21.—What is the best means of tying cattle in the stable? Would you advise a man building a new stable to equip it with stanchions or chains?

September 28.—Do you consider that a duty on wool would be in the interests of sheep-raisers? Do you think that a reasonable import duty on wool would stimulate interest in the sheep industry?

October 5.—Have you ever used a sub-soil plow? Do you think the use of the sub-soiler would increase the water-holding capacity of the

average soil, by breaking up the "hard pan" that forms at the depth at which land is ordinarily plowed and opening a larger area for the roots and moisture? In what kind of soils is sub-soil plowing necessary? Would it pay?

October 12.—What is your method of wintering the farm horses? Do you keep them in the stable, winter them in the yard, or let them rustle? What comments have you to make on the wintering of work horses on the farm?

Instructions to Grain Shippers

The following instructions to farmers shipping grain have been issued by D. D. Campbell, Dominion Government grain shippers' representative in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg:

1. When placing your name on car order book state the size of car required.
2. If possible clean your grain well before shipping. By doing so the feed saved will in many cases more than pay cost of cleaning.
3. Sweep the car well, both floor and sides, especially if it has carried coal recently.
4. Examine car carefully for defects, and secure same against leakage.
5. In loading flax, it is a good plan to cover floor and sides of car with building paper (not tar paper).
6. If the grain door does not fit closely, do not drive nails through the door, as that interferes with the opening at the terminals. Instead, drive a two and a half inch nail into the door post, press the door into place and bend the nail against it. This will hold it securely, and will not interfere with the opening of the door as nails driven through it would.
7. If possible weigh your grain before loading, and keep accurate record of the weight of same.
8. Be particular to level the grain accurately in the car, and keep a record of how it compares with the load line marked in the car.
9. Wherever it is possible, shippers should draw the agent's attention to the height of the grain and the fact that it is levelled.
- It is also a good precaution to keep a record of the depth in inches of the grain loaded into the car if it has been levelled properly. In case of leakage or damage in transit, this is invaluable evidence in establishing your claim for shortage.
10. Do not load cars above amount allowed, as it endangers life and property, and weakens your chance to collect for shortage in weight, in case of damage in transit.
11. If you have to partition your car, be careful to keep the partition clear of the grain doors, as they must be opened to unload the grain.
12. If you bill car to your order and advice, be sure to give your post office address on the bill of lading, otherwise the outturns and papers will go back to the station agent, who may be many miles from you, or if you have decided on a commission firm to handle the car for you, note on the bill of lading, advise this firm, then they will get all the documents and be in a position to look after your interests.

13. You can send the bill of lading to the commission firm, giving them instructions how you wish the car handled, or you can place it with your banker to be handed to the firm on receipt of a certain amount as an advance, and when the sale is completed you should receive a statement showing the whole transaction and closing it up.

14. If you have billed the car to your own order, before sending the bill of lading to your banker or commission firm, you should endorse it as follows:—

Deliver to order (insert the name of your bank or commission firm), then sign your name distinctly.

15. I do not sell grain for farmers, but if you wish me to look after your interests in regard to grading; if you send me the car number, with the car initials, date shipped, station and railway, I am willing to give every assistance in my power to any farmer in securing a just settlement of any trouble he may have in the shipping of his grain. There is no charge.

Wheat Crop of 1910

A cablegram from International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives yield of wheat crop estimated July 1st, as follows: Italy, 185,495,530 bushels, compared with 155,711,230 bushels last year; Hungary, 202,096,455 bushels, compared with 125,363,287 bushels last year; British India, 358,151,465 bushels, compared with 284,314,778 bushels last year; Roumania, 131,001,750 bushels, compared with 59,043,045 bushels last year; Japan winter wheat, 20,779,715 bushels, compared with total winter and spring crop of 23,584,000 bushels last year. Condition spring wheat 128, compared with last spring's crop. Great Britain condition 101, compared with ten-year average.

Development at Forestry Farm

Few places in the Canadian West have shown such development in a short time as has the forestry farm at Indian Head, under the superintendency of M. M. Ross. It has been clearly demonstrated that when efforts are made to grow trees in the West it can be done. Of course, there are those who ridicule the forestry farm, and refer only to the cash that has been spent. Grant that considerable money has been required, but there are many farmers on the prairies who have cash in abundance but who refuse to make a start in tree growing. This big farm has shown that it is possible and farmers in all parts should follow suit within their means.

With a half-section of land under his charge, Mr. Ross started tree planting in 1905. Last June another quarter-section was provided. The intention is to have permanent plantations of the different trees in order to ascertain which will pay best as material for fence posts or general use.

The older part of the farm has been brought



TWO-YEAR ASH SEEDLINGS AT INDIAN HEAD
Young trees are being produced at the Forestry Farm at the rate of 75,000 to 90,000 to the acre



NATIVE TAMARACK AND SCOTCH PINE ON INDIAN HEAD FORESTRY FARM
These were planted at 12 to 18 inches in 1906 and they now stand 10 to 12 feet high

into ideal condition. Dozens of acre strips with caragana hedges between them are producing 75,000 to 90,000 young trees of the various varieties. One fine area is given over to sample plots where 100 trees of each of the evergreen and deciduous trees to show how they will withstand the rigors of our winters.

An interesting plantation contains Scotch pines. These are the first grown from seed on the forestry farm. They were set out in 1906 at three years of age and are now five feet high. They are slow growers at first, but this season up to the end of July had grown 18 inches or more. From now up to 20 years of age they grow faster than most other trees.

There are many interesting features around this farm, including house surroundings, gardens, shrubs, and everything that goes to make life worth living. Mr. Ross deserves credit for the work he has done. If farmers can be induced to imitate him he will have done something for which future generations will praise him.

Quantity of Water for House

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What amount of water per day is required to supply a farm house in which eight persons live? And what size of tank would be required to contain sufficient for a day's supply, making allowance for everything?

Sask.

J. C. S.

Henry N. Ogden, professor of sanitary engineering, writing in Bulletin No. 29 of the Cornell University series says: "Records of water consumption in large cities show that the amount of water used per head per day varies from seven gallons where there is one faucet in the house, to fifty-nine gallons in the most fashionable city homes. Probably with the ordinary amount of plumbing, viz., hot and cold water in the kitchen, hot and cold water in the laundry, together with a bath-room furnished complete, the average consumption of an ordinary family may be fairly taken at twenty gallons per head per day.

It is further to be noted that this amount is the average quantity used through the twenty-four hours, this being a convenient way of describing the amount. Practically, it is all used in twelve hours, and it is a common practice to assume that the rate at which the water is used during the day is twice that of the daily average. This is important, for instance, if water has to be pumped and the size of the pump or the size of the piping is being determined, as will be seen later.

There is still another factor which affects the amount of water, viz., the daily and seasonal variations. Through the summer months, more water is used than in winter, and on some days in the week, for example, on wash day, more water is used than on other days, so that it will be wise to provide for a possible rate of flow of fifty per cent. in excess of the twelve-hour average. The computation for a farm house should then be as follows, assuming an average of eight persons:

Eight persons at 20 gallons per day 160 gallons.

160 gallons in 12 hours means in 24 hours 320 gallons
Add fifty per cent. for excess on certain days and hours . . . 160

Total maximum rate per day 480 "
Total maximum amount per day 240 "

This is about nine barrels, and would require a tank about four feet square and two and one-half feet deep for the day's supply. This doubtless seems large, and, of course, it is more water than would be used when it all has to be pumped and carried by hand, but with faucets and other fixtures it is not excessive and arrangements should be made to provide at least this quantity.

This size of tank carries one day's supply, but it would depend on the kind of pumping machinery you were using whether or not this would be sufficient storage. For a windmill it would not be large enough. If you are pumping by gasoline engine or some other form of power that could be depended on to pump sufficient each day for the day's requirements, the dimensions given for tank will be ample.

DAIRY

Relation of Quality to Quantity of Milk

Prof. Wilson, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, has been investigating the milk records of 3,000 Ayrshire cows to find if there is any relation between the quality and quantity of milk. The belief is commonly held that cows which give much milk are likely to give milk of poor quality and vice versa.

The professor has classified the records of the

Ayrshire Cattle Society, and finds that yield has no influence on quality. The cows have been divided into four groups, according to the quantity of milk they yielded, and in every group the proportion of cows that give poor, medium, and rich milk is about the same. The conclusion is that quantity and quality of milk are independent of each other. One peculiarity was that under-standard milk was more common amongst poor milkers than amongst good ones. The table below shows the classification and the percentage that were below the 3% minimum:

	Per cent. Below the Minimum
Cows giving under 500 gallons.	2.86
Cows giving between 500 and 600 gals.	1.16
Cows giving between 600 and 700 gals.98
Cows giving over 700 gals.19

F. DEWHIRST.

Kicking Cow

Having noticed the remedy given in a recent issue for kicking cows, E. H. D., of Chinook, Alta., writes:

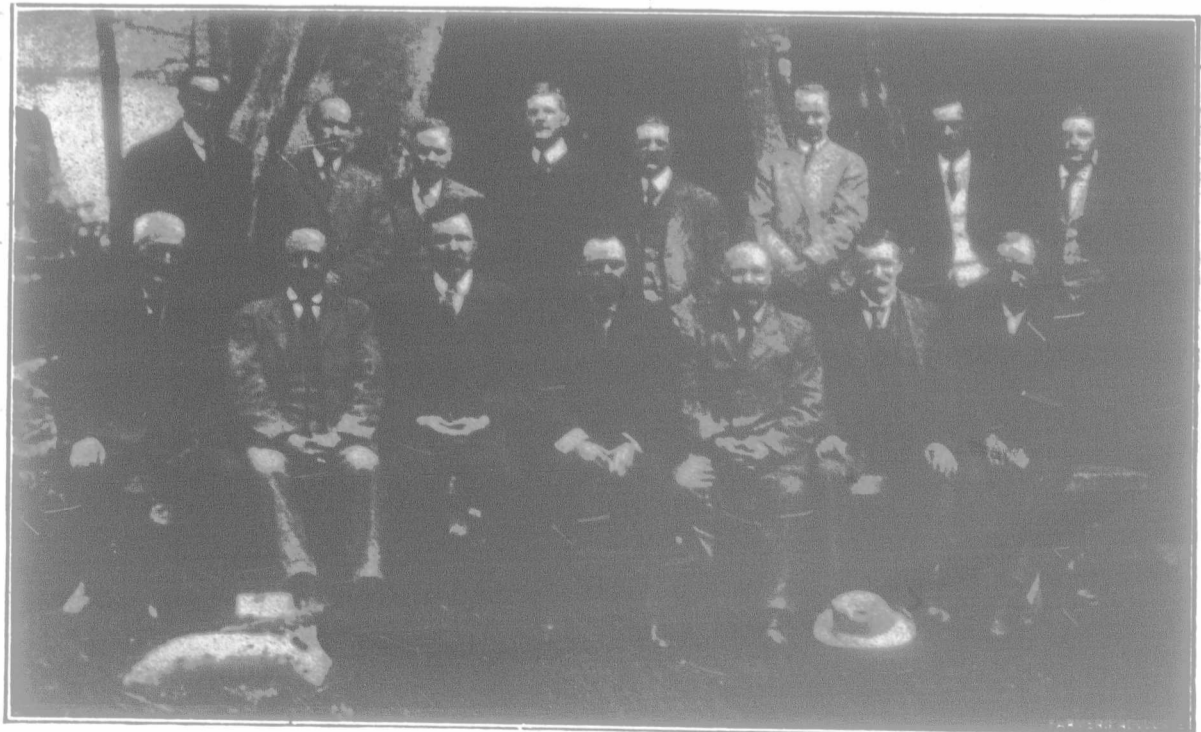
"The following method is often used with success: Pass a strap (or a surcingle is better) around the cow over the loins and round the flank, and buckle fairly tight. Repetition of this treatment for a few milkings has been known to cure very bad kickers. Some people use a more drastic implement, to wit, a logging chain."

Good Cream the Foundation

To obtain improved quality of products in the dairy industry the producers of the raw material and manufacturers of the finished products must co-operate to a greater extent than perhaps is necessary in any other phase of agriculture. If the cream producers fail to do their part the manufacturers fail. No one can manufacture good butter from old stale cream. If a good quality of fresh cream is produced, the dairy farmers have a right to expect and even demand the highest possible market price. By producing fresher and better cream the quality of butter can be improved so that it will sell at a higher price, and the demand for it will be increased.

The dairy farmers are at the foundation. They can do more for the improvement of the raw dairy products than any others, but to get maximum improvements, concerted co-operation between the producers and manufacturers is necessary.

Sanitary surroundings at places where cream is produced and handled, keeping the milk and cream cold, and getting the cream to the factory while it is fresh, are three essentials to keep in mind to improve present quality of finished dairy products.



OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. PHOTO TAKEN IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Cereal prices have been on the down grade and livestock values are steady, with general indications for stronger prices. Farm produce is unchanged. Grain will probably remain at about its present level.

Wheat prices trended downward all week. World's shipments were less than the previous week and had some small influence on price, but other factors were weakening.

Table with 4 columns: Country, This week, Last week, Last year. Includes Canadian (Wheat, Oats, Barley) and United States (Wheat, Oats, Corn) data.

Table with 4 columns: Country, This week, Last week, Last year. Includes American (Wheat, Oats, Corn), Russian, Danubian, Indian, Argentine, and Chili, N. Af. data.

