

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JUNE 27, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 718



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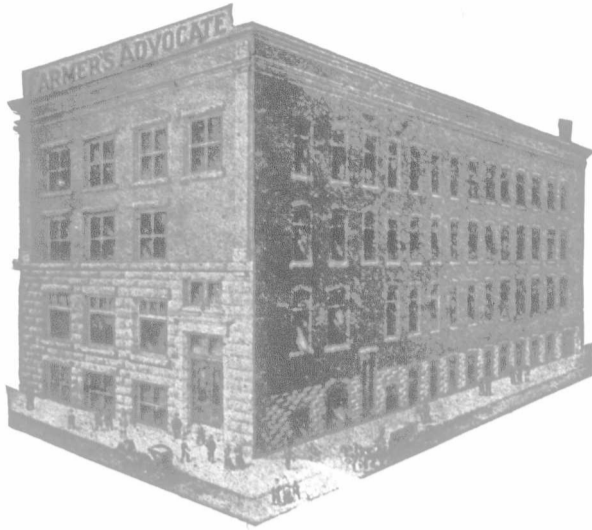


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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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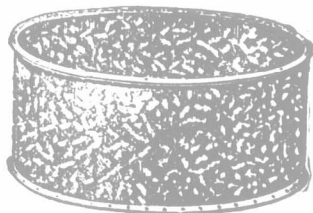
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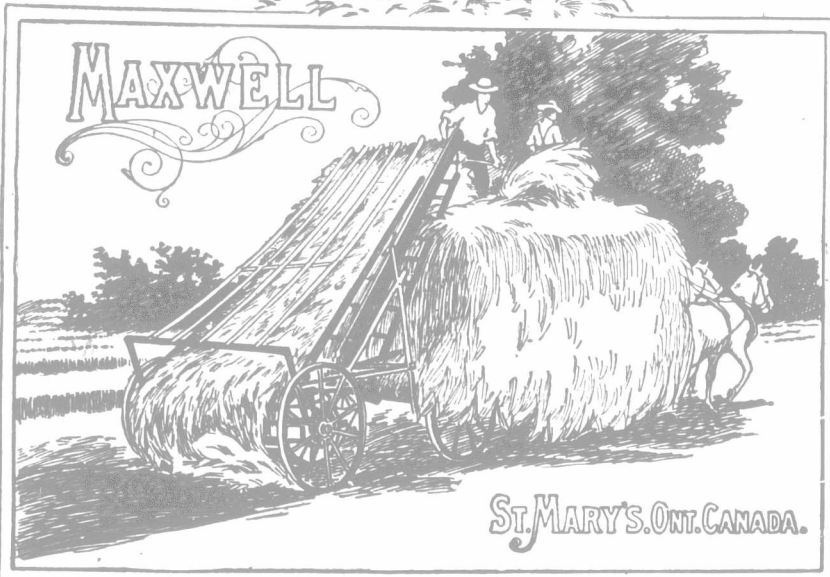
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J. R. C. HONEYMAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Provincial Government Offices, Regina, Sask. June 1st, 1906.

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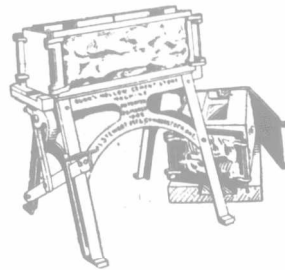
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

June 27, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 718.

EDITORIAL

Get the mower knives sharp and the bearings well oiled, for haying time cometh on apace.

* * *

The cost of production by any bovine of beef or butter is the criterion by which its usefulness must largely be judged. Production to be satisfactory must be profitable.

* * *

Get something ready for your local fair, and have the girls and boys enter some animal or article in their own names—never mind the secretary's objections—he's paid for it. He may object because only one membership fee is paid by the family—it is up to the association to make a reduced fee for the entries of minors, if made by and exhibited by a minor.

* * *

Keep up the supply of cream by feeding the cows a little extra morning and night, so that as the grass fails, the cream supply will not.

* * *

A method practised by many farmers to prevent mustiness in the hay, when made in uncertain weather, is to sprinkle about a pailful of dry salt on each load (ton or more), the salt being distributed at intervals while the hay is being unloaded.

* * *

The short lease is hard on the tenant, the owner, and the farm so leased.

* * *

"The farmer who constantly raises grain and sells it, is consuming his principal."—FRANK LOWDEN.

* * *

William Duthie, Scotland's breeder of Short-horns sails from England in July and will judge the reds, whites and roans at the Canadian National, Toronto, this year.

* * *

Land to produce wealth must be worked.

* * *

The only real agricultural college in Canada west of Guelph, is the M. A. C. on the banks of the Assiniboine, a short distance from the Winnipeg city limits on the west.

* * *

The Western farmer's boy will have the opportunity to get an agricultural college training in the West. Doors open, when it freezes up.

* * *

The value of a study of heredity lies not so much in what your ancestors did for you, but in what you are doing for your descendants.

* * *

Every grain grower seems satisfied to cut out the word 'plump' from the description of a hard, and all seem agreed to abolish the extra hard grade; these changes therefore should be made so as to apply to the next market season for wheat.

* * *

Red clover got badly hit during the latter days of winter and the early ones of spring. One year's experience in clover growing should not deter from a dozen more attempts. Some red clover plots are looking exceptionally well, just now.

* * *

Seeing that Canada is British and Christian the Lord's Day Act should not be modified to exempt Jews or Seventh Day Adventists from its operations. Some of our lawmakers are far too sensitive on behalf of aliens and newcomers and are inclined to forget that the two great characteristics of Canada are, that it is a Christian and a British country.

People who come to Canada should expect, and be made, to abide by Canadian laws, not to have the laws revised for their benefit.

* * *

The Bay of Quinte conference embodied the following sentiment in a resolution to be sent to parliament: "Inasmuch as this is in constitution a Christian commonwealth, and the Lord's Day is known and recognized as the statutory rest day in this land, the members of conference think that all persons and classes of persons who seek citizenship in this land should conform to the civil requirements of our Christian institutions. To do otherwise would be dangerous legislation, and would lead to the subversion of the Lord's Day itself."

* * *

The menace of the farm is said to be the call of the city, promising relief from the routine of farm life.

* * *

Only the extraordinary man succeeds in the city. The same man will be a greater success on the farm. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred are mediocre, with no special training, with no latent talent and with no brilliant idea.

Optimism Abundant.

June rains and summer sunshine all over the grain belt have set the crops growing with such luxuriance that everyone is in an optimistic mood. It would be hard to realize more favorable conditions than have existed the past few weeks. The country is one grand, great promise of plenty.

Early summer is a season when farms appear to their best advantage and added to bounteous prospects in our own country there are reports of a probable shortage in Russia from whose ports usually come millions of bushels which enter into market competition with Canadian and American wheat. The rumors of revolution and the petty outbreaks indicate that Russia may at any time be plunged into the throes of a civil war, in which case her wheat exports may be expected to measurably fall off. Wheat dealers are well aware of the situation and there is a steady buying in October wheat at comparatively high prices which augur well for the Canadian producer. In a general sense Canadians regret the prospect of war in Russia but as we are powerless to divert it, or even the prospect of it, we can only hope that it may be short and trust that we may be favored by any advantage in high prices it may cause.

Wherein Lies the Fault of Our Educationists.

The great obstacle to improvement in our educational system lies in the assumption by the pedagogues from the normal schools down, that in order to do their work properly, they must devise a system which will turn the pupils out—educated, by which they mean, finished. It is this fallacy, because one's education has only begun on leaving the portals of the schools, that has loaded the school system with trimmings in place of solid matter, that has rendered it more costly than it should be, and accounts for the inferiority of teaching given in the country schools.

As a correspondent rightly remarks in a previous issue, not more than ten per cent of the scholars go beyond the public school; the instruction given at that school should be such as to aid the child at its start into the life of the outer world. It is a debatable question as to whether a government should devote money from the taxes to higher education, and if allowed, as to what proportion of the money allotted for education, should be diverted to the higher branches. Provision for the higher branches, universities, etc., should be made from the resources of a province land, timber, mines, etc., and enough thus put to one side to furnish a good endowment. The first duty of the state is to furnish the opportunity to obtain good common school education to all.

Nominal Summer Fallows.

Elsewhere in this issue attention is called to the all too prevalent custom of summer fallowing a field in name alone and not in reality. Everywhere throughout the country can be seen fields in which the weeds are allowed to grow almost to maturity and in many cases fully ripen before the plow is used. Of what value is a summer fallow cultivated in this way? It presents an unsightly appearance, it detracts from the present worth of the farm, and it injures the prospect for next year's crop.

The prime objects of a summer fallow should be to conserve moisture, to improve tilth and to remove weeds. And when a vigorous crop of weeds pull the moisture from the soil and dissipate it in the warm summer air you stand to lose and not gain the objects for which you strive.

Begin the summer fallow early, harrow thoroughly, induce the weeds to grow and kill them in the early stages of growth and your reward will come in the increased yield of the coming harvest time.

The Markers of Western Progress.

Annually at this time of year Western Canada puts on holiday garb and attends one or other of the big fairs, Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Calgary or Regina. These annual exhibitions serve more than one purpose, viz., that of recreation, they are, as it were, great mirrors into which the dwellers of the plains may look and note the development of the agriculture of the country. As it is only to be expected the most attractive feature is the live stock, not only because of its excellence or the money invested in it, but because it is something alive and responsive to command and caress of the human voice and hand. In the barns and show rings are to be seen superlative animals bred in Canada showing that the breeder's art is not confined to that wonderful little isle to which we all claim kinship and which is the great nursery of high class live stock and improved agriculture but that the skill transmitted to her sons has thriven and developed in Canada. The throngs that gather about the show rings are not mere idle spectators but intelligent critics, noting good and bad qualities of the stock shown and mentally deciding whether progress is being made by comparing the exhibits with those of former years. It is fortunately rare to hear of any sliding backwards, the quality of the stock is continually improving and value constantly increasing. It is well that we have the shows, especially in this country where distances are so great and travelling so expensive as to largely prohibit visits to many of the noted studs, flocks and herds of the country. Another attractive and educative feature is that furnished by the implement firms whose demonstrations with new patterns and types of machinery show to the farmer avenues by which the investment of moderate sums means great saving in time, labor and money. The Western farmer is ever on the lookout for new labor saving devices; necessity, the great mother of inventions, and the rapid and short crop seasons force the Western agriculturist to keep in touch with the newest inventions of labor saving machinery so that in the competition for trade in the world's markets he may not be left in the rear. The production of high class fuel for the human engine is also of much more moment and one finds the buildings devoted to dairying and fruit, to domestic manufactures and domestic science demonstrations thronged by interested sight seers; this is as it should be! One cannot watch the crowds of such healthy prosperous humanity without feeling that we live in an enlightened age and in a grand country. There is no cringing in the attitude of our men, no shrinking as the result of over consciousness in the attitude of our women and maidens, all are at the big fairs for recreation and education, and while on the surface the former may seem to be the ruling idea, yet

the fruit of the latter is seen for months after the gates of our fairs are closed. It is therefore a great responsibility for all connected with such fairs, whether as presidents, directors or managers to keep clear from the portals of the shows anything that may tend to debase, or neutralize the educative effect of other sections of the fair, for the big fairs of 1906 are the markers of our progress.

The Ontario Government Steps Forward.

The creation of a board of governors for Toronto University marks the start of a new era for that great provincial university, and also affords a precedent for the governments of the Western provinces.

The provincial university for Manitoba needs just such a reorganization of its governing board, at present it is unwieldy, and too much dominated by clerical influence and ideas, not always the most progressive. Many of the great universities south of the international boundary are controlled by a governing board, termed variously, regents, trustees or governors and the plan works satisfactorily. Then, again, most universities have a head, known as the president, generally a man whose mental calibre and breadth is such as to bring honor to and force respect for the institution he governs, such a man is needed for Manitoba's provincial university. At the present time the agricultural college ranks under the government as the leading unit of the present University of Manitoba, and as such is entitled to precedence. Practically the denominational and professional colleges are on a lower level, inasmuch as such are not state aided or state controlled institutions, and only affiliated with the university.

The real advance made by the Ontario government is that it has selected its board of governors from the ranks of business and professional men, as may be seen from the list published in another column. Such a selection is bound to have a good effect on the university, will broaden its policy and render it more useful to the people for whom it was created. It is to be hoped that the government of Manitoba will ere long move in this matter and so arrange the educational system of the province so that there may be no break in the chain from the primary school upwards to the summit—the provincial university. Reorganization of the governing board, a new and more suitable site and other necessary improvements would tend to enure a broader view to the young man or young woman arriving at the summit, than is now possible. In the mad rush for material wealth, both people and politicians are overlooking the great question of the education of the masses.

Lessons from the Cattle Sales.

The spring sales of pure bred stock are over and in a general sense may be considered as satisfactory. In particular also, they were a success if we except the association sales at Regina and Winnipeg. In both these places the supply seemed to be far in excess of the demand and the limited demand is traceable to several causes. One thing is forced upon the mind and that is the abundant supply of bulls, the demand for these falling quite flat at the association sales and at the private auctions dragged along until many first class animals were sacrificed. The failure of bulls to bring their full value at all the sales doubtless has set breeders thinking. Everyone realized there are too many for the market but all are loath to use the knife. Some have suggested a concentrated system of weeding out under the supervision of an impartial inspector but there are so many objections to this plan that it is hardly probable it ever will be attempted. Last year the scheme was keenly agitated at Calgary but this year the public seemed to want all the bulls and we hear little or nothing about it. Probably by next year both Manitoba and Saskatchewan will take all the bulls offered and the question will be dead until the supply again becomes excessive. Unfortunately no one can tell how many will be sufficient at an association sale but having a mind to the territory to be supplied and the distance buyers travel it would seem that fifty head would be sufficient for Regina and Winnipeg until there is more active demand. By this we do not mean that all bull calves should be kept for breeding purposes. We believe that if half the bulls born were castrated as much money would be made out of the remainder but no one seems ready to take the lead.

Another thing that cannot fail to work injury to the association sales is the practise of putting an upset price upon each animal. When a man puts a price on his bull it is at once assumed that he can get that for him at private sale and the man who bids above that price pays for the privilege of buying at auction and cannot but fail to realize that he has given the owner more than the price he put upon the animal. Few men care to contemplate such a transaction. When the government stands the expense of conducting a sale there should be some reasonable guarantee that when two or more men are through bidding upon a bull he should change hands especially as the upset price is usually above the safety line. This contention is not made solely in the interests of prospective buyers but in order that the association sales may not fail in their object.

The satisfactory averages made by the females at the private auctions augurs well for the pure bred cattle interests. On every farm there will always be a few representatives of the bovine tribe and there seems to be an inclination among farmers to keep something high classed and valuable. Probably these men intend engaging in more extensive breeding operations and to gain their experience leisurely, if so they should meet with considerable success when cattle prices become higher.

Watching cattle sold at the different sales this year one could not but compare prices paid for western stock with the values put upon animals of similar quality in the east and the Old Country. The east of course has its peculiar conditions which give cattle an enhanced value over ours but in England and Scotland the high prices are due to the demand from Argentine, a country very similar to our own except that her winters are milder and labor less expensive. However, our winters are not considered formidable and it requires but little more work to care for ten cattle than for five. In other respects we are like the Argentine, her markets are our markets with the distance in our favor, and if there be any advantage in knowledge and experience it surely is not on the side of the Don. Obviously the only explanation of the situation is in the fact that wheat is easier money, and we are willing to take chances on our store of fertility.

HORSE

It will do a big growthy two-year-old no harm to breed her so long as she gets a chance as a three-year-old.

* * *

There is a deal of good done a horse by letting him out a few hours in the evening where he can get some fresh grass. Grass is nature's spring medicine for stock.

* * *

There is no easing off in the horse market and prices can be depended upon to remain high until the man who begins raising colts now shall have horses to sell.

* * *

Muddy fields and dry, hard, stable floors are the two extremes that often cause dry, brittle, contracted hoofs.

Draft Horses.

THE PERCHERON.

The Percheron horse originated in the Department of Perche, France. Writers generally attribute to him an Arabian ancestry. While no positive historical writings prove that he is an Arab, it is claimed that, by fair historical deduction, he is in fact.

After the defeat of the famous Saracen Chief Abderame by Charles Martel, on the plains of Vouille, the cavalry of the foe fell into the hands of the victors. More than 300,000 infidels were killed on that day, and the horses which they rode were, like themselves, from the East. Upon a division of the spoil, a large number of these horses were assigned to the men of La Perche, of Orleansais, and Normandy, who composed the bulk of the French forces, and it certainly is reasonable to suppose that they left in their progeny indelible traces of their blood. These sires, crossed with the native mares, doubtless laid the foundation of the present Percheron. Writers tell us that stallions were imported from England and Denmark at different periods, and that occasionally fresh Arab blood was introduced to give

tone and ardor to the Percheron race. By careful selection, and by the influence of climate and food, the present draft horse has been produced, one of the most marked features being his color, which is either gray or black, a large percentage being the former.

A peculiar system of horse breeding and raising exists in Perche. Some sections of the province produce, while other sections raise the produce. A mare is expected to produce a foal every year. If barren she is sold, and passes into public use. During gestation she is worked continuously. A few days' rest before and after parturition is all the time that is lost. At the age of about five months the colt is abruptly weaned and sold, and taken to a section where they raise rather than produce horses. Like most breeds of horses, the Percheron has occasionally degenerated in characteristics by carelessness in mating and feeding, by the introduction of undesirable foreign blood, etc., and has again improved by careful attention of the breeders on these points. After the inauguration of the Percheron Studbook, of course, the introduction of foreign blood has not been allowed, and the breed has become a distinct breed, with sufficient prepotency to reproduce its characteristics on the progeny with reasonable certainty, and a sire of the breed, when crossed with a mare of another breed or of mixed breeding, will in most cases transmit to the progeny sufficient of his characteristics to enable a horseman to see at once that the animal has Percheron blood. The modern Percheron, notwithstanding what his ancestors may have been, is essentially a draft horse. His height should be 16 to 16½ hands and weight from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs.; in rare cases he may be heavier. His head of medium size, and carried high; neck of medium length, and muscular; withers rather high, and not so broad as some other breeds; back usually somewhat long; croup long and muscular, and not too drooping; hock coming out well up, well clothed with hair, and well carried; ribs long and well sprung, deep through girth; shoulder somewhat oblique; forearm rather long and well muscled; knee strong and straight; cannon flat and clean, with an absence of long hair on posterior border; a tuft of long hair usually seen on the fetlock pad; pasterns rather short and oblique; feet round and strong, with well-developed frog and broad, strong heels; should stand with feet straight, toes not turning either inwards or outwards; haunch strong and broad; gaskin rather long, and well muscled; hock large, clean and angular; from hock to foot, same characteristics as from knee to foot, except that the hind toes should turn outwards slightly when standing. Color must be either gray or black.

In action, he should walk and trot well, should go straight in front, neither paddling nor rolling, and have fair knee and shoulder action. He should flex his hocks fairly well, and keep both them and his hind feet fairly close together, but not close enough with his feet to interfere. When in action, he should have an attractive, stylish appearance, and can generally move with considerable speed and lightness of tread for a heavy horse. "WHIP."

What is a Thoroughbred?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The above question I am repeatedly asked, and really the ignorance that exists regarding the term "thoroughbred" is surprising. So often do we hear the word thoroughbred used where purebred would be the correct one; for instance, some little time ago I was asked to look at a "Thoroughbred" stallion. Upon entering the stable I found the horse in question to be a Clydesdale and not a Thoroughbred; the horse was registered which proved him to be purebred, but not a Thoroughbred as many would in ignorance say, and it is to try and make clearer the real meaning of the two terms that I write this short article.

Let me first explain there is only one breed that the term "Thoroughbred" can correctly be applied to, and that is the race horse (galloper) or Thoroughbred as is the correct name of the breed. There is no such thing as a thoroughbred Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk Hackney, Coach, or any other variety of the equine family, but the one above mentioned. Not only is the term incorrectly applied to horses, but to cattle, sheep, pigs and even poultry; none of them are thoroughbred but all and each may be purebred if eligible for registration in their respective stud or herd books. There are different rules and regulations regarding the registration of purebred animals, which would take up too much time and

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space to fully be gone in to, but in most cases five or seven straight crosses are sufficient for the registration of candidates for these different breeds: not so in the case of the Thoroughbred for the animal that does not trace through every channel to one or more of the forty-three mares whose records had been preserved from the early days of the Stuart Period, 1603 A.D., to the founding of Volume I of the "General Stud Book" of Great Britain. In 1727 Mr. John Cheney got together the first correct volume of Thoroughbred stock, at his death the work was taken over and resumed by Reginald Herber up to the time of his death in 1768. In 1774 Mr. James Weatherby took over the publication of the Stud Book, and it has been carried on by that family to the present time.

It is this careful breeding and preservation of records that has given the breed the right to the high standing it enjoys the world over. It needs but a glance into the history of any and all of the lighter breeds to satisfy anyone interested that the blood of the Thoroughbred has been used in the founding of them all, and in many cases has to be constantly resorted to to keep-up the desired type and standard. Owing to the prepotency of the blood the breed stands without an equal for crossing with cold blooded mares in the production of hunters, carriage and all so called light horses.

Before concluding I must, for the benefit of those interested, draw attention to the fact that the American Thoroughbred is often not eligible for registration in the "General Stud Book" of Great Britain, for in America horses with five uncontaminated crosses are eligible for registration, a most deplorable fact, and one certainly not calculated to improve the breed, as it affords the introduction of cold blood. Especially are horses so bred to be avoided in the use of cross-breeding, as the unknown blood in the horse is likely to find too great an affinity in that of the mare.

It is with just pride that all lovers of the Thoroughbred point to the fact that it is the oldest and purest of all breeds. R. DALE.

Breed to the Best.

Shrewd farmers are on the lookout just now for promising young horseflesh. The opinion seems to prevail that horses must go higher before they can come down. It takes five years or more to raise marketable horses, and, as meantime the demand bids fair to crowd the supply, it requires no extraordinary business acumen to perceive the wisdom of getting a line of good draft and other colts that will come into salable age within two or three years. Our advice to horse-owners is to keep a stiff back, and breed every good mare available to the best stallion obtainable. The high prices assure that considerable breeding will be done, and many poor, unsound mares will be mated with equally poor judgment. It is always so when prices are high and the crowd begins to rush. When the demand has eased off, as it must later on, there will be a lot of nondescripts in the country, and many late starters will be execrating the horse business. About that time, the man who has mated good mares with first-class stallions of a stamp likely to nick well with the females, will have stock that will let him out easily, even in a period of slump prices, while some of his colts will have sold at a fat price, and assured him a good balance on the sum-total of his breeding operations. It always pays to breed to the best, and never more so than when prices are high, for high prices always result in the production of an inordinate lot of cheap horses which knock the bottom out of the demand for that grade.

STOCK

Some U. S. Shorthorn Sales.

The Sennissippi herd, Oregon, Ill., had a big Shorthorn sale recently at which the following figures were made:

34 females sold at \$15,710; av. \$462.17
7 young bulls sold at 1,730; av. 247.15
41 head sold at 71,440; av. 425.36

Pine Grove Mildred bred at Rockland brought \$1053, Sittyton Rosebud bred by Jas. I. Davidson brought \$380, while Eden Prince bred by Jno. Dryden made \$350, this bull was first prize yearling at Toronto in 1904. Chrystal's sale at Marshall, Mich., gave averages as follows:

41 females sold at \$8,510; av. \$212.45
7 bulls sold at 1,215; av. 175.00
48 head sold at 9,725; av. 202.60

Daisy 7th bred by Redmond of Millbrook brought \$170, Burnbrae Nettie from Robt. Miller's herd brought \$180, the Glenfoyle stuff went cheap, breeding considered.

The Pepper and Salt of a Hog's Dietary.

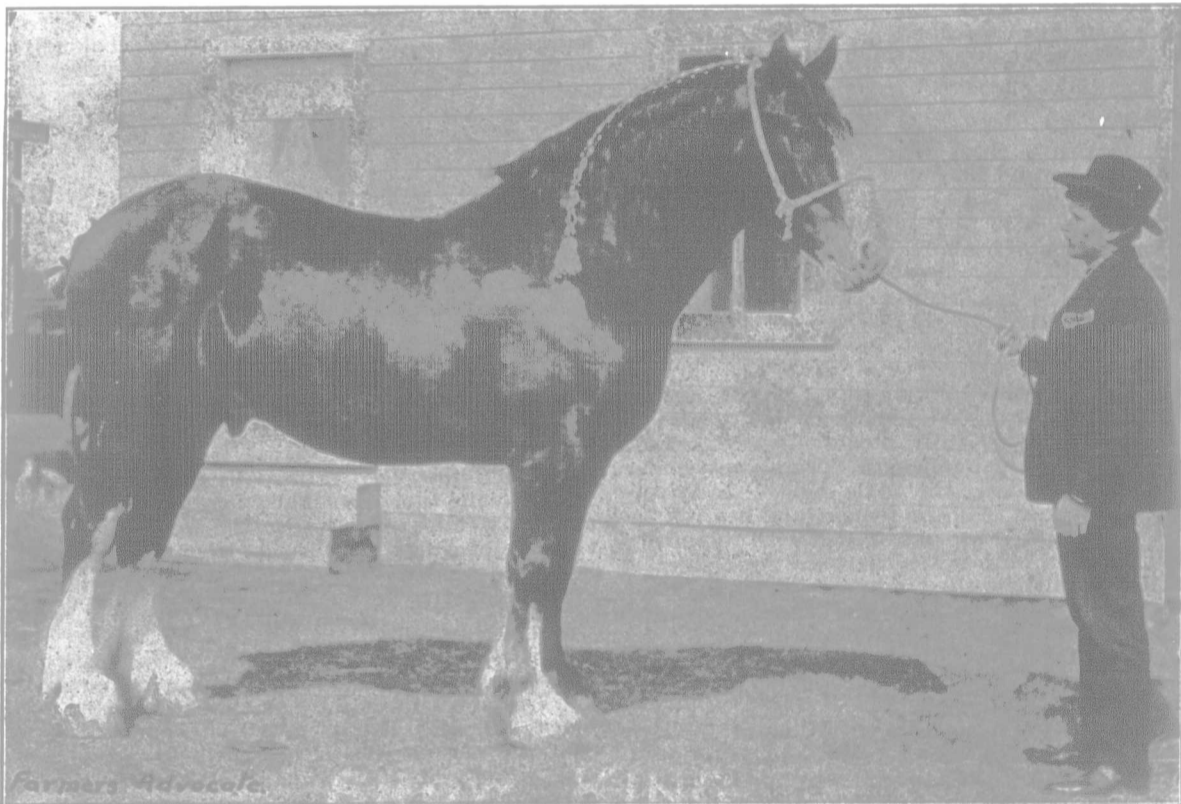
The practical pig breeder and feeder has found that hogs closely confined and highly fed require a corrective of some kind to maintain the digestive system in a normal condition of health, and the fatter the pig the greater the necessity. When the digestive organs become clogged with fat, their ability to digest and assimilate is weakened. When a hog is running at large, he does not root up the pasture from pure love of exercise nor does he do it from innate cussedness. He roots to obtain something for which his system craves. It is this craving that causes a confined pig to gnaw and tear at the trough and the sides of the pen. The cause of this unnatural craving is not well understood. It may be due in part to a lack of ash in the food; for as has already been stated a hog may be getting all the grain he can eat and yet be partially starved, because certain requirements of the system are insufficiently supplied. It has been attributed by some to the presence of intestinal worms; and by others to some form of indigestion. Whatever may be the part played in the animal economy by these substances, one thing is clear, that, when such are supplied, hogs are heartier, eat better, thrive better and, consequently, pay better.

taken from the wood lot. If a small quantity be thrown in each pen daily, it is astonishing to see how much of it the hogs will consume; and the improved health and thrift of the animals will be a revelation to the feeder who has never before tried it. In fact the wise pig breeder will, during the summer store up a supply of sods for winter consumption.

The Farmer on Expensive Land Wants the Dual Purpose Cow.

"The conditions of cattle raising are undergoing a great change. Free ranges are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. In the future, the Mississippi valley and other like farming regions will more and more raise, as well as feed, cattle. This is due to two causes: First, the passing away of free ranges before noted; and, second, the necessity of doing this if we are not to impair the fertility of our soil. The farmer who constantly raises grain and sells it is consuming his principal.

If I am right in this, the cattle which the farmer will demand must combine two qualities, the beef-producing quality and the dairy quality. It also follows that early-maturing cattle will be the most profitable, because upon our high-priced lands we must push the calf from its birth until its sale. We should not forget that the ultimate test of the breeding cattle we produce must be ability to get results on the ordinary, every-day farm. Hence, the average farmer of to-morrow, on our rich, expensive farms, will have cattle of good milking quality and producing at the same time, good beef. He cannot afford



CLYDESDALE STALLION SHOW KING.
Property of the Napinka Association. See Gossip.

Charcoal is probably one of the best correctives; and, when it can be readily obtained, it will pay to keep a supply in some place where the hogs can get at it whenever they wish. The following preparation was that used by the late Theodore Louis, one of the most successful hog feeders in the United States, and found to be an excellent tonic:—

Take six bushels of corncob charcoal, or three hushels of common charcoal; eight pounds of salt; two quarts of air-slaked lime; one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal well down, with a shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix; then take one and one quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve it in hot water. With an ordinary watering pot sprinkle this over the whole mass and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into the self feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of the contents at pleasure.

Charcoal furnishes the required mineral matter which may have been lacking in the food, and is also an excellent corrective for digestive troubles, while the copperas, sulphate of iron, is a valuable tonic and stomachic.

If charcoal is at all hard to get, its place is taken almost as well by sods of earth rich in humus. It is questionable indeed, if there is anything better than sods or vegetable mould

to specialize on the purely beef cattle, or the purely dairy cattle. The type, therefore, for which I am aiming, is the low, smooth, blocky animal possessing a good milking strain."—Sinnissippi Sale Lore.

He gets what he needs in the Shorthorn!

Growing and Breeding Pigs Need Exercise.

That the above statement will be let go undisputed is beyond doubt, but while that may be so the average farmer has to find means by which it may be made possible to give the required exercise and avoid a lot of bother from having to chase pigs out of gardens, small fruit orchards etc., about the farm. The various woven wire fences now on the market render it comparatively easy providing for such contingences. The height of the wire fence will depend on the pocket, three or four feet with a barbed wire a foot above the top of the woven wire will make a fence pig proof, and one that will turn horses and cattle. To stiffen the fence, if it is considered necessary, the lower strand in the fence midway between the posts should be securely stapled to a small post or stake. This is to prevent pigs from working their way under the fence, or a barb wire could be run close to the ground. In building a wire fence

it is recommended that ground wires be put down to moisture at frequent intervals to give stock protection from lightning.

A Preventive of Warbles.

For preventing the attack of the warble fly, the dressing recommended by the late Miss E. A. Ormerod (whose pamphlets on the subject of the ox warble-fly, and the damage and loss it occasions, you should read) is very effective. This consists of 4 oz. of sublimed sulphur, 1 gill of spirits of tar, and 1 quart of train or whale oil. Mix well together, and apply along the spine with a brush. The smell drives off the flies and prevents them depositing their eggs; the cattle are left to graze in peace, and warbles are prevented.

* * *

Mr. Primrose M'Connell puts a poser. If percentage of butter-fat can be modified by feeding, why not modify it, and save all trouble about a standard?

Parasites That Infest Sheep.

Our domestic sheep may be infected by many kinds of small animals living in or on their bodies as parasites—that is to say obtaining food from the blood or other juices of the sheep, and thus living at their expense. An animal which harbors parasites is called by naturalists the "host," because it provides them with food and shelter. We cannot believe that such provision is made willingly by the host, which not only receives no benefit in return, but is often seriously injured through the drain on its system, and sometimes killed by the parasites. The multiplication and crowding together of animals that have been domesticated has led to a great increase in the numbers of their parasites. A knowledge of the life-history and form of these parasites is therefore of importance to the flock-master who wishes to protect the beasts under his care from disease.

Many well-known worms, such as the liver-fluke and various thread-worms, are dangerous parasites of sheep. In the present article, however, attention is drawn only to those sheep-parasites that belong to the great primary division of the animal kingdom, whose members are distinguished by a firm outer skin and jointed legs. Two classes of these animals are represented on sheep. The "spider-animals" (*Arachnida*) have eight legs, and their head is not distinct from the trunk; to this class belong mites and ticks. The true insects have a distinct head and only six legs; they include, therefore, keds and lice, as well as the various flies whose maggots live at the sheep's expense.

The common "scab" of sheep is caused by the presence on the diseased animals of multitudes of small mites, each, when fully grown, only one-fortieth or one-fiftieth of an inch in length. These mites have stout, rounded bodies, the male being relatively shorter and broader than the female, and bearing behind a pair of stumpy processes, each with three very long bristles. In both sexes there are four pairs of jointed legs. Of these the hindmost pair in the male are very short, and without the three-segmented sucker-feet found on the other legs; while in the female the legs of the third pair have no foot-segments, each leg carrying at its tip two excessively long curving bristles.

Both males and females have their jaws in the form of barbed piercers, which can be worked to and fro. By means of these the mites cut into the skin of the sheep on which they live, causing great irritation, bleeding, and the discharge of fluid (serum), which hardens to form the crust or "scab" beneath which the mites shelter. They attack the woolly parts of the sheep, and the wool becomes matted and soiled, finally falling off. If not checked the mites multiply and spread over the body of the animal, causing the formation of the scabby and cracked skin wherever they go.

The female mite lays about twenty eggs, which are attached to the skin or wool of the sheep. In less than a week the tiny six-legged young are hatched; after casting its skin the young mite gets its hindmost pair of legs and it becomes fully grown and capable of pairing about ten days after hatching. It can be understood from these facts of their life-history how rapidly the mites must increase in numbers. Both the mites and their eggs can live for two weeks or longer when removed from the sheep. In this way fences, posts, and other objects against which sheep rub may become infected, and it is likely that mites are carried from diseased to healthy sheep by rooks and other birds.

TICKS.

True ticks are the comparatively large smooth-skinned eight-legged creatures which may be found sucking blood from sheep, cattle, and other animals, usually attaching themselves at the base of the legs where the skin is delicate and where they cannot be reached by the teeth or tongue of the beast on which they are feeding.

Both male and female ticks are to be found on sheep and cattle. The male is smaller than the female; this is especially noticeable after the tick has taken a full meal of blood and has become swollen with

numerous eggs, when her body assumes an enormous size, the skin being leathery in texture. The mouth of the tick is provided with two pairs of barbed piercers, which penetrate through the skin of the sheep, and enable the tick to suck blood. If the tick is violently removed the piercers are usually left behind. The male tick also uses this piercing beak in the act of pairing, and female ticks are often found on sheep with males clinging beneath them. The female finally drops to the ground and there lays over 2,000 eggs among the rough herbage. After about eight weeks the little six-legged young are hatched from the eggs. They wait for the opportunity of attaching themselves to a sheep or other passing animal, and after feeding for two or three days, fall to the ground again. Then they cast their skin and become eight-legged "nymphs". In this stage they again wait for a chance of blood-sucking; then after another few days' residence on a sheep, they drop off, change the skin, and become fully grown. Once more they now wait for a passing animal from which they can suck blood, and on which they live for some time, the female becoming greatly swollen as explained above. In their various stages the ticks are able to live for a long time (six months to a year) without taking food, and their growth depends upon their finding in each stage a "host" animal from which they can suck blood.

In addition to the irritation and loss of blood caused by ticks, they convey, in many cases, minute parasites from the blood of diseased to the blood of healthy animals, and thus spread most serious illnesses (such as redwater in cattle). It has been shown that in some diseases a female tick may suck blood from an infected beast, and her young, in their early stage, convey the infection to a healthy animal. And as the parasites remain in the blood of animals after they have recovered from the disease, the risk of infection is very serious. Louping-ill in sheep is probably spread by ticks from diseased to healthy animals.

Keds, which are the familiar, hairy, wingless, six-legged parasites of sheep, are often called "ticks." No confusion is possible if it be remembered that the true ticks have smooth, horny or leathery skins and eight legs.

The keds are in reality degraded flies, their structure and life-history showing that they belong to the same family as certain two-winged flies, which live as parasites on horses and birds. The keds being quite wingless, spend all their time clinging to the wool of their host—for which their strongly-clawed feet are admirably adapted; they only occasionally migrate from one sheep to another, or, after shearing, from sheep to lambs. The life-history of these insects is remarkable; the egg is hatched within the body of the female and there grows into a full-developed maggot, whose skin, immediately after birth, hardens and darkens to form the firm seed-like pupa-case, within which the ked comes to maturity. The same female is able to produce five or more young, successively. The pupa-case is often hidden by a whitish sticky incrustation which probably serves to attach it to the wool.

Keds possibly suck grease from the wool of the sheep, but they feed principally by piercing the skin and drawing blood, so that when present in numbers they may cause much loss to the animals and even, in the case of lambs, death. As their whole life history is passed on the sheep's body, keds can be readily exterminated with proper care.

THE NOSTRIL FLY.

It is about one-half inch long, slightly hairy, mottled with black, grey, and yellow markings. It belongs to the same family as the ox warble-fly, and like that insect, has its jaws undeveloped, so that it cannot bite. In July or August the female either lays eggs, or deposits tiny maggots already hatched within her body, around the sheep's nostrils; the maggots soon make their way into the nasal cavities, travelling by means of mouth-hooks, short spines on the body segments, and a prickly process at the tail-end where the conspicuous air-holes are situated. They attach themselves by their mouth-hooks to the living membrane of the sheep's nasal cavity, and feed on the mucus through the autumn and winter. When fully grown they are 1/4-inch long; then they crawl down into the nostrils, causing great irritation, and the sheep having expelled them by sneezing, they fall to the ground. Under some shelter the maggot-skin hardens to form the smooth dark pupa-case within which, through a period of three or four weeks, the fly comes to maturity. It is generally during April, or May that the maggots leave the sheep's nasal cavities.

SHEEP MAGGOTS.

The sheep maggots, which are too often found biting the skin and devouring the flesh of living sheep and lambs, are the young of bright metallic green and violet flies known as "green-bottles" (*Lucilia sericata* and *L. casar*). It is often stated that the common dull, steely "blue-bottles" (*Calliphora*) also produce sheep-maggots. It may be so, but no proof has yet been furnished, while the attack has been repeatedly traced to the "green-bottles." The female fly lays her eggs in clusters of about fifty on the wool of the sheep, fastening them to the hairs—a single fly may lay as many as 500 eggs. Egg-laying usually begins in June, and the mischief is greatest during July and August. The fly seems to prefer sheep whose wool is greasy, or whose hindquarters are soiled. [The good shepherd usually tags the sheep.] Lambs and young sheep are more subject to attack than old ones, and lame or sick sheep than healthy

ones. A few years ago the sheep-maggot was troublesome only in low-lying, rank, shady pastures; but now sheep on hill-grazings are often attacked.

The maggot tapers towards the head end, where there are powerful mouth-hooks, which tear the skin and flesh of the sheep; at the broad hinder-end are the air-holes through which the maggot breathes. It becomes fully grown (about 1/2-inch long) in about a fortnight; then the maggot-skin hardens to form the brown barrel-shaped pupa-case within which the fly develops. If the maggots are allowed to continue their attack on the sheep unchecked the animal will almost certainly be killed, and it has been found that sheep which have been once "struck" are, even if cured, more liable than others to be attacked again. There are repeated broods of flies and maggots through the summer. Every neglected "maggoty" sheep, alive or dead, is a center of infection for the surrounding neighborhood.

The common lice found on sheep are not true blood-sucking lice, but belong to a quite distinct group of insects, the biting-lice, so-called because they are furnished with jaws by means of which they bite the hairs, or the surface and secretions of the skin of their hosts, and thus get food. They may possibly draw blood at times, but they do not possess the powerful piercing and sucking beak of the true lice. The kind which lives on the sheep belongs to a family, whose feet, provided with strong claws, are specially adapted for clinging to the hair of their host's body, where they lay their eggs and spend the whole of their lives. They never develop wings, and being, like the keds, always on the sheep, they may be exterminated if sufficient trouble be taken.

FARM

Soil Tillage and Manuring.

In an address on the "Principles of Soil Tillage and Manuring," Mr. Thompson said that the greatest agricultural expert ever known to the world—great by reason of his wisdom as by his farming operations—proclaimed a principle in soil and crop management that has ever been the salvation of prosperity in individuals as in nations when he said: "He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread." Solomon undoubtedly believed in manuring as well as in preaching, and he practised what he preached, as shown in his capacity to offer as a sacrifice in one day 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep. Since that period of extensive and intensive farm operations, 3,000 years of practical soil culture and crop production has not altered the value of tillage, either in principle or practise as a guide in agricultural progress. But what is tillage? The best definition in English ever given of tillage was expressed by Jethro Tull of England, in the last century: "Tillage is manuring." But manuring in exact interpretation means to work the land, and worked land is wealth-producing land, which makes him rich who owns and operates it accordingly. The methods of land working or soil tillage may differ greatly for various soils and crops over various areas of the world, but the principles are ever the same. The soil, as a whole, is simply a factory in which are stored various combinations of elements that nature changes into articles of finished and attractive form. An average of 90 per cent. of the weight of all cultivated soils is insoluble matter—sand, silt, clay, and loam—particles which hold in more or less available form the chemical constituents of plant food—ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash—which are commonly guaranteed in all known manures and sold according to the percentage of these contained substances. The farmer must, therefore, consider his work as a manufacturer that seeks to make the most of the sources of raw material in the soil. Nature, left to herself, can make much from the soil; but nature was never able to produce in either plant or animal what man by his genius can produce by understanding and combining the forces and materials of Nature. The work of Lawes and Gilbert in grains; of Burbank, Bailey, Thomas and Downing, in flowers, fruits, and vegetables; of Booth and Cruikshank and a score of English and Scotch experts in animal husbandry have proven and presented to the world a wealth of results that will inspire greater interest in agriculture, as the safest, surest and most profit-making occupation of man. Nature is so prolific in her own resources and methods of crop production that in saving her own children she does not depend upon one principle. Man, however, is ever seeking to understand and apply all her forces in combination, and thus procure the greatest returns for the energy and expense incurred. Methods of soil tillage

and crop culture must first depend for results upon the soil in its physical proportions of sand clay, silt and loam; these materials control the supply of air, heat and moisture, and these, in turn, affect the available fertility that can enter into the plant for increased production. If 90 per cent. of all crops are made up of the elements of air and water which are not sold commercially, as affecting the producing power of soils it is surely worth while to consider the importance of keeping the soil supplied with 1 per cent. of the crop comprising the fertility substances, which can only be supplied usually through extra money investment. The study involved for supplying soils with the fertility elements, making up the 1 per cent. of the average crop removed, is not as complex or mysterious as might be thought. The so-called natural resources of manuring possessed by the farmer, particularly stable manure, were never known on any soil and for any crop over a period of years to give the greatest profits for least expense, when compared with results produced by properly applied commercial manures, alone or in combination with stable manures. This statement is fully borne out in principle and in practice by the fifty years' experiments of Lawes and Gilbert in England, and of thousands of planters for the last fifty years in Europe and America, in which time commercial manures have been chiefly discovered and applied.

crop of weeds resulted. Methods that seem to be more in favor nowadays are, putting manure on hay (timothy, rye, brome or clover) stubble, after allowing that stubble to get green again before breaking up, or putting on the land intended for corn and roots, or on land intended for green feed or barley; under the last two systems it is possible to induce rapid decomposition of the manure in the various fertilizing constituents available more or less for crop consumption. Each method has its advocates, who claim the best results from its adoption. We should like to hear from our readers re this matter and if possible get their experience in the use of manure.

The manure spreader is certainly the best implement devised for the purpose, an objection frequently mentioned by quarter and half section farmers is the price; this handicap can largely be overcome by two farmers combining and either share the expense of one; or buy two, and loan to the other at convenient times. The application of farmyard manure at the proper time and in the best condition is essential to the maintenance of soil fertility, and is in fact one of the strong factors in keeping the live stock industry in a prosperous condition. Western agriculture has not yet reached the stage when the general farmer will admit that the value of

Corn Land and What to Do With It.

The corn plant has come so rapidly into favor with many western farmers as an auxiliary for dwindling pastures, and it is so strongly entrenched as one of the best fodders for winter use that it behooves every farmer to so handle the land on which it is grown that the maximum yield be obtained.

The maximum yield, given a suitable soil and favorable weather, plenty of warmth, is only to be had where sufficient cultivation is given to ensure moisture and prevent weed growth. A far too prevalent idea is, that one or two cultivations in the season are sufficient, whereas it would be nearer the mark to say, one cultivation every ten days or two weeks.

In cultivating corn there is one point that all should agree upon, and that is that the surface of the ground should be kept mellow and loose at all times in order to prevent loss of moisture by evaporation and to keep the weeds from getting a start. This should be followed from the time the seed is planted until the grain is ripe. Frequently the soil is not stirred until the corn is large enough to cultivate with the old-fashioned large shovel cultivator. This usually results in the corn receiving a severe check, due to the surface being baked and hard while the corn is small and tender, and, further, the weeds generally get a start that something in the nature of a plow is required to subdue them. Often this is only partially accomplished and many are left to damage the corn during the entire season. The harrow is one of the best implements to use for these early cultivations and it should be started whenever rain has fallen to pack the soil or whenever weeds have started. Quite often this first cultivation is called for before the corn is up, and, following this, the harrow may be used two or three times. Part of the teeth may or may not be removed. A hinged harrow is manufactured that works very well on listed corn where the rows are reasonably straight and uniform in width. Cultivating in this manner much can be accomplished in a day at small expense.

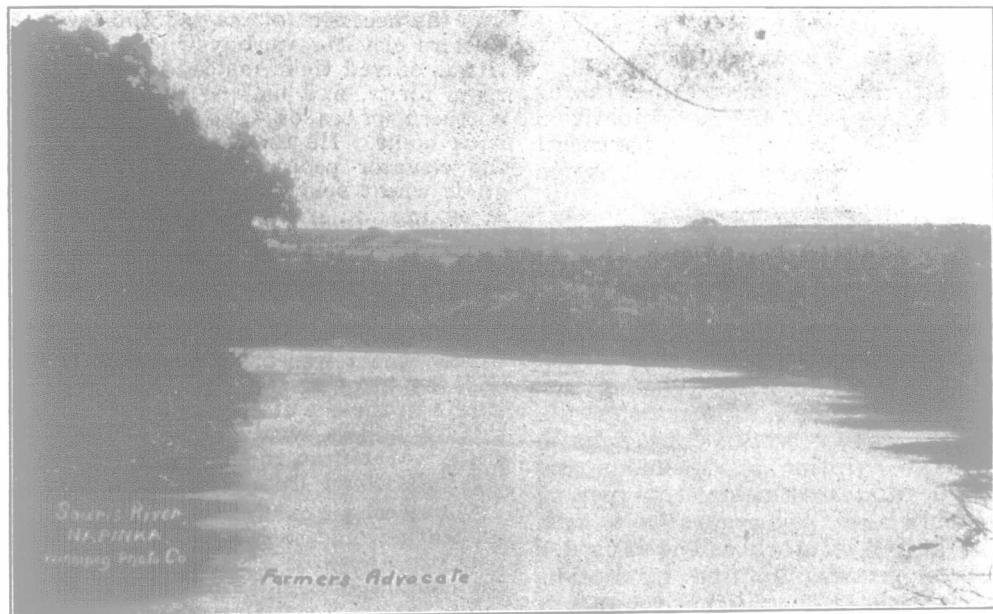
After the harrowing stage is past the method of cultivation should vary as the conditions demand. A soil is in its best conditions for the growth of corn when it is open and loose enough to allow a fairly free circulation of air and moisture and penetration of the roots. This condition exists in most soils, particularly where the seed bed was properly prepared by good deep plowing or listing. When this is the case all that is desirable in cultivating is to keep two or three inches of the surface of the corn ground stirred to prevent the growth of weeds or the crusting of the surface that allows a loss of moisture by evaporation. How frequently the soil must be stirred to maintain the above condition will depend upon the number and kinds of rains and the foulness of the soil with weed seed.

There are cases where deeper cultivation than that mentioned above will be desirable and necessary. A heavy close soil may be too compact, due either to poor preparation of the seed bed or the running together of the soil by heavy dashing rains. When in such a condition a good deep stirring, six to seven inches, with the large shovel cultivator will greatly benefit the future growth of the corn. Again, in a season of excessive rainfall, deep cultivation may be applied in order better to aerate the soil and dry it out. Further, weeds may have become so large, due to neglect or weather conditions that prevented checking them at the proper time, that good deep cultivation is necessary in order to dig them out and cover them up. Certain fields that are infested with deep, strong-rooted perennial weeds will require the same treatment.

MAKE CULTIVATION MORE SHALLOW AS SEASON GOES ON.

The corn is often damaged by the roots being broken in deep cultivation. This is not the case to a serious extent early in the season when the corn is small, but the check to the crop may be quite marked if cultivated deep late in the season when the corn has reached a height of two or three feet or more, particularly if the previous cultivation has been shallow or neglected. If dry weather happens to follow, the drainage to the crop is increased. When not followed by some form of cultivation that will level down the ridges this drying readily reaches the roots of the corn.

He makes a mistake when he plows his ground every time the surface needs stirring or tries to make one or two deep cultivations answer instead of several shallow ones extending over the season.



SOURIS RIVER, NAPINKA.

Have You a Good Plan for a Farm Barn?

As the prairie country is increasing in wealth, many men are devoting time, money and energy in erecting suitable buildings for the housing of the stock. Such undertakings need time to decide upon the material to be used, and also to lay out the plan which shall be most convenient. Many of our readers must have convenient and attractive barns on their farms, or have the plans drawn ready to build from. We shall be glad to hear from those people and if a good photo accompanies the plan and description all the better. A merciful man is careful of the comfort of his live stock and provides shelter for them against the wintry blast. Let us have your plans and ideas, and do not forget an estimate of the cost.

A light roan bull is quite as likely to sire white calves as a white bull is, but the colors depend so much on the back colors of the ancestors. For red-and-white cows no bull is so useful as a white. From such cows he would get far better colored calves than a roan bull would. I should hesitate to use a white bull at all if he were from white parents.

ARTHUR S. GIBSON.

Applying Manure to the Land.

The system followed in agricultural districts whence many of our farmers hail was to clean out the barnyards and apply the manure on the land to be summer fallowed. The gradual abandonment of the bare fallow and the substitution of hoed crops, corn and roots and the increased use of the manure spreader by which grass and hay lands might be manured has caused changes to be made. The application of manure to summer fallows in the prairie country never met with favor, as the resultant crop was none too satisfactory, either the straw was too rank, the crop going down at harvest or a heavy

the manure will pay the cost of caring for live stock, but even here the conviction is increasing that provision must be made by every farmer working land that has been tilled a decade or more, for the application of manure at intervals. Tell us then what you consider the best method to follow in applying manure and why!

Tarring Fence Posts.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

At this season of the year when so many are building fences, perhaps a word of advice, which observation has taught me to be all right, would not be out of place re tarring the posts. A neighbor has a fence which was built about ten years ago with very small, inferior posts, but which were tarred and are standing the test thoroughly. There is not any decayed wood on these, while others which were put up in about the same time, but without the coat of tar, have decayed badly, especially near the surface. When we take the trouble to put up a post fence we want it to be as durable as possible, and this will save the posts. Tar can be bought from any hardware merchant, and is easily applied.

JAS. B. ROSS.

Some Clover Hard Hit This Spring.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am sorry to say that my acre of clover did not winter well enough to be worthy of a place in the competition for the gold medal so generously offered by your paper to introduce the forerunner of fertility. I think possibly the season was unfavorable in this district as considerable of the timothy and winter wheat did not prove successful. However, I shall not be satisfied until I have given clover another trial. Hoping the other competitors had more success, I remain

Valley River. JNO. A. MOONEY.

The mistake of cultivating corn deep when conditions do not require it or make it advisable causes considerable loss in the crop, but not carrying the cultivation on long enough during the season, causes fully as much damage.

When the plants are too large to allow the use of a two or three-horse cultivator, the one horse implement should be used. This keeps the surface mellow and free from weeds and the corn has as favorable a show as possible during the most critical period of its growth and that is at silking and tasseling time and during the growth of the ear. On the other hand, where the cultivations are not continued by the use of the one-horse cultivator, usually the ground is hard and covered with weeds just when the most favorable conditions are required and the corn suffers.

This thorough cultivation leaves the land in good shape, as far as its moisture content and absence of weeds are concerned, and makes very good preparation for a seed bed for wheat the following spring. Some just disk in the wheat on the corn stubble, others plow it and take the risk of the corn stalks keeping the land too open, an objection we rather think more fancied than real, especially if the land is not plowed very deep and harrowed soon afterwards.

Observations in the Country.

There is in central southwestern Manitoba what is called park country, and it is in such a district that stock raising, dairying and such branches of farming flourish. The land is rolling, and well wooded and watered, and the soil is as a rule rich and easily worked. Out of this section cream is shipped in large quantities to central creameries and the milk used to feed hogs and calves. Because of the bush lands cattle are easily raised, and winter feeding is quite largely practised. Hog raising follows as a natural complement, and prices for hogs range about seventy five cents per hundred less than Winnipeg quotations.

It is in districts like this that mixed farming prevails, summer fallows become smaller and frequently vanish. Coarse grains, fodder crops, and cultivated grasses are plentifully grown. Near Wawanesa, Mr. Bunting farms some eleven hundred acres without summer fallowing. His system is to grow roots potatoes and corn amounting to fifty or sixty acres, and to break up a piece sixty or seventy acres of tame hay sod in place of the fallow. He also gives barley land good cultivation in the spring and this sets back any weeds that may be starting.]

Not all men in the park country have abandoned summer fallowing or taken up stock raising, but it is in this section of the country that diversified methods make greatest headway. Corn is considered a regular crop, cows are kept for the money they make, the farm is not equipped without hogs, and between the districts where such farming is followed and those where grain growing is practically the only occupation the great difference is the freedom from weeds in the former instance.

This question of weeds is going to be something desperate and that before long. We are getting good growing weather, which is bringing them up in quantities never dreamed of and never suspected, but here and there mustard has come out in head, wild oats are noticeable everywhere, sow thistle is making its appearance in numerous quarters, and other varieties of more or less noxiousness are showing the colors of the invader.

A noticeable result of weed increase is the more thorough work the summer fallows are receiving. In a few cases the fallows were plowed lightly last fall, which gave the weed seeds an early start this spring and already the first growth has been turned under and destroyed and a new crop started. Others got on their fallows before seeding with discs, plows and cultivator and so got weed seeds started. But those who left the fallow alone until after seeding, while most of them are plowing carefully, are turning down to the bottom of the furrow weed seeds that may never germinate until the field is plowed again. In the fight with weeds the first object should be to get the seeds on the ground after harvest started to grow, if not in the fall then the first thing in the spring. Once started to grow they can easily be killed when they are young and tender and another crop started. Always keep the seeds near the surface. If buried deep they simply lie preserved below the line of decay until they are brought to the surface again where they can grow.

Everywhere there is an increasing intelligence displayed on the subject of weeds, cultivation, cropping, stock raising and marketing. The country is passing from the simple grain growing stage to that of more complex systems. We are reaching the stage where the exercise of intelligence and the application of brain power counts for greater success. It's a good thing for those districts that have reached that condition, it will be better when all have.

Competition in Wheat Growing.

Some of the agricultural societies are taking great interest in the wheat fields competition initiated by the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture. The minimum plot limit is ten acres.

Cut-Worms in the Garden.

The following is given as a good formula with which to combat cut-worms:

Mix one bushel of bran, one pound of Paris green, one gallon of sorghum syrup using just enough water for a stiff dough. Drop a spoonful along the rows every foot where cut-worms abound. Such a prescription is poisonous and would be equally fatal to chickens or pigs, if placed on ground where they are liable to run. Where there is danger of stock eating poisoned bran, freshly cut clover may be used, by dipping it into water with Paris green added at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon. A wrapping of good stout paper about the plants will alone save the largest share of them; many people use old tomato cans for this purpose. The plants themselves may also be sprayed with Paris green. It is said that ground thoroughly plowed in late fall is seldom infested with cut-worms, although the experiences as related this spring do not agree on this point.

Wants Some Information re Clover Seed Harvesting, etc.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The prospects for growing clover as a rotation crop in Manitoba are very encouraging, with the experience of the light covering of snow of last winter there is I think not so great danger of freezing out, with a little care in providing protection, in leaving a good high stubble if sown with a grain crop and a light covering of evenly

spread manure, six or eight loads per acre; but to make a complete success, stock should be kept from it in fall and spring, especially horses, as when once they find it they will return to it every opportunity and eat it right into the ground. Our patch seeded last year is looking healthy and vigorous and just coming into bloom. This spring's seed has made a good start, a trial patch of alfalfa is also looking well.

I should be glad to hear through the ADVOCATE the method of saving the seed from clover, the proper stage for cutting, harvesting, threshing, etc.

RICHARD STOREY.

An Eastern Miller on the Wheat Grades.

J. D. Flavelle, of Lindsay, at Ottawa, told the agricultural committee that he thought the grain growers of the west had made out a good case for the dropping of the word "plump" in the specifications of No. 1 hard wheat in the inspection act. Wheat without the plump appearance might produce slightly less flour than the plump wheat would, but would give flour of a greater strength. The millers were satisfied to have the word dropped. The millers thought the grading of extra No. 1 hard might well be discontinued. The grain inspection act had fixed the standard and had given Canadian wheat the reputation throughout the world of being the best flour wheat raised. Because little No. 1 hard had been produced during the last two or three years was no reason for lowering the grades and hurting the reputation of Canadian wheat. He thought instead more attention should be given to seed and planting to produce No. 1 hard. Of more importance still was the necessity of making the law compelling the western elevators to buy wheat as No. 1 hard when it was offered them instead of pleading they had no room for it, and making the farmers accept No. 1 northern prices or take their No. 1 hard wheat back home. He thought this was done wilfully by the elevator people, who desired to get the high grade wheat below the market price for the purpose of mixing and grading up other wheat. The smaller Ontario millers wanted this practice corrected. It prevented them getting No. 1 hard wheat. They wanted the best wheat they could get. They ground almost all the hardest western wheat they could obtain. There was little mixing by them. Ontario winter wheat was only bought for export. Ogilvie and the Lake of the Woods could make their own grades in the elevators they owned in the west. The smaller millers wanted to be able to get as high grade wheat from the general elevator system as the big mills could from their private elevators.

[As all wheat coming through Winnipeg is officially graded it would seem that Mr. Flavelle's statements back up those of President McQuaig, who affirms that mixing is being done.]

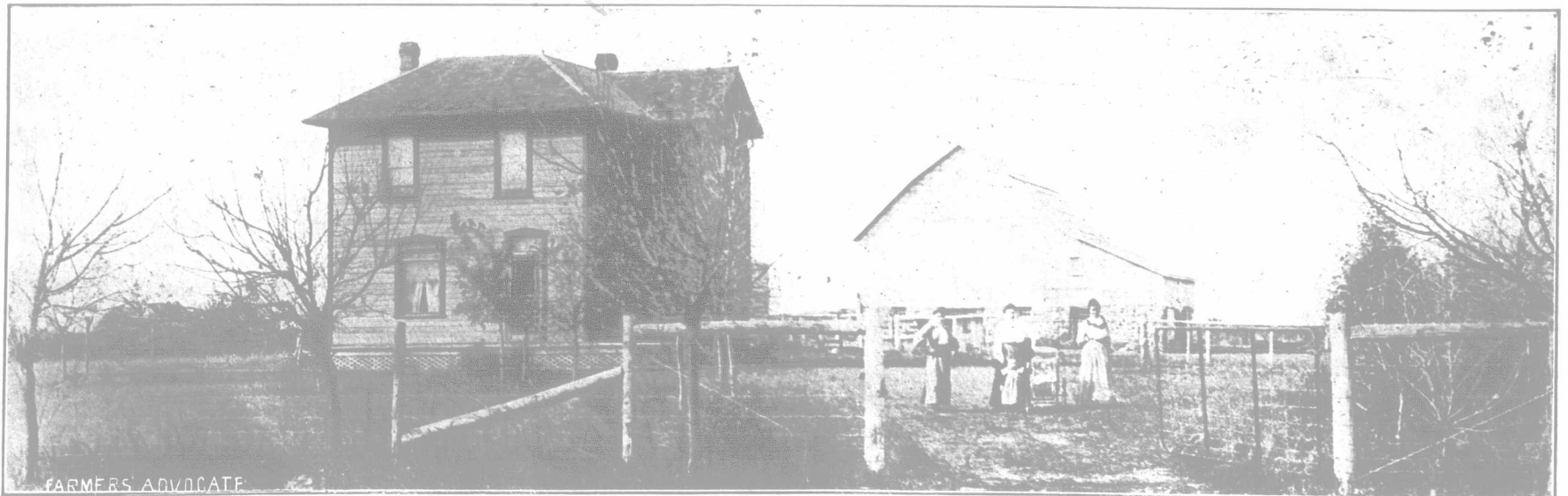
MR. FLAVELLE'S WARNING.

Mr. Flavelle said his mill has ground 20,000 bushels, two-fifths of all the new Alberta winter wheat inspected last year. It was fine wheat, heavy and strong, full, thin skinned and abundant in gluten. He had paid for it a cent a bushel above the market price of No. 1 northern. It was a hard wheat. He warned the Alberta people that they had to continue to plant the "Turkey red" winter wheat in order to produce hard winter wheat. If they planted soft wheat that is what they would reap. The land would not change the variety.

Lincoln mutton does not make so much per lb. as Shrop. mutton, nor does Lincoln wool make the same as Shrop. wool.

* * *

Jerseys are not cattle on account of which the average farmer can work up any enthusiasm. The profit when the butcher's day comes is nil.



BUILDINGS ON MR. ED. WIGHT'S FARM, NAPINKA, MAN.

POULTRY

Poultry Their Mainstay.

An illustration of the value of poultry is afforded in the Mennonite settlements in south eastern Manitoba. When these colonies were established many years ago the farms were laid off in narrow strips; the owners living in the villages drove out to their land when there was work to do on it. One would have thought that with small farms good tillage would have been given and a high state of fertility kept up, but such was not the case. The Mennonites found the easiest money from poultry, so poultry has very largely maintained them for years. The number of egg cases put on trains at Mennonite towns has excited remark from many observers and it is claimed by some that the poultry product maintains the population.

A Summer Disease of Poultry.