Summary table with 4 columns: Total, Wheat on passage this week, last week, last year.

CONDITIONS ABROAD
Reports from Europe generally are favorable. In Great Britain satisfactory progress is being made with the harvest and weather is fine.

WORLD'S PROBABLE CROP
Geo. Broomhall, the British crop statistician, publishes his estimate of the world's crop as its condition has been figured down to date.

Decreases—
United States 660,000,000 1910 736,000,000 1909
Canada 120,000,000 168,000,000
France 280,000,000 360,000,000
Russia 640,000,000 784,000,000

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1910 Bushels, 1909 Bushels. Includes United States, Canada, France, Argentina, Other American, Russia, Hungary, Roumania, Danube States, Germany, Italy, Spain.

The following table shows the comparison of the crops of 1909 and 1910 in the principal countries, and the total yields in the world's large continental division on the basis of the preliminary estimate:

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1910 Bushels, 1909 Bushels. Includes United States, Canada, France, Argentina, Other American, Russia, Hungary, Roumania, Danube States, Germany, Italy, Spain.

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1910 Value, 1909 Value. Includes Austria, United Kingdom, Other European, Total European, Algeria, Egypt, Other African, Total African, India, Asiatic Turkey, Other Asiatic, Total Asiatic, Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand, Total Australasia.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Table with 7 columns: Wheat, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Includes Oats, Flax, CASH PRICES, LIVERPOOL, AMERICAN OPTIONS, DULUTH FLAX, LIVESTOCK.

Table with 7 columns: Wheat, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Includes Oats, Flax, CASH PRICES, LIVERPOOL, AMERICAN OPTIONS, DULUTH FLAX, LIVESTOCK.

Livestock values locally do not show much change. Cattle receipts were liberal for the week and hogs show large increases. Outside markets are fairly strong.

Rice & Whaley report under date of September 8, as follows: Estimated receipts for week so far, 2,850 cattle, 460 calves, 750 hogs and 245 sheep, as compared with 4,500 cattle, 165 calves, 300 hogs and 1,227 sheep for the same period last week.

Butcher cattle of all grades met with a good demand and prices on all grades were from 10 to 25 cents per hundred higher than a week ago.

It is the time of the year when liberal runs can be expected and when they come we may see some lower prices. However, we look for a good demand and fair prices all through the season.

Prices this week as follows, delivered, fed and watered: Best export steers \$5.10 to \$5.25; Fair to good export steers 4.75 to 5.00.

Best export heifers 4.25 to 5.00; Best butcher steers 4.75 to 5.15; Fair to good butcher steers and heifers 4.00 to 4.60; Best fat cows 4.00 to 4.50; Fair to good cows 3.60 to 3.85; Common cows 2.50 to 3.00; Best bulls 3.25 to 3.75; Common bulls 2.50 to 3.00; Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up 4.25 to 4.60; Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. 4.00 to 4.25; Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. 3.75 to 4.00; Light stockers 3.00 to 3.50; Hog receipts continue light. The bulk sold this week at 9 cents. The trade on sheep and lambs was steady. Good, handy weight sheep sold from \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.00. Best veals sold from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

Table with 4 columns: No., Hogs, Avg. Weight, Price. Includes Medium Hogs, Cattle, Steers and Cattle, Cows, Heifer, Bulls, Calves, Sheep, Lambs.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.65 to \$6.65; heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.10; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$4.80 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.00; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.50; store cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; hogs, off cars, \$9.25; fed and watered, \$9.00.

Latest London cables quote ranchers at 12 to 13 cents; Canadian steers, 14 to 15 cents. At Liverpool, fed ranchers are quoted at 11 1/2 to 12 cents; Canadian steers, 13 1/2 to 14 cents, and United States steers, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents; Canadian bacon, 14 11-14 cents to 15 6-7 cents.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg: Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes .25c; " " " " bricks .26c; No. 1 dairy .19 1/2c; No. 2 dairy .16c; No. 3 dairy .14c; Cheese, Eastern .13 to 13 1/2c; Manitoba make .10 to 10 1/2c; Eggs, fresh, subject to candling .18 1/2c; Live poultry, turkeys, per lb. 16 to 17c; " " chickens, per lb. 10 to 12c; " " boiling fowl, per lb. 8 to 10c; " " ducks, per lb. 10c; " " geese, per lb. 10c; Feed, bran, per ton \$19.00; " shorts, per ton 21.00; " chopped barley, per ton 23.00; " chopped oats, per ton \$26.00 27.00; Hay, Tract Winnipeg; No. 1 prairie \$13.00; No. 2 " 12.00; No. 3 " 11.00; Timothy, No. 1 18.00; Timothy, No. 2 17.00; Timothy, No. 3 16.00.

HOME JOURNAL

People And Things The World Over

The Western Manitoba Teachers' Association will hold their annual convention in Brandon on Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th. Single fare rates will prevail and a good program is assured. Teachers will be furnished with programs later. W. B. Beer is secretary.

Premier Asquith, it is said, would restore Holyrood Castle as Scotland's memorial to King Edward.

Mrs. Russell Sage, the well-known philanthropist, whose fortune is reputed to amount to \$70,000,000, has promised her aid to the Society of Women Aeronauts formed in New York.

The largest buffalo ever known was shot near Lake Athabasca, Alberta, on July 23. It weighed 2,400 pounds. The skin is large enough to carpet a small room. The animal will be stuffed and mounted in the parliament building at Edmonton. The skin is valued at \$2,000.

Mexico's celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of her independence, begun the first of September, will continue until the end of the month. The Japanese exhibition will be opened this week by President Diaz. The inauguration of the exhibition of hygiene will also be a feature of this week's programme.

"On June 13th, 1850, when over forty years of age, Tennyson's wedding took place in Shiplake church, which Miss Mitford describes as one of the grand old village churches which give so much character to English landscapes." It was (says the *Girls' Own Paper*) a worthy setting for the pair of lovers, although the bridal dresses and the wedding cake never turned up till too late, so that this belated marriage was shorn of some of its usual accessories; but man-like, Tennyson was all the better pleased and declared it was "the nicest wedding he had ever been at."

Leprosy, the unconquered scourge of the ages, is making what is believed to be its last stand against science. From Molokai, the Coral Isle and prison for the plague stricken in the Hawaiian group, a few words have been flashed half way around the world to Washington, telling of an achievement accounted second only to the discovery of the lepra bacillus by Hansen in 1879. Three surgeons of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, after months of unremitting toil, have grown lepra bacilli in pure culture outside the human body, and in tiny thin glass tubes in the laboratory, the loathsome germs are now growing in their third generation. Four times the scientists have taken the infection from the body of a leper and artificially propagated the bacillus on beef broth, egg or the amoeba of the intestines of a guinea pig. The work of Dr. Moses T. Clegg, who declared less than a year ago at Manila that he had found that the bacillus could be cultivated outside the human body, is verified. Clegg has

been rushed from the Manila scientific station to Molokai to assist in the experiment. This achievement of the scientists at the Government's leprosy investigation station is the first step in the production of a vaccine or a serum for the cure or prevention of leprosy. Precisely the same ground has been covered by the men who evolved the diphtheria antitoxin and the serum for tetanus. In each of these cases the growing of the germ in pure culture has been the stepping stone to the cure.

The council of Oxford University, which has been considering certain reforms suggested by Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, chancellor of the university, has issued a voluminous report which recommends that Greek cease to be a compulsory study. Proposals also are put forward re the constitution of the council of the congregation for the convocation of faculties for the appointment of a finance board for the best steps to facilitate the admission of more poor students and for the establishment of a business curriculum.

these oldest daughters who give up everything to help at home! There must be a heaven for them to make up for what they miss on earth—the joy and irresponsibility of youth.

She gets out of touch with boys and girls of her own age—she has washings and bakings and mendings, instead of picnics and dances. They learn to leave her out, presently, not of malice, but because she "hasn't time." So a little later there is no time for the love affairs that are her due and rightly belong to her spring-time. Unfed by hope, her youth fades as does her ambition and pride in herself. The younger ones, fresh and free because their burdens are on sister's shoulders, have their good times, love and mate and go to homes of their own.

By and bye, mother dies and she looks after father till he goes, too. Then, the farm is sold and the proceeds divided among the family. The shares are not large, but nobody thinks of putting them all together for the home-maker and keeper of all those years. Her little bit of money is not enough to keep her in a corner of her own, and she has never learned to do anything but housework. The pride of the rest of the family will not allow her to take a position of that kind. A brother's home is condescendingly opened to her as a field for further unpaid labor. She helps with the housework and devotes herself to other people's children with the passion of that maternity which was denied to herself. Sometimes, but rarely, she gets in return love and loyalty and appreciation, but oftener pitying patronage or indifference. Her spinsterhood is made a reproach or a joke. She is practically shut out from men's friendship or companionship because the slightest interest manifested will bring the accusation that she is looking for a husband.

Advice Hard to Take

In a speech at Lacombe, Alta., Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid a tribute to Western women. He said he had been proud to notice the important part women are playing in creating a country of happy homesteads. He appealed to them to keep the standard of Canadian life high and to inspire their husbands and brothers to take an active and intelligent interest in civic and national affairs. It was well deserved praise and good advice. A woman of high ideals can do much to influence husband and brother, but her strongest hold is on her son. She can begin with his earliest years and teach him "simplicity and gentleness and honor and clean mirth." But even here she labors under a decided handicap. He goes out into the world to see graft and sharp dealing, treachery and deceit and "wickedness in high places" generally. He is disgusted, at first, measuring life up against the clean standard his mother had set. Finally, he accepts it as a necessary evil, and, in one sense, his mother falls in his estimation—not in respect of her goodness, but of her intelligence. He thinks, "Of course, mother says such things are dishonest. Her ideas are all right for women and homes, but it's different in the world of business, and a fellow can't succeed who is too strait-laced." So the mother having no actual power in the world of business and politics loses ground in her son's estimation as the preacher of an impossible gospel.

Fate

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues and have no thought,
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side that, should one turn
Ever so little space to right or left,
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face;
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied—and that is Fate.

—SUSAN MARR SPALDING.

The Maiden Aunt

There are not as many of them as there used to be. They were and are the product of a happily bygone time when the home-as-women's-sphere idea prevailed so rabidly that it made no difference whose home she was in, nor how many other women there were in it. It was thought better for half a dozen women to be dependent on father or brother or an income insufficient for one, not to mention six, than that any of them should so demean themselves as to get out and work. There wasn't enough work in the house to keep them happily busy, nor enough money to give them pleasures in their idle hours.

In most cases the maiden aunt was originally the oldest sister. From the time she could manage it her playtime after school was devoted to amusing a younger brother or sister in the house, or wheeling it out in a carriage. She couldn't go to a party or a picnic without having at least one small charge on her hands. Perhaps she finished the public school course, even had a year in high school, which but served to tantalize a hunger for education that would never have a chance to be satisfied. Then school had to be dropped to help mother at home. Oh,

HE HATH MADE EVERYTHING BEAUTIFUL

He hath made everything beautiful in his time: also He hath set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end.—Eccles. iii. : 11.

Are you looking for a sermon from me this week, my dear Canadian friends? Do you know, I feel rather too small and insignificant to stand in a pulpit—even this home-like pulpit of the Quiet Hour—and talk "down" to anybody. For I have been permitted to walk through some of the galleries where God has stored His great works of beauty and majesty, and I am filled with wonder at the loving care our Father has shown in fitting up a home for His children.

Words are poor things to describe what I have seen—and yet I can't bear to enjoy glorious sights all alone.

Before I left Canada a friend said to me: "You must write an account of your travels." I laughed at the notion, saying that such writing was "not in my line"—and it isn't. I don't know where to begin. This is not a guide-book. If you expect to hear all about the trip from Toronto, through the Thousand Islands, across the Atlantic, through Scotland, and across the North Sea to Norway and Denmark, then you will certainly be disappointed. I shall plunge in anywhere and jump about as I please, regardless of geography.

At this moment I am sitting in a room fairly shining with cleanliness, high up in a Copenhagen hotel, trying to write a Quiet Hour while listening subconsciously to the rushing of electric cars and the tooting of automobiles in the busy street below.

Having begun at this end, perhaps we had better talk about Copenhagen for a few minutes.

Three days ago the trim little steamship, "Rona," reached her dock, and my brother and I received a very friendly welcome from a young Dane, who greeted us in English and presented us to a sweet-faced lady, who smiled her welcome as plainly as if she had been able to express it in our language. In a few minutes we were whirling along in a taxi-motor, feeling quite overwhelmed with the appearance of this fine city. The buildings are evidently intended to last for centuries; the streets and squares, the parks and fountains, show that time and money have been spent unstintedly for the public good. The people, too, are kindness itself—if we may judge from the royal welcome we have received from friends of our friends in Canada. Will you go with us to the Tivoli Gardens? There are garlands of colored lights everywhere, making the whole place—with its trees and flowers, its fairy fountain of rainbow light and its gay music—like a corner of fairyland. See the crowds of people—thousands of them!—all intending to have a good time. Over there is a pantomime in an open-air theatre. It is for the children, but everybody is ready to laugh at it. Here is a rope stretched above the heads of the crowd, with men walking on it or riding bicycles along it. Here is a Moorish palace, covered all over its walls and pinnacles with colored lights, flashing like brilliant gems. On all sides are groups of people, sitting at little tables enjoying their supper in the open air and listening to the music of the band. This custom of eating one's meals out-of-doors seems to be almost universal in Copenhagen, and a very sensible custom it is in this delightful climate.