GAPES

Both in and upon all warm blooded animals and birds numerous animal and vegetable parasites are to be found, the former usually in greater quantities. The disease known as favus, affecting the comb and wattles of poultry, is due to a vegetable parasite, really a minute fungus, which attacks both human beings and animals, and which can be transmitted from one to the other. The most important disease caused by internal animal parasites is gapes, which mostly affects birds from one to six months of age, although older birds are liable to it. The symptoms of this complaint are exceedingly simple to detect; the bird is seen to stand extending its neck, frequently gaping or yawning, hence the name; it looks mopey and listless, and the feathers lack their usual brilliant luster; in a bad case froth will be seen at the mouth. Gapes is due to the presence of worms in the throat of the bird, (syngamus trachealis) familiar to gamekeepers under the name of the red or forked worm. If the trachea and bronchia of a bird suffering from this complaint be examined, from six to a dozen small red worms, possibly more, will be discerned. These are usually fork shaped, the straight ones being comparatively rare. The former are the copulating males and females; the latter are considerably larger than the males, the two being firmly fixed together, so much so that they cannot be separated without tearing the tissues. So soon as the female attains maturity and becomes full of eggs, she, together with the male, is expectorated by the bird. For a little while they lie about on the ground, but ultimately burst when the eggs—not more than 1-250th of an inch in length—are scattered over the ground or in the water. Each worm contains an enormous number of eggs, which hatch in damp earth or water into embryos in from one to six weeks, according to the temperature. As soon as the eggs and embryos are swallowed by a bird they develop into adults, and are able to reproduce themselves in less than three weeks. While no second host is necessary, large numbers of the eggs and embryos are swallowed by earthworms, which in their turn are eaten by the fowls. It will at once be realized how very rapidly ground may become contaminated, even though the number of fowls suffering from this complaint is exceedingly small. In color the gape worm is red, and in length the female may reach 4-5 of an inch, while the male is rarely more than 1-5 of an inch. A certain amount of variation takes place, however, in the size, some females being no more than 1/4 of an inch. If the disease is not immediately attended to the worms increase with enormous rapidity, ultimately causing suffocation. The complaint is mostly confined to chickens and turkey poults, although older birds are sometimes attacked. A few years ago great mortality was occasioned in certain parts of the country through gapes, but thanks to the improved methods of poultry keeping and the greater attention paid to cleanliness, its ravages have not been so serious during the past few seasons.

Perhaps the point of most vital importance in trying to effect a speedy and permanent cure is to burn any birds that may die from this complaint. I have known cases in which a bird has died of gapes, and the body has merely been buried a foot or eighteen inches below the surface, with the result that the eggs have hatched, and the ground has become permeated with the eggs and embryos. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, and a bird that dies should be burnt without a moment's unnecessary delay. Another matter of importance is to isolate any bird that is detected in the act of gaping. The worms are frequently coughed up by an affected bird, causing the ailment to spread with alarming rapidity until the whole flock may be attacked. The worst outbreaks always occur on land that is overstocked, and as far as possible fresh ground should frequently be brought into play. It is unwise to use the same plot two consecutive years for rearing chickens, as in this case the risk of gapes and other diseases is so great. When fowls are confined in runs, it is a good plan to lightly dress the land with gas lime, or water it with a 1 per cent solution of sulphuric acid.

One of the oldest remedies for gapes, but at the same time one that is exceedingly efficacious, is that of soaking the grain in urine before giving it to the birds. The ammonia escaping from the urine proves fatal to the worms and their embryos. A method which I have used with excellent results is that of dipping a long flight feather in turpentine or eucalyptus oil, and inserting it down the throat of the bird, turning it round once or twice, then gradually withdrawing it. If carefully done several worms will be brought up each time on the feather. Another method that has been tried with beneficial results is placing a little salicylate of soda in the drinking water, in the proportion of three drachms to every quart of water. The addition of soda to the drinking water very effectually kills the ova and embryos. There are some very good powders on the market, which consist largely of powdered chalk, and which are called by different names. The birds are placed in an air tight box, and a little powder blown therein, causing many of the worms to be dislodged. It is claimed that tobacco smoke has a similar effect, but I have never personally tried it.—*Farm Poultry.*

When the Turkeys are Young.

The little turkeys should be carefully attended to, for should there be any large lice upon the hen, they attack the young as soon as hatched, fastening themselves upon the head and neck, whence they are dislodged with considerable difficulty. Grease effectually disposes of them however, and for this purpose pure lard is best. Sulphur, coal oil, or any similar agents of destruction are dangerous, for such will not only do effective work on the insects, but on the tender poults as well. Rub the lard thoroughly over the heads and necks, then put them with the mother hen. Frequent examinations should be made to make sure that there are no insects upon them. Nothing so quickly saps the life of a young turkey as lice, and no young of the poultry kind is so susceptible to their attacks. Nine times out of ten if a little turkey is drooping, wings hanging down and eyes closed, the trouble is caused by the presence of these mites, and only prompt treatment will save it. The quill feathers of the wings at the point where they emerge from the flesh will be found to be fairly swarming with them. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in raising turkeys, and this must not be relaxed until the red begins to appear upon the heads.

A good way to use the pyrethrum, after the little turkeys have grown too large to be easily caught (if they are running at large), is to call them up for feeding. Stoop carefully while they are eating—they will come quite to your feet—and sprinkle it freely over them. Do this whether you are sure they are affected or not; it is better than to wait until they are badly infested.

Young turkeys are naturally inclined to wander, and need to be restrained while yet weak. A natural mother will look after them if she has her freedom, but a hen is not accustomed to have her offspring wander away from her, and does not pay so much attention to them. Boards set on edge will keep them within bounds until they are able to fly over them, when they may safely be allowed their liberty. The tiniest crevice that a poults can crowd itself through will be taken advantage of, and once out, they are too stupid to get back again, but quickly chilled.

Water should be supplied in shallow dishes fresh and clean, three times a day, with clean sand or earth for them to pick at. They will frequently fill their crops with this before tasting food. It is the first thing they look for when put on the ground.

More Fresh Air for Poultry Houses.

Continued experiments in the construction of poultry houses go to show the strength of the argument of those who favor open air houses. Experiments have been conducted by Professor Graham of Guelph for a number of years with different styles of poultry houses. The following description of each is given in a recent report of the Agricultural College:

"The first is called the 'warm house' and is built of matched lumber lined with paper. There is a dead air space between the inside wall and the outside wall. The building is made tight. The plan adopted to do away with the moisture in the inside of the building is the use of straw as a ceiling. This straw is of course placed on boards which are some six inches apart. It is expected that the straw will absorb the moisture and keep the house dry.

Another house is what is known as the 'Maine State' house. This house is practically open to the weather on the front or south side. There

are canvas curtains which can be dropped as a protection against wind and snow on stormy days. On other days these canvas curtains are to be kept rolled up and the fowls allowed to exercise in the fresh air. The ends of the house are single-ply matched lumber; the back wall of the house is matched lumber lined with paper, and is sheeted again on the inside. This is done in order to make a warm roosting coup, which is protected at night in front by canvas curtains.

The third house is known as the 'closed pen' style. This house is built much the same as the second house mentioned, but in place of the front side being entirely open to the weather it has adjustable windows; these windows can be opened or closed according to the weather conditions. This house is considered by many poultrymen to be one of the best styles that have been introduced.

The fourth house is one of the extremely airy ones, being made of boards that are dressed on one side and the cracks battened; about half of the front is open to the weather, but may be closed in on stormy days by large doors. There is not any special protection for the roost, the chickens roosting in this house in exactly the same temperature as they worked in during the day. This house, needless to mention, is much cheaper than the other styles."

Speaking of the results in these different houses, Professor Graham says:

"It is not wise to draw definite conclusions from one year's work, hence I shall deal in a general way as to this year's results.

1. The use of straw overhead was effectual in keeping the houses dry.

2. The coldest house, or the fourth house, in the illustration proved to be the most satisfactory in both the number of eggs produced, the fertility of the eggs, and also the general health of the birds.

3. The warm house was not very satisfactory. The birds do not appear to be as thrifty, there is not much gloss to the plumage, the egg production was not good, and the strength of the germs in the eggs was poor.

4. There are many points in the second house and the first that are satisfactory. These houses were very much alike in results, and were much better than the third house but inferior to the fourth house.

5. A record was kept of the minimum temperature in each house. The fourth house went as low as seven degrees below zero. This temperature slightly frosted the combs on the Orpington males. The first and second houses were respectively, four and three degrees below zero. The third or warm house was eleven degrees above zero."

These results confirm what has been claimed by other poultry raisers in the New England States; poultry suffer more from "stuffy" ill-ventilated houses than from a colder temperature in which the air is perfectly fresh and pure. There can be little doubt that the same is true in a large measure with other animals as well. Even man has learned the benefit of fresh air in the treatment of many forms of diseases. The time is coming when we will pamper our live stock less, when we will look more to securing light and free circulation of air without drafts than to an exceedingly warm temperature in which the air is impure.

DAIRYING

Cream Obtained by Gravity Processes Not Wanted.

When in conversation recently with the manager of a large western creamery he informed us that his creamery, which was a cream gathering one, would not accept any but separator cream. His reasons for so doing were valid ones, and are as follows: Cream obtained by the gravity process varies in fat percentage, the cream sometimes being very thick, and other times less so. As a result of such variations, and therefore differences in tests, dissatisfaction results, and much damage is done to the business of the creamery in the district, as one dissatisfied patron is a prolific breeder of trouble among the other patrons. Separator cream being uniform, such trouble so disturbing to business and wasteful of time and good temper, does not occur. The hand cream separator has many other qualities to recommend it to the farmers, inasmuch as it saves the cream and renders the labor incident to

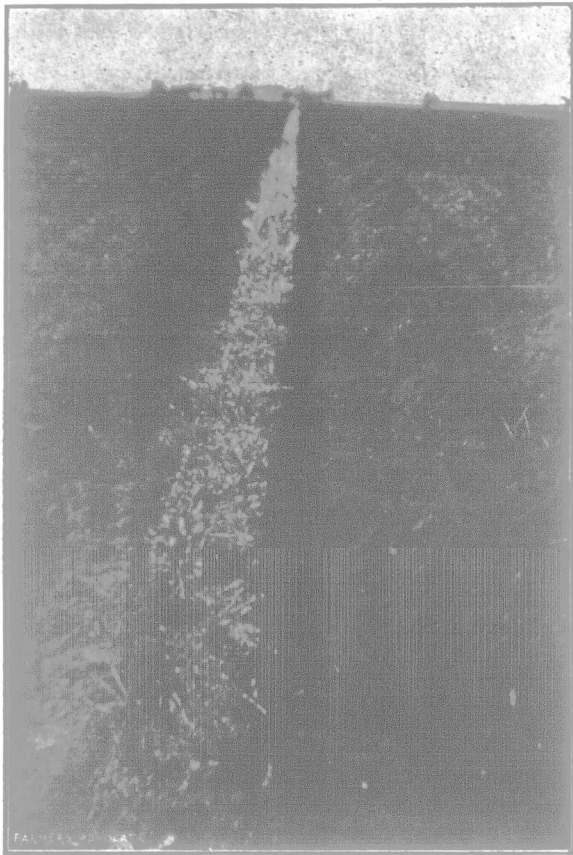
dairying less than by the older methods.

The person anxious to develop the dairy side of his farming operations will therefore find it imperative to purchase a cream separator, if he wishes the largest returns at the least possible expenditure of time, labor and money.

Horticulture and Forestry

To Grass a Terrace.

For each square rod to be planted take half pound of lawn grass seed containing liberal quantities of bluegrass and white Dutch clover, and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of earth and loam. This should be placed in a tub, and liquid manure, diluted with about two thirds of water, added and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to a consistency of mortar. The slope must be cleaned and made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste containing the grass seed should be applied with a trowel and made as even and thin as possible. Should it crack from exposure to the air it must be again watered and smoothed up day by day until the



JACK CUTHBERT'S LAST FURROW
Portage la Prairie Plowing Match.

grass makes its appearance, which will be in eight to fourteen days; the whole slope will soon be covered with a velvety coat of green.—*Minn. Horticulturist.*

Spraying for the Destruction of Mustard.

The most effective, safest (as regards the grain crop), and most economical spray to use is a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate (bluestone). This is made by dissolving 2 pounds of bluestone in 10 gallons of water. The spraying should be done thoroughly, and for that purpose 50 gallons per acre will be required. If a heavy rain follows within 24 hours the operation will have to be repeated. In order that the work may be effective, spraying should not be delayed after the mustard plants have reached a height of 6 to 9 inches. If allowed to grow taller than this stronger solutions will be necessary and in larger quantity, as the grain would then protect the mustard.

FRANK T. SHUTT, Chemist,
Dominion Experimental Farms.

The Spring Was Hard on Fruit Trees

An inspection of a well known nurseryman's plots recently showed the late spring frosts to have been quite damaging in their effect. The Transcendant crab was hard hit and did not come through nearly as well as the Martha. It is mistaken kindness to plant fruit trees in a very warm and too sheltered spot, such invites precociousness on the part of the trees and the penalty is paid when the spring frost nips.

FIELD NOTES

McGill Now Has an Agricultural College.

Sir William Macdonald intimated at a special meeting of the board of governors of McGill that he had now completed his arrangements for transferring to the board as trustees, the lands, buildings and all the property of the new Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue. Thus the new Macdonald College will rank as one of the colleges of the University, and its management will be under the board of governors. The college has two purposes—first, to give education in agricultural science, and secondly, to provide special training for teachers. Apart from the land and buildings, the college will have a \$2,000,000 endowment.

Some Ideas on House Planning.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been pleased lately to note what seems to be a "forward movement" in your columns with regard to the building of farm houses. Still I think we may move farther forward without detriment to this subject. Each individual family of course has an idea of its own requirements, but as in all other matters there may be some requirements common to all families. These are days of condensation in all lines. Days when we strive to adapt the least human energy to produce the greatest results. And in the building of new houses this object is apt to be lost sight of.

First of all is the thought of beauty, and this is determined mostly by taste, more or less artistic, of the architect. A very good plan, if a professional architect is to be employed, is to state the number and size of the rooms required and then allow him to put these into shape, as his profession should enable him to do this better than the farmer who wishes the house built. There is one decided objection to this method, that is the architect depends principally on stereotyped methods, and if they are interfered with he loses his bearings, though he will not admit it.

As in your last article "Suggestions on House-building" I will begin with the kitchen, and just here I will say that I venture I will shock many of your readers, certainly I strongly object to the 16x20 ft. kitchen. Yes, I know the mistress of the ordinary farm house spends most of her time "there", but "out of there" is where I wish to take her. Why is it that in these times of conveniences, so many of us still stick to the old ways? I am going to give you as well as I can on paper my idea of a modern farmer's kitchen. It one is that I have proved, though the first thought of it was not my own. I cannot be exact as to dimensions, but we will say not larger than 12x14 ft., and well fitted with things to work with I think I must try and draw a plan though as I am not an architect I perhaps will fail, in my effort. Before I do this let me advise the good farm-wife to have all floors possible covered with linoleum. So many patterns and qualities may now be had that one may suit every room. This for more than one reason, but principally ease of keeping clean, and saving of tired feet. It is more springy than the painted floors and more easy to keep free from dust than carpets. Rugs here and there prevent the bare look.

I would have only one stairway, as taking all things into consideration, it means less expense and less work. I would have an attic, floored, with fairly easy stairs, to use for storing antiques, children's clay-room, and may be, the where to hang a winter clothes line. It is difficult to say which should be north or south in a house plan as that depends on which side is your road, but if possible have your kitchen door on the side leading to your stable and your front door towards the street. Put some ornamental work outside your house, but have it substantial, and if the house is frame, paint it as soon as built.

Instead of clothes closets between bed-rooms, build wardrobes in each bedroom with doors in front and a shelf above, clothes on hooks and boxes or bed linen on the shelf above. These will add a furnished look to your rooms and be more convenient than a closet.

The low book shelves in parlor save space and the top shelf is a good place for ornaments. The sideboard built in the dining-room, with bottom up to height of table wide enough for silver etc., doors beneath, and narrow shelves above up to six feet high, also with doors for dishes, the top for clock, lamp etc., is as pretty and more useful than the usual sideboard on sale.

Have all doors to cupboards to slide, not on hinges, as they take less room and are more convenient. The work-table in sewing-room must also be built stationary with shelves beneath, and a small cupboard above for domestic medicines. The reason I put sewing-room down stairs to save steps, both of mother and of every person depending upon her.

Why I combine bath-room with wash-room is to save expense in building for cisterns, piping and drainage, as well as to save work in keeping clean. The dumb-waiter will also save steps to the cellar.

Above kitchen table should be a number of hooks on which to hang small cooking utensils. The wide shelf above flour and meal bins, to use for baking purposes while the table is otherwise employed. The narrow shelves above this to hold all sorts of kitchen utensils. The dishes can be washed on the table and the water emptied in the wash-room sink. The house-wife should have a small table on rollers, for the purpose of carrying everything at one time from the range to the dining-table, and also to carry away at one time all dirty dishes.

There should be an outside door to the cellar for storing vegetables, also for taking to and fro all milk. We suppose there is in use either creamer cans or a separator, so there is no need to provide for a dairy with shelves. The part of the cellar used for milk, churning and butter should be light enough to see all the work well, yet be arranged so that it may be darkened when wished for, also should be well ventilated. If there is a furnace for heating the house, it should be placed, as well as the fuel for it of course under the front hall, so as to be well shut in from all the cellar used for other purposes.

The cistern should be under or outside of the wash-room. If under, it should be covered as many cellars are damp from uncovered cellar cisterns. Good drainage should be provided from sink and bath. Indeed a large common wash-tub may be used for bathing purposes and is very much less expense as well as useful for other purposes.

I have said nothing about the shape of the roof of house, nor about outside porches and verandas. These if built in good form will add greatly to the beauty of the house.



ROY McMASTER'S OPENING
Portage la Prairie Plowing Match.

I have said not a word about the expense, because the material is not specified. I have been simply dealing with the matter of convenience, and I hope my effort will be of some use, and I also hope all errors in measurement will be pardoned as I am not at all an adept in that part of the business.

RESIDENT.

Water Impregnated With Iron.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

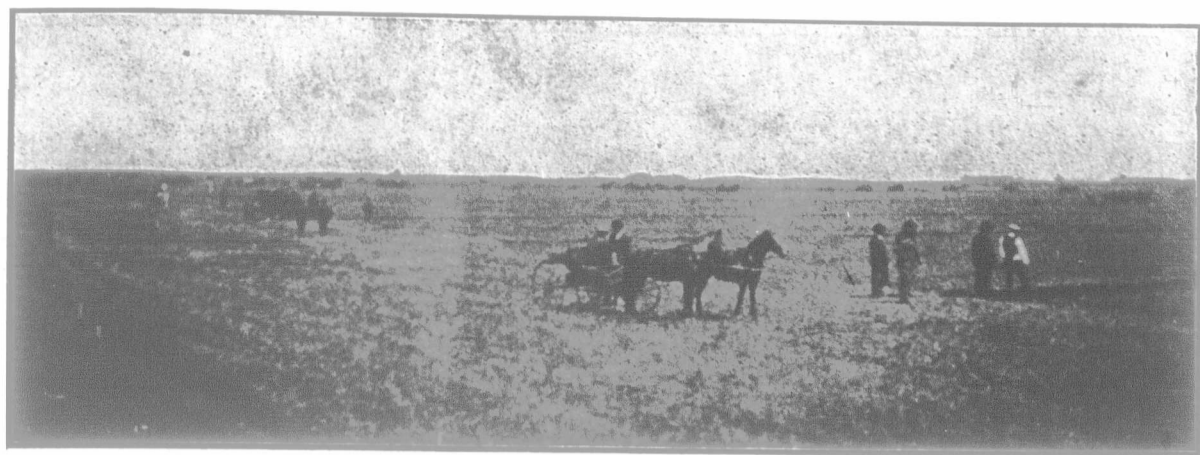
It is generally held that the presence of iron in considerable quantities is objectionable; indeed, without removal of the iron the water may be unfit for use. This removal, fortunately, is not difficult or costly; aeration is all that is necessary. The soluble iron (ferrous) compounds are readily oxidized into insoluble (ferric) compounds and precipitated, by blowing air through the water, or more simply still by exposure of the water in, comparatively speaking, thin layers. This oxidation and precipitation takes place rapidly and within a short time is practically complete, leaving a colorless, clear water that may be poured or filtered off, and which contains but traces of iron in solution.

The deposit that forms on the sides of the vessel in which the water is exposed may be removed by the use of a little strong vinegar.

FRANK T. SHUTT.

An R.C. Bishop Supports the Lord's Day Bill.

Bishop Cloutier, of Three Rivers, has issued a pastoral letter strongly approving the Sunday Observance Bill. His Lordship deprecates the attitude taken by the press of the Province of Quebec on the subject, and expresses the hope that the English-speaking and Protestant members of the Legislature will give their support to such a measure.



BEGINNING WORK—PORTAGE PLOWING MATCH.

In Favor of Compulsory Government Hail Insurance.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of May 30th an editorial, "Some Fallacies," appears, from which it would seem evident that in your opinion hail insurance and absentee land owners are terms to be used only by chronic kickers, as a pretext to display or thunder forth their pent up oratory. This, we believe, is only seemingly because we believe that, as you say, the cry in many respects is sane. Most people realize that a hail storm is no joke. When a man has spent one summer preparing a fallow and most of the next seeding and otherwise caring for it and sees his hopes and labors of two years dashed out in ten minutes hail, or when he sees some one or company of absentee landowners obstructing with might and main the passage of some measure that would put a sound system of hail insurance into effect, he might be excused if he thunders from the top mast of his oratory. After a farmer has been called on year after year to furnish seed grain for some poor fellow that has been hailed out and has had a dash or two of it himself, after hearing other sufferers say, "No I did not have it insured." You ask why. He replies, "Well, I did insure a number of years and one year I got hailed out myself. I could not get my loss paid." You ask again, why? and hear, "Oh, I cannot tell you exactly, something was wrong, company did not have the funds to pay losses, it took most of it for running expenses, so I quit." "Well, why did you not insure last year in the government scheme?" "Oh, well I did not just have the cash at the time, neglected it, but got the hail and am helpless." I say, Mr Editor, after listening to lots of that sort of thing, compulsory hail insurance does not appear such a bugbear or such a fallacy as it may to some absentee land owner, and some little consideration should be shown these chronic kickers if perchance they might point some way out. What fair minded man, be he resident or not, would object to the little expense over income of the territorial government in their experimental hail insurance plan when it is remembered every cent went in paying an actual loss which no mortal hand could have prevented.

In your fallacy you say, "Government hail insurance has been tried and very few have availed themselves of it." That may be so, but those who did avail themselves of it were well satisfied with it and had everyone availed themselves of it all would have been better satisfied. This only shows the necessity of the compulsion part. You ask, "Why should it be made compulsory?" "Why" I ask, "should vaccination be made compulsory?" You say, "That is not a parallel case, vaccination is to guard a large circle of people as well as the individual." And is there not a large circle called on to suffer more or less when a considerable area of fine crop is destroyed by hail. Why compulsory? Because the greater number would bear the loss which should as much as possible be a mutual one. You say, "Farmers should depend upon their own individual effort." Yes, right you are. Where is there a class that does more than they? But no individual effort can save a man from hail storms. But I suppose you mean they should run their own insurance business. But we have a compulsory educational law, compulsory weed law, fire law, statute labor, contagious disease law, in fact all kinds of compulsory laws to compel men to do what is thought to be best for themselves and those about them.

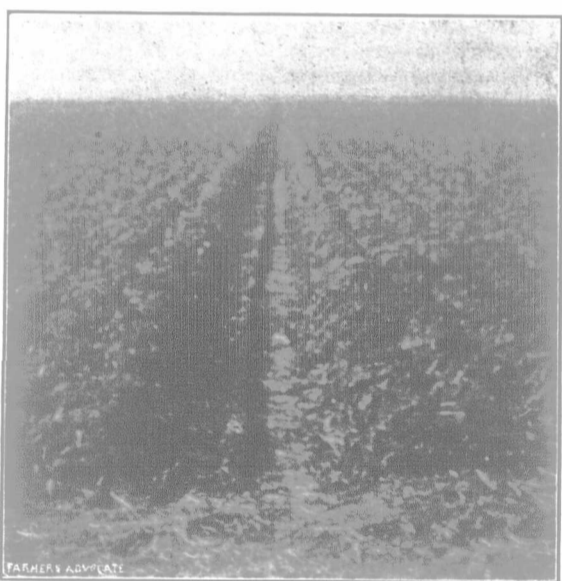
Non residents who own land are compelled to pay school tax, statute labor tax, destroy their noxious weeds, etc. Why not a hail tax?

It has been found that many hail insurance companies are unsound, uncertain, unreliable, dishonest, etc., and on account of that many are afraid to insure that would otherwise do so. If it has been found that those companies have been what might be called fairly sound have been run too expensively, so that too large a part of the premiums paid have been used in what is called cost of administration making cost of insuring too high; if dividing up our forces makes the cost higher, why not banish the gang and let the government run one sound institution for and in the interests of the people? Why not? Farmers are just as suspicious of a farmer's insurance company

as they are of one started by two or three business men, and a great many would not insure and so would suffer just the same. You say there is a great danger of over pampering farmers. I think there you are wrong. I think there is far more danger from over much bleeding.

Then most of our governing bodies are composed of lawyers, doctors, printers, school teachers, etc., just the kind of people for organizing. They can work the farmers better than any one I know of, and as you say their business is to get the information together. And we all know their one object of getting office is to serve, to give their lives as it were a living sacrifice in the interests of that occupation (which forms the basis of success for all others,) viz. agriculture, to guard the bread basket of the empire. What better thing could they do, than to make every grain grower absolutely safe as far as hail is concerned, to the extent of his seed and bread at least?

Why compulsory? It is absolutely necessary that some provision should be made, as it is almost certain some crops will be destroyed every year by hail. All crops properly put in ought to be insured



FIRST PRIZE FINISH. Portage la Prairie Plowing Match.

to a nominal sum of say five dollars per acre. All arable land should be assessable for hail. As it might be neglected if left to individuals it should be universal and done by the government to make it sound and positive. It is the best way because the only sure way. There are difficulties. But they can be overcome. There would be more difficulties any other way with less insurance and no assurance; it would be the cheapest way.

The non resident would get back his small tax in the increased value of his land, because farming would be that much safer. No one would be called on to assume so much risk. The burden would be mutually borne by all. The whole business of the country would be strengthened, because one more risk had been at least partially removed. This will not be done unless compulsory. If done it will hurt no one but will be a blessing to all

FRED W. GREEN.



PLANTING TIME AT THE BRANDON NURSERY.

Not Trying to Stampede the Public.

Exception is taken by Mr. A. J. Quigley, secretary of the organization committee of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., to the editorial in our June 6th issue in which we cautioned farmers not to be stampeded into commercial enterprises. Although we violate the true ethics of business by giving the matter this further prominence, and thus advertise gratis a private company exploited for the purpose of making profits for its stockholders though the company is, we believe, intended to assist all our readers, still, in justice to Mr. Quigley and the other gentlemen who are lending themselves to the formation of this company we enumerate Mr. Quigley's main points of objection. First, he claims that the whole scheme is laid bare to prospective buyers of stock in pamphlets sent broadcast over the country and consequently there is not the first shadow of "sharp practice" about the formation of the company. In the second place, our attention is called to the clause in the company's literature which reads "The articles of importation will probably be closely modeled on those of the *Minnesota Farmer's Exchange*," thus removing credit of having originated the scheme from the *western farmer*. Thirdly, it is claimed for the company that they will go into the grain commission business with a greater available capital than many commission men now doing business on the Winnipeg grain exchange. Fourthly, it is claimed that no opinion of the business ability of the management of the company can be formed as yet because a manager has not been appointed. Mr. Knowles, who is mentioned in the company's prospectus as one of the leading promoters, informs us that very encouraging results are attending the efforts of himself and Mr. Partridge to firmly establish the company in Manitoba. We think that in view of the recent hail insurance investigation revelations, that the advice given to the farmer to go cautiously into the matter was timely, and although the first gentleman above referred to takes exception to our stand, yet in the end it will be found that the most satisfactory shareholders will be cautious men, who have looked into the matter carefully, as compared with the man who listens to a thrilling speech on the farmer's wrongs and walks up and puts down his name for a cool hundred. The better the scheme the more honest criticism it will stand and thrive on.

Chicago Packing-House Exposure.

Those who have been so religiously crying down the novel, or the "novel with a purpose," must at least acknowledge that some good has come of Mr. Upton Sinclair's story, "The Jungle," which, it is asserted, was the direct cause of the United States Government's undertaking the extensive investigation into the affairs of the big Chicago packing-houses, which has been going on for the past few months.

The first report of the investigation has been issued, and was, on June 4th, submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt. It shows up Chicago packing-house conditions in their worst light, and indicates the need for more far-reaching inspection than has hitherto been exercised. Government inspectors pass only on the healthfulness of the animal at the time of killing. Of all that occurs afterwards, during the passage of the animal to the can or the sausage, or the dainty dried-beef package, as the case may be, they are ignorant, or blind to. Dust, smoke, putrefying blood, fragments of rotting flesh, tuberculous spittle thrown about everywhere by tuberculous employees—these are the palatable ingredients introduced into the dishes designed to grace any lady's table, their noxiousness covered up and hidden by deodorizers, spices, etc.

The investigation has not gone far enough to permit the Committee to report upon the further atrocities alleged of the packing-houses, but the enquiry is still going on, and will be made public in due season. Of these allegations a few instances may be given. In Armour's, for example, it has been related that spoiled hams are "treated in a cellar by a man who pumps a fluid into them with a foot-pump." Again, according to disclosures made in 1899, it has been the habit to ship tuberculous hogs to Globe, Ind., where they are converted into hog grease, which is, in turn, sent to France to be made into fancy sardine oil. Immature calves, too, are transmitted into chicken. "No chickens," it is asserted, "are used in the Armour plant for potted chicken."

Added to these, there are, it is said, a host of other abuses. The very refuse of all is boiled down, deodorized, and made into beef extracts. Thousands

of pounds of chemicals are used to retard decomposition, quite regardless of the fact that meat thus treated is rendered almost impossible of digestion. Off-color meat, too, it is said, is touched up with dye, and hams painted instead of smoked, a saving of trouble and time—a great desideratum in Chicago packing-house rush of business.

How to remedy the evil, is now the question, and the only way of getting at the matter seems to be, as has been recommended, to introduce a law and system "which will enable the inspectors of the general Government to inspect and supervise, from the hoof to the can, the preparation of the meat-food product." To meet the expense of this, the President suggests the payment of a fee of about 8 cents per head on each animal slaughtered.

Canada is, of course, less affected than the United States; yet even here the price of meat has already gone up. A revelation in one quarter naturally suggests caution in another; and possibly our Government, by taking a leaf from our neighbor's experience, will forestall the possibility of such a state of affairs on Canadian soil, by early instituting a more rigid and persistent system of Government supervision. We are just at the beginning of the dressed-meat and packing-house industry in Canada. Let it be put on the right track and kept there. The Chicago packing-house people are naturally making protests and denials, but, at the same time, they are in the midst of the biggest house-cleaning process ever witnessed in "Packington." The President's message has made a great revulsion in England against U. S. products, which is reacting in favor of Canadian meats.

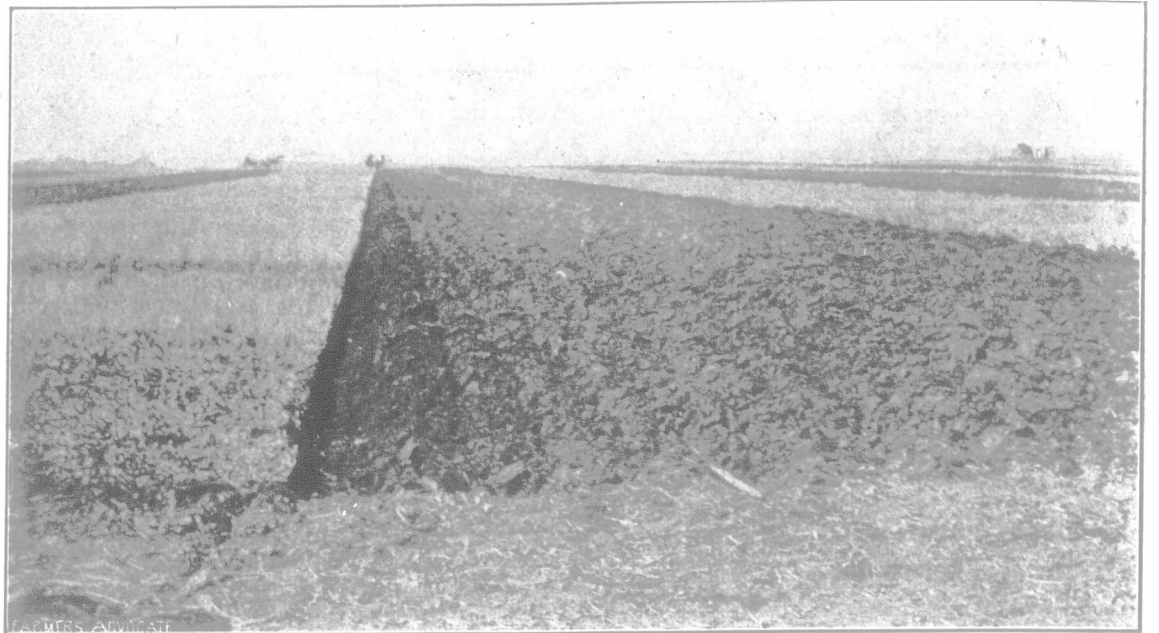
Report of Hail Insurance Commission.

The final report of the above commission based upon the evidence submitted before that body is as published herewith. No attempt is made to decide as between the merits of the respective methods, but as referred to in an editorial of one week ago, the president drew attention to the weak points of the mutual system, which however can doubtless be remedied.

CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company has its head office in Brandon and is a joint stock company operated under a charter granted to the Central Canada Fire Insurance Company, Cap. 54, 61 Victoria; amended Cap. 49, 12, Edward VII. Your commissioners at their Brandon sittings investigated the accounts of this company and examined the manager and adjuster under oath as to the manner in which their hail insurance business is conducted by them and when losses by hail occur the system of adjustment of such losses (evidence attached). This company operates a general fire and live stock insurance business as well as hail insurance and it is absolutely impossible for any individual outside of their office to arrive at an exact adjustment of the expenses to be apportioned to any one branch of the business. The manager, however, being familiar with the details of the general business at the request of the commissioners gave under oath a statement of the cost of operating the hail insurance branch of the business. The value of insurance written by this company in 1905 was \$682,563.01 on 140,354 acres and representing 1,024 policies. The insurance against loss is limited to \$5.00 per acre and the policies are classified into first, second and third class risks in the following proportions: First class, 113,965 acres, rate per acre 16c; second class, 24,748 acres, rate per acre 19c; third class, 1,641 acres, rate per acre 24c; being an average for the year's business of 16 1/8 per acre.

This company does its business on practically a cash basis, the policyholder who pays by note due Sept. 15 in each year having to pay 25 per cent. more than the party who pays cash with application. The standing of the company's business for 1905 was: Collected on assessments in cash, \$11,693.36; value of note 80 per cent. on \$10,030.35, \$8,024.28; total, \$22,-



A SAMPLE OF THE WORK DONE WITH THE WALKING PLOWS, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

717.64. Distributed as follows: Paid to policyholders on losses, \$11,827 or 52 per cent.; paid for field and office expenses, \$7,110.62 or 31.18 per cent.; paid Manitoba government business tax, \$227.17 or 1 per cent.; balance cash on hand subject to reserve fund and dividends, \$3,552.85 or 15.82 per cent.; total, \$22,717.64 or 100 per cent. Average rate of assessment per acre, 1905, \$16.18; for past three years \$16.18 per acre; average acreage of policy, 137 acres; average assessment on average policy, \$22.18.

Taking the past three years and giving an average of the same, the statement would be this:

1903, net revenue \$14,116.98; loss paid \$6,459.62.
1904, net revenue \$25,125.12; loss paid \$12,616.14.
1905, net revenue \$22,717.64; loss paid \$11,827.00.
Total receipts for three years, \$61,959.74; loss paid \$30,802.76.

Percentage of revenue paid in losses in three years, 49 1/2 per cent.; percentage of revenue paid in losses in three years, 30 1/2 per cent.

This company being a joint stock company provision is made in its charter for a reserve fund which has been taken advantage of and a fund accumulated from the joint business of fire, hail and stock, which on 31st of December, 1905, was \$32,120.20, and which affords its policyholders a guarantee that losses will be paid in full. This reserve fund has been created by levying on the policyholders in the past three years a higher rate than was necessary to pay loss claims, operating expenses and a 6 per cent. dividend to stock holders. In common with other stock companies of this character no protection is by charter or otherwise afforded to safeguard the policyholders against the directors reducing the amount of this reserve fund or applying it to other purposes.

No complaints were placed before your commission regarding this company and after a careful investigation it appeared evident that the hail insurance business of the Central Canada Insurance Company was conducted on a reasonably safe and equitable lines.

FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.

This is a mutual company doing business under letters patent dated May 3, 1899. The early history of this company is practically along the same lines as that of the Crown Mutual Insurance Company. It commenced operations in May, 1899, by contracting with a Mr. Taylor, from Minnesota, who was also manager, and who received for the first year's contract \$33,840. The first season, owing to this contract, was disastrous to the company. In January, 1900, the directorate was changed, and in April, 1900, Mr. W. C. Graham became manager, from which time

to date the management and directorate have handled the company's business very satisfactorily. The financial statement of the company for 1905 would stand thus:

Insurance risk, \$2,662,436; acreage covered at \$5 per acre, \$532,487; number of policies, \$3,778; average acreage each policy, 141 acres; assessment per average policy, \$27.71; receipts for 1905, proceeds of notes \$103,799.50; borrowed from reserve fund, \$8,077.92; total, \$111,877.42; disbursed as follows: Losses paid, \$92,571.16 or 82.7 per cent.; expenses, \$19,306.26 or 17.3 per cent.; total, \$111,877.42, or 100 per cent.

These receipts are made up of \$106,497.44 of premium notes of which 87 1/2 per cent was paid at December 31, or \$93,007.76; \$13,489.68 of unpaid notes are valued at 80 per cent., or \$10,791.74; total, \$103,799.50.

For the purpose of comparison this rule has been followed with all the companies. For the three years 1903, 1904 and 1905, the statement would be thus:

1903—Available revenue, \$17,126.48; paid losses, \$7,894.26 or 46 1/2 per cent.; expenses paid, \$8,242.14 or 48 1/2 per cent.; balance reserve fund, etc., \$990.08 or 5 1/2 per cent.; total \$17,126.48 or 100 per cent.

1904—Available revenue, \$42,853.57; paid losses, \$20,907.91 or 48 1/2 per cent.; paid expenses, \$13,463.79 or 31 1/2 per cent.; reserve fund, etc., \$8,481.87 or 19 1/2 per cent.; total, \$42,853.57 or 100 per cent.

Average losses paid in three years, \$40,457.77 or 59 1/2 per cent. revenue; average expenses paid in three years, \$13,670.73 or 32 1/2 per cent. revenue.

Average rate of assessment per acre for the past three years, 16 1/8 c.

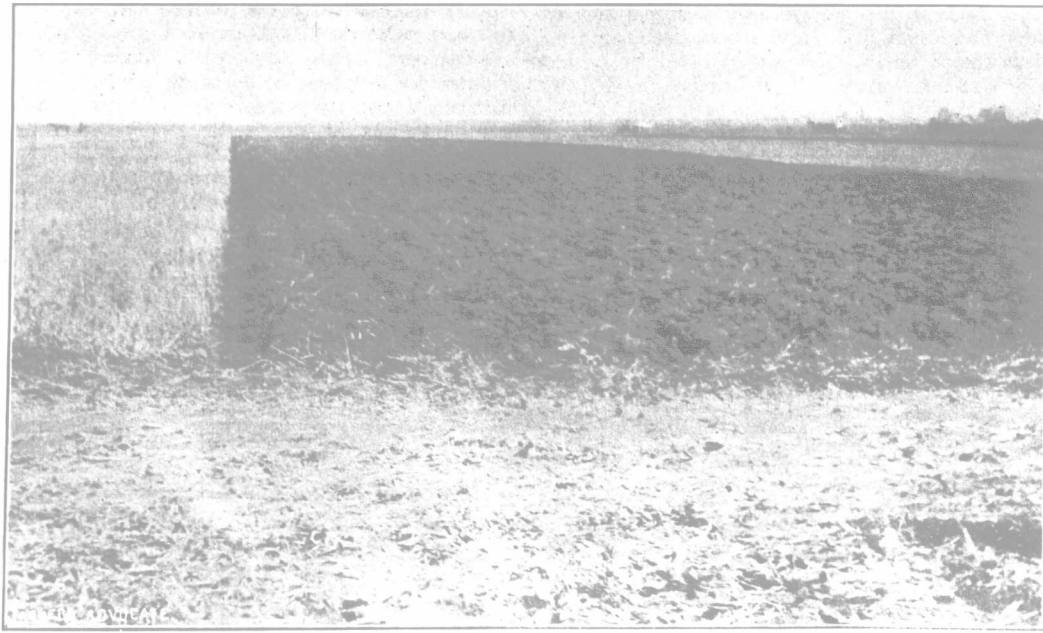
Your commissioners received evidence of a flattering character both as to the general management of the business and adjustment of losses from policyholders in this company at Binscarth and Brandon.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL.

The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company commenced business in 1891 under letters patent granted the same year. It is purely a mutual company under the control of its policyholders, directors being appointed at annual meetings with no other powers than to carry out the instructions of the policyholders. The business done in 1905 would stand thus: Insurance risks written in 1905, \$430,434; on an acreage of 71,739 at \$6 per acre, number of policies, 698; average acreage per policy, 120 acres; average assessment per average policy, \$25.45; revenue for 1905, \$15,214.98; distributed as follows, in payment of 67 losses, \$9,320.80, or 61 1/2 per cent.; expenses in 1905, \$4,500.91 or 29 1/2 per cent.; cash on hand, December 31, \$134.05, 1/2 per cent.; balance charged against 1904 being \$1,259.22, or 8 1/2 per cent.; total, \$15,214.98 or 100 per cent.

Taking the past three years and giving an average of same the statement would be as follows: Revenue available in 1903, \$17,622.05; losses paid, \$8,803.24 or 60 per cent.; expenses, \$4,001.77 or 27 1/2 per cent.; 1904 revenue available, \$15,251.91; losses paid, \$9,988.45 or 63 1/2 per cent.; expenses paid, \$4,659.82 or 30 1/2 per cent.; revenue available in 1905, \$15,214.98; losses paid, \$9,320.80, or 21 1/2 per cent.; expenses, \$4,500.91, or 29 1/2 per cent., showing average losses for three years, \$9,370.83 or 62 1/2 per cent. of receipts and average expenses for three years, \$4,387.50 or 29 1/2 per cent. of receipts. The rate per acre of assessment for 1905 was 22 1/2 cents, and average rate of assessment per acre for the past three years, 21 1/2 per cent. No complaints were made before your commissioners regarding this company, but on the contrary some policyholders came before them and volunteered statements which were of an entirely creditable character.

Your commissioners wish to point out that in so far as the three companies now reported on, viz.: The Farmers Mutual Co., the Central Canada Co., and the Provincial Mutual Co. are concerned, no marked differences can be emphasized in their manner of operation or in the actual cost per policy. Any one of them affords fair and reasonable protection against hail



THOS. YUILL'S WORK WITH THE GANG PLOW, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Provincial Mutual Co., while costing a trifle more per acre at the same time affords \$1.00 per acre more protection than the other companies. In the course of your commissioners' investigation it became more and more evident that the keystones of hail insurance are economical management and honest adjustment of losses.

As your commissioners have not secured such information about a government system of hail insurance as would warrant a report thereon at this date, they have adjourned until Tuesday, July 10, to enable those parties throughout the province who have thought out this matter to place their views before the commission."

Western Boards of Trade Resolutions.

Delegates from boards of trade in Saskatchewan and Alberta met in convention in Edmonton on June 13th and 14th. The program of the convention was systematically arranged, the questions up for consideration being submitted in the form of resolutions which were discussed and passed, amended or dropped as the majority decreed.

There seemed to be no limit to the character of the problems brought up and the whole discussion showed that western business men have a clear grasp of trade and industrial conditions not only of western Canada but of the whole world. Such

Prince Albert was decided upon as the next place of meeting and three days will be devoted to the discussion of business.

Notes.

The potato-bug pest is increasing in Manitoba

Sir William Macdonald has completed the arrangements necessary to transfer the new Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne's de Bellevue to McGill University.

At a meeting of the Carrot River Agricultural Society held at Kinistino, Sask., it was decided to celebrate the society's coming of age by securing new grounds and building a suitable exhibition hall.

Fifteen car loads of binder twine were unloaded from a steamer at the C. P. R. freight sheds at Fort William to be shipped into the West. Three more similar shipments are on the way.

An Italian syndicate is said to be considering an attempt to found an Italian colony on Vancouver Island for the purpose of vine culture, fruit farming, mulberry growing and silkworm breeding.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Detective John Murray, Chief Inspector of the Ontario Department of Criminal Investigation, is dead as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Captain W. Arnold, a retired American army officer is visiting Regina and Calgary to gather information in regard to the organization and methods of the R. N. W. M. P.

Ontario, especially the southern and western parts, has been visited recently by severe storms. In the last gale London, Woodstock and Forest suffered particularly, much damage being done.

Prince Edward Island is now a prohibition province. The last county, Queen's, to vote for temperance, passed the measure by a vote of 695 to 78.

The Right Rev. William Bompas, Bishop of the Diocese of Selkirk died at his home at Caribou Crossing, at the age of seventy-eight years.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been admitted to the Union as one state.

The colonial marriage bill passed its third reading in the British House of Lords. This bill makes the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister, legal in the British Isles, if it has been legally performed in any British possession.

Richard Yates a veteran of Crimea and a survivor of the famous charge of the Light Brigade, died in Detroit where he has been living for the last six years.

The revolt of the Zulus in Natal is, to all appearance subdued. Chief Bambaata, the leader, has been killed and two of Chief Sieganda's sons have surrendered.

With glittering ceremony and amid general rejoicing King Haakon and Queen Maud were formally crowned at Trondhjem the ancient capital of Norway. The coronation took place in the great cathedral which was filled to the doors. At its completion the event was announced by the ringing of innumerable church bells and the booming of guns. No untoward incident marred the rejoicing and a happy beginning was made to what both King and people hope will be a long and happy reign.

Things to Remember.

Managers of shows whose dates do not appear in our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in the date or calling our attention to errors.

- Sale Clydesdales, C.P.R. pavilion, Winnipeg July 27
- Edmonton Show July 2-5
- Inter-Western, Calgary July 10-12
- Springfield " 11
- Elkhorn " 11-12
- Crystal City " 17-18
- Hartney " 16-17
- N. W. A. A., Neepawa " 4, 5-6
- Minnedosa " 19-20
- Industrial, Winnipeg " 23-28
- W. A. A. Ass'n, Brandon July 31-Aug. 3
- Lakeside Fair, Killarney Aug. 7, 8-9
- Prov. Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2-6

SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.

- Indian Head July 12-13
- Churchbridge " 17
- Saltcoats " 18
- Yorkton " 10-11
- S. Qu'Appelle August 2-3
- Moosomin " 7
- Wolseley " 8
- Wapella " 9
- Santaluta " 10
- Ft. Qu'Appelle " 14



MAIN BUILDING, M. A. C.

Rorrie McLennan's Dispersion.

It was a small crowd that gathered to participate in the dispersion of the herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. Roderick McLennan of Holmfield, Man., on the 14th inst. Mr. McLennan has always been unpretentious in his breeding operations and business transactions and it may be possible that the public did not fully realize what an unusual opportunity was offered to buy the very best kind of Shorthorns. In building up this herd, Mr. McLennan has been handicapped by the labor problem so that it was seldom he was able to get them into show shape and consequently the public were never shown the ultimate possibilities of the herd, but the owner of Lakeside Stock farm is possessed of the true breeder's intuitive instinct and the environment of the herd could scarcely be improved upon. Lakeside has grass, water and shade in abundance and is snugly protected in winter.

The weather upon sale day was perfect and in spite of the apathy of farmers toward purebred stock they responded to auctioneer Norris' insistent demands and at the close of the sale it was found that an average of \$164 had been made for twenty one females. The bulls, though a good lot, scarcely brought all they were worth, but the sale on the whole is considered a success. The purchasing list is:

Cleora of Lakeside, 1891, F. Fraser, Glenora.....	\$ 75
Clementina 2nd of Lakeside, 1894, S. Fletcher, Holmfield	75
Cleora of Lakeside 3rd, 1894, W. Mabon, Roseberry	150
Bloom of Lakeside, 1897, J. A. McDonald, Napinka	155
Royal Rose, 1897, D. Gibson, Holmfield.....	125
Rosebud Maid, 1900, W. B. Cornock, Greenway	350
Miss Rosebud, 1901, Alex. Stevenson, Wauchope	225
Clementina B, 1900, S. Fletcher, Holmfield.....	160
Dainty Clementina, 1902, J. G. Washington, Minga	185
Clementina Lustre, 1902, Thos. Greenway, Crystal City	185
Rose Birdie, 1902, Ed. Brown, Boisevain.....	165
Red Bird, 1902, E. Chambers, Boisevain.....	175
Magnet, 1903, J. A. McDonald, Napinka.....	205
Empress, 1903, W. Mabon, Roseberry.....	110
Clementina Jane, 1904, H. Wood, Baldur.....	180
Clementina Belle, 1904, E. B. Taylor, Boisevain	175
Myrtle, 1904, Hon. Thos. Greenway.....	180
Royal Lass, 1904, J. G. Washington, Minga.....	165
Red Cherry, 1905, Hon. Thos. Greenway.....	120
Maid of Argyle, 1904, Hon. Tho. Greenway.....	150
Marquis Lassie, 1904, Hon. Tho. Greenway.....	120

BULLS.

Bouncer (imp.), 1902, Geo. Creamer, Baldur.....	\$160
Conqueror, 1905, Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite.....	145
Jock Woldie, 1905, Wm. Drewry, Rolla, N. D.	135
Brier Bush, 1905, J. Drewry, Cartwright.....	60

conventions cannot fail to do good, as by an exchange of opinions each individual has his outlook broadened, which in turn reflects upon his community.

Some of the most important resolutions passed related to agriculture and rural problems such as construction and maintenance of good roads, improvement of rural school conditions, import duties on certain agricultural commodities, preservation of forests, the Hudson Bay route, etc.

The resolutions dealing with agriculture favored the encouragement of the use of home grown and home manufactured products such as sugar, the government was asked to organize statistical and intelligence bureaus, and to establish commercial agencies in China and Japan, to remove the duty on denatured alcohol and to enforce the law providing that all imported goods be marked according to Canadian standards. The departments of education were requested to make efforts to provide better inspection of schools and to assist in the securing to teachers higher salaries.

In connection with the Hudsons Bay route, there was quite a difference of opinion some arguing that it should be opened out and others declaring that the idea was a huge joke. A resolution was finally adopted asking the federal government to thoroughly investigate the practicability of the route before undertaking to build a railway.

The resolution dealing with good roads reads as follows: "That, whereas, good common roads for the country for vehicular traffic are of the utmost importance to the public at large, and whereas, heretofore little or no attention has been paid to the securing of such roads, and whereas the money now expended upon roads is largely of but very temporary benefit and often of no benefit at all, and whereas the saving to the public annually by having paved roads, good at any and all seasons of the year, would be of great aggregate importance. Therefore, be it resolved that the government be requested to provide legislation that will best give effect to the construction and maintenance of good roads, keeping in view an equal basis of taxation to give effect thereto; it being suggested that a long term of debentures, chargeable against the lands or interests proportioned to the benefits given would best meet what is desired; that a comprehensive plan be adopted with a view to providing funds for such roads as shall be permanent and available in all seasons."

The resolution dealing with forestry problems recommended the efficient patrol of forests and the construction through them of trunk roads to facilitate the patrol. Considerable was said on the value of forests to the country and the expense that would be involved in maintaining bridges should the forests be destroyed, which would result in turbulent floods.

Mr. Ives of Lethbridge wanted a resolution passed asking the government to take up the business of cattle exportation claiming that it would break the monopoly of the buyers at present operating.

A resolution approved of government and municipal ownership of telephones.

UNDED 1856

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Fairmede	August 15
Grenfell	" 16
Stoughton	" 2
Creelman	" 3
Moose Jaw	" 7-8
Regina	" 8, 9-10
Prince Albert	" 14-15
Alameda	" 7
Carnduff	" 8
Gainsboro	" 9
Carlyle	" 10
Kinistino	September 21
Duck Lake	" 28
Broadview	" 25
Maple Creek	" 27
Estevan	" 28
Saskatoon	October 2-3
Rosthern	" 4-5
Lloydminster	" 11
Battleford	" 9
North Battleford	" 10

ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Lacombe	July 2-3
Wetaskiwin	" 5
Innisfail	" 6
Inter-Western, Calgary	July 10, 11-12
Pincher Creek	" 13
Okotoks	" 17
Fort Saskatchewan	August 14
Lethbridge	" 16-17
Cardston	September 18
Magrath	" 20
Raymond	" 21
Olds	" 24-25
Didsbury	" 26
Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake (Vegreville)	" 27-28
Medicine Hat	October 2-3
Macleod	" 4-5
Red Deer	" 9-10
Ponoka	" 11-12
Innisfail	" 12

MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Emerson	July 9-10
Morden	" 10-11
St. Pierre	" 11
Springfield	" 41
Elkhorn	" 11-12
Pilot Mound	" 12-13
Morris	" 13
Carman	" 16-17
Cypress River	" 18
Wawanesa	" 19
Swan Lake	" 20
Melita	" 17-18
Deloraine	" 18-19
Cartwright	" 19-20
Virten	" 16-17
Oak Lake	" 18
Carberry	" 19
Portage la Prairie	" 20
Gladstone	" 20
Birtle	August 7
Strathclair	" 8
Oak River	" 9
Hamiota	" 14
Dauphin	" 16
Swan River	" 17
Souris	" 6-7
Manitou	" 9-10
Horticultural Show, Brandon	" 23-24
Western Horticultural Society's Exhibition, Winnipeg	Aug 29-31
Woodlands	September 28
Kildonan	" 26-27
St. Francois Xavier	October 3
Stonewall	" 2
St. Jean	" 4
Beausejour	" 3
Plumas	" 5
Gilbert Plains	" 3
Macgregor	" 5
Russell	" 10
Meadow Lea	" 10
Headingley	" 23
Harding	" 25

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—The situation in the International wheat markets during the past week has been a continuation of recent experience, viz., the American speculative markets exhibit a large amount of bullish sentiment accompanied by nervousness rather than confidence, and the markets and trade of the rest of the World have kept on the even tenor of their way, apparently giving no particular heed to what is doing in the America. An artificial bullish sentiment has been somehow worked up in Chicago and Minneapolis in face of good supplies of old wheat in sight, and very good prospects in the aggregate for new crops, and it has got to that stage that every item of news and information which will influence an upward tendency is eagerly absorbed, and all that is of an opposite tendency is ignored. There are portions of the season's crops, as happens every year,

where the prospect is only for a small crop or partial failure, and the weather in one district and another is not uniformly favorable every day, and these circumstances are given much prominence, and are usually much exaggerated, until the nerves of speculative traders seem only to vibrate to reports of damage or unfavorable influence. Thus while the demand for actual wheat is on a moderate scale, and flour trade quiet if not actually dull, and the prices of wheat and flour for export have advanced quite above the line at which new export orders can be secured, the American markets have advanced 1c. to 1½c. on the week. It has not been a continuous advance however, but on Monday and Tuesday there was a rather sharp decline, which was followed by the markets closing irregular. Detrimental reports of an exaggerated kind, regarding crop progress or weather changes are shot into the market almost daily, and the temper of the market being attuned to give heed to them, sharp advances suddenly occur, and frequently these reports are flatly contradicted within a few hours, and sometimes they are quite absurd on the face of them, but as a rule they accomplish their mission for the time being. The fact of the matter is, however, that if there was any serious crop damage in sight now, or if such was to develop soon, the market sentiment is in that kind of state that prices would advance quickly and steeply. If, however, crops continue to progress favorably the chances are that the markets will hold firm around present prices, until the pressure of the new wheat movement bears them down. Crops on the American continent are generally in very favorable condition up to this date. Harvest is advancing in the winter wheat country, and new wheat has begun to move in the south. There is a good prospect that the yield of winter wheat will be as large as last year. The spring wheat crop in the Northwest States and in Western Canada is at this date one of the finest ever raised and should we have seasonable summer weather during the next six weeks the chances are that harvest will be fairly early, with a big yield. Crops in Europe continue to progress equal to expectations, and harvest has begun in Southern Europe. European markets are practically unchanged recently. The World's shipments while still liberal each week are running somewhat under last year's quantities, and the amount on ocean passage has become 4,000,000 bus. less than last year. Good progress is reported from the new Australian and Argentine crops, and a liberal increase in acreage under wheat is reported from both of these producers.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been firm throughout the week but the firmness is caused principally by speculative dealing and not by demand for actual wheat. The prices of our 1 and 2 Nor. are about 4c. over export value even with lower lake and ocean freight. The crop prospect in Western Canada was never more promising than at this date, and we begin to look for at least 100,000,000 bus. of wheat if favorable weather continues till all is safely gathered. Prices show an advance of 1c. to 2c. over a week ago and are as follows, viz.: 1 Nor. 83½c., 2 Nor. 81½c., 3 Nor. 76½c., spot or June delivery and futures closed at June 83½c., July 84½c., August 85c., October 80½c. All prices are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEED, per ton—	
Bran	15 50
Shorts	16 50
Oat chop	28 00
Barley chop	20 00
Barley and oats	24 00
ROLLED OATS—	
80 lb. sacks	2 15
40 lb. sacks	2 20
20 lb. sacks	2 15
HAY, per ton, (cars on track)	
Winnipeg	9 00
Loose loads	10 00 @ 12 00
OATS—No. 1 white	38½
No. 2 white	36
Feed oats	34
BARLEY—Malting grades	42½
No. 3	40½
No. 4	39½
POTATOES, per bus.	50
BUTTER—	
Creamery bricks	20 @ 22
Dairy tubs	16 @ 17
Second grades, round lots	14 @ 15
Fresh made prints	18
EGGS—	
Fresh gathered Winnipeg	16½ @ 17
CHEESE—	
Manitoba finest	10 @ 11

CATTLE: Market steady. Good demand for good cattle; poor stuff not wanted. Choice steers, 1,150 over, 4c. to 4½c.; choice heifers, 1,050 over, 3½c. to 4½c.; choice cows, 1,100 over, 2½c. to 3½c.; fat bulls, 1½c. to 3c.

SHEEP: Good demand; choice 6c. to 7c.

VEAL CALVES: Choice live calves wanted and demand is good. Choice 125 to 200 lbs., 4½c.; choice 225 to 350 lbs., 3c.; dressed veal, strictly fresh, 75 to 125 lbs, 5 to 7c.; dressed veal, strictly fresh, light and heavy 4 to 6c.

HOGS: The local market holds steady. Prices weighed on cars, Winnipeg, are as follows:

Live hogs: Choice 150 to 250 lbs., \$7.25; choicest 150 lbs. over, \$6.75; rough 250 lbs. over, \$6.50; light under 100 lbs., \$6.50.

APIARY

Swarming: The Farmer's Bugbear.

The swarming season and the honey crop is the time of hard work for the bees, and harder work for the beekeeper, especially if he has not got the swarming business well in hand. If only a few bees are kept it may be all right to let them swarm naturally, and have to climb trees to get them down; but a few such trips, with the thermometer up in the nineties, has a tendency to make the average person want some easier way. Especially with the farmer who has a few hives, the swarming of the bees is sure to be more or less of a nuisance, for he is liable to be called in from urgent work in the fields at most inconvenient and unexpected times, to spend perhaps an hour or more chasing a troublesome swarm all over the premises before finally getting it hived. A great deal of time is also lost by watching for swarms, which is often done for long before and after it is necessary, simply because the people who do it do not know when it is necessary to begin watching and when they may leave off; they have to guess at it.

All this work and bother is unnecessary if the bees are kept in modern movable frame hives—the only kind anyone can afford to keep them in—and it is easier for the owner of the bees to have the swarms at his convenience, instead of at the bees', than any person who has never tried it would believe it to be. The writer has, for two summers, run an apiary of from fifty to one hundred colonies without watching, and with only about half a day each week for six or eight weeks to attend to the swarming part of the apiary work; and anyone who knows a queen cell when he sees one can do the same. All that is necessary to understand is that the presence of queen cells in a hive with a good laying queen at this time of year is a sure sign that that colony is preparing to swarm, that it is not once in a thousand times that the bees will swarm until such cells are present, and that, with a hive as shallow as the Langstroth, and with straight, even combs in well-spaced frames, with narrow bottom bars, it is not once in a hundred times that such cells are present when they cannot be seen by looking in the bottom of the hive.

When the season advances, and the bees are strong and booming, so you think they must be about ready to swarm, instead of setting somebody to watch them day after day for the swarm that persistently "hangs fire," until you are particularly unable to spare time to hive it when it comes out, take a half hour once a week and see for yourself whether the bees are preparing to swarm; and if they are, make a "shook" swarm at your earliest convenience. To find if they have the swarming notion, light your smoker, put on your bee-veil, and go to each hive in turn. It is supposed all hives have bottoms from which they may be lifted. If they have not, they should have. Blow a puff of smoke into the entrance, and then quietly raise the hive up on end, turning it so the sun will shine on the bottom of the combs, so that you can see better. Use a little smoke to drive the bees up from the lower edge of the combs, and then look for cells. If you don't see any, look a little more carefully. Give the corners an extra look. When you are satisfied there are no cells being built, replace the hive on its bottom and pass along. If cells are found, mark the hive to be shaken. If the cells are sealed, this had better be done at once, but if they are only in the egg or small-larvæ stage, it may be left for a few days. If left too long—until the bees are on the very "extreme edge" of swarming, they will sometimes swarm anyway, after being shaken off their combs into a hive with only foundation in the frames, and will swarm out as often as hived, until the beekeeper despairs of ever getting them to "stay put." Better results will generally be obtained by shaking before preparations for swarming are quite so far advanced, but they should be pretty well under way. To examine hives as described above, does not require more than perhaps five minutes for each one, and if they have no cells started, they may be left a week with an almost absolute certainty that they will not swarm in that time. In two years' operations, the writer had just one case where a colony made preparations for swarming which were not visible from the bottom of the hive. They had just one cell, and the combs were examined twice after the swarm came out before the cell was located about half way up the end of a frame, in a small opening between the end of the comb and the end-bar of the frame. But that was one case in about five hundred. E. G. H.

Something Needed in the West—A School Book Commission.

It is understood that the Ontario government will appoint a school book commission which will not only investigate and report on the prices of school books, but will do the same thing in regard to their subject matter. It is said that the commission will consist of at least three and perhaps five, gentlemen, including representatives of the printing trade, educational interests, the lay public and a lawyer.

Manitoba and the new provinces need the same as they have slavishly followed Ontario's educational system, thus securing its bad features as well as any good ones. A commission on the question of education is of more moment than one even on hail.