But you will think that I have strayed from my text, and have been talking about the works of man rather than the works of God. Well, perhaps you are right. Let us go back a week.

We are on a little steamboat now, on Loch Lomond. The guide-book informs us that Wordsworth was disappointed with Loch Lomond, and suggests that he could not have been well. Disappointed! It lies like a jewel in its setting of mighty hills, towering one behind the other in silent majesty. No wonder my heart turns instinctively to the familiar words: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh even from the Lord, Who hath made heaven and earth."

the Lord Himself is thy keeper; the Lord is my defence.

I am sure God rejoiced when He set the hills round about Loch Lomond, telling the world in tenderest fashion

that so He will stand "round about His people, from this time forth for evermore." Gazing up from the beautiful lake to the serene glory of those mighty hills, we lean back instinctively on the Heart of our Father in childlike confidence. He has shown His love for us by making our home so lovely, and we feel His power as we look at the everlasting hills.

"He will not suffer that thy foot be moved: Safe shalt thou be. No careless slumber shall His eyelids close, Who keepeth thee. Behold our God, the Lord, He slumbereth ne'er. Who keepeth Israel in His holy care."

As we passed the little pier at Luss I exclaimed: "If I ever have nervous prostration I want to come here, live with a dear old Scotch couple in one of those cottages, and lean back against the hills until my nerves are healed by their quiet strength." Then I glanced at my guide-book and read: "Luss is simply the village that Providence has framed as a complete example of what a charmingly restful holiday retreat ought to be."

But here we are at the end of the "Bonnie banks of Loch Lomond," and here is our coach. We are fortunate enough to be perched up on the front seat beside the coachman, who is an animated guide-book, telling us all the history of the neighborhood—ancient and modern—as he cracks his long whip over the four great horses who are pulling a heavy load round the hills and through the wooded glens. Higher and higher we climb, with the beauty of many cascades shining through screens of green trees and pink and purple heather. More and more hills are above us, looking more majestic than ever as the heavy clouds veil them and the Scotch mist wraps them in mystery. Still we wind around more and more hills, always climbing higher, until we find ourselves at the picturesque summer hotel beside Loch Katrine, and suddenly discover that it is three o'clock and we have had nothing to eat since our early breakfast in Glasgow. How could we miss any of the beauty for the sake of eating?

Soon we are steaming along Loch Katrine in the "Sir Walter Scott," wondering what we should have thought of its wild beauty if we had not been spoiled by Loch Lomond.

Now we are in a coach again, passing through the wonderful Trossach's glen, with Ben Venue towering on one side and Ben A'an on the other. Now the horses are climbing again around and around the hills in serpentine coils, higher and higher. A passenger in the back seat exclaims, indignantly: "We could get to Aberfoyle very soon, coachman, if you would only go straight ahead." The coachman only smiles as he looks across the deep ravines and up the steep precipices ahead of us. We wrap ourselves in rugs and cloaks to keep off the cold wind and the driving rain, and look down at Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar, sleeping among the hills like diamonds set in green. It is lovely up here. There are only a few black-faced sheep and goats and some wild-looking Highland cattle, with their sharp horns, almost hidden among heather and bracken.

But they also whisper a message from God: "All the beasts of the forest are Mine; and so are the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls upon the mountains." There they are! Young grouse, running beside the coach, as tame as chickens. If God knows each one of these living creatures on the lonely Highland hills, then He knows all the hopes and fears of His dear children, who are worth more—each one of them—than all the cattle upon a thousand hills.

But it is very late, and I must stop talking and go to bed.

God be with all my dear friends in far Canada.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Hope's Quiet Hour

Good, once put in action or in thought, Like a strong oak, doth from its boughs shed down The ripe germs of a forest.

—J. RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU

In writing of the Passion Play of Oberammergau I write as a convert. I did not care to go. It seemed to me that all this talk of simple village folk keeping a centuries old vow, and so devoting themselves to the production of their decennial play that they had created one of the wonders of the world, had been a trifle overdone. They composed the play, we were told; they wrote the music, they planned and made the costumes, they supplied all the actors, they trained themselves, and they entertained the visitors in their village homes. I thought I knew just how it would be—a very crude amateur performance, with makeshift costumes, either ludicrous or pathetic, as your mood was, some stolen music, a presentation which might be "very good for mountain villagers," but very bad, judged by any other standard, a straw bed in a swept-out haymow, and a seat at a peasant's frugal table.

Let me say at once that the costuming and the stage grouping could not be beaten on Broadway; that the music was written by a real native village genius long ago, and takes rank as a classic even under the shadow of Munich; that the theatre is a splendid building, which holds 4,000 people without giving one a really bad seat; and that the accommodation is astonishingly good. You do not sit at the peasant's frugal table—you are treated as a hotel guest, and the peasant's wife cooks for you, and his daughters or a neighbor's wait on you quite in hotel style.

The first impression created on me as we walked out of the railway station and up the main street was a World's Fair. It is customary to paint pictures on the facades of Tyrolean houses, and the village of Oberammergau is always fully repainted for the Passion Play year. This gives the German fronts of their houses a temporary appearance and makes the whole street look like a plaster sham produced for a "midway." The illusion is helped out by the numerous booths for the sale of fruit that line the sides of the street, and the motley mob of tourists from every nation under the sun which crowds it from end to end. One of the "sights" of Oberammergau is undoubtedly the people who go there to see the play. Germans and Americans predominate—the Germans in mountaineering costume because Oberammergau is in the mountains and the Americans in Atlantic City "boardwalk" dress, because going to Europe is a holiday.

We stayed at "Oberammergau, No. 2." The houses of Oberammergau are numbered as if they were all of one street, which they are not by a considerable majority, as visitors find out when they try to discover where they have been billeted. "No. 2" is right opposite the front of the theatre, so we were exceedingly lucky for the noon-tide rest. Our host did not take part in the play, but we had "Judas" for our next-door neighbor. "Judas" has a fine house, and took a lot of boarders, most of them seeming to be English clergymen. "Judas'" daughter played "Maria," so the character of the house was well balanced.

Many people are very anxious to stay with Anton Lang, who plays the "Christus," but they get little more than the satisfaction of sleeping under his roof, for they do not dine at the family table. Still, even the smallest share of his hospitality is greatly coveted. I know two ladies who had written Frau Lang away back in the winter, and had succeeded in getting the promise of a meal or two at his house; and they were quite set up over it. Anyway, I bought postal cards at his store, and he put his

autograph on them for four or five cents extra. Autograph-hunting is a very fierce occupation at Oberammergau. Ladies chase up Judas, Peter, John and the rest of them with two-cent picture cards to be autographed. I was standing in the post office the evening after the play, when a long-haired youth came to mail a letter. Long hair usually means that the wearer is in the cast, as wigs are not allowed. An American lady scribbling a card home at one of the desks caught sight of him. Hurrying up to him, she said: "You were in the play to-day?"

After she had repeated this several times, with a few German words inserted, he understood her.

"Yah, yah," he admitted, phlegmatically.

"I thought so. I saw you. You were in the chorus. Yes. Let me see—the third from the middle—no, the fifth—"

He understood nothing, grinned amiably.

"Yes," she went on, "now write your name here," and she thrust out one of her cards before him.

He understood this. He had met her kind before. So he wrote his name, and thus created another invaluable souvenir of Oberammergau.

But all this has nothing to do with the Passion Play. The villagers are not to blame for the sort of people their magnificent spectacle attracts. Whatever may have been one's impressions before reaching Oberammergau, his respect for these people rises hourly he is amongst them. For instance, his notion as to their possible mercenary spirit undergoes a great change. In Munich when confronted with a charge of four or five dollars a day for peasant board, and the fact that he could not get tickets at all unless, he took two days of this board, he may have entertained cynical thoughts. But when he gets to Oberammergau he realizes that this plan of dividing the tickets up among the villagers to be sold along with their living accommodation, is the only way they could have been kept out of the hands of speculators. Then the tickets are cheap, and the price is never raised, as it might easily be, no matter how great the demand. These peasants could often get twice or three times the face value for their tickets, but there is not an instance on record of their doing so. As for the board, it is not "peasant," but city, and not dear under the circumstances.

The play begins at 8 o'clock in the morning, and moves steadily on until noon, when there is a recess of two hours, after which the action is resumed and lasts until 6 o'clock. We had a perfect day for our visit—a rare thing in a rainy summer—and hundreds stood throughout the whole performance, every seat being taken.

The stage is uncovered to the heavens, though there is a sort of stage within the stage which is covered. In the "chamber"—as it were—the tableaux were posed, the Last Supper was eaten, the Hebrew Council met, and other interior scenes took place. Before it, and disappearing toward the background on each side of it, were streets down which, for example, Christ made his first entry into Jerusalem and his last tragic journey under the Cross. Then on the outer sides of these streets were two houses—one the house of Pilate and the other the house of Annas.

Most of the audience were seated before 8 o'clock, at which hour promptly the chorus filed on to the stage from the two wings. They made a splendid spectacle in their flowing robes of gold and blue and crimson, and constantly reminded me throughout the day of the most gorgeous scenes in the Champlain pageant at Quebec two summers before. It was their business to sing the majestic hymns that precluded each act, and one of them recited the explanatory verses that accompanied every tableau. The tableaux were, as I presume you know, chosen from Old Testament scenes, and were intended to foreshadow the New Testament action which immediately followed. Even if regarded solely from a coldly artistic point of view, these tableaux were superb. Nothing had been spared in the way of costuming; the poses were perfect; and every figure stood as rigid as marble during the frequently

long periods required for the recitation of the verses.

Finally the play proper began with the arrival of Christ in Jerusalem amidst the waving of palm branches by the people. The court of the Temple filled with money-changers, "those who sold doves," and their customers, was in the covered center of the stage; and into this company Christ and his followers passed. Pharisees and Hebrew dignitaries walked about, chatting with the worshippers. Then followed the dramatic scene in which Christ purges his Father's house. It was not a violent spectacle, as might have been feared in a peasant play. All was quiet and dignified. A pretty touch came when, with a gesture of his foot, Christ overturned the cages that held the doves, and these white innocents flew joyously out into the auditorium, and then up into the free sunshine. Of course, the Pharisees objected, and the familiar discussion took place; and finally the money-changers and their friends went away, vowing vengeance.

This delicacy of feeling was shown, indeed, throughout the entire play. There was never a moment when it jarred, or when the pathetic, the tragic or the sublime was marred by a false note. I felt a little nervous myself, for instance, in the scene after Peter's triple denial of his Master. The tension was tremendous. The audience had seen the bound Christ led off by the brutal soldiers, amidst all the circumstances of humiliation and suffering; and then it had heard Peter, at the twitting of a laughing servant wench, deny Him thrice, the last time with blasphemous emphasis. Now, if at that point the essentially ludicrous sound of a cock's crow had resounded throughout the building it would have seemed a profanation. But nothing of the sort happened. As Peter turned to leave the scene of his cowardice he met the bound Christ being marched back again, and the Master merely paused and looked at him. That was the accusation, and nothing could have been more effective.

Of course, I shall not attempt to go through all the scenes of that eight-hour drama. The peasant-authors have had to give the actors much more to say than is recorded in the Scriptures, but it has been done with an artless frankness that does not offend. Much more is made of the anger of the money exchangers than the Sunday School Union is accustomed to do, and the meeting of the great Hebrew Council, with the two High Priests presiding, have been naively imagined. It is all a little like a mediaeval sacred painting, and that is precisely what it is—a mediaeval Passion Play.

Judas has the reputation of being the best actor. It would be truer to say that Judas has the part which demands the greatest histrionic effort. The other parts are comparatively plain and straightforward. Judas dresses in yellow and leaves his hair unkempt and generally looks the villain. No sane "Twelve" would ever have trusted such a Judas with the purse. Yet he makes a deep impress on the audience. His sinister yellow figure outlined against the grey city of Jerusalem in the background as he communes with himself after he has made his bargain with the rulers will not soon be forgotten by any who saw it.

Anton Lang is a much better Christ than any of us have any right to expect. It is a tremendous role for a village potter to essay. His neighbors say that he lives it as far as he may. He refused a very large offer to come to America and play "The Servant in the House," and I think that you may disregard any rumors that the Obermergau people will reproduce their spectacle in any place in the world outside of their mountain village. All who play, we are told, must live good lives, and they all take communion at their little village church in the early morning before each representation of the Passion. Anton Lang looks not unlike the mediaeval pictures of Christ, though he is a little too full in the face. Still it is "a good face"—to quote the universal verdict—and his voice is sympathetic and appealing.

Undoubtedly he is most effective during the visit to Bethany. His farewell to his mother and to Mary and

Martha left many of the audience in tears. Even men showed a suspicious tendency to blow their noses. During the last tragic acts he says so little and is so passive in the hands of his captors that he seems more like an automaton. This softens the poignancy of the crucifixion scene, though the ghastly realism of the piercing of the side startles and horrifies the entire audience. That is one point at which an artist would prune the play; but, unfortunately, the villagers appear to be quite proud of the mechanical trick by which it is done.

Upon none of the other participants is much burden in the way of acting thrown. They are all adequate; but little play of the emotions is required of them. In fact, it impressed me more as a spectacle than as a play. Something of this was due to the fact that it is written in German; but I had the German and English texts before me in parallel columns, and, so slow was the action, I followed it without difficulty. But as a series of stage pictures it is beyond praise. The eye is constantly delighted with the groupings, the colors, the graceful movements, the impressive processions. It would tell the mighty story in vivid tones to a deaf man.