HOME JOURNAL



Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Pauline Donald, a Canadian singer took the place of Marguerite in "Faust" at Covent Garden Theatre in London, as a substitute for Madame Melba who was sick.

* * *

Of the 35,000 visitors registered at the birthplace of Burns during the year ending March 31st, the Canadians numbered three hundred.

* * *

"Mrs. Amelia E. Barr," says the *Westminster Gazette*, "has earned a double fame as the mother of fifteen children and the author of thirty well-known novels."

* * *

Madame Frechette of Ottawa, a sister of William Dean Howells, the American novelist, and herself a gifted writer, was one of the members of the Women's Press Club who took the trip through the west.

* * *

A university scholarship for young women, as a memorial to the late Miss A. M. Harmon of Ottawa, has been decided upon by a committee formed for that purpose. She gave her life to the teaching and training of young women in Canada and the United States.

* * *

As Chancellor, Lord Strathcona will entertain the members of Aberdeen University to dinner at the 400th anniversary celebration in September of this year. The King will be present and the estimated company will number two thousand five hundred.

* * *

Three young Canadians have received well-earned honors this month. Mr. W. E. Harper of Grey Co., Ont., received the first gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has been appointed assistant in the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

J. Carlyle Moore, whose home is at Red Deer, Alta., is the first Canadian to receive the degree of Doctor of Law in the University of Chicago. He will practice in Canada.

Dr. David C. Thompson a native of Prince Albert, Sask., stood second out of a class of thirty-six in the recent examinations of the Florida state medical board.

WESTERN HOSPITALITY.

Like mercy, hospitality "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," and when it is extended with sincerity there is but little choice between the resulting happiness to the giver and to the recipient. The west has established a record for hospitality—established it firmly on a strong foundation of thoughtfulness and kindly deeds. Circumstances may limit in quantity and quality the outward manifestation but the hospitable spirit is the alchemy which turns base metals into gold.

The trip taken this month by the members of the Women's Press Association through western Canada has given the west the opportunity to extend the hearty welcome in which their souls delight. The newspaper women who took the

trip, and who represented papers from Halifax to Victoria had all heard of western hospitality, now they know it from joyful experience. Every town where they stopped assembled its people to do them honor. They were given the freedom of the town, shown its beauties and its natural advantages and warmly welcomed to each of the best towns in the west. It meant advertising the town or district of course, but it meant more than that—far more. As one of the press women put it: "These people are glad to see us." And they were. Nothing could have shown the true spirit of welcome extended to the visiting party better than the action taken by one or two places along the line where no stop could be made. At Magrath, Alta., where a stay of only ten minutes was made the band played a greeting, and the little school children brought flags and flowers. The sentiment on the badge given to every visitor was echoed promptly:

"Sorry you have not time to stay
But glad that you have come our way."

At the little town of Gull Lake on the main line of the C. P. R. the boys gathered on the station platform, sent on board huge bunches of wild roses and a greeting—"To the Lady Quill-drivers from the Boys of Gull Lake." It was a delicate little attention and could not fail to be highly appreciated. It is good to know and to pass along to others, that the rush for wealth and the magnificent opportunities for making it have not blotted out the unselfish spirit of hospitality.

THE CHURCH BUILDING.

Having no statistics at hand a definite statement is impossible, but there must be millions of dollars invested in church property in Canada. Fine grounds, fine buildings, up-to-date equipment, and all of it that we may worship in comfort one day in the week. It is fitting that the Creator be worshipped amid surroundings which shall induce reverence, but the excess of richness and luxury is a sinful extravagance when for six days in the week all the beauty and attractiveness is locked up, doing no one the slightest good. Far better if the money were saved and put into the adornment of homes which are always occupied.

The Catholic church has shown an example in this respect that Protestants would do well to follow. The open church door has attracted many a weary worried soul over its threshold into an atmosphere of coolness and peace, where it is possible to think calmly and to go out refreshed. That should be possible in every church building in Canada.

It has been made possible in a few, but the number is still comparatively few when the great number open only on Sundays is considered. An example of the hopeful minority is found in one of the Calgary churches. This is a fine new building. Money was not spared in its construction. Its heating and lighting are perfect and a fine organ provides a leader for the service of song. But the key is not turned in the church at nine o'clock on Sunday nights. The basement is fitted up with every home convenience and is accessible at all times. There are reading-rooms, writing-rooms, a library, a kitchen with all the necessary equipment, swimming baths and sitting

rooms. Think what that could be made to mean to the boy away from home. He is just starting in life; perhaps there is money to be paid back to the home folks for their help in sending him out. He may at the first have to live in a tiny bedroom, where the washstand does duty for a dresser and his trunk for a writing table. Books and daily papers are beyond his slender means and before sufficient prosperity has come to allow the luxury of printed matter, the desire has been lost.

But if the stranger can find all that at the church and with it a warm welcome free from any hint of patronage, he is going to be interested in the Sunday services, in the religion that is spoken of within those walls and in the God for whose honor and glory it was built. It would be well if the builders of the thousands of new churches now going up in western Canada considered seriously the erection of a seven-days-a-week building—the Sunday service would gain, not lose by it.

WE ARE FORTUNATE IN OUR KING.

Few men have risen more rapidly in public confidence and influence than the King of England. He has long been known as a very accomplished and agreeable man, with a gift of tact which amounted to genius, but during the last three or four years he has secured a foremost position as a diplomatist. His services to Europe have been signally successful and important, for he has everywhere appeared as a peacemaker; a man of extraordinary social experience, with a wide knowledge of different peoples, and quite a natural aptitude for getting on with them. Speaking several languages, he is peculiarly qualified by nature and by education to play the difficult roll of interpreter and peacemaker; and he has played the roll not only with great skill but with a directness and sincerity which have won the confidence of Europe. He has brought France, Italy, and Spain into cordial relations with England, and, if reports are to be trusted, he is now removing the causes of distrust between England and Germany. —*N. Y. Outlook*.

THE NEED FOR CLEAN MEN.

If one were to go to the president of the United States and ask him to name the country's greatest need he would reply in his quick, conclusive way, "Clean men." He knows. Smart men there are by the thousands; rich men abound more than in any other age of the world; able men are found in every state and township, but even from a population of eighty millions the chief executive has difficulty in finding the man of exceptional character for a post which requires a square and flawless morality. It is to his credit that he misses no opportunity to preach clean manhood. But neither presidents nor preachers nor teachers can do the work of fathers except in their own families. We do not mean to under estimate the marvelous influence of the mother. In most lands men who reach success give their mothers the credit. "All that I am I owe to my mother," said Lincoln. "It was you who taught me to write so. You really did, dear mother," said the crabbed Carlyle. We get our moral qualities from our mothers, our mental from our fathers, say the physiologists, and as we look back we find this maternal affection the loveliest thing on earth. But isn't there a conviction down deep in our souls that we should have done much better if our fathers had taken time and trouble to share our confidences in the years that counted most? —*The Delinctor* for June.

CLEON AND I.

(By Charles Mackay, 1812-1889.)

Cleon hath a million acres, ne'er a one have I;
 Cleon dwelleth in a palace, in a cottage I;
 Cleon hath a dozen fortunes, not a penny I;
 Yet the poorer of the twain is Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesseth acres, but the landscape I;
 Half the charms to me it yieldeth money cannot buy.
 Cleon harbors sloth and dullness, freshening vigor I;
 He in velvet, I in fustian, richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur, free as thought am I;
 Cleon fees a score of doctors, need of none have I;
 Wealth - surrounded, care - environed, Cleon fears to die;
 Death may come, he'll find me ready, - happier man am I.

Cleon sees no charm in nature, in a daisy I;
 Cleon hears no anthems ringing in the sea and sky;
 Nature sings to me forever, earnest listener I;
 State for state, with all attendants, who would change?
 Not I.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

The opening of the year 1905 found the evils of unemployment in London accentuated by the severities of winter. In the borough of West Ham, a part of Greater London, things were at their worst, and to that borough, with its half-million inhabitants, a fund raised by the *Toronto Globe* was allocated. The borough contains several parishes, of which St. Mary's, Plaistow, has a population of some 26,000, dependent to an excessive extent on the casual and unskilled labor inseparable from dock-side neighborhoods.

Here Mr. T. R. Clougher found the vicar, the Rev. T. Given-Wilson, struggling against overwhelming weights of misery and want, and here he promptly extended the ready hand of help. Coals for the fireless, food for the hungry, milk for the sick and the babies, were distributed as gifts from Canada. And then in a brother-pity for men goaded well-nigh to despair and madness by the sufferings of the children they loved but were unable to provide for, he devoted a further sum to be expended on "labor" in laying down a playground on which men might find immediate honest work, and in which Plaistow's overcrowded little children might thereafter find much-needed happy recreation.

Saturday afternoon, May 19, witnessed a pretty ceremony recalling this helpful action from the daughter country, when the playground, with its full complement of equipment—swings, seesaws, giant-strides and parallel bars—was formally opened by the Right Hon. the Earl of Math, of "Empire Day" fame.

Early in the afternoon 300 little boys, ranging in age from 10 to 14, members of the parish Cadet Corps, marched off to the railway station, headed by their band, in readiness to act as his escort to the church grounds. As the music of the band in the distance announced their return, a further company of the miniature soldiers lined the path from the new drill hall to the church gates. Thither also went the surpliced choir, headed by the vicar and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Barking.

With a few moments' delay for personal welcome, the procession advanced up the church pathway, past the church and through the crowd to the temporary platform erected in front of the drill hall, which has been the work of the unemployed during the recent winter, singing "All People That on Earth Do Dwell" as they went. Here the bishop read the dedication service, the vicar told the history and purpose of the Cadet Corps, and Lord Meath laid the foundation stone of the new buildings raised for the encouragement of true patriotism and for instruction in physical culture and the arts of national defence—a full-length rifle range having been excavated beneath the drill hall.

For a few minutes Lord Meath paused here to address a few stirring and stimulating words to the boys, reminding them that they "were not merely citizens of a great city, but members of a mighty empire—the British Empire, the greatest power for good the world has ever known; reminding them further of its solidarity, its perfect oneness and brotherhood from ocean to ocean and shore to shore, and finally appealing to them to carry the two watchwords, 'responsibility' and 'duty,' in their hearts, since with the rich privileges of membership of such an empire came also the responsibility to uphold its highest traditions and the proud duty to guard its honor and defend its rights."

Again the procession formed, and, singing another processional hymn, advanced from the platform to the new playground, gay with flags and banners. After a dedicatory prayer by the bishop, Lord Meath said:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I declare this playground open, and as I read the heading of the inscription on yonder stone, 'Hands Across the Sea,' I feel that you could not have a better object lesson of all that I have been trying to say to you. As that stone will remind you every day, your beautiful playground has been laid out for you by fellow-members of this great and wonderful empire of ours, which so mysteriously holds us all, however far we may be separated by distance, still in one great circulation of love. Your playground, you will read every day, has been laid out for you 'by readers of *The Globe* in love for Plaistow's children and sympathy for Plaistow's unemployed.' Thus you see the empire spirit keeps Canada thinking of Plaistow and Plaistow thinking of Canada."

During this part of the ceremony the cadets, 320 in number, were formed up in double lines on the three sides of the playground, and as Lord Meath finished speaking a pretty troop of little girls in navy blue gymnasium dress marched to music into the central space and went through some charming musical drills with Indian clubs and so on, which quite charmed their visitor. After some very pretty marching they retired into a solid squad in one corner and the cadets were formed up again, with their ambulance corps, while Lord Meath walked between the lines, making a military inspection.

Then as the boys drew away to the church gates ready to form the escort again to the station came perhaps the prettiest moment of all. All the swings and apparatus were set free and in a moment the Canadian donors had their way. Plaistow's children were happy. There were children everywhere. Round and round spun the giant stride. High and low went the see-saws. Tossing high in the air went the swings. And in the very middle of it all stood a huge policeman, of good-humored corpulence, doing nursemaid duty. Keenest of all was the man in blue, seeing that all had their proper turn, that no one was missed out, and that no one stood within anyone else's danger line. And as we took a last glance back, leaving the happy players in good hands, we noted a little chap, with only one leg, standing up in one of the swings, his crutch waiting for him down below. He clung tight with one arm. With the other hand he was frantically waving, a shabby old cap to—just to Faraway Space, that great space where Canada was that had sent him a playground and a swing.

TIMELY RECIPES.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry Cup—In the bottom of the glass was some strawberry syrup. Then about two dozen berries filled the glass to the brim. Over these a delicious yellow cream similar to cream-puff filling was spread, and on the top of all reposed a large strawberry sprinkled with powdered sugar. Um—it was simply delicious, and so light and dainty—just the thing for a strawberry luncheon dessert. One quart of berries would probably be sufficient for half a dozen cups, while the cream dressing would be an easy matter for any girl to make.

Strawberry Foam—Sprinkle a quart of berries with sugar and set them aside for an hour or two to extract the juice,

then press through a sieve to get all the juice. Have ready soaked an ounce of gelatin, add six tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, put over the fire and heat until the sugar and gelatin are dissolved, then stir in the strawberry juice and the juice of a lemon. Strain, and when it is cool and begins to thicken whip in a cup of whipped cream, beating until stiff. Turn into a wet mould to form.

Strawberry Fluff—Strawberry fluff is very nice and is made of one and one-fourth cups of strawberries, one cup of sugar, white one egg. Put these ingredients into a bowl and beat with a wire whisk until stiff enough to hold its shape, this will require about thirty minutes. Pile lightly on dish, chill, surround with macaroons, and serve with cream sauce made of three-fourths cup of heavy cream diluted with one-fourth cup milk beaten until stiff, then add five and one-half tablespoons powdered sugar, three-fourths teaspoon orange extract. If heavy cream is not used, omit milk.

Strawberry Sauce—One-third cup of butter, one cup powdered sugar, one teaspoon lemon or orange extract. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually and flavoring. To this add one cup of strawberry pulp and the lightly beaten white of one egg. Chill thoroughly.

Strawberry Sauce—Cream together butter and powdered sugar. Add flavor and when ready to serve mix in one or two crushed berries to tint the sauce. Add also a generous quantity of hulled berries cut in slices.

Strawberry Punch—Mash two quarts of strawberries very soft, then pour over them three quarts of water and the juice of two lemons. Stand in a cool place for four hours, strain and add a pound and a half of granulated sugar. When the sugar is entirely dissolved, strain again, and set in a cold place until wanted. Serve with crushed ice.

Strawberry Shrub—Pour three quarts of best cider vinegar over nine pounds of fine ripe strawberries, let it stand twenty four hours, then bring to a boil and strain, add a pint and a half of sugar for every pint of juice, boil together five minutes, then strain again. Put up in self-sealing pint cans. A tablespoonful or two added to a glass of water makes a grateful and refreshing drink.

Strawberry Float—Squeeze every bit of juice from a quart of strawberries. Beat three egg-whites stiff, with sugar to taste, and whip into this meringue the squeezed berries. Sweeten a pint of rich cream and pour into it the juice of the berries. Line a glass bowl with macaroons, pour the strawberry cream upon these, then heap the meringue on top of all; serve soon.

Bottling Sun-Preserved Strawberries—Strawberries and raspberries hold the color and shape better when preserved in the sun. Weigh the fruit; to each pound allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; put a layer of sugar, a layer of fruit, another layer of sugar on a large granite or stone ware platter. Cover with glass and stand in the hot sun. As the sun cools towards evening bring them in; put them out again the next day. Lift each berry carefully with a fork and arrange them neatly in tumblers or bottles. Boil the syrup for five or six minutes, pour it over the fruit, cover with the glass and let them stand all night in a cold place. Next morning cover the jars with melted paraffine over which stretch tissue paper and fasten it down with white of egg. When the covers are dry brush them over with water.

Berry Shortcake—Sift two cups of pastry flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat an egg light with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a piece of melted butter the size of an egg. When well mixed add the prepared flour and just enough milk to make a dough that can be handled easily. Roll out an inch thick and cut with a large cutter into individual shortcakes. Bake in a hot oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. Have ready an abundance of strawberries or raspberries mixed with sugar. Carefully break open each shortcake, butter well and cover with the fresh berries and sugar. Stand for five minutes on a hot platter in the open oven and they are ready to serve.

Fruit Punch—Sugar syrup rather than sugar in a crude form is preferable

for sweetening any kind of beverage and is especially desirable when the foundation of the beverage is a fruit juice or a combination of several varieties of fruit juice as is usually the case. Boil three pints of water and three cups of sugar twenty minutes. When cold add a pint of strawberry juice, a cup of orange juice, the juice of three lemons and one quart or more of water.

Strawberry Jelly—Measure the juice after straining before putting to cook and use an equal amount of sugar or less, as you like, for the jelly depends on the pectin of the fruit and the juice will jell with no sugar. For strawberry jelly use some lemon juice or one third red currant juice as the jelly from strawberries is apt to be less firm than that made from more tart fruits.

When the sugar and fruit juice have been measured, put the juice to cook in a granite kettle free from stains, and the sugar in the oven to heat. The object in having the sugar hot is simply to hasten the work of jelly making, as the boiling need not stop when the sugar is added.

Boil the juice twenty minutes, then add sugar and allow the whole to boil up once before taking from the fire.

Pour in jelly glasses which have been rolled in hot water. When jelly is cold cover with melted paraffine.

Canned Strawberries—Make a syrup in the proportion of one cup of granulated sugar to one quart water. When boiling add enough fresh strawberries to fill a quart jar when cooked. Allow berries to merely come to a boil. Carefully lift berries into cans allowing syrup to overflow to exclude all air. Seal, being careful to tighten cover occasionally as fruit cools.

JUNE.

And what is so rare as a day in June?
 Then, if ever, come perfect days;
 Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,

And over it softly her warm ear lays;
 Whether we look, or whether we listen,
 We hear life murmur, or see it listen;
 Every clod feels a stir of might,
 An instinct within it that reaches and towers,

And groping blindly above it for light,
 Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;
 The blush of life may well be seen
 Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
 The cowslip startles in meadows green,
 The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,

And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean
 To be some happy creature's palace;
 The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
 Atit like a blossom among the leaves,
 And lets his illumined being o'errun
 With the deluge of summer it receives;

His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,
 And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;
 He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest.—
 In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best?

Now is the high tide of the year,
 And whatever of life hath ebbed away
 Comes flooding back with a ripply cheer,
 Into every bare inlet and creek and bay;
 Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it,
 We are happy now because God wills it;
 No matter how barren the past may have been,
 'Tis enough for us now that the leaves are green;

We sit in the warm shade and feel right well
 How the sap creeps up and the blossoms swell;
 We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help knowing
 That skies are clear and grass is growing;
 The breeze comes whispering in our ear
 That dandelions are blossoming near,
 That maize has sprouted, that streams are flowing,

That the river is bluer than the sky,
 That the robin is plastering his house hard by;
 And if the breeze kept the good news back,
 For other couriers we should not lack;
 We could guess it all by yon heifer's lowing,—
 And hark! how clear bold chanticleer
 Warned with the new wine of the year,
 Tells all in his lusty crowing!

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW FACES.

Sometimes it is difficult to get new things to eat, but old friends may be provided with new faces, and the element of surprise will be found as great an aid to appetite as the appearance of the dishes themselves. The following recipes will be found helpful in presenting well known desserts in a new guise. The cuts are taken from the *Boston Cooking-School Magazine*.

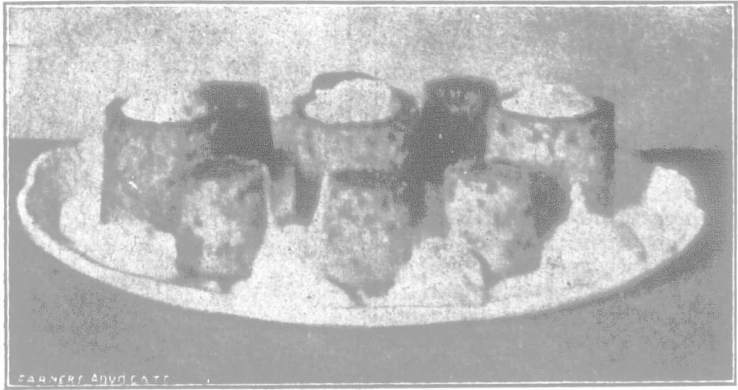
Eggs en Surprise—Drain the syrup from a can of apricots or peaches. To two cups of syrup add the juice of two oranges and one lemon, and half a cup of sugar, and set over the fire to become hot. Soften two level tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in half a cup of cold water, and turn into the hot liquid. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved then strain through cheesecloth. Reserve

hang up; dry well. Smoke slowly for three days.

Bachelor's Johnny Cake—Three cups corn meal, one cup of graham flour, three cups of new milk, one tablespoonful sugar and one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water. Mix and bake twenty to thirty minutes.

Mayonnaise Dressing—Drop into a chilled soup plate the yoke of an egg drained from all the white, pour over it a teaspoonful of lemon juice and begin to stir it with a silver fork. Add gradually salad oil, drop by drop, until it gets thick, when the oil may be added more freely, until a cupful is used. Add a little sugar and a pinch of mustard and enough lemon juice or vinegar to make the desired acidity.

Salmon Roll—One can salmon, drain, carefully pick out all bones and skin;



BREAD PUDDING.

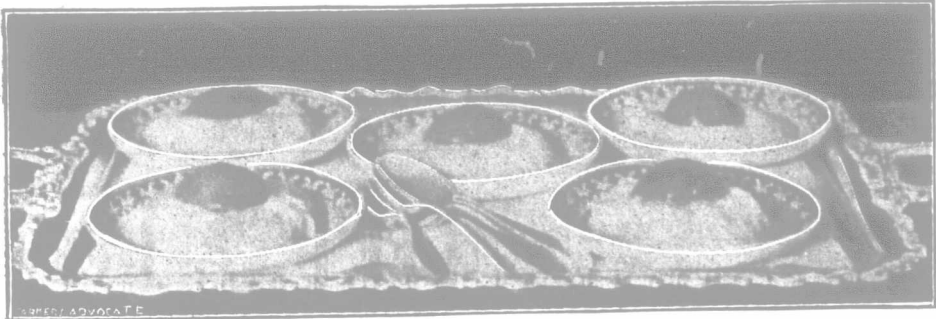
half a cup and set the rest to cool in very cold water. Beat the whites of three eggs until dry. When the liquid mixture becomes cold and begins to thicken add to it the beaten whites, and continue to beat (with the egg-beater) until the whole will hold its shape. Then with it form rounds on serving dishes, and set half an apricot or peach on each to simulate a pouched egg. Pour a little of the syrup that was saved over each dish. The same end can be accomplished by using a mixture of cornstarch instead of the gelatine.

Bread Pudding—Beat three eggs, add half a cup of sugar, which has been cooked in half a cup of water to a thick syrup, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon and three cups of milk. Pour this mixture over two full cups of grated bread crumbs and one cup of dried currants. Mix thor-

oughly with fork. Add one teacupful of rolled crackers, 2 heaping tablespoonfuls softened butter, two eggs a little salt. Blend thoroughly, pack closely in buttered mould (a baking powder can serves for this) and boil one hour. Slip out entire and slice.

Fruit Salad—Peel oranges, pineapples and apples and cut into bits, throwing into ice water as you do so. Add any other fruit that you wish. Drain, mix well together, and set on the ice while you make a mayonnaise dressing. Stir some of this into the fruits, line a chilled bowl with lettuce leaves and heap the fruit in the centre of this. Pour the rest of the mayonnaise over the salad and serve.

Ornamental Frosting—Put whites three eggs in a large bowl, add three tablespoonfuls sifted confectioners' sugar and beat three minutes, using a



EGGS EN SURPRISE.

oroughly and turn into small buttered and sugared moulds. Bake in a moderate oven. Serve hot, turning out on a platter, with sauce or whipped cream.

Sweet Wafers—Beat the yokes and whites of six eggs separately and thoroughly. Cream two ounces of butter melted, with one and a half cups of powdered sugar and beat the yokes into this mixture, then add a cup of milk and the stiffened whites alternately with a pint of flour. Flavor with a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Bake in well-buttered tins and while hot roll upon a smooth round stick. When cold slip off carefully.

Home made bologna for summer use—Sixty-six pounds of beef; 34 pounds of pork; 5 pounds of salt; 1 pound of black pepper; 3 pounds of granulated sugar; 1/4 pound of cloves; 1/4 pound saltpetre. Put meat all through a good chopper, and put all together and work well. Make cotton sacks about 12 inches long by 5 inches wide; pack the meat in sacks,

perforated wooden spoon. Add three more tablespoonfuls of confectioners' sugar, and beat three minutes. Continue adding sugar by three tablespoonfuls and continue the beating, adding one tablespoon lemon juice gradually, as mixture thickens. Beat until frosting is stiff enough to spread, which may be determined by taking up some of the mixture on back of spoon and with a case knife making a cut through mixture; if knife makes a clean cut and frosting remains parted, it is of the right consistency. Spread cake thinly with frosting; when this has hardened, put on a thicker layer, having mixture somewhat stiffer than first coating, and then crease for cutting. To remaining frosting add enough more sugar that frosting may keep in shape after being forced through a pastry bag and tube. With a pastry bag and rose tube (which may be bought for fifty cents of any first-class dealer in kitchen furnishings) ornament as desired.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE BIRDS.

Dear Chatterers:—Do you remember the poem "The Birds of Killingworth" in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn"? The sweet shrill song of a robin who awakened me early this morning recalled the story to my mind and connected with it several ideas that have come to me in my reading. The farmers of Killingworth as they tilled the earth heard with alarm the cawing of the crow and straightway called a town meeting where they, not content with punishing the crow, "doomed with dreadful words to swift destruction the whole race of birds." No one was found to speak a word in favor of the songsters but the gentle preceptor of the academy. He makes a strong appeal to the town fathers but in vain—"the birds were doomed; and as the record shows, a bounty offered for the heads of crows." The result was as the preceptor had foretold, the birds were killed by hundreds; but when summer came the town received its just deserts for

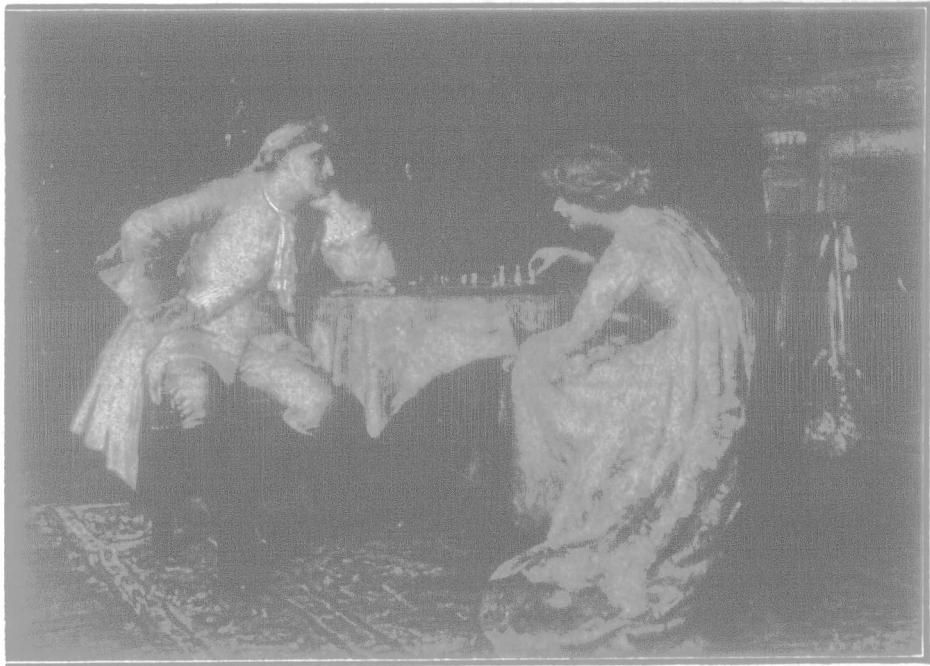
"Devoured by worms, like Herod, was the town, Because, like Herod, it had ruthlessly Slaughtered the Innocents"; and we feel an immense satisfaction when we learn that the next spring birds were sought carefully through all the sur-

rounding country and brought to the woods of Killingworth. But thousands upon thousands of birds are killed every year without even the justification of the mistaken plea that they work sufficient harm to merit death; they are killed to make adornments for women's millinery to an extent that is difficult to believe. The animal's friend says: "When the figures of the millinery slaughterhouses (Doesn't that word in such a connection make you shiver?) are counted up they are rather appalling. Ten million birds a year, it was estimated were required to supply the women of the United States with suitable hat trimming; forty thousand terns in a single season on Cape Cod, a million bobolinks near Philadelphia in a single month. England imports over twenty five million birds every year."

I cannot refrain from quoting George Bernard Shaw in a sarcastic article on women's clothes from a man's point of view:

"At nine o'clock a lady came in to the theatre and sat down very conspicuously in my line of sight. She remained there until the beginning of the last act. I do not complain of her coming late and going early. On the contrary, I wish she had come later and gone earlier, for this lady, who had very black hair, had stuck over her right ear the pitiable corpse of a large white bird, which looked exactly as if some one had killed it by stamping on its breast and then nailed it to the lady's temple, which was presumably of sufficient solidity to bear the operation."

I am not, I hope, a morbidly squeamish person, but the spectacle sickened



A QUEEN IN DANGER.

me. I presume that if I had presented myself at the doors with a dead snake round my neck, a collection of black beetles pinned to my shirt front and a grouse in my hair I should have been refused admission. Why, then is a woman to be allowed to commit such a public outrage? Had the lady been refused admission, as she should have been, she would have soundly rated the tradesman who imposed the disgusting headdress on her under the false pretense that "the best people" wear such things and withdrawn her custom from him, and thus the root of the evil would be struck at, for your fashionable woman generally allows herself to be dressed according to the taste of a person whom she would not let sit down in her presence."

But after all, the remedy for this evil lies in the hands of women themselves. You and I as individuals, can refuse to buy such adornments which are the price of blood,—not human blood indeed, but the blood of those of whom not one falls to the ground without our—and their—Father's notice. We can find plenty of material to trim our hats just as prettily and artistically, and which we can wear with a clear conscience. When there is no longer a demand there will cease to be a supply. This little talk may suggest something to your minds along similar lines. Let us hear from you on this or kindred subjects.

The plumage of some of these birds is obtained in the most sickeningly cruel manner. The plume of the egret which is so beautiful and which is so much in demand for the most stylish hat is only found upon the bird during the breeding season and then is torn from the living mother-bird.

It is pleasant to notice that the seriousness of allowing our birds to be so ruthlessly destroyed for a whim of fashion is being felt, and some measures being taken to remove the evil. Commissioner Whipple of the New York State forest, fish and game department

DAME DURDEN.

THE QUIET HOUR

Dear Hope:—I have often felt I should like to write and thank you for the help and encouragement you give in the "Quiet Hour," and I often think what a great benefit it must be to those who are shut in, or who live too far away to attend church. In the Quiet Hour of April fifth, you refer to Martha and Mary, and, as usual, Martha suffers by comparison. From my earliest recollections, I have heard sermons on Martha and Mary, and how it has been impressed that Mary chose the "better part," but I have always thought if she had helped in the household duties, her sister might have had time to sit and

listen; true, she may have been taken up with nonessentials and got reproved, but when the time of trial and bereavement came, it was Martha who went to Jesus, and then those words were spoken that have been handed down the ages, that have cheered and comforted those that mourn loved ones; and Martha (noble woman) I consider stands side by side with Peter in confession of faith, and it was she that went and brought the disconsolate Mary to Jesus. I have never heard the least reference to this side of her character. Won't you think about it, and please tell what you think, and oblige,
Yours sincerely,
CARRIE RUSH.