The effect on the audience is perhaps the highest praise the performance

can receive. Every last man stayed through the entire eight hours of constant action; and some of them looked like men who might have forgotten how the story was going to end. The comment "before and after taking" was even more striking. Before, there was lots of chaff and jocose self-condemnation for "following the crowd" and coming to see this "freak" performance; after, there was one universal note of admiration and self-congratulation.

The effect on the villagers has certainly been to vastly increase their self-respect and to raise their educational standard. Every child grows up hoping to find a place in the great village achievement, and seeks to fit himself for it. Among other attainments he must convince his neighbors that he lives such a life as will not bring scandal to the play. Whether the marvellous popularity of the play of late will be good for these "simple villagers" remains to be seen. Flowing gold is a mighty corruptor. But there is said to be little for the individual participants, much going for the enormous expenses and a third of the profits for village purposes. However, even if the play banishes poverty from this upper meadow of the Ammer, who dares say that this will be a bad thing?—Toronto Globe.

The Ingle Nook

SOME WAYS OF COOKING THE CHEAPER CUTS

Flank Steak.—Have the dealer peel off the fat and outer tissues, and cut the surface of the meat diagonally in both directions. Lay the steak on a board, spread over it a thin layer of bread dressing, roll up very compactly and sew the side and ends up. Cut one or two slices of fat pork or bacon in bits, and let cook until the fat is out; dredge the roll of meat with flour and rub it in thoroughly, then brown it in the fat on all sides. Set the meat in a dish that can be tightly closed; put in, also, an onion sliced very thin, half a carrot cut in thin slices, and a cup of canned or stewed tomatoes. Rinse the frying-pan with a cup of boiling water, turn this also into the dish, cover, and let cook, three hours or longer, in the oven, in a very moderate heat. When cooked, put the roll on a platter, thicken the gravy with two tablespoons flour, and pour over the roll. Set boiled onions around the dish. The roll may also be sliced cold.

Dressing for Above.—One large cup soft bread crumbs seasoned with salt, and herbs to taste. Add also a Chili pepper and a slice of onion chopped fine, and one-fourth cup melted butter or bacon-fat.

Hamburg Roast (to be made from pieces of flank, bits of round, neck, or any scraps of the cheaper portions).—For four or five people, two pounds is enough. Put the meat, two branches parsley, a slice of onion, and a piece of red or green pepper, through the food-chopper. Add one-fourth cup bread crumbs which have been soaked in cold water and squeezed dry, one egg beaten light, and salt to season. Mix all together and press into a compact roll. Set in a baking-pan and put a slice of fat salt pork above. Put into a hot oven, and after ten minutes reduce the heat. Baste often with the fat in the pan. Cook from thirty to forty minutes. Serve with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Hungarian Dish.—Cut two pounds meat from the chuck ribs or neck near the chuck ribs, into inch cubes. Put these into a granite dish, pour over them two tablespoons vinegar and let stand an hour or two. Heat two tablespoons beef dripping in a pan, add two tablespoons chopped onion, and cook until yellow. Add the meat, one-quarter teaspoon each of caraway seed and sweet marjoram (these may be omitted), and cover close. Let simmer slowly for an hour. Thicken with a tablespoon flour blended in a little cold water. Let all simmer until the meat is tender, then add salt, paprika or pepper, and one half cup cream.

Beef Curry.—Cut two pounds of neck,

chuck ribs, flank, or round, into two-inch bits. Mix four tablespoons flour with one teaspoon curry powder; in this roll the meat. Cook an onion, sliced thin, in one-quarter cup beef drippings until well browned, then skim out the onion and cook the meat in the fat until browned on both sides. Put the meat in an earthen dish, return the onion to the frying-pan, add a pint boiling water and stir until smooth, then strain over the meat. Cover the dish tightly and let cook in a very moderate oven five or six hours. Before serving add salt, a tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice and two tablespoons fruit jelly. Serve with boiled rice. (In summer, this dish may be made on ironing day, and reheated for use).

Beef and Macaroni.—Cook one cup macaroni, in inch lengths, in boiling salted water until tender, drain, rinse in cold water and drain again. In the meanwhile cook one pint canned tomatoes, three-quarters cup sliced onion, and one-half teaspoon salt until the onion is tender. Stir one pound finely-chopped beef in a very hot frying-pan until it turns brown, then add the macaroni, one-quarter cup marrow or butter beaten to a cream, one-half cup grated cheese, herbs if liked, and the hot tomato and onion. Toss the whole with a fork and spoon until well mixed, then serve at once.—Boston Cooking School.

CARE OF THE HAIR

Have your own brush and comb and keep them clean and free from dust.

Ammonia in warm water is splendid for cleaning brushes.

A good shampoo is made by rubbing in the yolk of an egg, with or without bay rum. Rinse in moderately warm soft water.

A hair wash for oily hair is made from one-half ounce powdered camphor, one-half ounce powdered borax to a quart of soft water. Use a teacupful in warm water and some good soap. Rinse well.

For sick people or those who catch cold when taking the ordinary water shampoo, a good cleanser is odorless paraffine. Moisten a piece of cashmere (it has no lint) with the paraffine. Divide the hair in strands and rub the scalp well. Then comb gently with a fine comb.

Sage wash made by putting a tablespoon of powdered sage and a teaspoon of borax in the first water, is strengthening to the hair.

Handle the hair carefully. If full of tangles moisten lightly with odorless paraffine. Always begin to comb at the ends, not at the roots and comb gently.—S. E. M. A.

LATEST FASHIONS FROM OUR DESIGNERS

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address.

Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the order.

Send to fashion department Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



6643 Boy's Sailor Blouse Suit, 6 to 12 years.



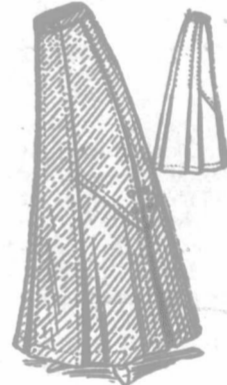
6644 Costume for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6719 Fancy Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



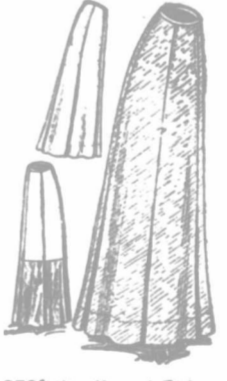
6827 Tunic Skirt with Five Gored Upper Portion, 22 to 30 waist.



6652 Eight Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6641 Circular Petticoat, 22 to 30 waist.



6732 Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6713 Eight Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6735 Boy's Blouse, 6 to 12 years.



6203 Men's Night Shirt, 34 to 44 breast.

WESTERN WIGWAM

INTERESTED IN BOY SCOUTS
Dear Editor of Western Wigwam,—This is my first letter to this club, though I read most of the letters. I belong to the Boys' Club, too. I would like to correspond with boys who belong to the Boy Scouts, and exchange post cards with the other members. I will be fourteen in February. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. School has not started yet, but next week it will, I expect.

VERNARD O. MOSES.

A QUEER NAME
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I am twelve years old. I live on the farm. My pony's name is Dot, and her colt's name is Buster. I milk two cows and feed about twenty pigs night and morning. As this is my first letter to your club I hope it will escape the wastepaper basket. I'd like to receive a button.

SKINNY WELL-FED.

FROM ROBERTA ROSE
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I go to school nearly all the time. We have eight little pigs and one little colt and four horses. I am in the first reader. I have four sisters and two brothers. I would like to have one of your buttons. We are having hot weather now. I am seven years old. I am sending a two cent stamp and a self-addressed envelope for a button.

ROBERTA ROSE GIRARD.

VERY SHORT
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. Our school has not started yet, but expect it to on the first of September. I have two sisters and four brothers. Our school is not a very big one. There are about twenty scholars most of the time. My studies are arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling, reading, history and composition. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button.

HILDA VANCE.

READS GOOD BOOKS
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam, although I have read them for a long time. I go to school. It is one mile away. We have been taking THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time. I like reading very much. I have read a number of books. The ones I like best are: Little Women, Anne of Green Gables and Avonlea, Uncle Tom's Cabin and Black Beauty. That is among those that I have read. Would you please send me a button, Cousin Dorothy?

DORA VANCE.

THE POOR HEN
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. Papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about twenty years. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss P—. I am in the third reader. I have a pony. I sometimes ride to school and sometimes drive. We have twenty-one horses and fourteen head of cattle. We have sixty-five chickens. The other night I heard a noise in one of the coops. Papa came with me and we lifted the coop and found a weasel hanging to the hen's neck. Papa killed the weasel. The hen had some small chickens. I do not know whether the hen is going to live or not. We have a lovely garden. We have not all our grain cut yet. Wish the Wigwam much success.

VELMA B. PAISLEY.

PRAISE FOR THE BOYS' CLUB
Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I saw Silver Maple's request for a way to preserve flowers and I thought I would tell mine. Two very good ways are to melt alum or paraffine wax and dip the flowers in it. Of course, you dare not leave them in, too warm a place afterwards or it will melt. A bouquet of these flowers are very pretty. I quite agree with Silver Maple about the Boy's Club. I think it is perfectly lovely, although I can't write to it, being a girl. "Cowboy

Bill" gave a very good description of a cowboy's outfit. I certainly enjoy such letters as his.

The crops around here are not very good, because it is too dry. Some of them, I am sorry to say, are every bad, but thank goodness, it is raining now.

Hoping that this letter will be of a little good to some of the Wigs, I remain.

A LOVER OF FUN.

WANTS TO BE A MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club, so I do not know much about it. I go to school every day, and I am in the second reader. I have to walk two miles and a half to school. Our teacher's name is Miss H—, and I like her fine. We have four horses and eighteen head of cattle, and fifty hens, and a hundred chickens. I have ten ducks. My uncle is taking the ADVOCATE, and I like reading the letters very much. I have one brother and no sisters. I would like to be a member. I will send a two-cent stamp for a button.

Sask.

ELSIE MAY REID.

DRESS MAKING HELPS

FROM THE EATON CATALOGUE

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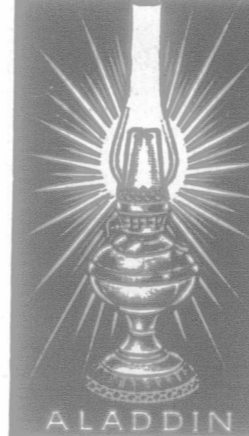


* The ladies' dress pictured here is pattern No. 5256 from the Fall Quarterly Style Book of Ladies' Home Journal, patterns. Price of this book, including one 15c pattern, is 20 cents, or 28 cents by mail.

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Aladdin Lamps are most durable in construction—easiest to take care of—simplest in operation. The light is brighter and easier on the eyes than gas or electricity.

Oculists declare the Aladdin Gives The Best Artificial Light Known. Users declare it is not only the best light, but the best lamp known. There is No Equal. The Aladdin is superior by test and best by comparison. It appeals to those who want superlative excellence for its own sake—appeals to those who consider economy a first essential. Odorless, noiseless, simple, safe and clean—The Ideal Lamp for the multitude.

Don't be bamboozled by an imitation. There is only one Aladdin. Insist on having it. The name is on every burner.

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These Specialties must be secured this Fall. They cannot be obtained in the spring.

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Get to know about our Fuel Saving

"IDEAL"



For Farmers and Threshermen who want an engine that will fit in to every job from year's end to year's end at a minimum cost, the "IDEAL" completely fills the bill. It is made (stationary or mounted) from 1 1/2 to 50 h.p., of the very best material and skilled workmanship.

The New Governor of the "IDEAL" enables the engine running at a certain speed to be instantly changed to a faster or slower motion as desired without stopping. Our new Patent Cooling Device is affirmed by experts to be one of the most valuable contributions made to the science of gasoline engineering. We also are makers of Gasoline Plowing Engines from 20 to 35 h.p.

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

Leduc, Alberta, August 31, 1910
Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, Ont.
Gentlemen: We are very much pleased with the 16 h. p. Ideal engine purchased from you last spring. We find the engine easy to start and satisfactory in every particular. Previous to fitting this engine we used a smaller engine with the hot tube system, and we firmly believe it consumed just about the same amount of gasoline, and only did half the work.

Further, as regards consumption of gasoline, we have made some experiments along this line, and we find your engine consumes thirteen gallons per ten hours running closely to its full capacity.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) R. T. Telford, M.P.P.

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When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

TRADE NOTES

Haussmann & Dunn Co., Chicago, Ill., place their announcement in our advertising columns offering to supply our readers with veterinary instruments which apply to the requirements of horses, cattle, hogs and other live stock. The merit of their instruments is attested by high-class awards at leading expositions of the world. In writing this advertiser, please mention the publication in which you read the advertisement.

CASE TRACTIONS IN PLOWING CONTEST

In the great motor test of the Winnipeg Exhibition of 1910 the J. I. Case Company had entries in three classes, and in the official statement of awards stand for two first prizes. In the class for engines from 60 to 90 horse power, the Case engine that is rated by its makers to develop 75 horse power developed 94.3 horse power, and consequently could not compete. This fact, however, is worth noting, that an engine that sells ordinarily at 75 horse power, has sufficient reserve to develop 25 per cent. more horse power than its makers rate it at.

The 110 horse power Case engine plowed 33.08 acres in eight hours and seventeen minutes, or almost exactly four acres per hour on a coal consumption of 99.2 pounds per acre. The next closest competitor required 120.8 pounds of coal per acre, and the third 149.6 pounds. From the table given on page 1270 of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for August 31, any reader can figure the cost per acre of plowing with the Case, as compared with any other make of tractor, gas or steam. Take simply the acreage plowed per hour, the fuel consumed per hour and the wages of say three men to handle the outfit; bring the figures down to a ten-hour basis as representing one working day, and an approximate idea may be had of the daily cost of plowing.

Comparison of the cost of plowing by horses and steam tractors also is interesting. The 110 horse power Case engine in this test hauled 12-fourteen-inch plows, a load that could not be hauled by less than 24 horses, and plowed at a speed per day and depth of furrow that would require the work of 80 or 100 horses to equal the acreage plowed. The cost of plowing by steam power is easily 25 per cent. less than by horse power. Not only that, but an engine does not eat its head off between plowing seasons. The Minnesota Agricultural College estimates that it costs on an average \$80 per head per year to feed and keep in working condition the farm horses in that state. It doesn't cost a cent less in the Canadian Northwest.

The Case engine came out of the motor contest with flying colors all along the line, vindicating the claims of its makers that it is the cheapest power for farm use that is on the market today. For large plowing contracts the 110 horse power engine is undoubtedly the best engine to buy; for an ordinary-sized farm the 75 horse power engine will be found a good, useful size, or the 36 horse power, which developed 60 horse power in the maximum break test.

GASOLINE ENGINES DIRECT TO FARMERS

C. S. Judson & Co., Winnipeg, handle such farm supplies as gasoline engines, cream separators, stoves, sewing machines, pumps, farm trucks, harness, etc., and sell direct to farmers by mail. They carry a complete line and are able to ship promptly to any part of the country. C. S. Judson, head of the firm, has been connected for the past few years with one of the largest mail order houses on the continent, being in charge of the farm machinery department and is thoroughly conversant with every detail of selling farm machinery satisfactorily by mail. This is the day of buying direct from the manufacturer. It reduces the cost, cuts it in half in many cases, and is the direction in which the farm machinery business is tending. C. S. Judson & Co. have goods that in quality and price will interest you.

WHY Do They Pretend?

Why do makers or agents of common cream separators pretend that such machines are modern? They know that disks or other contraptions are not needed in properly built machines. They know that contraptions are merely makeshifts to cover up lack of skimming force resulting from wrong construction. They know that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain no contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines. They know that Tubular construction is



patented and is the only known way of building simple and modern separators. They know that Tubulars put common separators out of date ten years ago. Do they think they can hide these facts or mislead you by pretending an out-of-date machine is modern?

Tubulars are The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

30 Yrs
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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP

PRIZE WINNERS IN SASKATCHEWAN FIELD COMPETITIONS

The following list of prize winners the Saskatchewan Field Competitions has just been completed. Full details of the scores awarded to all competitors will be published in a bulletin, which may be obtained from the Dominion Seed Branch, Regina.

The remarks of the judges for this year's competitions point conclusively to the importance of thorough cultivation done at the proper time. This has been called a dry year, but in every part of Saskatchewan were to be found clean, pure, heavy-yielding fields of grain. In too many districts these good fields were surrounded by medium or even poor crops, weedy, short, and very light in yield. The fact that we had first-class fields in every district proves that even in a dry year we have plenty of moisture for good crops if only farmers will thoroughly cultivate their land at the proper time to kill weeds and conserve moisture.

Prize winners are as follows:

WHEAT		VARIETY	PRIZE WON
NAME	ADDRESS		
Wm. Collins	Alameda	Red Fife	1
J. Coffey	"	Preston	2
A. W. Brooks	"	Red Fife	3
Geo. Anderson	Dalesboro	"	4
J. T. Wilson	Eagle Creek	"	1
S. Peat	Asquith	"	2
D. L. Card	"	"	3
N. G. Cooper	"	Stanley	4
Isaac Holden	Bladworth	Red Fife	1
Wm. L. Ramsay	"	"	2
E. H. Palmer	"	"	3
Jas. Miller	"	"	4
W. W. Way	Broadview	"	1
Alex. Sutherland	"	"	2
Alfred Lawton	"	"	3
T. C. Wilson	"	"	4
Fred Kinzie	Canora	Preston	1
Hadley Vincent	"	"	2
Peter McKinnon	"	"	3
A. E. Crowther	Chellwood	Marquis	1
C. R. Light	Skipton	Red Fife	2
Frank Peake	Parkside	Stanley	3
E. A. Frederick	Chellwood	Huron	4
Wm. Hamilton	Carnduff	Red Fife	1
S. Hill	"	"	2
Irving Jones	Meridian	"	3
A. R. Wells	Carnduff	"	4
J. M. Campbell	Kimistino	"	1
J. D. McPherson	"	Stanley	2
Frank Plant	"	Red Fife	3
E. Lyle	"	"	4
G. Taylor	Churchbridge	"	1
R. Turr	"	"	2
M. Hurikson	"	"	3
Jos. Montgomery	"	"	4
R. E. Dunn	Creelman	"	1
W. Patterson	"	"	2
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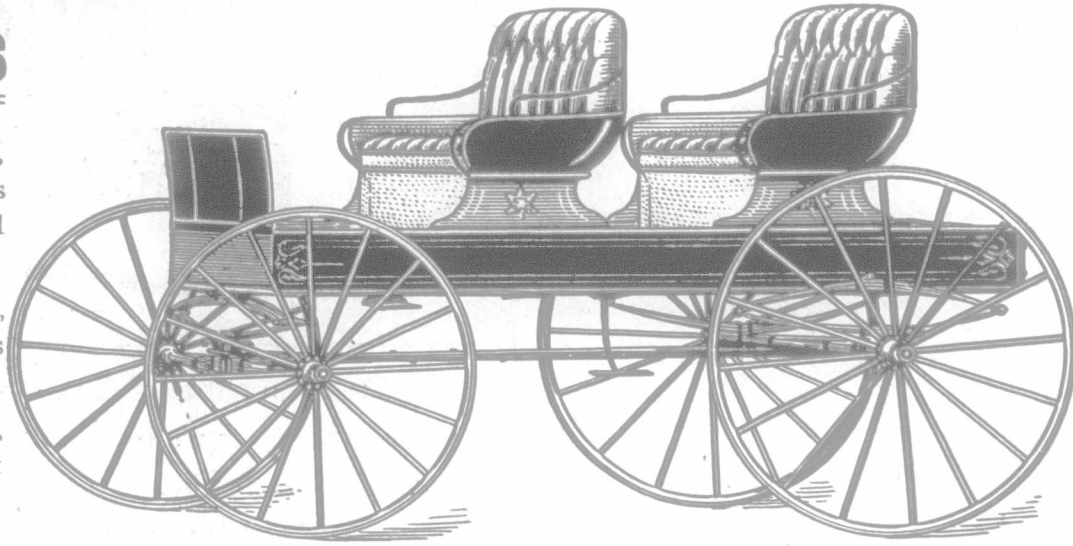
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PAINTING—Body black, well finished, gear dark green, nicely striped.



SPECIFICATIONS

WHEELS—Sarven Patent, iron hub 40 and 44 inches diameter, 1½ inch oval edge steel tires.

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If you wish different equipment to that mentioned above we will give you prices on receipt of enquiry.

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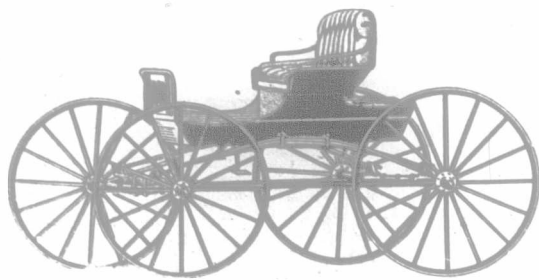
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Our 1910 Road Wagon, shown in the above cut, is one of the Eaton line of general farm vehicles. Like all the others it can be depended upon for good service under all conditions. It is well built of the best material, and has been constructed with the object of giving the greatest possible strength, combined with light weight and easy-running qualities. Guaranteed for one year.

BODY is 24 inches wide, Corning style, curved patent leather dash with nickel rail; full length carpet.

GEAR, easy riding side springs, double reach, well braced, 15-16 inch highest grade steel double collar axles.

WHEELS are Sarven patent, fitted with one inch round edge steel tires, 39 inch front, 43 inches rear, of selected hickory.

PAINTING, body black, with red gear, nicely striped.

SHAFTS, second growth hickory, leather trimmed and well braced.

The prices quoted below are for Road Wagon, complete with shafts. If any change in equipment is required, write us for particulars and prices.

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EATON Buggies, Democrats and Road Wagons can be shipped from Winnipeg or Saskatoon, but send all orders to Winnipeg. If Saskatoon is your nearest point send the Saskatoon price.

FIND OUT what the net saving will be. You ought to know how much EATON Vehicles will cost you laid down at your station, then you will know exactly how much you are going to save. We don't want you to buy an EATON Buggy on a guess. We want you to know exactly what we can save you, and if you will sign your name to this coupon and tell us what particular vehicle you are interested in—buggy, road wagon or democrat—we'll reply by return mail, giving you an accurate estimate on the cost of shipping to your station.

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SPECIFICATIONS

BODY—Piano Box, 54 inches long, 22 inches wide, 25 inches from seat to dash, full length carpet, strongly made with steel corners.

SEAT—35 inches wide, well padded and generously supplied with strong springs, bellows back, 16 inches high, genuine leather trimmings.

PAINTING—Black body, dark green gear, nicely striped.

TOP—Made of heavy rubber with four bows, rubber side curtains and knee apron.

GEAR—15-16 axles, thousand-mile, dust-proof pattern, three-leaf front and four leaf rear springs, well tempered, double perch.

WHEELS—Sarven Patent, selected second growth hickory, with dust caps, 7-8 inch steel tires, bolted between each spoke and screwed rims.

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Please tell me what your.....
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Questions & Answers

RAISING GEESE

Could you tell me or could you find out from geese breeders if goslings obtain three-quarters of their living on the ordinary prairie grass and does the same grass maintain the old birds till housed for the winter? I have a nice water hole and some rough land around it, and thought of putting four geese on it in a house and perhaps raise fifty goslings or more in the season.

Sask. Scott.
Geese are great grazers. Grass or weeds, when such are to be had, form the greater part of their food. Given a dry place to sleep in they will live and thrive on low, marshy ground, suitable only for water fowl. Given upland pasturage, they thrive equally as well. In fact, sloughs or water holes are not required in geese raising.

It depends on what the goslings are being raised for, and the kind of pasture they have whether they will derive three-quarters of their living from prairie grass. If you were raising them for an early market they would require to be fed very much as early ducks. With good pasture less grain feed would do. If you are going to raise goslings to sell in the late fall, they would need very little grain after the first week or two, providing the pasture was good. As a rule, and if one is so situated that the goslings can be readily marketed, it pays best to market them when around ten weeks of age. Goslings of large breeds should weigh nine pounds at that age.

Breeding geese in summer do not require much of anything but grass. In winter they have to be fed. They require clean, dry quarters, but the house need not be warm.

SICK TURKEY

Lately I have noticed a disease among my turkeys. It appears to begin with a lump at the eye, and gradually swells till the eye is entirely closed, and in a few days they die. Would you kindly advise me what the cause of this is, and how it may be overcome?—M. J. H.

Ans.—The one symptom given is not enough on which to diagnose the disease. Swelling of the head about the eye is a symptom of roup. However, the leading symptoms of this disease are discharges from the nostrils, a crackling sound when the fowl breathes and a peculiar offensive odor about the head and from the discharges.

Doctoring turkeys is seldom advisable. It rarely pays. In this case would advise that affected birds be separated from the rest of the flock, and the healthy birds placed in entirely new quarters, since it is very evident the disease is contagious. If you could give more information as to appearance of the disease, the appearance of the fowls and internal organs we might be able to diagnose the disorder.

PRACTICING VETERINARY MEDICINE IN ALBERTA

1. Is the degree in veterinary science granted by the Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School legal in Alberta? Can a man practice veterinary surgery under it and style himself a veterinary surgeon?

2. Is the degree of the Detroit Veterinary Dental College (Incorporated), Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., (also I believe a correspondence college) legal, and can a man practice veterinary dentistry under it in Alberta and style himself doctor of veterinary dentistry or put D.V.D. after his name?

3. If not, what steps can be legally taken to prevent a man so doing?

4. Is there any other properly authorized veterinary college or colleges in Canada than the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto?—R. B.

Ans.—Graduates of any veterinary school or college who shall pass the examinations prescribed by the council of the Veterinary Association of Alberta, may register under the provisions of the Alberta Veterinary Act, shall be entitled "Veterinary Surgeon," and shall be entitled to practice as such. The degree conferred by the Ontario Correspondence School does not entitle a man to practice veterinary medicine

in Alberta, nor to style himself a veterinary surgeon.

2. The degrees of this college are not recognized in Alberta. Anyone other than those registered as above required appending to his name anything that might be calculated to lead people to infer that he was recognized by law as a veterinary surgeon, or doctor of veterinary dentistry, is liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars and costs.

3. The steps would probably be taken by the Alberta Veterinary Association. They would charge the man with practicing veterinary medicine without having complied with the requirements of the Veterinary Act.

4. There is a veterinary department in connection with Laval University, Montreal. The Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, stands in the front rank of institutions on this continent teaching veterinary science.