I am very glad this question has been mentioned by our correspondent, for I used to feel exactly as she does, and probably many of our readers have a similar opinion. Of course, as loyal disciples of Christ, we must bow to his decision in this matter. It is He, and not any merely human teacher, who said that Martha was "careful and troubled about many things," and that Mary had chosen "the better part"—the "one thing needful." But, beginning by knowing that His judgment must be wiser than mine, I have gradually learned to understand His gentle rebuke to Martha—Martha whom he loved.

We know that Mary would never have been praised by the Master if she had really been neglectful of her household duties. Probably everything had already been done to receive their much-loved Guest, and Mary was both honoring and pleasing Him by sitting quietly to listen to what He wanted to say. Her loving intuition made her understand that ministering to His bodily wants was a very secondary thing in His eyes compared with entering into His spiritual longings and opening her heart wide to His teachings. Even if she had forgotten something of the work of the

work of the house in her eagerness to hear all He was saying, would not that have shown that she cared with all her heart? Who would not be pleased with such an eager listener?

As for Martha's action in going first to meet her Lord after the death of Lazarus, it has been pointed out that she, in her restless movements about the house, would naturally hear of His approach before her sister. Mary lost no time after she knew that the Master had come.

If we think a little about the Martha side and the Mary-side of ourselves we can hardly fail to see the importance of cultivating the latter as a foundation to the former, without which active service is pretty sure to degenerate into fussy activity, being outward only. How often our days are so busy that we hurry through our prayers as if they were only a disagreeable duty instead of the very breath of our spiritual life. We are too intent on ministering to Christ to be able to spare time for speaking to Him or listening for His voice. Our souls, in consequence, fail to gain the serenity and power, the love, joy and peace that should have been their portion. We are too busy to remember our Lord's Presence, and, therefore, we miss the sweetness of walking with eyes uplifted to His face. He does want us to minister to Him, like Martha, but we must not forget the far more necessary part of a Christian life, must not be too busy to kneel quietly at His feet many times in the day—in spirit, at least. Without the secret "waiting upon God," our spiritual life cannot grow and blossom out in the beauty of holiness. It is very possible to be actively engaged in good works—good works that are seen and approved by our neighbors—without any secret wellspring of devotion underneath. What are called "works of charity" are very fashionable in this age, and only God knows whether the Martha-like service is inspired—as it should be—by a Mary-like devotion. We need both, but most of all we need the quiet hidden love, without which, as St. Paul warns us, it would profit nothing, even to bestow all the goods to feed the poor, and to give one's body to be burned. Men may see and admire the outward appearance, but God looks first at the heart, and his judgment is never unjust. Let us look at the heart too—each at his own—and see to it that first, like Mary, we choose the one thing needful, and then, like Martha, eagerly minister to our Lord. May God grant that Cowper's cutting sarcasm may never be true of us:

"Some lead a life unblameable and just—
Their own dear virtue, their unshaken Trust!
They never sin! or if (as all offend)
Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,
The poor are near at hand,—the charge is small,—
A slight gratuity atones for all!"
HOPE.

KEEP WELL THY HEART.

Keep thy heart with diligence, for out of it are the issues of Life.—Prov. 4: 23.
Keep well thy heart if thou'dst be pure, guard well its inner shrine,
Let no unclean or idle thought be harbored guest of thine.
If only for a little space thou dost keep such thought in mind,
It will return to thee again with others of its kind.
Think not to cherish in thine heart, unknown, some secret sin:
Thine outer life will sure reflect the thought that burns within;
Thy words, thine acts, thy manner, too, are influenced each and all,
By the pictures Fancy fondly hangs on thy heart's inner wall.

Oh, keep thy heart with diligence, if thou'dst be truly great,
Learn well to bravely do and dare, but learn as well to wait.
True greatness does not prove itself in valorous deeds alone;
By patience and by gentleness 'tis just as truly shown.
Be calm amid the world's vain strife, thine inner self-control,
O'er all you do, o'er all you say, let loving kindness rule.

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Loss of flesh and weight, growing weakness and debility, a tendency to neglect the duties of the day, gloomy forebodings for the future are other indications of depleted nerves.

You cannot liken Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any medicine you ever used. It is a nerve vitalizer and tissue-builder of exceptional power.

Naturally and gradually it rekindles life in the nerve cells and forms new red corpuscles in the blood—the only way to thoroughly cure nervous disorders.

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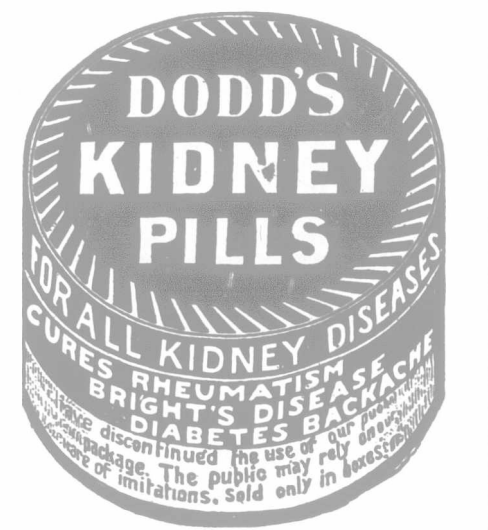
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Earth's greatest hearts are tender hearts, the brave the loving are; And in humble spheres, to the world unknown, shines many a beauteous star.

Keep well thy heart if thou'dst be true, beware of vanity. We rise by what we really are, not what we seem to be; Man is God's noblest work; and life God's noblest gift to man; Thou hast a place in life to fill, a part in God's great plan. Made for Himself, thy heart cannot go forth an alien guest If true to each God-given power of which it is possessed. If on life's battle-field thou'dst be a victor in the strife, Keep well thy heart, for out of it are the issues of thy life. M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Letters addressed to me at the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office will be forwarded. I am always glad to hear



from any of my friends, especially from such an old friend as you, Mrs. Hayward. Your poems are appreciated by all our readers.

HOPE.

APART WITH CHRIST.

Come ye apart..... and rest awhile. —Mark 6: 31. Oh soul! come ye apart awhile; Life's cares and duties press thee round They fain would claim each passing hour, Would keep thy thought in narrow bound. But put them forth a little space To sit beneath the Master's smile. Come seek with Him a quiet place, "Come ye apart..... and rest awhile."

This life holds precious things for thee, Holds claims thou mayst not turn aside; Thine own, who need thy thought and care, Sad hearts to cheer, young feet to guide, If thou wouldst give to each thy best, To each be tender, patient, true, Then "come apart" with Him and rest, And at His feet thy strength renew.

This busy, ever-changing world, Has need of lives all pure within, Of lives that shine as beacon lights Across its restlessness and sin, If thou wouldst meet its tempting wiles With steadfast faith and dauntless heart, Seek off the soul's sweet trysting places, The quiet hour with Him "apart."

His presence shields from fears without, And calms all restlessness within, Gives courage daily trials to meet, Strength to take up thy cross again. Thou mayst come forth from that retreat, Crowned with a light earth cannot dim; With perfect love and holy trust; Oh soul! "come ye apart with Him." M. CARRIE HAYWARD. Corinth, Ont.

THE AILING HABIT.

We all know people who are always ailing. The only subject of conversation in which they take any interest is themselves. Every inquiry in regard to their health receiving the same depressing answer, conveyed in a mournful voice,—"I just feel miserable" or "not so well", and then they will entertain(?) a person by telling of the peculiar sensations which they feel in their heads, stomachs, backs or the shooting pains in various parts of their bodies. These people seem truly to "enjoy" poor health. No matter how soundly they sleep, how good their appetites, or how healthy they appear, they never feel well. Have you ever noticed that this habit of always ailing is especially active during the spring. When the weather changes, the chronic ailers take it for granted that they are not going to feel so well and so they prepare for the worst. They begin to complain more than ever before. If they get up in the morning with a slight headache or some other trifling indisposition, instead of combating the tendency to illness by filling the lungs with pure, fresh air, they dose themselves with headache powders or some other patent remedy warranted to cure whatever ill they think they are suffering from. If they cough a little they have dreadful visions of consumption. They feel sure that, if they happen to get their feet wet, they will soon be sick with inflammation or pneumonia. If they chance to be in a draught for a few minutes they are confident that chills or la grippe will follow.

Such people actually attract illness to themselves by constantly thinking about it. They fix images of sickness in the mind, and make the body more susceptible to the very things they fear. Much so called invalidism is simply laziness, fostered and indulged from childhood.

To all those who have formed the habit of never feeling well I would say: If you ever expect to amount to anything in the world, you must resist an inclination to lounge around every time you do not feel "up to the mark."

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Unless positively sick, you should compel yourself to get up and "brace up" whether you feel like it or not. Don't give way to every ache or pain. The influence of expecting yourself to do a good day's work and demanding it of yourself will work like magic. Try it and see. Do break yourself of the habit of telling about any symptoms of this or that disease you may imagine you are suffering from. DELL.

CHRONICLES OF THE KHAN.

THE ASTONISHED COW.

The outraged cow went forth and joined The herd among the greenery, "What d'ye think they did just now? They milked me by machinery."

STRONG IN DEATH.

The agricultural machine agent died. He died hard, for the doctor, who has a small farm, he knew needed a gang plow. He had great hopes of selling him a mowing machine and a turnip sower. He fought death in the hopes of getting the doctor on a string, and that is more than likely the reason he died suddenly; but there has been no inquest held.

It is when you die of the faith cure that they sit on your body and put someone in jail. Anyway, it is simply indecent for a man who is about to meet his Maker to try to sell his earthly physician a land roller and a manure spreader. His thoughts should be fixed on higher things. Saint Peter admitted him without demur. "I should keep you out," remarked the old saint, "but I can't help recognizing the fact you have helped our old world below yonder along. I realize that some farmers who will cut their season's crops this year with an up-to-date binder, would cut it with an old-fashioned hand sickle if it hadn't been for you. I've watched you. You drive up just before dinner, and talk. You talk to the old man, to the old woman, to the children. 'A fine farm this; you want to be up-to-date,' says you, and you hang on there till you sell a binder, and get his notes—and the old sickle is kept for cutting burrs and mulleins. "I recognize the fact that that there farmer would never have got a binder if he had been left to his own devices. Half the women wouldn't have washing machines to-day if it hadn't been for



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fellows like you. The farmer's wife would be chasing blue flannel shirts and smocks and socks and blankets and grain bags and overalls up and down a washboard, like they did in the year 1 if it hadn't been for you.

"You jes' came along and laughed, and shamed and hoorawed the boss into buying the old woman a washing machine, and thus give the poor old girl a lift. Then you got her a patent churn and a double boiler. There's things about you I don't entirely approve, but you have done too much for your fellow man to be turned down now."

"Why don't you get a revolvin' door?" queried the ex-machine agent. "Now, I can put you in a beauty, an up-to-date one, in three annual payments—we never put our notes in the bank, and if you want a little more time, why, we are never hard on our clients. Jes' drop us a note stating why you can't pay, an' when you expect to be able to pay, an' we'll arrange things."

Saint Peter smiled and ordered him on, and as we go to press he is in the office of the Recording Angel, trying to sell him a typewriter, fifty dollars down, and ten dollars a month till it's paid for. THE KHAN in *Toronto Star*.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW THE COYOTE GOT HIS MARKS.

"A woodpecker, with fiery red feathers in a bunch on top of his head, was hammering with his beak on the trunk of a dead tree, going thuck, thuck, thuck, thuck. A coyote came trotting along through the woods and saw the bird. He sat down and looked at him, and was very much pleased. He said, 'Why cannot I have such a fine red head as that? If I had such a red top-knot as that bird has, I would not stay up a tree and hammer my nose against it; I would walk about among the other coyotes, and I would make them all wish they had heads like mine.'

The coyote sat there thinking how he could get something to make his head look as pretty as the bird's. He got so mad thinking that he barked all night—wow! wow! wow!

In the morning he trotted—thum, thum, thum—to see if he could not find something to fix his head with. He came to a prairie and he saw some

while he came to a fire—yep-yep-yep-yep, he laughed. Here it is. Now I will make my head firey red like the bird's. He put his head down each side and set fire to the grass. When it was lighted he trotted off—thum, thum, thum, thum—to show the other coyotes how fine he looked.

Pretty soon the fire burned down to his ears and he began to howl, and he howled all night, just like the coyotes do to this day. The fire burned his ears and the rope burned his neck. And that is why the coyote has a red streak back of his ears; where the rope burnt there is a black one that the fire made. To this day the coyote howls whenever he sees fire."—*The Delineator*.

A VERY HELPFUL LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Corner. I was pleased to see my other letter in print, and also my name down as one of the



READY FOR THE CAMERA.

dead grass. "This will do," he said. So he bit—snap, snap—the grass off with his sharp teeth. But he could not find any place to fasten the grass on the top of his head. He was so mad he barked—wow! wow! wow!

He felt his ears with his paws. Then he laughed—yeh, yeh, yeh. He made two bundles of the dead dry grass, and he made a rope of some. Then he tied a bunch of the grass to each of his ears, and fastened them with the rope around his neck. Then off he trotted—thum, thum, thum—to the other coyotes. He held his head up high in the air, and shook his ears, waved the bunches of grass, and did all he could to make the other coyotes admire him. They only stared at him and laughed—yep, yep.

The coyote ran off to a stream of water to look at himself. When he looked in the water he saw that his head was not red, only brown like dead grass. So he hunted around again to find something to make the grass red. After a

successful competitors in the geography contest.

I am going to tell the boys and girls the way to make a watering dish. I took a board about fourteen inches long and about six inches wide, and bored a hole in it large enough to let the neck of a whiskey bottle pass through. Then I got two fire wood sticks and nailed the board to them. Then I put a shallow tin pan under the hole in the board at such a distance below, that when the bottle was turned over and the neck put through the hole, the neck of the bottle would come about an inch from the bottom of the pan. (For the pan a sardine tin will do.) Fill the bottle full of water and invert it and put the neck through the hole in the board, and the water will come up to the neck of the bottle and no further, the chicks can not drown in so shallow a dish.

We have about fifty chickens, the first lot came out on the twenty-fifth of April, and I notice that the early

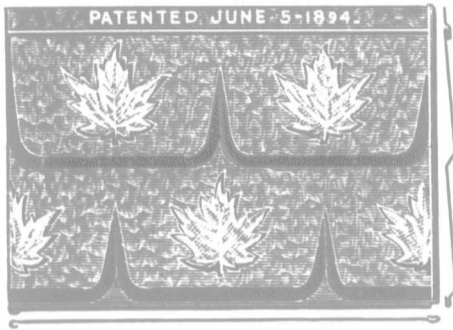
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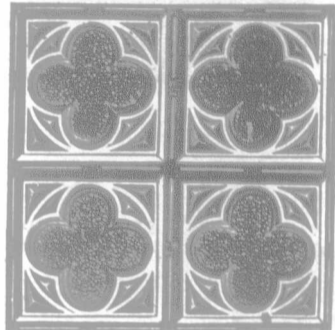
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chicks will grow the best. My garden is very nearly all planted. I must close now.

(Age 13 yrs.) BOYCE ROBBINS.

THE FIRST LETTER TO THE C.C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for five years and likes it very much. He has a ranch about thirty miles south west of Calgary, and raises horses and cattle. I have about thirty rabbits, four horses, and three cows, also a dog named Gip. My sister and I go to school ten miles from home; we ride home Friday evenings and go back Sunday nights or Monday mornings. I have two sisters,—one of them is thirteen, and the other is three, and I am twelve years old myself.

CAMPBELL AIRD.

A FINE SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing my name in the paper for having earned the prize in the geography contest I may say I am very well pleased, and hope I may be admitted to your Corner. We live in the country ten miles from the main line of the C. P. R. I enjoy country life very well, especially in the

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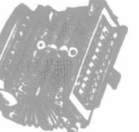
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"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

summer when birds and flowers are all around us. The school is half a mile away from our place. We have a small library, and an organ for the scholars to play on. We have also three flower gardens. We planted them on arbor day and the seeds are up now.

HILDA CLARK.

TWIN WHITE CALVES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We live three and a half miles from town and three from school. I like going to school and am in the seventh grade. We have taken the ADVOCATE about a year and I always read the Children's Corner first thing after it comes. I have a cat and two little black and grey kittens. We have two little twin calves, they are all white, except the inside of their ears and noses. I am thirteen years old on the twenty-fourth of November. Quite a number of the flowers are here.

LULA McROBERT.

THE KOREAN HAT FOR TALKERS.

Here is a hint for school teachers who have hard work to keep the boys and girls from talking during school hours. If they try it and it proves successful their thanks will be due to a former Emperor of Korea. He was once much annoyed at a bad habit his courtiers had contracted of whispering among themselves when they were in his court. He was not quite so blood-thirsty as some of the monarchs of whom history speaks, so instead of ordering the public executioner to remove the heads which held the offending tongues, he tried another method which proved just as effective a remedy as chopping off the heads of the talkative attendants. He ordered that all state functionaries should wear hats constructed of clay, and having brims of enormous size. These huge hats which were not less than a yard across were to be worn at court, and successfully prevented any whispering.

GOSSIP.

A KINGDOM FOR A HORSE.

Richard III., of fearsome memory, is credibly reported as having offered his kingdom for a horse, but he got no takers, and at the time of offering his kingdom was already wrenched from him by the strong hand of the first of the Tudor sovereigns, so it can hardly be said that the dealers lost anything in ignoring the bid. It is a matter of history, however, that one horse was sold for a kingdom. It was back in the days when the Spaniards were just beginning to realize that they had shoved the Moors off the continent of Europe, and the king of Castile held the principality of Grenada tributary to him. The Prince of Grenada had a charger of great beauty which the King of Castile coveted. "What will you sell that horse for?" said the King of Castile.

"He's yours for the asking," said the Prince of Grenada, after the manner of the Spaniards of that time.

"I am a king, and I pay my own way," said the haughty Castilian, "what do you value him at?"

"Since you put it that way, and he is a horse worthy of a king's use, I'll put a kingly price on him," returned the Prince of Grenada. "You can have him for one thousand crowns, cash in hand. If you have not the money with you, I don't mind waiting; but remember, every day that I wait for my money the price is doubled."

"Send him to the stables," said the bold Castilian. "I'll tell my secretary to mail you a check to-night."

Whether the King forgot to tell the secretary, or whether the secretary knew there were no funds in the bank, history does not clearly explain, but, at any rate, the price of the horse did not reach the Prince of Grenada. He was a wily one, however, and he said never a word until a year had gone by, and he was in a fix to make a battle if the King refused to settle. The thousand crowns that the horse had originally sold for had mounted up to a fabulous sum. It was two thousand on the second day, four thousand on the third, eight on the fourth, sixteen on the fifth, thirty-two on the sixth, and so on, till

THE WEARY SICK.

During the past few months our healing work has continued with gratifying results.

Among the ailments healed or being healed are the following, most of them a long distance from us, and all absent from us:

Various types of rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, serious stomach troubles, prolonged vomiting, catarrh of head, bronchial tubes, and lungs, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, genital weakness, locomotor ataxia, etc., etc.

Our method makes nature heal herself. The work is both scientific and scriptural. Saint or sinner may be healed, if he will. For particulars address with stamp. Rev. G. A. Schram, 445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Pnone 2720.

Liquor or Tobacco Habit Cured in 30

to 60 days—cure permanent. State whether to be given secretly or with knowledge of party. If you have a relative or friend addicted to either habit, send 50 cents for each receipt. Thousands have been cured with this formula. Address, B. J. FINCH; Levings, Ala.

Through Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago, Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

it would take an adding machine to tell the price of the horse.

The Prince sent a collector to the King, and there was trouble in the financial department of Castile. There wasn't enough money in the treasury to pay the annual interest on such a debt, and it was growing while the tax-collectors slept. The King sent for the Prince and proposed a compromise.

"It's a good horse," he said, "and I like him well, but the price is exorbitant. Suppose you take him back with the original price you put on him, and we will call the bargain off?"

"I can't see my way to doing that," said the Prince, "but if you will give me your kingdom and the horse, I'll move to call the suit off, and give you a position in my own household."

"But who'll be King of Castile?" said the King.

"I will."

"I'll fight first," said the King.

"But remember your royal word," said the Prince.

"Words are good things to keep," said the King, "and I'll have a care how I give them in the future. But to get back to the business, I'll tell you what I'll do. You can forego your allegiance to me and be a king in your own right, if you'll just call this horse trade off. If you don't like that offer, we shall have to try the issue of cold steel."

"Do I get the horse back?" said the Prince.

"You do," said the King. "He's thrown a splint and developed a bog spavin since you sold him to me. Take him and welcome."

And that was the way a horse created the Kingdom of Grenada.—FINIS McGUIGAN, in *Horse World*.

MR. LUTLEY LEAVES THE CIVIL FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICE.

For the past ten years Mr. Lutley has been closely connected with the dairy interests of this province, having in 1896 been an instructor in the first dairy school ever opened in the West, where his practical experience as a butter maker, was made constant use of. He is well known throughout Manitoba, especially in the dairying section. He lectured at many institute meetings and at exhibitions. He was frequently in demand as a judge of butter, his decisions giving universal satisfaction.

Mr. Fred Lutley has taken a position on the staff of the Crescent Creamery Company, where he will be in charge of the laboratory and cream testing department, where his trustworthiness will add still further to this popular creamery's reputation. Mr. Lutley has for years been engaged in the dairy industry and has been enthusiastic in aiding all efforts to improve the quality of Manitoba's dairy output. He is the inventor of the butterfat dividers which render the reading of test bottles more accurate.

A FRIENDLY BACILLUS.

The world will be deeply interested to learn of the important experiments having for their object the elimination of consumption and lupus, which have been proceeding at the London Hospital for the past two years. These experiments are still incomplete, but the results already achieved encourage a hope that the plague of consumption may before long be brought under control. We are all now familiar with the fact that different kinds of bacilli are forever waging a war for possession of the human body, and that our life and health are preserved by those micro-organisms which defend us from the bacilli of phthisis, diphtheria, typhoid and other fevers. The discovery of these micro-organisms and bacilli has had most widespread and beneficent results already, and further beneficent discoveries from time to time are inevitable. The new treatment for consumption and lupus is based upon the discovery of the beneficent opsonin bacillus in the human blood. Red and white corpuscles have long been known, the red being numerous and the white few. The red corpuscles are the busy workers, who take in oxygen and convey it to different parts of the body; while the white corpuscles, the leucocytes, were until recently regarded as defenders—warriors who fought a continual battle with disease. It is now known, however, that the leucocyte is nothing more than a scavenger; that it is the opsonin which wars with the bacilli of disease, and the white corpuscles which carry off the germs after they are killed.

Experiment has shown that the power to resist consumption is strong or weak according as the quantity of opsonins in the human system is small or great. By means of the new discovery this quantity may be exactly determined, and, if the quantity is not sufficient, it may be increased to the requisite amount by injecting a given quantity of tubercle vaccine in a sterilized form. This increases the patient's power of resistance, and, in course of time, he is cured naturally. Such, at least, is the claim. Already, it is asserted, this method has been of the greatest value in the treatment of lupus, and that absolute cures have been effected in what before the discovery were considered hopeless cases. The microbe of lupus and consumption is the same, only, in the case of lupus, the skin is attacked, and in the case of consumption it is the lungs. At the London Hospital, which is doing great work by the aid of the Finsen light, some patients did not bene-

fit at all by the light treatment, even after several hundred sittings. It was then that their blood was tested, and their power of resistance was found so low that they were reinfected as fast as the light cured. The opsonic treatment was then tried, with the result that their power of resistance immediately commenced to increase and eventually it was claimed that they were thoroughly cured. This treatment is now being tried in other London hospitals, and there are grounds for the hope that a most highly important step forward has been made in the fight with the white plague. WITNESS.

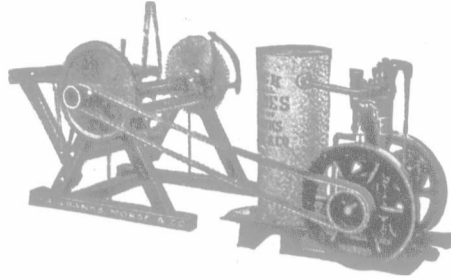
A STEAMSHIP'S LARDER.

WHAT IT TAKES TO FEED THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF AN "OCEAN GREYHOUND."

In the busy season the many of the larger boats carry about 550 first cabin, 250 second cabin, and 650 steerage passengers. There are 400 in the ship's company, including doctors, printers, boiler-makers, six bakers, three butchers, 17 cooks, hydraulic, electrical, and other engineers to the number of 32, 148 stewards, and eight stewardesses. So there may be about 1,850 aboard.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of the passengers are seafish from the time they pass the Irish coast until America is sighted, they manage to consume in one trip something like 13,000 pounds of fresh beef, 3,000 pounds of corned beef, 4,000 pounds of mutton, 1,000 pounds of lamb, 2,000 pounds of veal and pork, 15,000 pounds of bacon, 500 pounds of liver, tripe, and sausages, 200 hams, 300 pounds of fish, 20,000 eggs, 17 tons of potatoes, 3 tons of other vegetables, 3,600 pounds of butter, 600 pounds of cheese, 600 pounds of coffee, 350 pounds of tea, 300 pounds of icing sugar, 150 pounds of powdered sugar, 670 pounds of loaf sugar, 3,000 pounds of moist sugar, 700 pounds of salt, 200 pounds of nuts, 560 pounds of dried fruit, 20 barrels of apples, 3,600 lemons, 20 cases of oranges—and other green fruit in season—300 bottles of pickles, 150 bottles of ketchup, sauce, and horseradish, and 150 cans of preserves.

There are also quantities of poultry, oysters, sardines, canned vegetables, and soups, vinegar, pepper, mustard, curry, rice, tapioca, sago, hominy, oatmeal, molasses, condensed milk, "tinned Boston beans," confectionery, and ice cream. Fifty pounds of ice cream are served at a single meal in the first



For Farm Use

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P. Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.
 Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use, Catalog E. 10a.
 I may want a H. P. Name
 Engine for Address Prov.....

The Improved Acme Washer

will wash thoroughly and perfectly clean anything, from the finest piece of lace to the heaviest blanket, without tearing a thread or breaking a button. In fact, there is nothing in the way of washing which can be done by hand or with any other machine which cannot be done better, more easily, and more rapidly with the **IMPROVED ACME WASHER**. Besides being made of the very best materials, handsomely finished in natural wood, it has a number of

Special Features

not found on any other machine. These consist of: 1. **A Movable Wringer Stand**, which brings the wringer directly over the tub, so that all the water falls back into the tub, instead of on the floor. (The wringer need never be taken off.) 2. **The Hinged Lid**, which is practically steam tight, prevents the water from splashing over. This is merely raised up and leaned back against the handle, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 3. **The Extension Stand** holds the basket, or rinsing tub, close to and on a level with the machine, so that the clothes cannot fall on the floor, and no stooping is necessary. 4. **No Iron Post** runs through the machine to rust and stain and tear the clothes.



There are many other good points about the **Acme**, all described in detail in our little booklet, entitled, "Wash-Day Comfort." This is free for the asking. May we send you a copy?

Is This a Fair Offer?

If you will write us that you are interested, we will give you the name of the dealer in your town who handles the Improved Acme washer. You can see the machine at his store and learn all about it before you buy it. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct, sending us his name and address. You risk nothing but a two-cent postage stamp to mail us your letter. **WRITE TO-DAY**—even if you are not just ready to buy or even try a machine; in that case let us send the little booklet—remember, it's FREE—Write to-day! Address:

E. H. BRIGGS CO., Winnipeg, Can.
 For Sale by All Hardware Dealers.

**The
Winnipeg
Limited**

To St. Paul and Minneapolis.

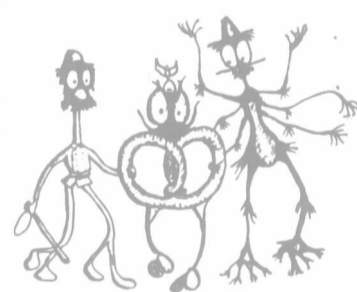
The directness of the route—the fast time—the excellence of the train, combine to make the journey a pleasant and delightful one.

Comfortable Day Coaches—palace sleeping cars, dining cars, compartment library observation cars.
 Leaves C.N.R. Depot daily 5.20 p.m.
 Direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all points east and south.

Pacific Coast and Return, \$60.00

S.S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient July 25.
 S.S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient September 7.
 S.S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient, Oct. 20.

**R. J. SMITH, D.F. & P.A.,
447 Main St., Winnipeg**



INSECT BITES

You can quickly cure all irritation, inflammation, swelling and itchiness by applying

7 MONKS OIL

The greatest remedy on earth for pains and aches of all kind.

Sold everywhere for 25 cents a bottle.

7 MONKS COMPANY

Box 742 - - - - - Winnipeg.

cabin. Thirty tons of ice are required to keep the great storerooms cool. Eight barrels of flour are used daily. The bakers are busy from dawn of day. They make 400 delicious Parker house rolls for breakfast every morning. Thirty eight-pound loaves of white bread and 100 pounds of brown bread are baked each day; also pies, puddings, cakes, etc. Eight barrels of common crackers, and 100 tins of fancy crackers are stowed away in the storeroom, together with 100 pounds of wine and plum cake, not a crumb of which is left when the opposite shore is reached. Six thousand bottles of ale and porter, 4,200 bottles of mineral waters, 4,500 ardent spirits are drunk inside of six days bottles of wine, and more or less by the guests of this huge floating hotel.

About 3,000 cigars are sold on board, but many more are smoked. Two hundred pounds of toilet soap are supplied by the steamship company.

One of the odd sights to be seen on the pier soon after the arrival of one of these ocean greyhounds is the great stacks of soiled linen which are being assorted by about a dozen stewards. Here is the wash list for a single trip:—Napkins, 8,300; table cloths, 180; sheets, 3,600; pillow cases, 4,400; towels, 16,200; and dozens of blankets and counterpanes. Although the list is very short, it requires four large two-horse trucks to carry the wash to the steam laundry. In less than a week it is back in the lockers of the linen rooms, which are in charge of a regular linen keeper. There is no washing done aboard.

Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
 Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited
 14 and 16 Princess Street

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

FARMS.—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-37f

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE.—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to-day. Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

WESTERN FARM lands for sale.—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE.—Twenty head (extra good) Pedigree Hereford Cattle, also good dairy farm on town section. Box 42, Shoal Lake, Manitoba. 27-6

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.

HAY RANCH.—Good range. Two hundred breeding cattle, eighty range horses. Will sell all together, or separate. A. O. Endersby, Twin Butte, Alberta. 27-6

FOR SALE.—Large English Berkshire pigs, 3 months old, boars ready for service. Sows ready to breed, pedigrees registered, T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 27-6

IRISH AND SCOTCH.—Terriers. The leading kennel of scotch terriers in Canada. Prize winning stock and puppies for sale. Enclose stamps for circular. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, British Columbia. 4-7

FOR SALE.—The Management of Dr. Barnardo's Farm, near Russell, have for sale a car load of beautiful grade Shorthorn heifers,—all in calf to excellent bull. For prices on cars, Russell, apply to E. A. Struthers, Barnardo P. O., Manitoba.

FOR SALE.—Seventy-eight acre Fruit Ranch. Ten acres, all plumed, in apple and peach trees. Eighteen acres in crops, potatoes, oats, etc. Good buildings. Farm all fenced. Good water supply. Price \$4,500, with liabilities. Apply, Mackray & Bowden, Kelowna, B.C. 28-6

MONEY FOR YOUR FARM.—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Bldg., Winnipeg.

TWENTY THOUSAND acres improved and unimproved lands in the Penhold fall wheat district. Prices from eight to twenty dollars per acre. Correspondence solicited. A. J. Strong, Penhold. 22-8

LIVERY STABLES and Hotels on C. and E. line, also dwellings, farms and business houses; some sweeping money makers. A. J. Strong, Penhold, Alta. 22-8

WHAT MORE delicious than a piece of genuine Scotch shortbread. Make your own. Recipe 25 cents. Baker, 559 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 27-6

FOR SALE.—Quarter section, good land, fifty acres broken, forty acres in oats, ten summer fallowed, twenty more cleared for breaking, fenced, good house, barn and stables, also a well and spring on the place. Thos Field, Penhold. 4-7

ALBERTA FARMS.—Improved and unimproved, all kinds, easy terms and prices. A. E. Keast, Innisfail. 1-8

ALBERTA LANDS.—Special snaps, easy terms and prices right. Central Alberta Land Co., Innisfail, Alberta. 1-8

SABLE COLLIES.—Registered puppies for sale, extra good pedigree and well owned. Breed for work. Also one year-old bitch. John E. Pearce, Wallacetown, Ontario. 27-6

RENT FREE.—for term of years to party prepared to cultivate it, and act as caretaker while owner is abroad. 500 acres, splendid wheat land, with farm buildings, thresher, plenty water, hay, hunting and fishing. Address—Earl English, Advocate Office. 27-6

WANTED.—employment as farm foreman, tired farmer who cannot content himself with idleness. Would work farm (large or small) for widow. City business man, or Land Office. Age 48. Thoroughly proficient with all the grain, fruit or dairy. Able to do all the mechanical work on farm or residence. Highest references or cash security. Amount of wages of minor importance. Address, J. Hughes, Advocate Office. 11-7

SITUATION WANTED.—Experienced Married Man on Farm, wife good housekeeper, capable of taking full charge if necessary. G. Mahagan Louise Bridge, Man.

FOR SALE.—A two hundred eighty-acre farm, six miles from town, 1/2 mile from good school. Good four-room house, stables and sheds for 30-head stock, well, 130 acres fenced, 80 acres in crop, good neighborhood. Price, \$20 per acre, if taken soon. \$3080 cash. Very easy terms on balance. Address owner—Geo. B. Carroll, Didsbury, Alta. 27-6

FOR SALE.—503 acres in Southern Alberta, 5 miles from Pincher Creek town, and same distance from C.P.R. railway. Price, \$12 per acre. Terms, \$1000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply, E. Blaquier, care Berry and Playle, Pincher Creek, Alta. 27-6

NEW AWNLESS BROME.—We are clearing out remainder of stock at \$6 per 100 lbs. Recleaned \$7. Secure some now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 4-7

FOR SALE.—25 H. P. Center Crank Buffalo Pitts Threshing Engine, used part of two falls. Address Frank Bartley, Portal, N. Dakota. 27-6

FOR SALE.—Choice quarter section, good upland, suitable for fall wheat, 12 acres spring crop, 120 acres can be cleared easily. Price moderate. Terms if required. Wm. Dixon, Solheim, Alta. 27-6

FOR SALE.—One second hand Sawyer and Massey 20 H. P. threshing outfit, to be sold cheap for cash; 36x56 separator with new self-feeder and blower attachment. Apply to Robinson Brothers, De Winton, Alta. 11-7

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

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

SASKATCHEWAN.

ESTRAVS.

BETHUNE.—Strayed from my place on June 1, heavy built bay gelding, with halter and rope, height 14.2, weight 1,300, seven years old, very full eyes and broad head, small white spot on forehead, no brands. Any information of same will be much appreciated. R. Whittaker, N. E. 1-4-22—20—23

LANG.—Since June 14, one bay gelding, three years old, branded 5 on left shoulder and has rope around neck; one iron gray mare, two years old, branded 5 on right shoulder; one iron gray mare, two years old, brand indistinct; one iron gray mare one year old, branded 5 on right shoulder. Any person having any knowledge of their whereabouts please notify J. M. Bradbury, S. E. 1-4-36—10—19.

Money Makes Money.

But nowhere will a quarter bring you better returns than invested in a twenty-five word want ad. on this page.

Sworn circulation, 20,050.

REMEMBER—the price is only one cent a word per insertion.

POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

TELL THE advertiser you saw his announcement in our columns.

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

UTILITY BREEDS.—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

EXHIBITION BUFF ORPHINGTONS.—Winings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont. 6-9

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

POULTRY will yield a very large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your birds properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us One Dollar and we will send you the Review to you for a year free. **CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW**, Toronto, Ont. 22-8

WANTED.—wanted a good, well-bred, white cock, for sale. Write to Baldwin & Keast, 11-7

CHURCHBRIDGE.—Since June 8, bay mare, weight 1,000 pounds, branded on the left shoulder; bay colt yearling, white face, rope on neck; information regarding above will be rewarded. A. E. Bates.

ROSE PLAIN.—Strayed from (30-9-32-W1) since May 18, one black yearling mare, white hind foot; one brown yearling mare; one bay yearling gelding, small; one bay three-year-old gelding weighing about 950; all quiet and broken. Last seen 12 miles south-east of Redvers. Any information regarding their recovery will be rewarded. Thos. Hartley. 4-7

ALBERTA.

ESTRAVS.

NOELTON.—Since August 1905, four yearlings, rising two year old, branded NF—on left ribs, may have dim brand of 6D over half circle on left hip. F. E. Brown.

Breeders' Directory

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

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A & J MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Cambold, Minn.

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

BASKINER BROS., Napinka, Man.—Shorthorn and Berkshire swine.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., Herd Short-horn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R. R. Champion herd at Toronto and New York States fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

REMEMBER.—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

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

AUCTION SALE OF CLYDESDALES.

Among the most prominent importers of Clydesdales in Ontario are Innes and Prouse, Woodstock, Ontario. They have sold several consignments of fillies and mares in Ontario, and now Mr. Prouse makes the venture of putting on a sale of fifty purebred imported fillies at the C. P. R. sale pavilion, Winnipeg, on July 27th, the second last day of the exhibition. Mr. Prouse personally selected this lot of fillies in Scotland and it is safe to say they will be a credit to the horse stock of the west. The risk of bringing valuable stock so far is great and it is to be hoped the Clydesdale admirers of the west will give the sale such patronage that the business will receive a noticeable impetus.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write **E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man.** If sent by parcel post 25c. extra.

WE edit, compile and print Live Stock Catalogues. FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited, 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, over-worked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. P. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,175,000

Bank With Us by Mail

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GOSSIP. CANADA'S MARVELOUS PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES.

Our fisheries may be viewed from three different standpoints, the commercial, the sporting and the scientific. These three aspects of the question will be treated very briefly in order.

From the time of the coming of the earliest European settlers to British Columbia the extreme abundance of the fish in these waters has been known and noted. Tribes of Indians were found subsisting almost entirely upon fish. Salmon, fresh in spring and summer; dried in winter, formed the staple food of more than one interior tribe, while the herring, the fish itself and the spawn collected and dried, was an important article of food amongst the coast tribes. Clams dried in the same way gave variety to their winter bill-of-fare.

But it is only thirty years since the fisheries of British Columbia began to assume a commercial importance. In 1876, rather fewer than 10,000 cases of salmon were put up. In 1905 (and this was not quite equal to 1901, which was the banner year) the output was more than 100 times as great—1,167,460.

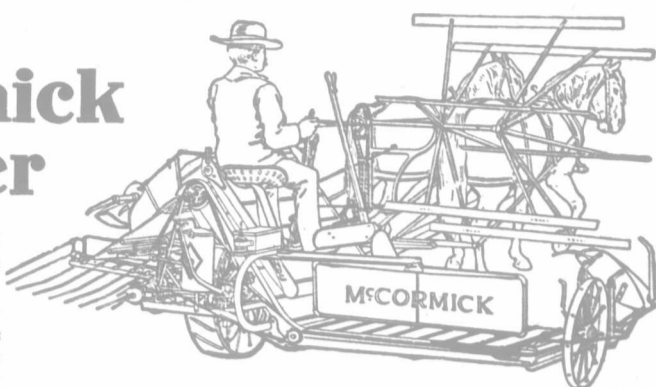
What a wonderful increase! And who dare say that the limit has been reached. Nearly four fifths of the total British Columbia output must be credited to the Fraser river canneries, and there are some authorities who claim that so far as that river is concerned, the future of the canning industry is being jeopardized by the excessive fishing.

It must be remembered, too, that the canneries in Puget Sound, on the United States side of the boundary line, are supplied almost entirely with salmon whose breeding ground is the Fraser river. We must add together, therefore, the amounts of the Fraser river sockeye pack, 837,489, and the Puget Sound sockeye pack, 847,122—(these figures being taken from Professor Babcock's latest report)—and taking the average number of fish required for each case to be eleven, we arrive at the enormous total of nearly twenty millions of fish taken from the Fraser river supply last season for canning purposes and so kept from reaching their spawning grounds. It must be remembered, too, that in this calculation is not included the number of fish consumed in a fresh state or used for purposes other than canning, or of those caught, but not utilized during the days of the "big run" of every fourth year.

Certainly this is fishing extraordinary, and fears for the future may be not without grounds, but as this 1905 pack was the thirtieth, that is, was made after thirty years of continuous fishing, on the same river, it is quite evident that the salmon have not been exterminated yet and it is confidently expected that the British Columbia Fisheries Commission, appointed by the Dominion government last year, will, before it completes its labors, succeed in formulating regulations and restrictions sufficient to obviate the dangers of such extermination in the future.

Though it is probable that so far as the Fraser river is concerned there is not much need or indeed much room for more canneries, it is believed that on Vancouver Island and in the northern British Columbia waters there are still openings for the profitable employment of capital in the further extension of the canning industry. The recent development of a trade in salted dog salmon with Japan may be mentioned. Here, too, is a branch of business which seems capable of development and which may in the near future assume considerable proportions. The artificial propagation of the salmon in the so-called "hatcheries" has been brought at the present day to a point very near perfection, a large majority of all the eggs taken from the female salmon being hatched out and the young fry protected until able, to a certain extent, to take care of themselves. Our governments, both Dominion and Provincial, have fully realized the advantage of thus artificially increasing the numbers depleted by the operations of the canneries. Both governments maintain well-equipped and thoroughly up-to-date hatcheries under most competent management (five of these hatcheries being in the Fraser river watershed) and during the past season over 100,000,000 eggs have been cared for in them.

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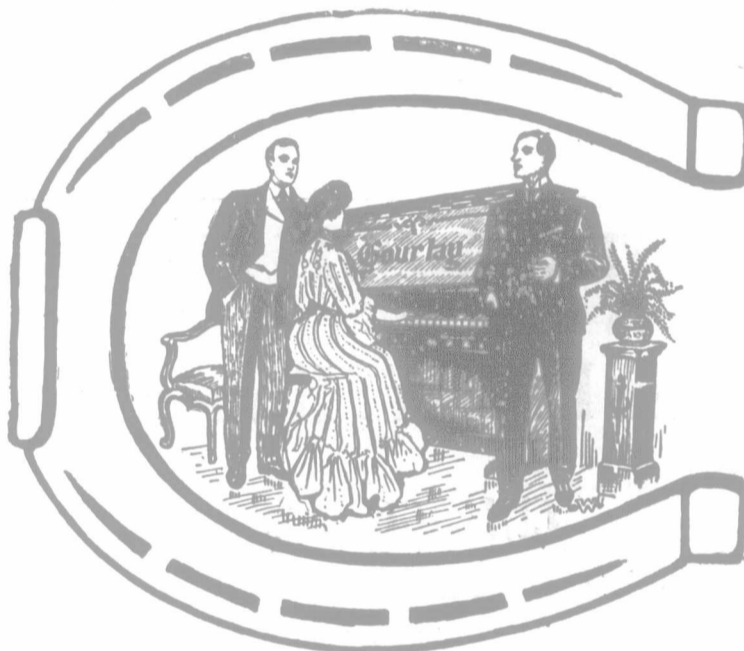
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That good results in the shape of increased runs of salmon in future years must spring from this work cannot be doubted and so long as fish in a sufficient number to supply the hatcheries with eggs can succeed in avoiding the traps and escaping the fishing fleet at the mouth of the Fraser river, we may expect the supply of fish to be kept up.

The actual work of capturing the salmon for the canneries is at present very largely in the hands of the Japanese and it is not an easy matter for white fishermen to compete with them. But there is an increasing number of white settlers who live on their own farms in the neighborhood of the Fraser and who while working their land during a part of the year, supplement their earnings by fishing in the proper season. The province would be better for more settlers of this class. It seems likely, too, that skilful deep-sea fishermen, brought up to the business and knowing how to handle the various kinds of food fishes, will in the near future be in considerable request.

The salmon, however, is not by any means the only fish in British Columbia

waters, though at present it is no doubt the most important. Next to it in value, commercially comes the halibut. The halibut fishery is principally in the hands of United States firms, and the market for fresh and frozen halibut is in the great cities on the other side of the line. In this branch of the fisheries, as in the case of the salmon, fears have been expressed that the sources of supply were being exhausted, but during the past month some phenomenal catches have been made on the northern banks, showing that such fears are hardly well grounded.

The halibut are most plentiful in the waters between the Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland of British Columbia, but all the coast waters of the province, both to the east and west of Vancouver Island and up to our northern boundary, contain this fish in abundance and there would seem to be room for a considerable further expansion in this branch of the trade. The following quotation from the article by Professor Prince, referred to above, will best explain the situation:

"Though the original abundance of the halibut has been reduced by excessive fishing, yet single vessels during the past season have taken from 80,000 to 130,000 pounds of halibut in a single day. Certain steam halibut vessels are known to have cleared in one season \$80,000 after paying the expenses of the several trips and the catches, after being shipped east, would yield even larger returns to the wholesale and retail dealers. Reliable estimates put the annual catch of halibut in British Columbia waters at 20,000 to 25,000 tons in recent years, or nearly ten times the total weight of fresh-water fish caught in Lake Winnipeg in a single year."

The herring fishery in British Columbia is, of still more recent development, for

ten years ago, as a commercial industry of any importance, it did not exist. In 1887 the inspector of fisheries for British Columbia, Mr. Thomas Mowat, wrote: "Only a few salted; still less, used fresh, and limited numbers which are smoked, bring good prices; but the demand is so small that there is no inducement to engage in the trade."—(Report department marine and fisheries, 1887.)

In 1897 the value of the fishery is given at about \$13,000. In the 1904 reports (the report for 1905 has not yet come into the writer's hands), the total for 1903 is given at \$247,000—a notable increase in six or seven years; but there is no doubt that the value of the catch for last season was very largely in excess of that figure. The principal seat of the herring industry is Nanaimo, and the position of that port seems to mark it out as a most fitting center for a large fishing trade in the future.

Last autumn the Scotch experts brought out by the Dominion government, spent some weeks instructing the local packers in the most approved modern methods of salting and packing. The instruction given has already borne fruit and a much improved brand of herring is being turned out and is rapidly winning popularity. The smoked herring trade has also made great strides during the past year. The writer spent some weeks during the present spring in the interior of British Columbia and was amused and at the same time highly gratified to note that at every hotel at which he stayed the almost universal demand at breakfast time was for Nanaimo kippered herring. The herring fishery is as yet only in its infancy. The summer runs of herring are hardly touched, the bulk of the pack being made up of the winter run fish which in some cases at least are taken when much too near spawning time.

Though the salmon, the halibut and the herring are the three most important from a commercial point of view of our fish, they are by no means the only ones that possess an economic value.

The dog fish and the chimaera, or rat fish, though not used for food, are both valuable as oil producers. Oolachans, smelts, flounders, cod, both the true cod (gadus) and the kelp cod (ophiodon), black cod, or skill, sturgeon, rock cod, shad, pilchard, the "sardine," anchovy and others, are all excellent food fishes, occurring abundantly in these waters, but at the present day they are hardly utilized at all except locally to a very limited extent in the seaport towns. But this is only because there have not yet appeared on the scene the capital and the enterprise needed to develop the fisheries on a commercial scale. The same may be said in regard to other products of the sea usually classed with the fisheries proper. The mollusca, shell "fish" so-called, oysters, clams and mussels, which exist on all our coast in great plenty; the crustacea, crabs, shrimps and prawns, locally very abundant, these are hardly considered worth the taking. The oysters, shrimps and prawns marketed in Vancouver and Victoria are in most cases imported from the United States and a local industry

which might be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the province is almost entirely neglected. This state of things will, it is to be hoped not long continue, and indeed each year seems to bring with it the establishment, at first, of course, upon a small scale, of some new branch of the fishing industry.

Lastly, under the present heading, mention must be made of the whaling industry, which is being carried on on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Whales of several species are plentiful on the coast and Professor Prince, in the essay from which quotation has already been made, predicts "in a few years a vast and remunerative industry all along the coast."

As the whale fishery is one with which the present writer is very little familiar he cannot do better than again quote Professor Prince:

"Numerous factory sites have been already secured and one whaling station has commenced operations at the entrance to Barkley Sound. Vancouver Island. If the Pacific grey whale, one of the valuable 'right' whales, still survives in British Columbia waters, though exterminated some years ago off the California coast, an excessively remunerative industry is certain to grow rapidly. As it is, the whales known to exist, furnish numerous important products when treated by the most recent mechanical and chemical methods. Oil fertilizer, leather, glue, canned 'beef,' which is really prepared whale-flesh put up in beef cans, and even condensed milk from the female whale, are among the articles yielded by these creatures. Whale-bone, ambergris, spermaceti and similar materials, will also add to the substantial profits which the newly organized whaling companies will, without doubt secure."

When a prince of the blood visited us last spring we entertained him and his illustrious suite with a day's fishing on Cowichan Lake. But in the same waters in the same week and with perhaps even better success were to be seen fishing hardworking mechanics, who could enjoy their well-earned holidays engaged in the same princely sport. The fisheries of British Columbia from a sportsman's standpoint have been treated elsewhere in the *Review* and if further information be required it can be obtained from a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information, entitled the "Game of British Columbia," which contains illustrations of fish and fishing streams and actual "catches," well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of those who have not yet enjoyed the sport in British Columbia.

Leaving, then, this aspect of the subject, let us look at the British Columbia fisheries from a scientific standpoint. There is perhaps no place in the world in which so many interesting problems in connection with marine biology can be so conveniently studied as in British Columbia. The field is enormous, the amount of work already done most insignificant—a few investigations by the late Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, by the present Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries and by one or two local amateurs—it is a mere nothing. Barely

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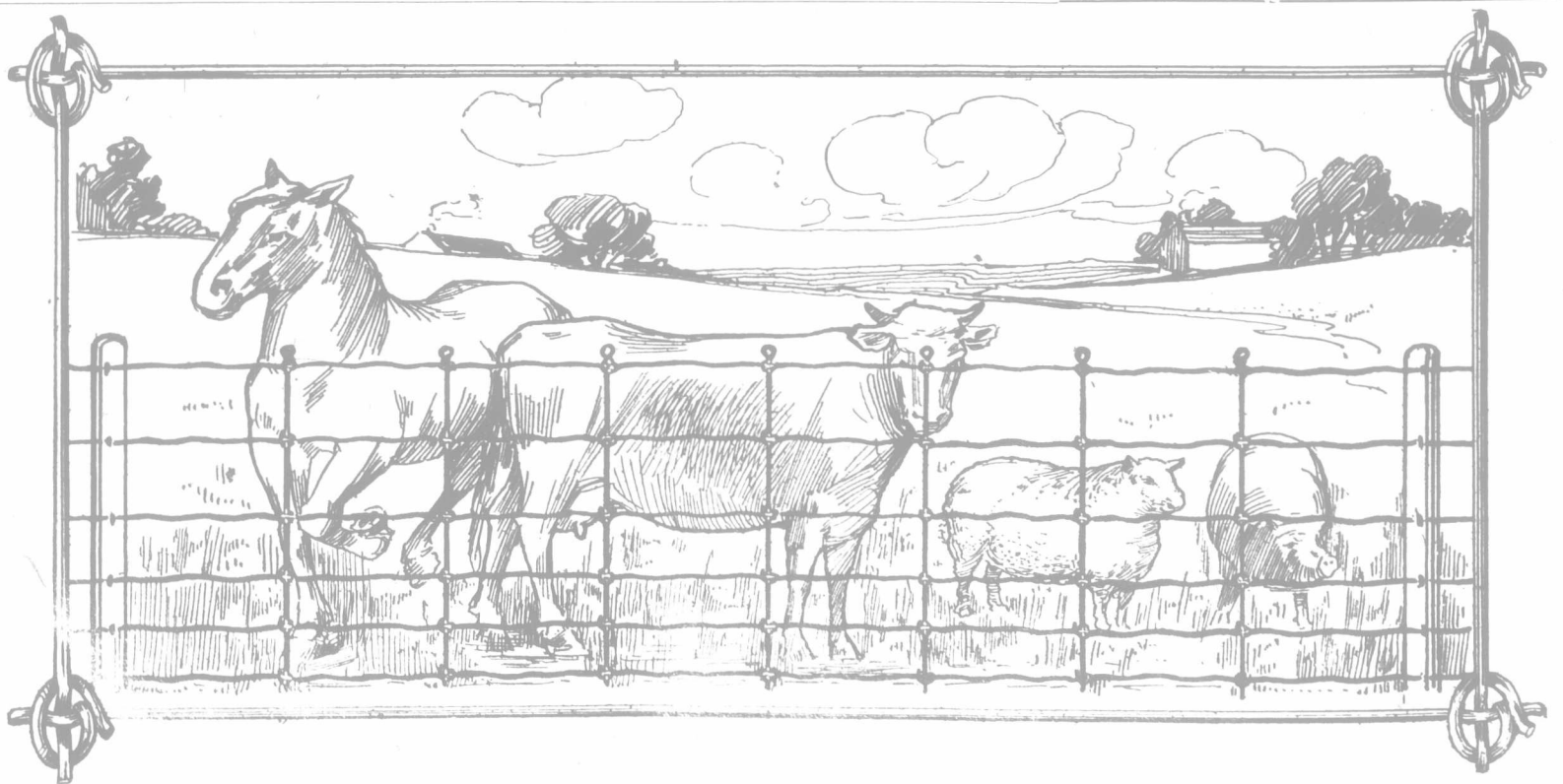
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GEO. H. SHAW,
Traffic Manager

one hundred species of marine fishes have been made known from British Columbia and these chiefly through the labors of United States, not Canadian scientists.

For our knowledge of the life history of that peculiarly British Columbia fish—the sockeye salmon—we are indebted to naturalists on the other side of the line; and yet it is here in British Columbia that these things can and should be studied. The life cycle of the salmon—its migrations and its food in the salt water—the enemies that destroy 99 per cent. of the eggs or young fish some time before maturity is reached—the conditions of weather and water at spawning time, hatching time, migrating time, which have more to do in all probability with good and bad runs than have all the Fraser river fishermen and trap men put together—the correctness or otherwise of the "home stream" theory—all these are problems that cannot anywhere be studied to better advantage than on the Fraser. The migrations of the herring, the food, the breeding seasons, the spawning grounds of the halibut and all our other sea food fishes—these are all subjects which require investigation in scientific hands. But from the standpoint of pure science, the distribution of marine life in the North Pacific, the investigation of the many peculiar forms of not merely our higher vertebrata, but of the mollusca and crustacea, the sponges, corals, annelids, and so on, which swarm in our waters, all form most interesting subjects for research. There is indeed no department of marine zoology which cannot be pleasantly and profitably

studied here in British Columbia during our long nine months of open season.

THE HOME OF SHOW KING.

Pure bred stock appeals to quite a large circle of farmers about Napinka. Recently in company with Mr. Jas. Burnett to whose efforts and enthusiasm the organization of the Napinka Clyde horse syndicate, which purchased the great stock horse Woodend Gartly, is largely due, we visited several farms where purebred stock is kept. Before leaving town we had the pleasure of looking over the four-year-old stallion Show King (imp.) purchased to take the place of Woodend Gartly. Show King is one of the three horses purchased in Scotland last year to beat the other two. The three are Refiner, now at the Iowa Agricultural College, Perpetual Motion, Mr. Bryce's (Arcola) horse and Show King. Seldom does Canada get such a trio of three-year-olds and the position these three would take in a show ring would depend more upon the personal taste of the judge than upon the superiority of any horse over his competitors. At the International Refiner was placed over Show King, and at Brandon Perpetual Motion was given the preference. But show ring type does not always conform to the type of the best stock getters and this is probably why Show King has not been first choice. He has, in addition to his flash legs and roomy feet, heavy quarters, a deep body and deep full chest. In other words, he possesses more substance than the others, which brings him nearer the ground and thus gives just the suggestion of being low set. (See illustration.) However, he should make an excellent stock horse and that is the main thing. He will probably be at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Woodend Gartly stock is quite numerous and promises well. There are only the two crops, the yearlings and foals. We saw two beautiful yearling fillies at Baskier Bros. They are brown, very sweet in contour and fashionable in carriage. The boys are launching into Clydesdale breeding and will be heard from.

At Gus Wight's we saw Omega the second prize mare at the St. Louis World's Fair and her yearling stallion Ormond by Golden Sovereign sire of Glengarry, a first prize winner at St. Louis, they make a valuable pair. Another mare is Lady McArthur who has a beautiful yearling filly by Woodend Gartly. This filly will be shown this year and it will take good ones to beat her. There is also the brood mare Flora and her filly Eva Yorbury.

There are several others about, who bred a few Clydesdales from fine high grade mares.

Mr. W. N. Crowell keeps Shorthorns and Berkshires, the latter being his particular hobby. He has a very serviceable type which his customers seem to have found out as the herd of fine sows with big litters cannot keep the orders filled.

A. A. Titus is a versatile man. He keeps Shorthorns, Clydesdales, some fine roadsters, game chickens and wolf hounds that bring down their game.

The McDonald Bros. keep a few Shorthorns, J. A. purchased two females at McLennan's sale on the 14th and sometime ago got a heifer from the same herd which he thinks cannot be beaten in the Western end of the province. Purebred stock breeding is well established about Napinka; may it flourish!


CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION.

I beg to advise you that the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association has been incorporated under the Dominion Act respecting Live Stock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The head office of the association is at Winnipeg, and the Record office at Ottawa.

The provisional officers are as follows, President, Hon. Walter Clifford Austin, Man.; Vice-Pres., John Turner, Carroll, Man.; Directors, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont., S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man., J. Traquair, Welwyn, Sask.; Secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, National Record Office, Ottawa.

The constitution provides for the establishment of a Canadian Record,



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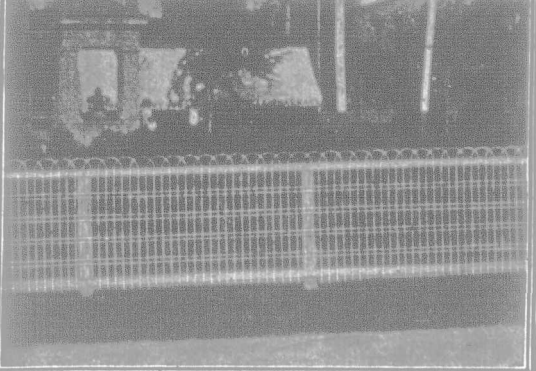
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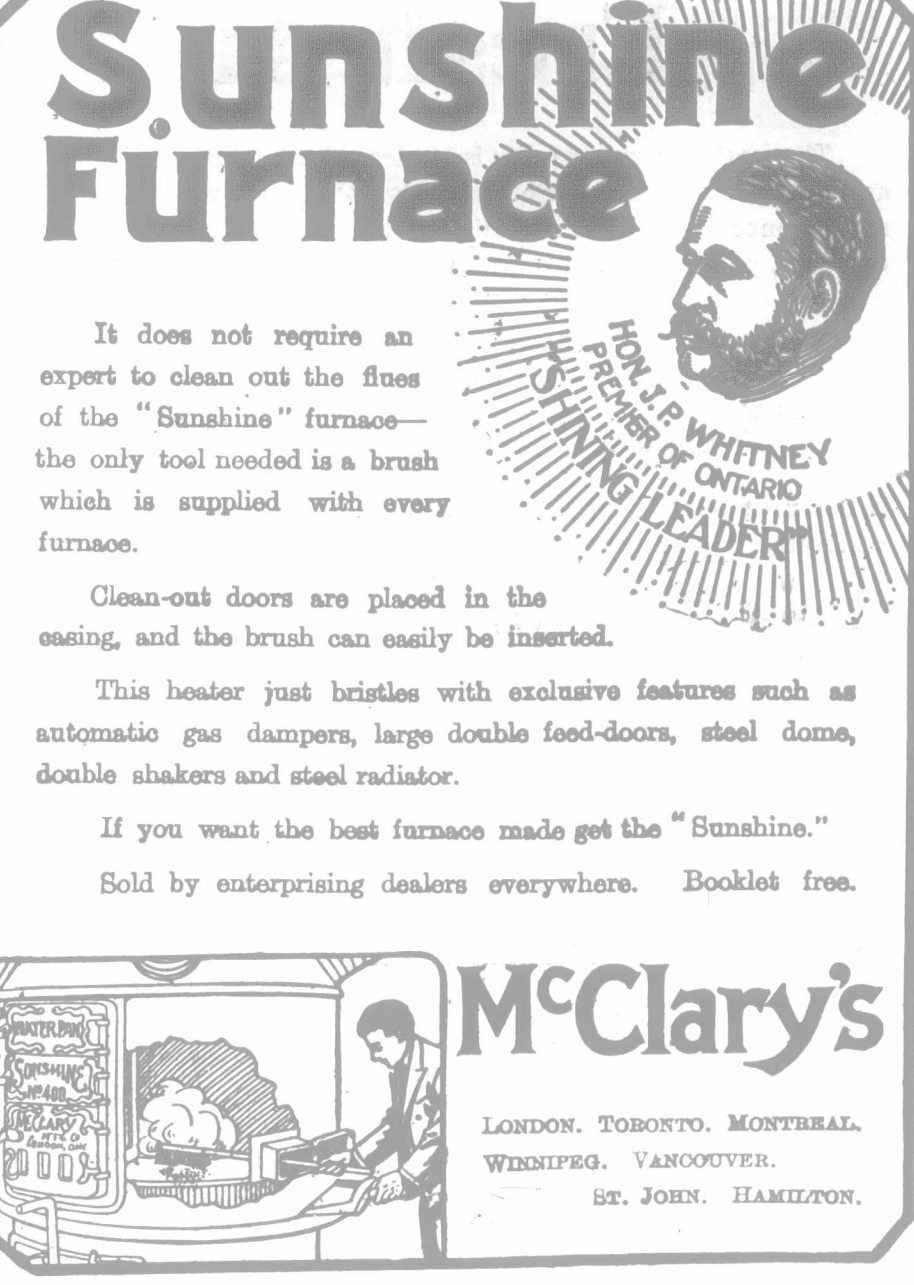
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Applications for entry should be made at once on forms which will be provided by the Record office. All correspondence relating to registration should be addressed to the Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The executive, at a meeting held on May 31st, decided to hold the first annual general meeting for the transaction of business and election of officers on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition Association at Winnipeg on Thursday July 26th at 9 o'clock a.m., when it is hoped that a large number of those interested in the breed will assemble and thus give an additional stimulus to the breeding of the "Doddie" in Canada. As a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle you are earnestly requested to be present at this meeting.

Members are entitled to reduced rates for registration. The annual membership fee is \$2 payable to the secretary. We shall be glad to enroll you as a member of the association and to welcome you to the first annual meeting of the association on the above named date. **GEORGE H. GREIG,**
Secretary.

HOGATE'S BRANDON HORSES.

Last week we paid a visit to J. B. Hogate's new stables at Brandon and as was to be expected found the first consignment of horses pretty well reduced and Mr. Hogate, east after another carload. The stables are on 13th street on the outskirts of the town and when finished will be hard to equal in the west. Business has been brisk with the latest acquisition to the fraternity of western horsemen and little wonder, as Mr. Hogate has had a lifetime's experience in the horse business and during the past few years has put a horse in almost every part of Ontario and many in Quebec. Mr. Hogate works on the quick turnover small profit basis and has a wonderful instinct for importing just what the public want.

Last week he had on hand the two-year-old Shire stallion, Nateby Ronald, by Gunthorpe Advance, a big wolloping fellow with lots of Shire character, heavy bone quarters and body and a free easy movement. There were also two Percherons in the barn, one an aged horse and the other rather a fancy two-year-old.

The chief attraction in the lot is the three Hackneys. Thornton Royalty, a grandson of Garton Duke of Connaught a grandson of Garton Duke of Connaught, is a five-year-old, already a proven stock getter and a prize winner at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows. Salford Rosens by Rosodor, than which there is no better sire of action and quality in the world, is a three-year-old, light in color but with a very charming outline and flash limbs. By this time there will doubtless be others from which to select so we need not enumerate further. These we have mentioned are samples of the horses kept and no one could wish for better breeding and individuality in the respective breeds. The latest shipment will be mostly Clydesdales, as the demand for them is quite active.

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Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Maid—No. 2.

Whatever Else You Do Don't Buy a Hard-to-Turn Separator.

THERE'S a big difference in the way cream separators turn—a big difference in the amount of effort on your part that they require. You want the easy turner, especially when it will do as good or better work than the hard-turner. You use a cream separator twice a day, week-day and Sunday, the year round. If it turns hard, it gets to be a mighty disagreeable task before you have done with it. The thing for you to do then, is to get an

Improved Frictionless

Empire



There's no doubt about the kind of work it will do for you. It gets practically all the cream—no separator can do more than that—and it turns with just one-half the effort required for turning other separators. This is why:

In the first place, the EMPIRE bowl is smaller than other bowls having the same capacity. Then instead of being filled with heavy discs and complicated parts, it has only a few simple, light cones inside it.

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This easy-running is only one feature in which the EMPIRE excels. If you are thinking of buying a new separator—or if you have one of the back-breaking, hard to turn, hard to wash kinds of separator, just send a postal card, telling how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk, and learn more facts about separators. You will be interested in our free Dairy Books. Just address.

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MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
**Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock
Drilling and Prospecting
Machinery.**

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

FIG. 18

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

The Eclipse Handy Wagon

Do you want to **SAVE \$12 to \$15** if so

Write at once for our **Special Introductory Price** to the first one answering this advertisement in every locality where we are not represented

Arm 3½ x 10 inches
Front wheel 28 inches
Hind wheel 30 inches
Tire 4 inches
Capacity 4,000 lbs.

A few reasons why use our **Low Handy Wagons**. Because (1) They make all farm work lighter. (2) One man does the work of two and does it easier. (3) They don't sink into the soft ground. (4) Are easier to draw than a narrow-tired, high-wheeled wagon. (5) They are built right. Hickory axles, are well ironed, painted and striped and are GUARANTEED.

Low wide-tired steel wheels and Easy-to-Load Trucks save half the cost of loading and half the draft

Write at once, don't delay, for some one else may be the first. We only sell one in each locality at our special introductory cost price. Agents wanted.

Dept. A **The Harmer Implement Company, Winnipeg**

Questions and Answers

KILLING STINK WEED.

Would you tell me if there is any way of getting stink weed off the farm besides pulling it? Can I get anything to sprinkle it with so as to kill it? I believe some sorts of "sheep dip" are good, can you advise on this?
Sask. S. S. S.

Ans.—Cultivation and a system of cropping which tends to allow the weeds but little growth is the best known method of eradicating stink weed. Spraying is not effective on smooth leaved weeds where a grain crop is growing, and a fallow plowing is a better practise as it starts other seeds to grow so they can be killed.

WANTS A CHORE BOY.

I wish to get a boy about twelve to fourteen years of age to do chores on the farm. Can you tell me if since Dr. Barnardo's death the home for children is still in existence and if so to whom will I write for information? If this home is not still in business kindly inform me of the whereabouts of the nearest similar home.
Sask. M. E. B.

Ans.—Yes. Write E. A. Struthers, Russell, Man.

RECOVERING PAYMENT.

What can a man do to a homesteader in the way of forcing him to pay his bill if he refuses to do so. Homesteader acknowledges the amount of bill correct. The amount of bill is under \$50, does that make any difference? What interest does a man get on a judgement?
Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your best plan is to use all your power to secure an amicable settlement by the installment plan. If this fails you might get judgement. The court will fix the interest.

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT.

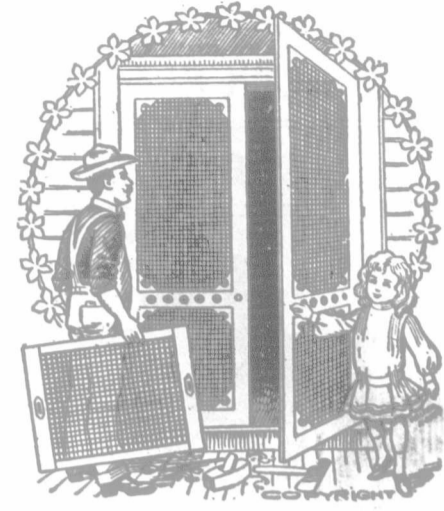
Can you or any of your readers inform me what the average cost of production is of a bushel of wheat, oats, and barley in this district, or any other? Also the average yield per acre of above named grains, and the price obtainable for same?
G. THORNE.

Ans.—It is impossible to state what the cost of producing a bushel of wheat, oats and barley is. For preparing land, seed, seeding and harvesting, twine, and threshing the cost per acre runs from \$5.00 to \$6.50. The yield will determine the cost per bushel. The above does not allow for price of land, or cost of breaking new prairie, but includes following one third of land each year. The price obtainable for wheat, oats and barley varies so much in different years and localities, that it is almost impossible to state this with any reliability. Sixty to 65 cents for No. 1 Northern wheat, 30 cents for oats and barley have been the prevailing prices the past season in this district.
ANGUS MACKAY.

UNTHRIFTY LAMB.

I have a lamb that has not been doing well since castrated, though it has healed up. Do you think it has healed up with maggots, or do you think it is troubled with stomach worms? It is very dumpish. The lamb has never seemed right from birth.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is not likely that maggots are the cause, as they only come from fly blow, and the flies have not been working so early in the season. It is also rather early for stomach worms to be working. It is probably some constitutional ailment, as you say it has not seemed right from birth. Lambs are liable to get wool balls in the stomach from picking at the wool on the ewes, and these make them dumpish, and a cure is hardly possible, as no medicine will break up a wool ball.



Our Door and Window Screens

are almost indispensable. They are proof against flies, dogs, cats and chickens and yet admit as fine a current of air as the open door or window. Get our estimates for protecting your house.

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4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide, post free
2 pairs handsome Dining-room Curtains, 3½ yds. long, 60 ins. wide, post free 2.95
2 pairs choice Bed-room Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free 1.70
The 5 pairs in one Lot, \$6.30 Well packed in oil cloth sent direct to your address, post free \$7.10
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Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Allays pain quickly
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21 POUNDS MORE BUTTER PER WEEK!
Barnesville, Ohio, June 20, 1905: We were milking ten cows May 19. That day we took a Tubular separator for trial. We used it one week and got 86 pounds of butter that week. The week before we used it, we got only 65 pounds. The week after the agent took it away we got only 64 pounds. We felt we ought to have it. Later we arranged to buy it. We recommend the Tubular to anyone interested in cows. It surely will pay any one to buy a Tubular.
(Signed) LONA and C. W. ACTON.
Write for catalog Y-180. It explains fully.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.
Apropos—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes

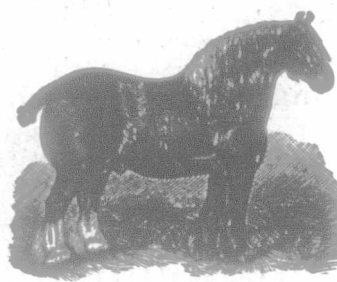
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.
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THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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Western Horsemen

Just another importation arrived at our Regina stables of Clydesdales, Percherons and Jacks. At rock bottom prices, for fifteen days. First here first served.

Satisfaction Guaranteed is Our Motto

Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.



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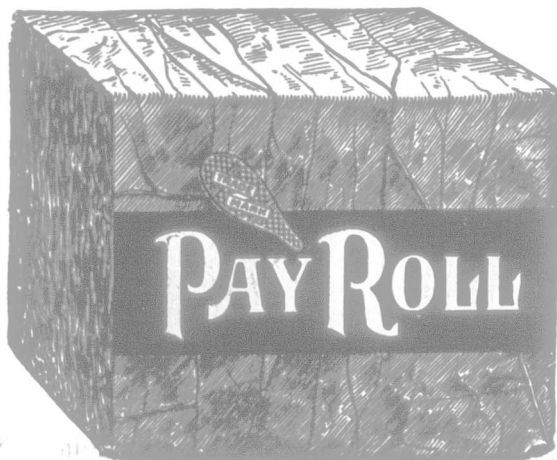
My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

My first shipment consisting of
Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Fillies and Spanish Jacks

is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy, address

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10c. per Cut.

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GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

GOSSIP

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN ALBERTA.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As I have been taking your paper now for almost six months, I thought I would write you a letter telling you how we appreciate it when we farmers and ranchers meet up here and begin to chat like at church or any public meeting. About the first remark some one will have to make, someone else will say in reply, "Oh, yes, I saw that in the Advocate." I am one of the late Dr. Barnardo's boys and came to Canada in 1888. Since then I have been back twice; once to bring out a younger brother, and the last time to bring out my mother and two sisters. My other sister and brother-in-law came out last year.

I visited Chicago in 1893 at the World's Fair for twelve days. When I made up my mind to come to the West I told my mother and father and they were very sorry for they thought that it would so upset them, as we were in partnership, but I told them that all I wanted was enough to carry me out for which I sold my driving mare and buggy.

When myself and wife landed in Calgary we had only \$26.00 and the water in the rivers and creeks was so high that one could only get a few miles from town. The big railroad bridge was crippled that year and I hunted for work around Calgary, but there were two men for every job, as there were so many people in town. Our hotel bill was \$2.00 per day. We got along; worked our first year and since that time have been on our own place. The first year we were on our own place we lived six months in the sheep shed, then built a shack. Now we have built a stone house with a mansard roof. The window sills, door steps and arches over the doors and windows are stone, also a solid stone chimney from the ground up through the roof. It is all built on a solid rock foundation and this year I am building a stone stable 100 x 35 feet on the same plan outside as the house.

The basement of the house is divided off into a large general room, milk room, and potato cellar. The general room has a furnace in and the milk room is plastered with cement. The whole basement is plastered, also upstairs. How will that do for three years in the West for a young man and wife, with no capital, only hands and feet. We have two children here in the west. We have 50 purebred Poland-China pigs, 11 head of horses and 20 head of cattle, with wagons and sleighs, two mowers, rake, democrat, plows, and drill and in fact everything only a binder, and before we get that we want some place to put it. Our shack which is 12 x 16 feet is our granary. We have the one-half section fenced with three strands of barb wire and do not owe any body anything, only as Paul says in the Epistle to the Romans "that we love one another." We fed 300 of P. Burns & Co.'s cattle on our place last year and put up 250 tons of hay. The creek runs through our corner of the homestead, and we have also a spring or two. This year I have sown 42 bushels of oats, 50 of barley, and have planted 16 sacks of potatoes and 3,500 trees, ash, maple and fruit. I am putting in ten pounds of beet seed, ten pounds of rape seed and two pounds of carrot seed. I have just put in two bushels of alfalfa seed. Victoria Ranch, Levi Bone. Crossfield, Alta.

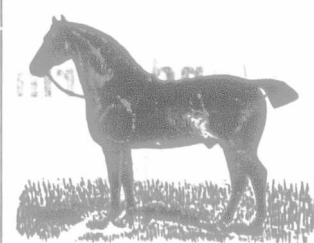
A new stamp has been issued by the post office department in connection with letters not fully prepaid. The stamp will be for the use of the post masters only. In the past has it been the custom to mark letters not fully prepaid with a figure specifying how much the receiver would have to pay. The stamp will be used instead. This is expected to do away with considerable accounting in the post office department. The new stamp is bluish in color and is in several denominations. It is expected to be given out for use shortly.—Dufferin Leader.

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GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BALM ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

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From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lotherian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices, write

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for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it.

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100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

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The largest breeders of
HEREFORDS

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

Herefords and Farm



FOR SALE at a BARGAIN over 60 head of Herefords. Farm contains 480 acres, well watered, good buildings, one mile from Lacombe.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

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The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and pure-bred

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE

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1 Bull (Highland La) and 10 females must be sold at once. Write for prices—**S. B. GREGG**
Kennel Ranch, Kennel P.O. Sask

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christinas (imp.) 2144, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. **SHETLANDS** also for sale. **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie.**

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THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL
Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

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Brampton Jersey Herd
We have now or immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F., a grandson of Flying Fox, and Dentonia's Merry Boy. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.
W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.

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MANMOUTH PEKIN DUCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND
SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited
Virden Duck and Poultry Yards
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HIDES, WOOL
SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you.
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

HOW MUCH IS A HORSE WORTH?

That is the question that the editor of the *Horse Show Monthly* recently had put to him by a person who was certainly old enough to know better. However, a civil question is deserving of a civil answer, independent of the matter of its sanity. If anyone should ask you "How long is a string?" you should reply to him to the best of your ability. The spirit might move you to smite him, and proceed on your way, but that would be wrong.

A horse is worth as much as he brings to the purchaser who, satisfied with his bargain, pays for him. He is also worth all he will bring to the man who wants to sell. It is related of Phil Chinn (yes, he is one of those Kentucky Chinns) that he traded an old overcoat for a horse that proved a stake-winner, and broke down as soon as Mr. Chinn sold him for \$17,000, after winning many races with him. There is a newspaper carrier in one of our large cities who has a pony that he has repeatedly refused \$150 for, although he knows that the animal would not bring \$40 at an auction sale. It is the moral quality of this pony that makes him valuable, and unfortunately moral qualities are not vendible.

However, there is large interest attached to the prices that men pay for horses, just as there is to the amount of alimony some women get judgment for. An employee of the Walnut Breeding Farm, at Lexington, Ky., recently completed and made public a list of the sums paid for champion harness horses in the United States in the last fifty years.

According to this, the first of the famous old-time trotters that changed hands at a high figure was Pocahontas Girl (2:16 1/2). This mare brought \$40,000 in 1864.

Since that time, other trotting mares that have sold for big prices are: Sunol (2:08 1/2), \$41,000; Maud S. (2:08 1/2), the champion trotter for many years, for whom Robert Bonner paid \$40,000; Nancy Hanks (2:04), the champion trotter of her time, for whom the late J. Malcolm Forbes paid \$40,000; Goldsmith Maid (2:14), sold for \$32,000; while Lady Thorne (2:18 1/2) went for \$30,000. The highest price ever paid for a trotter was \$125,000, paid by Forbes to Leland Stanford of California, for the stallion, Arion (2:07 1/2) in 1892. Three years previous to that, Axtell (2:12) was sold to a syndicate for \$125,000, and has proven a most prolific sire of speed.

When the horses owned by Forbes were sold to close out the estate, the trotting stallion, Bingen (2:06 1/2), went to A. H. Parker, of Bedford, Mass., for \$32,000. Last November, M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., paid \$21,000 for Cresceus (2:02 1/2). Other stallions that sold for large sums were Director (2:17), for \$75,000; Red Wilkes (2:40) for \$60,000; Anteeo (2:16 1/2), for \$55,000; Bell Boy (2:14 1/2), that met death by fire shortly after selling for \$51,000, the largest price ever realized for a harness horse at a public auction.

Robert McGregor (2:17), sire of Cresceus, sold for \$50,000, as did the successful Ohio sire, Wilton (2:19 1/2), Acolyte (2:21), the pet of J. S. Coxey, of Coxey-army fame, cost him \$40,000. Other high prices secured for trotting stallions were \$42,000 for Stamboul, \$35,000 for Antevolo (2:19 1/2), \$35,000 for Dare Devil (2:09), \$35,000 for Conductor (2:14 1/2), \$31,000 for the King and \$30,000 each for Jay Gould (2:21) and Ralph Wilkes (2:06 1/2), and \$20,000 for Directum (2:05 1/2).

Quite a number of geldings have sold for high figures. Rarus (2:13 1/2) and Dexter (2:17 1/2), both champions of their day, sold for \$36,000 and \$35,000 respectively. Prince Wilkes, (2:14 1/2) sold for \$30,000 in 1899. The Abbott (2:06 1/2) brought \$26,000 under the hammer five years ago. E. E. Smathers paid \$40,000 for Major Delmar (1:59 1/2). C. K. G. Billings secured a bargain when he paid \$12,500 at auction for the champion, Lou Dillon (1:58 1/2).

The top price paid for a pacer is \$60,000, the amount M. W. Savage is said to have paid for the champion, Dan Patch (1:55 1/2).



Ring-Boone
There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
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Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull **Troust Creek Hero**, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNET,
Box 95, Calgary, Alta.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om
J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one a year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.
JOHN RAMSEY,
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Shorthorns and Tamworths

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves Tamworths of all ages. **T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m**

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9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.
All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, Cargill, Ont.

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Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also 4 P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---2878---and General---2999---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. **Leicester Sheep**, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m
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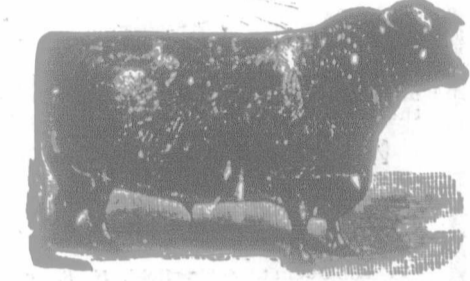
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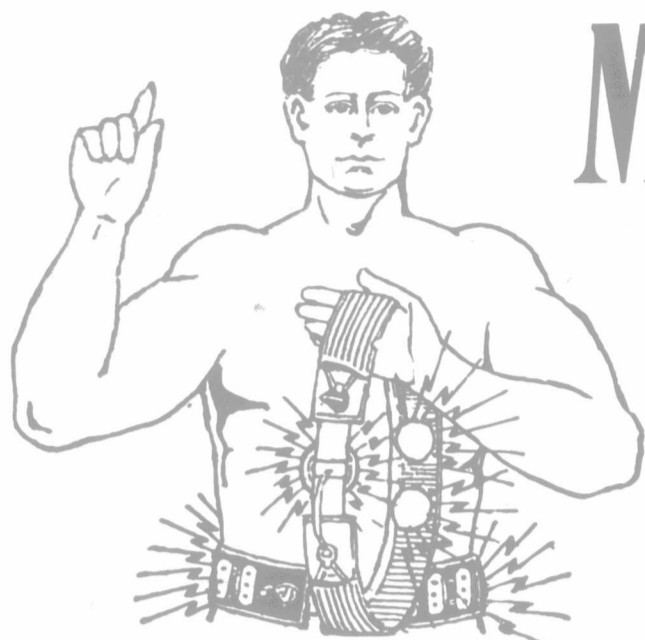
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We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as **DALMENY TURK** and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) **RICHARD CALMADY** (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and **WEYANKE AMEER**—1724—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

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F. A. Ouellet, Springfield, N. S., writes: "I now feel like a new man every way, and wish you all the success that you deserve in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity."

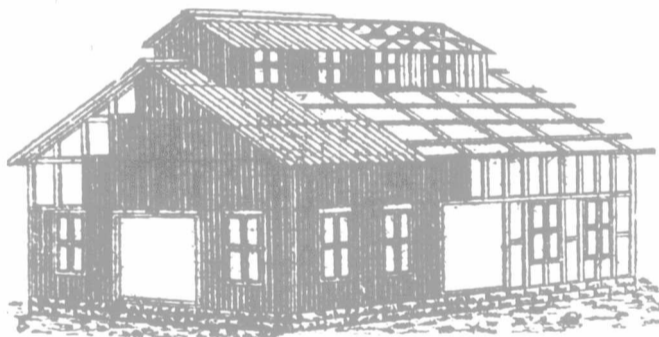
W. H. Belding, Chances Harbor, N.B., has this to say: "After 32 days' use of your Belt, I feel twice as strong as I did. My stomach is much better, and I have improved in every way. Have gained in weight and sleep better than I have for 10 years."

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Questions and Answers

LAMPAS.

How should lampas in a horse be treated? G. M. B.

Ans.—Lampas is a congested or swollen state of the gums behind the incisors, most common in horses from three to five years old. As a rule, it is better left alone. In some cases it is good practice to have a competent veterinarian scarify the swollen parts slightly with an ordinary lancet, being careful, however, not to cut back past the second bar. As a rule, the only treatment necessary is to keep quacks

and greenhorns from burning and other barbarous modes of treatment.

JOINT-ILL IN COLT.

Colt, 30 days old, took joint-ill or navel-ill. Colt came smart and I tied the navel cord. When two days old colt bit the navel with his teeth and tore it, and it bled terribly. I stopped bleeding the best way I could. The colt was feeding well, but on the fourth day there came a swelling between the hock and the stifle joint on the muscle, so I went for a veterinary who prescribed for it, and called it Heat passing, or joint-ill. That leg became a little better, but is still sore, but now every leg seems to be stiff and sore, but no

swelling. I help the colt up and he goes to suck, and then lies down again after walking a few feet. Is there any remedy for this? Will the colt get all right, or remain stiff in his joints? J. E. E.

Ans.—Your foal is suffering from joint-ill, from infection through navel. Dress navel with a ten per cent. solution of formalin, several times daily; apply to swollen joints, dilute heated vinegar, and give internally salicylate of soda, half dram doses three times daily. This is a very unsatisfactory disease to treat, but have a little patience and see what you can do.

CALVES DYING.

My spring calves were strong and healthy when they came, but, for some unknown reason they are dying. When about a week old they got so weak and dwindled down until they could hardly get up, and would drink but very little. They are fed separator milk, but have fed separator milk for five years and have always had thrifty calves. Could anyone tell me, through the columns of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE the reason for it, and what to do for them.

Ans.—You do not say whether the calves have diarrhoea. If they have, we should suggest infection by germs through the navel cord, as indicated in our May 24th issue, page 865. But separator milk is not fit for calves under two weeks old, and we would not be surprised at their going down with such imperfect nourishment at that age. They should have the new, whole milk of the dam the first two weeks, and one half the ration for the next two weeks should be whole milk. In the meantime, they may be taught to eat some whole oats, by putting some in their mouths after they have taken their milk. Keep them in a clean, dry, well-bedded shed, and give good fresh oats and bran every day.

SUNBURN OR INDIGESTION.

I have some pigs about five weeks old that seem to be doing very well, but they will be walking around, and when one, their backs will bow down, and their stomach touches the ground. This is quite frequent. Can anyone tell me what is wrong?

Ans.—This may be caused by sunburn, as we have seen pigs so affected from this cause. For this, apply grease or oil. It may be from indigestion, for which reduce feed, and give plenty of exercise; allow free access to charcoal. See that bowels are not constipated.

HEAVES—DISTEMPER.

Horse has a cough, once in two or three days, has a slight discharge from nose. In early morning after hard day's work he breathes as if he had the heaves. He keeps in good flesh, is a small feeder on hay, and a light drinker. I have been feeding raw linseed oil, and oil of tar, twice a day, but it does not seem to do any good. What can I do for him? FARMER.

Ans.—Your horse may be but suffering the after-effects of distemper, which, if neglected, may terminate in heaves. Would recommend you to try the following: Potassium chlorate, pulv. nuxvomica, pulv. digitalis, pulv. lobelia, of each four ounces. Mix, and make into 32 powders. Give one three times daily. Damp hay with lime water. Give grass, if possible.

OVERPLUS OF MILK IN SOW.

Large sow, over two years old, is due to farrow the third time. On the previous occasions she had a surprising amount of milk, or, at least, looked like it. I was feeding skim milk, shorts and mill feed. I weaned gradually at between four and five weeks old, and shortened the feed, but just about the time the last pigs were removed, the sow went entirely blind, became terribly stupid, and I supposed was going to die forthwith. But, although she wasted to a skeleton, in a week or two, she recovered. She has been running out for a month, but, although we are feeding her very little—milk and boiled screenings, mostly from oats—she still keeps up her flesh, and promises more milk, I think, than before. If you can suggest a cause, and some probable escape from a recurrence of her trouble, I shall be very much obliged.

Ans.—Feed only skim milk until she farrows, and allow her the run of a grass plot. Do not try to keep up in flesh while suckling her pigs, better let her get a little thin; at weaning time reduce feed, and keep bowels in a laxative condition.

PHRENITIS.

Jersey cow calved March 29, looked well, and gave about 40 pounds of milk per day. When she came from the field the other day, she showed oestrus but was not bred. She gave only about two and a half pounds milk, and she ate some hay about 10 o'clock a. m. At 6 p. m., she was lying on her side, throwing her head around violently, and in 15 minutes she was dead. A post-mortem revealed all internal organs apparently healthy. Was this milk fever?

Ans.—This was not milk fever. She died from brain trouble. It is impossible to say what caused it, probably a growth, and possibly simply a congestion of the vessels. While it is possible the extraction of 10 or 12 quarts of blood from the jugular vein might have relieved her, it is not probable any treatment would have saved life.

TRADE NOTES

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE Interior has awarded a contract to the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd. to erect a 120,000 gallon tank on the side of Sulphur Mountain at Banff.

BACHELORS AND OTHERS who have clothes to mend will find something to their interest in the advertisement of the Domestic Supply Co., in another column. This mending tissue can be used on fabrics of all kinds and when once tried will be found indispensable. For a prettier, it's only a dime.

Dr. R. A. Coswell of Saskatoon has been invited to bring out a book on the art of

Trade Notes

Mr. F. L. EVANS, Plano, Ill., writes under date of November 14, 1905: "Send me one bottle of Absorbine. This is the fourth bottle I have had from you. I find it a grand article." You will find it the same. Absorbine merits continued patronage and gets it. It is a pleasant remedy to use—does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used. Absorbine can be procured from your local druggist or I will send you a bottle express prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

MARTIAL LAW.

A SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSIONER WHO WON HIGH PRAISE INDEED.

It is generally believed that martial law is an unmixed evil, and that it cannot be administered with any success. An interesting contradiction comes from Natal. Mr. R. C. Lloyd, Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, has been in office at Barkley East for the past four years, and had a good deal to do with the administration of martial law. Recently he was promoted to a more lucrative post, whereupon he received complimentary addresses, not only from the English residents but from the Afrianders as well. The first address read was from the residents of the town and district. It was most complimentary in character, and concluded with the cheering information to Mr. Lloyd that the committee had provided a tangible souvenir of their respect for him in the shape of an eighty guinea piano. The piano secured for the presentation was a very fine Gourlay made in Toronto by the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. The secretary of the committee had heard of the instrument through Canadian friends and selected the Gourlay because of its reputation as the best upright on the market. The reputation of good goods goes far, and it is certain that Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will spread its praises still further. Mrs. Lloyd is a magnificent singer and a musician of excellent taste. —Adv.

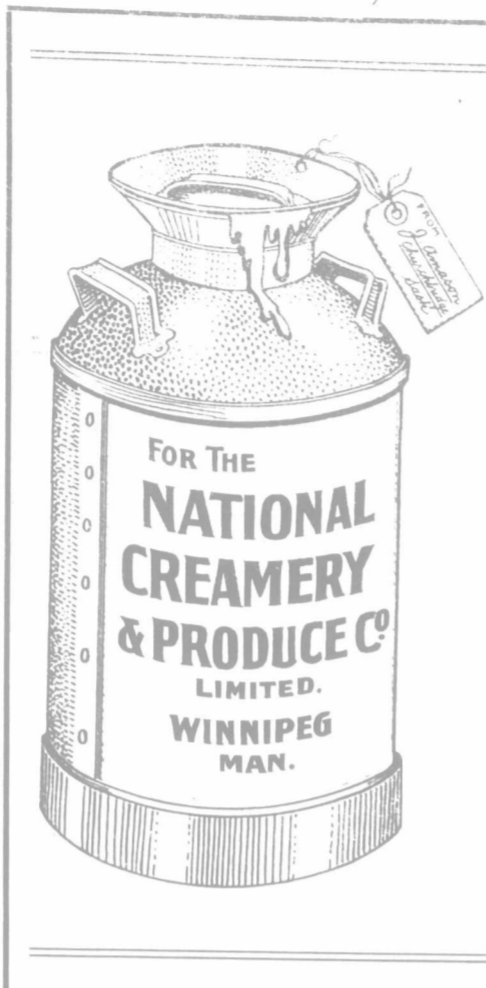
EDMONTON BOARD OF TRADE has recently published an attractive little pamphlet entitled "The Lost West." It is beautifully illustrated, is well printed on tinted paper, and is chuck full of information on the progress of central Alberta and the capital city Edmonton. Those interested should write the Secretary of the Board of Trade and receive a copy.

AMONG THE THRIVING districts along the C. and E. line may be mentioned the town of Bowden. Bowden has not been boomed and brought to the front as has been the case with many other places—possibly because the town does not boast a local paper—but prosperity smiles to-day and genuine progress is being made.

Dairying is the great industry of the people. Butter, both farm, dairy and creamery, brings a high price and the Canadian hen even in her busy season finds a market for her products, at very remunerative prices. As a natural result of such favorable conditions, real estate is taking a forward move. Crops are in splendid shape and many new families are being added to the territory tributary to the town.

This district is well worth the attention of the intending settler and many good things are in store for it.

McLaughlin Bros. write us that at the recent horse show in Paris, horses they had bought previous to the show, won the first six prizes in the three-year-old class, and afterwards they sold the French government the fourth and sixth prize winners. A latter message brings the news that Mr. James B. McLaughlin has had conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic the rank of the Legion of Honor, the highest honorary gift in France.



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Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged or men or women, upon absolute

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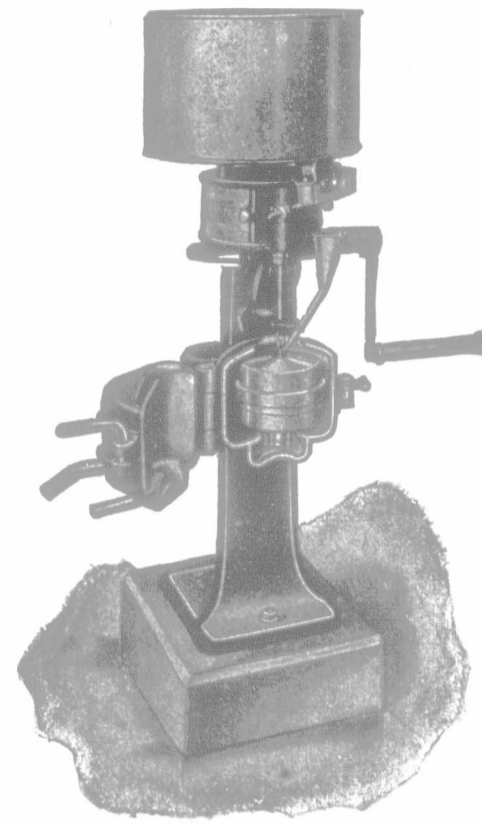
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