SUMMER SORES, BOILS AND PIMPLES

Some of my horses have sore necks accompanied by small boils on the surface, and very hard to heal. Is this caused by chafing alone, or is it aggravated by impurity of the blood? Could you also give me a cure for the trouble?—H. J. B.

Ans.—During the summer months horses are very liable to break out in pimples or boils under the harness, particularly on the neck. The condition is aggravated by the friction of the collar, sweat and dirt. The parts should be well washed or scrubbed every evening with a two per cent. solution of creolin and castile soap. When dried off, apply the following lotion freely, and as often as possible: Powdered sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drams. Dissolve in a quart of boiled soft water. The water should be boiled and allowed to cool. Wash the collar after each time it is on. In many cases it is necessary to administer a purgative ball to remove effete material from the system. The horse should be prepared for the physic by being fed on bran mashes for twelve hours, then a ball is administered consisting of from 8 to 10 drams of powdered barbaodes aloes, 1 dram of powdered ginger, with soft soap enough to combine the ingredients. Continue the bran mashes—no hay or grain—until purgation commences, then give one-half his usual allowance of hay and grain, gradually increasing the amount as purging ceases. If the pimples have not by this time disappeared give tablespoonful doses, three times a day, of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in the drinking water.

CHRONIC CYSTITIS—INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER

Eight-year-old mare with foal at side is not able to stand a day's work. She seems to get weak with about three hours' work, and when I bring her in acts as though she had colic, but I find after a few hours' rest is all right again. She very seldom passes water while at work, but as soon as she is in the stable passes water two or three times in a little while; water is milky colored. She eats a great deal of hay and drinks a good deal of water. She is in fair working shape, but I have not worked her very hard since spring; in fact, not much more than good exercise. I think the trouble is in the back from the way she lays stretched out flat when she gets these bad spells. The mare is in foal.—J. L. C.

Ans.—This mare should be unhitched from the vehicle or machine at least once during the morning or afternoon, at about half time. Some straw or other litter should then be shaken under and behind her, when she will probably void her urine. She has at some time carried her urine too long, the bladder having thereby become over-distended, has resulted in a weakness of that organ, which when it becomes only normally full causes shock and pain, hence she must be given an opportunity to relieve herself often. It is on account of the over-stretched muscular fibres in the walls of the bladder that the urine is passed several times before the bladder is completely emptied. Give her half-ounce doses of the fluid extract of hydrastis canadensis in a little cold water as a drench, three times a day for two weeks, or longer if necessary.

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PERSONS HAVING WASTE SPACE in cellars, outhouses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write Montreal Supply Company Montreal.

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FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

HAVE A HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS IN Saskatoon, east side where new university buildings are being built. Will sell for cash or trade for general store, automobile and cash, or choice farm land. Write me what you have to offer. Address Opportunity, care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire pigs, three months old, \$10.00 each; pedigrees furnished. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

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BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. S. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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200 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

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Breeder's name, post office address and 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.

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McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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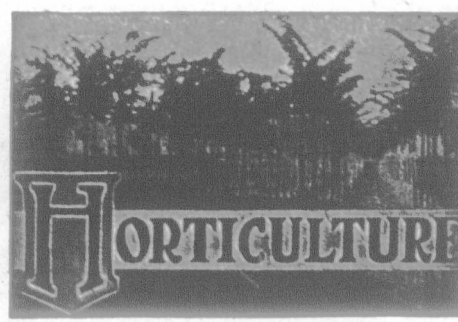
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W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.



FRUIT CROP REPORT

The August Fruit Crop Report gives conditions of the Canadian fruit crop up to August 31. The drought, no doubt, seriously affected small fruits in their season, and many correspondents attribute the heavy "drop" in apples to the dry weather; otherwise late fruits were not affected. The latter part of August sufficient rain fell in Ontario and Quebec to meet the needs of the fruit growers. The weather in British Columbia, particularly in the coast region, was exceptionally hot and dry. Nova Scotia has had excellent weather for tree growth, but at the same time the weather conditions favored the development of scab.

A noticeable feature has been the large number of hailstorms that have prevailed. The effects were, perhaps, most serious in Western Ontario, in the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton. The Niagara district did not altogether escape, and, though the storms were by no means so numerous, the injury done, especially to the grape crop, has been great.

An exceptional feature of the month is the reports of frosts in the interior of British Columbia, and in Eastern Ontario, sufficiently severe to injure tomatoes and other tender crops.

The Northwest is not buying fruit so freely as last year. Buyers from the United States have been making inquiries in the Dominion for fruit. It cannot be doubted that the demand from Great Britain will be quite urgent. The better trade relations ought to improve the German market; and, though the crop in France is fair there is always an opening there, though perhaps not at high prices, for our late keeping Russets, Stark and Ben Davis. Norway and Sweden are possible customers, some sales having been made last season, and inquiries are being made already this year.

PREVENT SALE OF DISEASED FRUIT

The fruit growers of British Columbia will not be permitted to sell infected home-grown fruit. Thomas Cunningham, provincial inspector of fruit pests, states that the regulations governing the same will be strictly enforced. The inspector says: "After all the education that has been given to the people in regard to the importance of spraying, and all the assistance that has been given the fruit growers, it is unreasonable to expect that growers who neglect the care of their trees will be permitted to put infected fruit on the market to break down the price of fruit produced by careful growers."

It is understood that the design of this strict enforcement of the regulations is to force the growers to adopt up-to-date methods, increase their revenue and keep up the splendid reputation which this province has already obtained for its fruit. It is the intention of the department to make spraying compulsory as soon as the trees have become dormant this fall. It is stated that there will be no exception to the rule. Fruit growing land in British Columbia has become so valuable that it can no longer be permitted to be encumbered with diseased and infected trees.

Showing the necessity of the protection which is accorded the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia, Mr. Cunningham stated that no less than 61 shipments of American fruit have been condemned in Vancouver since July 1. He continued that this shows it is up to our own people to put none but good fruit on the market.

When asked as to this year's fruit crop the inspector stated: "There will be a very fair fruit crop throughout the province of British Columbia this season. It is probable that the entire

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S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial.

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crop will be three times as large as that of any year in the history of the province. It is expected that 1,000 carloads of fruit will be shipped out of the Okanagan Valley alone. The reports of conditions in the Kootenay are exceedingly favorable. On the lower mainland the yield will be better than the average, and the same applies to Vancouver Island. Where the orchards have been carefully sprayed the fruit bids fair to be of excellent quality, but in orchards which have been neglected a great deal of fruit will be unfit for market.

CROPS IN ORCHARDS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I do not usually recommend the growing of any crops in an orchard, yet a good deal depends on the man, and consequently on his treatment of the crop. The objections to cropping the orchard are that it robs the land of much-needed moisture, that it interferes with the necessary repeated cultivation, and that it deprives the soil of the fertility which is needed to produce fruit. But, in a young orchard, before it comes into bearing, a hoed crop may be grown if the soil is manured in excess of, or at least to the full extent of, the plant food needed to mature the crop, if the crop is not grown too close to the trees, and if persistent cultivation is carried on. Raspberries and strawberries are sometimes thus grown.

This is safe, if above conditions are complied with, but here another objection crops up, especially with strawberries, which are fruiting at the time arsenical sprays are called for by the tree. It is not a nice idea this eating berries tainted with arsenic, even in homeopathic doses. Potatoes are a good, safe crop to grow, if the ground is properly manured, and, if the crop is taken off early, and a dressing of fertilizer given. A crop of roots may follow this, though when a winter cover crop, such as winter rye, is needed this is naturally impossible.

In no case must such crops be grown after the trees are two years old, and in no case should the crop come within five feet of the trees, so that only a fraction of the orchard is available for this, and, where fillers are grown, and the distance between the trees thereby halved, the game is hardly worth the candle.

For my part I prefer fillers and no crops, and a judicious small annual application of manure and fertilizer, to be increased as the trees come into bearing. It stands to reason that each year's crop removes a lot of fertility from the soil, especially potash and phosphate, which must be replaced. To supply nitrogen I like growing peas and red clover in the fall, working this into the soil once growth starts in the spring. The peas, of course, will winter kill, but will give a good deal of nitrogen and humus, though dead, and the clover will have made enough growth to prove a cheap source of nitrogen.

B. C. W. J. L. HAMILTON.

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



FATTENING, KILLING AND MARKETING POULTRY

Discussion this week is on fattening and killing poultry. The letters that follow contain some apt suggestions, which should be of value to poultry raisers at this season. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the articles appear.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
If you will pardon the criticism I may say from a practical knowledge of the subject, part of the question

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We are ready to show you actual buildings in your neighborhood where NEPONSET PAROID Roofing has been on roofs for years. The money saved in repairs more than offsets the difference in price between BIRD NEPONSET Roofings and the cheaper kinds. Back of Bird NEPONSET Products are records of long service and 115 years of experience in one line of business. We originated the ready roofing idea and make different roofings for different classes of buildings.

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Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
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ALSO FOR SALE
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20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding
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under discussion, namely the fitting and marketing of old birds, comes too late in the season for this year's use that is for obtaining the best prices. Young stock is now available and number one prices cannot be obtained for old stock. June, July and the first two weeks in August is the time to sell old birds. To prepare them as number ones, first dust with an insect powder, place in crates, feed not at all the first day, a very light feed for the next two days, then for the rest of the week two light feeds a day, never giving them quite as much as they will eat. The next week feed heavily all they will eat, twice a day. This can be kept up until 36 hours before killing, when they should have nothing but water, which will thoroughly cleanse the intestines of the birds, besides making plucking easier.

Just how long it will take to prepare the bird for market depends on the condition when it goes into the crate—usually ten days to three weeks. The food should consist of oat-chop ground as fine as possible, part of the hull sifted out, and the meal mixed to a soft porridge with sour skim-milk or buttermilk. A little mutton fat added to the mixture during the last week of confinement improves the keeping quality of the bird. Grit or shell should be given twice a week.

As to killing and plucking, there may be some difference of opinion with regard to ease, but there is not the slightest difference among buyers as to the best way. Speaking from personal experience of wringing the neck, chopping off the head with an axe and sticking the brain and bleeding at the mouth, I do not hesitate to state the latter is the best from every point of view. It's one objection, the bleeding, is made unobjectionable by running a wire through a tomato can, fastening firmly to this a sharp hook, which is thrust through the lower bill of the bird, thus catching all the blood.

To kill by this method: fasten a hook in the ceiling, to it attach a cord and a weight. When suspended the weight should reach a few inches below the shoulder of the person doing the killing. Hang the bird by twisting the cord around once; the weight will hold it in place. Then place the bird under the left arm, with the left forefinger and thumb opening its mouth. Holding a sharp medium-sized pen knife, in the right hand thrust it in first one side then the other, drawing it forward following the line of the beak. This will sever the main arteries and the blood spurts out. Immediately turn the blade up, placing the point in the natural slit in the roof of the mouth, thrust it backward towards the point where the head and neck join, then turn it half around. This paralyzes the feeling part of the brain, but not the motive power. Hook the can into the lower beak; and seizing the wings which with a shudder or flutter the bird draws up and down or flaps, take the quill feathers out with a quick, jerking upward movement.

Next with an upward jerk remove the large tail feathers. Then moistening the hands, encircle one leg at a time with thumb and forefinger, pulling steadily downward. This will often remove every feather with the one motion. Treat the neck in a similar manner. The feathers on the back pull in handfuls the way of least resistance. There is little danger of tearing. Continue the same with the breast, using a little more care.

An expert can kill and dry, pluck a bird in this manner in a minute. If the bird is hard to pluck it is because the knife has not hit the proper spot in the brain and the bird has had time to contract the skin, holding the feathers tight. I am by no means an expert, but can pick a bird by this method in far less time than by scalding. If there are pin feathers they must be removed with a blunt knife.

A bird killed, bled and plucked in this manner will keep better than any other both in appearance and flavor, and will come out of cold storage in perfect condition. This summer I have been getting a straight price of 25 cents per pound on all birds, or rather fowls, treated this way.

With regard to young birds, the treatment varies little. Owing to the growth

A PUBLIC WARNING

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the wonderful Bowel Complaint cure.

Pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with these cheap and worthless preparations, some of which are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., but they dare not use the name "Dr. Fowler," in the hope that the public may be deceived and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine "Dr. Fowler's."

Are you willing to risk your health—perhaps even your life, to these no name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so-called Strawberry Extracts?

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has a reputation extending over sixty-five years, therefore when you buy it you are not experimenting with a new and untried remedy.

It cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Seasickness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels.

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In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

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Importers and Breeders Of
Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

We expect to land three carloads of imported stallions and mares here about August 15.

Among them are some choice Clydesdale colts, two years old, and a number of choice Clydesdale fillies, two and three years old, particulars of which will appear in the next issue.

We have Percheron and Belgian stallions, one yearling Belgian stallion weighing over 1600 lbs.

We have the two-year-old Belgian stallion that won the state medal in his class this year, and also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for Belgian mares, the latter mare winning the grand championship for best mare, any draft breed.

If you want a good one write, or, better still, come and see them.

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, side bone or Bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.
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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splints, Curbs, Capped Hocks, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be inhaled. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
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VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received only award World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. **HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S C St., Chicago.**

Good Fellowship occasionally leads to over-indulgence in the good things of the table. Be good to your stomach. Right it at once with

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young birds need not be starved to the same extent in order to keep up their appetite, one meal the first day, two a day for the rest of the week, then three. Killing and plucking is done the same way, more care being taken to prevent tearing the skin, which is very tender. Broilers treated this way bring me 30 cents per pound. I have a market for all I can produce at the above price; and have been told that my birds were the best received. There is room for everyone to do the same thing and get the same prices.
Alta. N. C. TRENCH.

LOCAL MARKET FATTENING

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Raising the chicks by incubator and brooder as I do, I am able to sell my dressed poultry early in the fall. I sold my first batch of spring cockerels on August 20, and considering that I did not go to the trouble of putting them into crate-fattening pens, but fed them well, running loose, they were very creditable indeed. I find that my early chickens have no competition in the local market, consequently I am able to secure 5 cents or more a pound than I could do on a later market.

To kill, we dislocate the neck, as it seems the cleanest and best way and all the blood runs down to the head. The chickens are caught and cooped the night before killing. I generally kill four at once and pick the breasts of each of these as quickly as possible, as the skin is not so likely to tear then as it is if plucking is left until later. Then I strip off the wing feathers and the rest of the body, leaving it perfectly clean. After that I go over each bird carefully with a small knife, removing stubs, small feathers, etc.

I always pick my poultry dry. It is a little more trouble, but the dry feathers are worth something, whereas by scalding the feathers are of no use at all. After the feathers and stubs are removed I put the birds on clean newspaper, open them up and remove the intestines, cut off the legs at the joint, also the head, turn the neck under and wash the bird with clean, white rag and milk. Milk gives the skin a whiter appearance and everyone knows that white-flesh birds are the nicest-looking and are generally bought before a yellow-flesh fowl. That is why I like the Orpingtons for roasting fowl, as their flesh is so nice looking.

As a rule on the farm, the old birds find so much feed that they do not need fattening in crates, but can be best caught and killed after they have laid their season's eggs.

Of course a better price can be got for these if they are kept until February or March and sold, and I think the extra price will more than pay for the extra feed and trouble. I do not find that I can get any better price in the local town for chickens that have been crate-fattened. One might be able to do better with these in a city. I went to the extra trouble of crate-fattening them once or twice, but the local buyers did not seem to care to pay any better for them than if I just fed them up running around, so I do not do it now. My aim is to have all my young birds sold before fall when there is a lot on the market, and 10 cents a pound is the best to be got for young spring chickens.
Sask. R. GRABHAM.

POULTRY PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Poultry is first classified into chickens, fowl, cock birds, capons, slips, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas and pigeons, and when packed there is a further classification as to size and weight. A standard of grading is set for each class and all birds packed must conform to that standard. The following is the classification and grading suggested for the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada:

CHICKENS.

The term chicken applies to (1) pullets that have not laid and are under seven months of age; (2) cockerels that have not developed a hard spur firmly attached to the leg. They are further divided as to weight into broilers and roasters. The broiler usually weighs from one to three pounds. The roaster usually weighs three pounds and upwards.

Fowl.—The term fowl applies to hens of any age.



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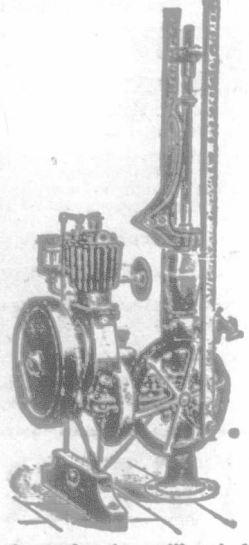
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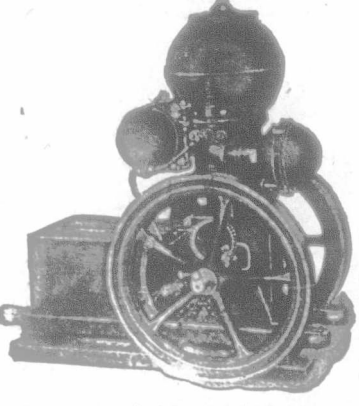
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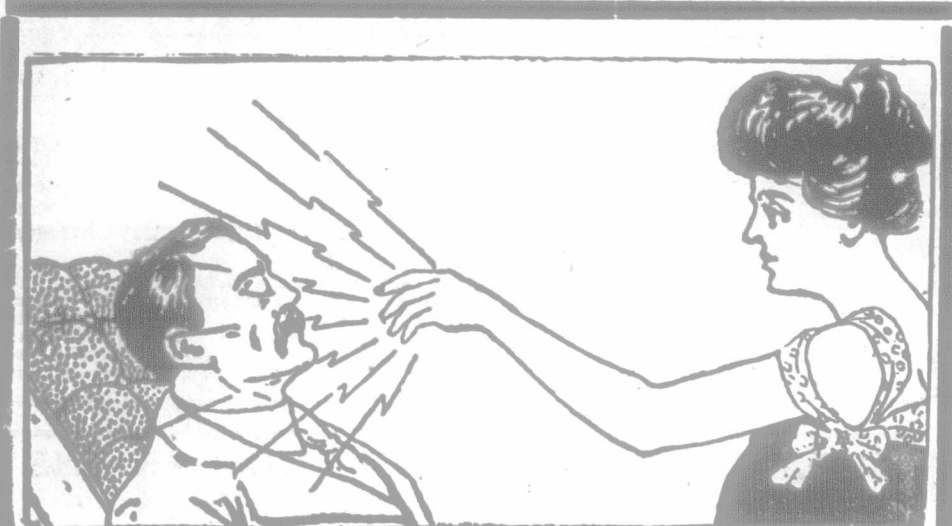
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Wake up, you drug fiend, and let your reason prevail. Your experience with drugs teaches you that you must cast them aside and look for a natural method. When your health failed it seemed inherent by nature for you to look for some magic cure—something that you could take into your stomach to do the work of your digestive organs, bowels, liver and kidneys.

The first dose brought you relief, but with each succeeding dose you found the effect lessened, until you are now down and out, a perfect invalid, for you have allowed drugs to do the work of your vital organs, and without them you are even in a worse condition than when you began.

I can take a man like you and pump new energy into your body while you sleep, and in a few weeks you will be transformed into a giant of strength and courage. Energy is but electricity, and if you lack energy you need electricity.

Dear Sir:—I write to let you know that your Belt has cured me, and I am entirely satisfied with your treatment. I then gave it to my sister to wear, and she, too, was entirely cured, after being treated by many different doctors, and also being told that she would have to go under an operation, to which she would not consent. She used your Belt and was entirely cured.

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My Belt is an appliance for infusing a powerful, but soothing, current into the body without the least shock or unpleasant sensation. You can use it two to eight hours every day and waste no time—you need not be conscious that you are taking treatment. It is cheaper than a course of drugging.

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Capons.—Birds successfully caponized when from six to twelve weeks old, showing very little comb and no spurs.

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Ducks are divided into two classes, ducklings and ducks.

Ducklings.—Ducks marketed before their first molt, usually from seven to twelve weeks old and weighing from three to five pounds each.

Ducks.—All ducks not included under the term duckling.

Geese are divided into two classes, goslings and geese.

Goslings.—Geese marketed before their first molt, usually from seven to twelve weeks old and weighing from seven to twelve pounds.

Geese.—(a) Under ten pounds; (b) over ten pounds.

Turkeys are divided into young and old hen turkeys and young and old toms. Young hens, all weights; young toms, under twelve pounds; old hens, all weights; old toms, all weights.

Guineas are divided into young and old.

Pigeons are divided into squabs and pigeons.

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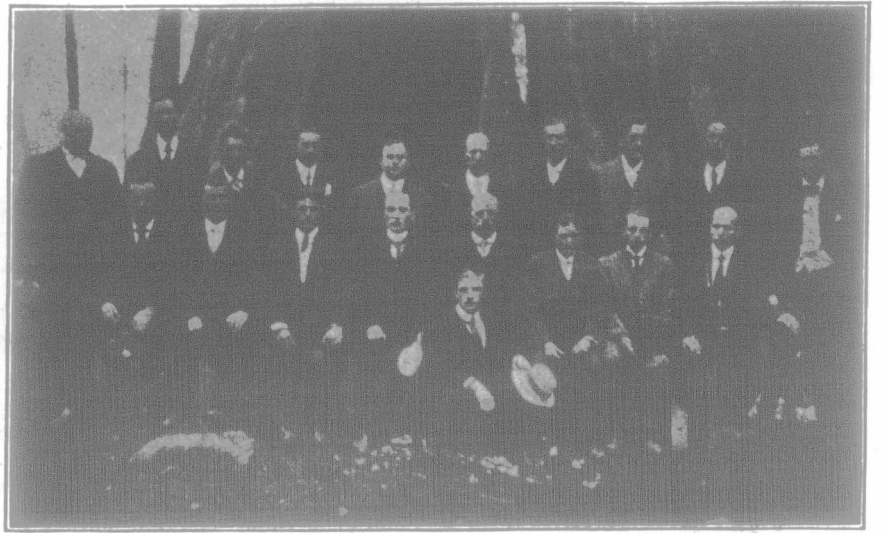
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This ointment makes the skin soft and smooth and ensures healthful, natural action of the pores of the skin.

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It is so pure and clean, so delightfully soothing and healing and so pleasant to use that it soon finds a permanent place in every home where its merits become known. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.



OFFICERS OF THE B. C. POULTRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Squabs.—Pigeons up to the time of leaving the nest, usually about four weeks old.

Pigeons.—Birds after they have left the nest.

GRADING.

All the above classes of poultry are graded before being packed, and a standard is set which applies to these classes. There are four grades, viz., selects, No. 1, No. 2 and common.

All the birds must be packed uniformly as to size and weights in each package, a uniform weight to mean birds that do not vary more than one pound in weight. Birds that have been sick or show any indication of disease, birds that have food in the crop, that have decidedly crooked breast bones, that have blood or other dirt upon their bodies, heads or feet, shall not be included in these grades.

All birds must be dry-picked. Roasters and fowl clean except around the neck. Capons should be dressed capon style. By this is meant the style that has become standard and which requires that the feathers be allowed to remain on a considerable portion of the bird. Leave the feathers on the upper half of the neck. Pick the breast clean, pick around the vent and up to the large tail feathers. Pick the entire underside of the wing, all three joints; pick the upper part of the first joint next to the body. Leave the feathers on the upper part of the last two joints, including the long wing feathers or flights. Leave the saddle feathers on the back to within 2 1/2 or 3 inches of the tail.

Cooling should be done gradually but thoroughly before packing, not dipped in water. All classes should be put on the market undrawn, having head and feet on.

Packages must be distinctly marked, showing the class, the grade, the number, the average weight and the gross, tare and net weight they contain. Following is a suggestion:

GRADED DRESSED POULTRY

Put up by
THE POULTRY PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Class	Grade
No.	Av. Wt.
Gross Wt.	Tare
Net	

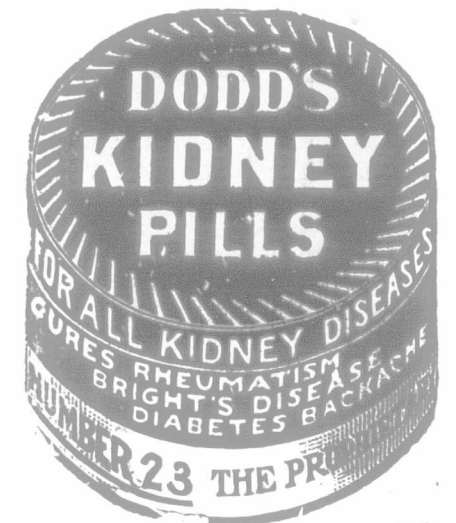
Selects.—To consist of specially fattened birds, extra well-fleshed and of superior finish and appearance, unbroken skin, without blemish, straight breast bone and neatly packed in packages that hold one dozen birds. Each package shall include birds of a uniform size and color of flesh and legs.

No. 1.—To consist of well-fleshed birds, of neat appearance, but lacking the uniform finish of selects. Packed in neat boxes holding one dozen birds, of uniform size and weight.

No. 2.—To consist of fairly-fleshed birds, packed in neat boxes holding one dozen.

Common.—To consist of any birds not conforming to the requirements of the above three grades, but must not be packed in boxes similar to the other grades.

F. C. ELFORD, Macdonald College.

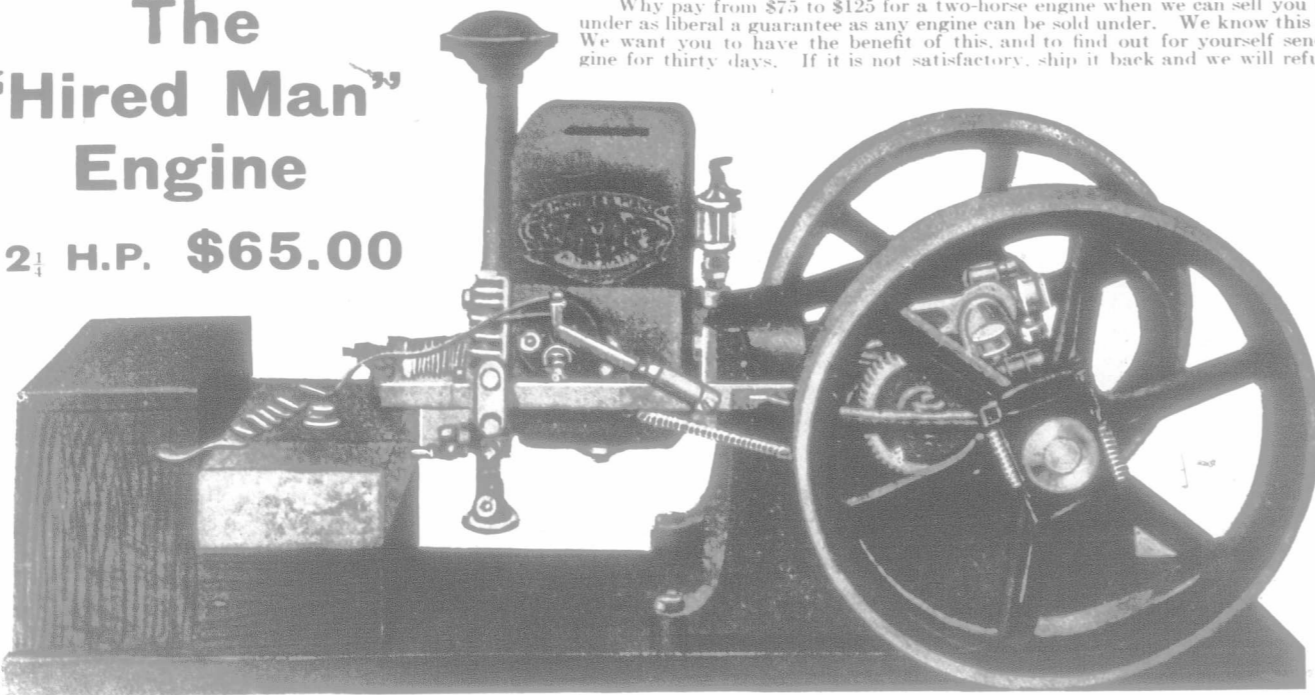


C. S. Judson Co. 288 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Farmer:—Just stop right here and consider for a moment how many unnecessary profits you are paying before you get the most of your merchandise. You have the dealers, travellers, retail stores and agents' profits to pay. We are helping you solve this problem by selling you standard goods at wholesale prices—goods with reputations like the "Chore Boy" and "Hired Man" Engines, Peerless Cream Separators, Star Pumps and the Famous Domestic Sewing Machine, guaranteed for 25 years. All of these goods are sold under the manufacturers' names, and when you want repairs you know where to get them, even if it's fifty years hence. We control the selling of these goods for Western Canada and we are giving you the benefit, so give us your patronage. Our motto is a square deal and satisfaction at any cost.

This is the first time you have ever been given the chance to buy these goods through a mail order house. If you have not received our catalogue, send for one, telling us what you want, and we will be pleased to answer your enquiry.

The "Hired Man" Engine 2 1/2 H.P. \$65.00



Why pay from \$75 to \$125 for a two-horse engine when we can sell you our 2 1/2 H.-P. "Hired Man" for \$65? Sold under as liberal a guarantee as any engine can be sold under. We know this engine is right; we know our prices are right. We want you to have the benefit of this, and to find out for yourself send us your order. We will let you test engine for thirty days. If it is not satisfactory, ship it back and we will refund you your money and all freight charges.

We will agree to replace any part that may be defective, either in regard to workmanship or material, within five years from date of purchase. The man who cuts out the three or four expensive profits in buying his goods is the man who keeps his money at home, because he saves on his purchases.

Keep in mind the point that we have Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Grain Grinders, Pumps and other farm implements, and our only salesman is our catalogue.

This engine is, without exception, the greatest and most phenomenal two and a quarter h.-p. gasoline engine ever offered for sale. The engine that is sold to you under the iron-clad guarantee of wear and service at a price that means value received to the last penny. This is the engine that is giving the farmers a square deal, because it brings the prices down to a decent basis. It is most dependable, simple and easy to run. Take our 30 day free trial on this engine and prove it. We'll pay the freight, if it isn't satisfactory, and refund the purchase price. It will grind your grain, saw wood, chop feed, pump water, turn the fanning mill, save the cost of a hired man, and work 365 days in the year.

Note the points on this engine.

Points of Engine

Horse Power—2 1-4. **Weight**, 365 lbs. **This is the heaviest 2 1-4 h.-p. engine on the market.**
Feed—Combination gravity and suction.
Speed—450 revolutions per minute.

Ignition—Make and break. All other engines have the cheap jump spark.
Lubrication—Sight feed oilers. **Cylinders**—4 x 5. The largest bore of any 2 1-4 h.-p. engine.

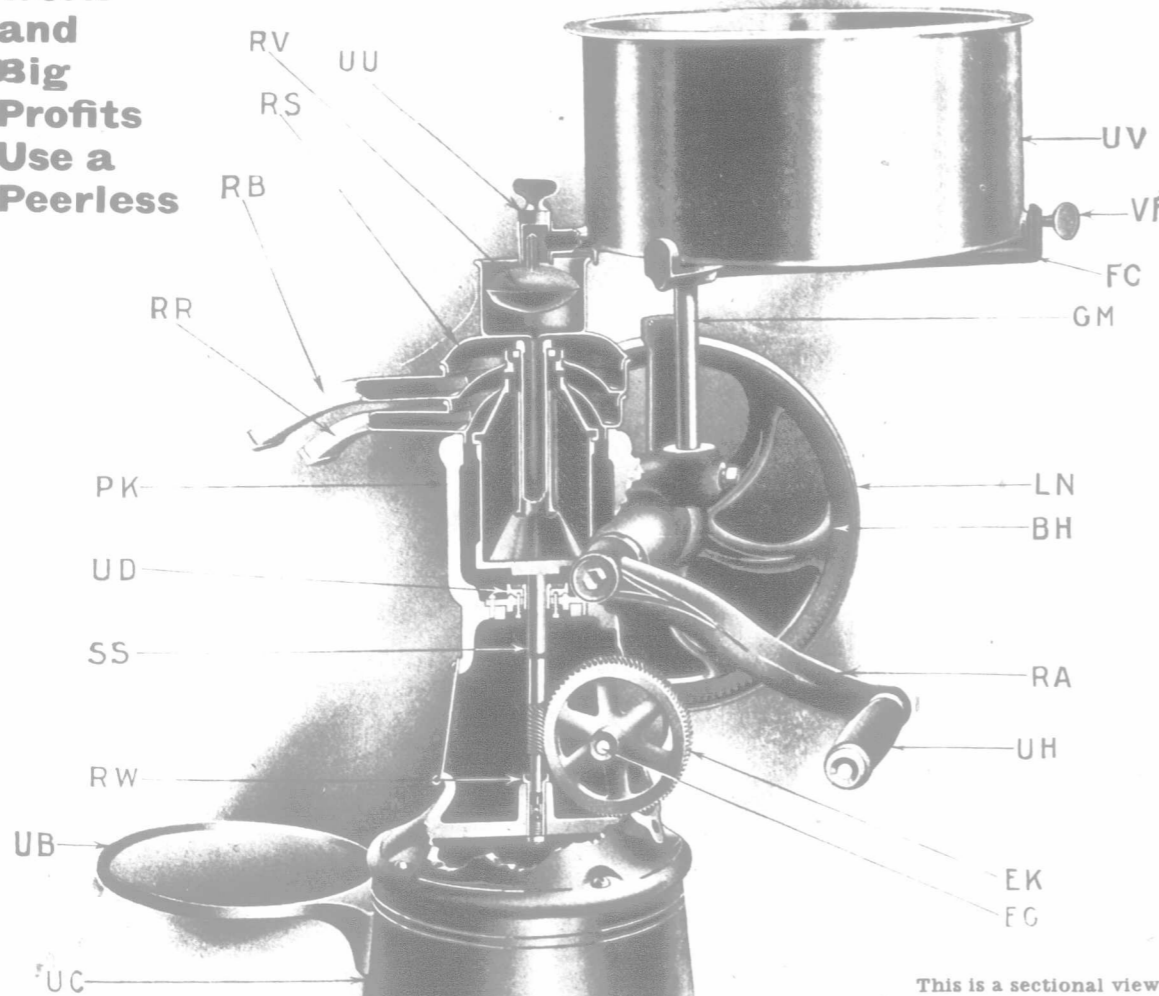
Fly Wheels—Diameter 18 in.; weight, 50 lbs.
Cycle—Four.
Cooling—Water-cooled (Hopper).
Color—Base, green; Fly Wheel, red.

Only \$50.00 for our 1 1-2 h.-p. "Chore Boy" Gasoline Engine; speed, 450 revolutions per minute; cylinder, 3 3-4 in. by 5 in.; largest bore of any 1 1-2 h.-p. engine in the world; fly wheel, 17 in. diameter. Ignition, make and brake; air cooled; four cycle. Complete with belt pulley. Weight, 320 pounds. Write for our circular.

Only \$120.00 for our 4 h.-p. Gasoline Engine; equipped with 12 in. by 6 in. pulley; 350 revolutions per minute, 4 1-2 in. bore, 9 in. stroke, 26 in. fly wheel; mounted on iron sub-base. Weight, 700 pounds. Full instructions how to operate go with all our engines.

PEERLESS CREAM SEPARATOR

For Easy Work and Big Profits Use a Peerless



Look at the illustration; it shows you the fine points of this separator. Easy running, close skimming, easy to clean. It is only a pleasure to skim with the Peerless.

60 days' Free Trial and all your money back if you are not satisfied

With good cows and a Peerless Separator you are always sure of big profits. We can save you \$40 to \$50 on the purchase of a separator when you buy from us.

DON'T class the Peerless Separator with the ordinary run of separators sold by most mail-order houses—the kind the manufacturer is ashamed to put his name on, so when you want repairs you don't know where to get them. There are thousands of satisfied owners of Peerless Separators. This machine is no experiment; it has been sold for years. If you want satisfaction and big profits buy a Peerless and buy from us right away.

Guaranteed for 20 years. A written guarantee against all defects in both material and workmanship for a period of 20 years from date of purchase goes with every Peerless Separator sold, and safely secures you on this point, and we furthermore guarantee this separator to run as easy and skim as close as any separator made; and we will allow you 60 days to prove it.

Yes, it is a disc separator, and you will find that to get all the cream out of your milk under all conditions with the least amount of trouble in the end, that you want the disc type of bowl.

Peerless bowls are only about one-half the size of other separator bowls doing the same amount of work; therefore, it requires very little power to run them, a feature very much appreciated by the operator.

Self-oiling devices, doing away with all the trouble of oil cans; self-centering neck bearing; end of bowl spindle runs on ball bearings; frames of the standard make, bases wide-spreading and strong. We use the standard and time-tried three point type of gearing as shown in illustration. This separator is finished thoroughly in every part, and the painting is in red, giving it a good appearance. If you wish separator to run by power we will equip a friction clutch pulley at an additional cost of \$3.50.

1. Capacity 400 to 450 pounds per hour:

Agents' Price \$85.00
Our Price \$48.00

2. Capacity 550 to 600 pounds per hour:

Agents' Price \$95.00
Our Price \$55.00

Always buy the large size, and as your dairy increases you do not need to change your separator, and you have the advantage of skimming that much faster.

You may pay more for a separator, but you cannot buy a better one, nor one with as strong a guarantee as we give you.

This is a sectional view of The Peerless when put together ready for skimming

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BH Gear Wheel | RB Cream Pan | UC Legs |
| EG Pinion Shaft | RR Milk Pan | UD Upper Bearing (with holder) |
| EK Worm Wheel | RS Cream Pan Cover | UH Wooden Handle |
| FC Supply Tank Bracket | RV Float | UV Supply Tank Faucet (complete) |
| GM Supply Tank Spider Rod | RW Lower Buching Bearing | VV Supply Tank (complete with faucet) |
| PK Frame | SS Bowl Spindle | VF Thumb Screw for Spider |
| RA Crank, without handle | UB Cream Can Shelf | |



BEST FOR STUBBLE AS WELL AS BREAKING

On hundreds of farms in every Western province our plows proved themselves ideal for stubble work, being strong, yet light in draft, costing our customers much less for repairs, and the quality of the plowing has had no equal in all Canada. The "suck" of the bottoms can be adjusted to a hair's breadth by using the set screw on the top of each standard. This is very useful and important when the land varies in hardness. Cockshutt Engine Gangs have been purchased by the Dominion Experimental Farms both at Brandon and Lethbridge, where they are doing perfect work in stubble.

More
Cockshutt
Engine Gangs
sold in
Western
Canada this
season than
any other
make

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG

Our stubble shares are heavier than those of any other manufacturer. Our stubble standards are so shaped as to form an arch with the straight beams, so that when the land is trashy there is always good clearance. The gauge wheels, which run directly in front of and protect each bottom, are of large diameter and wide tire and are made solid in the center to prevent clogging. The gauge wheels are also fitted with scrapers.

These gauge wheels can be raised or lowered to suit the different height of the stubble and breaker standards, or can be transferred forward to make room for swivel rolling colters—adjustments which will be found very advantageous.

Under all varying conditions in stubble plowing you can depend upon the Cockshutt Engine Gang turning furrows of uniform depth and width, leaving the land level and the straw well covered. If you would like to have more direct evidence about the superiority of the Cockshutt Engine Gang, write us for our new book, "Horseless Plowing," showing a large number of splendid illustrations of our plows in use in stubble on different farms throughout the West and some of the most convincing letters written by farmers who have bought ours after having had experience with other makes of Engine Gangs.

More
Cockshutt
Engine Gangs
in use in
Western
Canada than
all other
makes
combined

COCKSHUTT

PLOW
COMPANY
LIMITED

WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON