

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 11, 1909

No. 881

Watches that Keep time

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

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

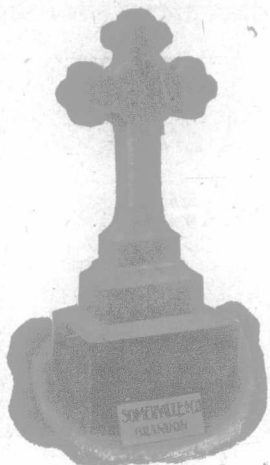
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"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BRANDON, Man.

BRANDON FOR MONUMENTS



Save 25 per cent. by dealing with SOMERVILLE & CO., of Brandon, Man. Largest stock, finest work, rock-bottom prices. Mail orders receive special attention. Send for catalogue.

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Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

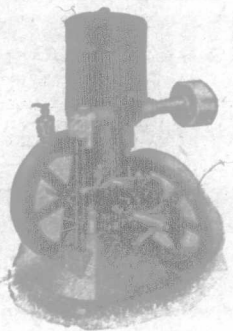
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"PLAIN GAS ENGINE SENSE"

A Book for Gas and Gasoline Engine users. Supplied free with our Engines, or 60 cents postpaid.

"London" Engines 2½ and 4½ H.P.

CATALOGUE G.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited
LONDON CANADA



Burned Out

but level-headed enough to have everything insured. Is your property, household goods or stock of merchandise insured? A policy of insurance covering loss by fire saves a man much humiliation and embarrassment in case of fire. The cost is trifling compared to the benefits to be derived. Let us figure with you. You will be surprised when you know how little it costs. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

The Winnipeg Fire Assurance Company

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Phone 179 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Good Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every

lot.

No Frosts.

Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or

Wholly Cleared, as you like.

Partly Planted or Wholly

Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved

until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantage-
tous to you.

You can go onto this Partly

Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office,
Express Office, Village, Large
Mill, etc., within ten minutes
walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty
hours from the Prairie Markets
without reshipment. Only 20
miles from Nelson by rail. On
the beautiful Slocan River. Good
Fishing and Shooting. Title ab-
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The balance of these fine plots
will be gone before fall. For full
particulars write,

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

NELSON

B. O.

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BUCKWHEAT VETCHES, also
open for shipments

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

LAING BROS.

234, 236 and 238 King St.,

Winnipeg

SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling wheat, oats, barley or flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years' standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made.

We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

HERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOU!

As a reader of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal you know what an indispensable help it is to those engaged in any branch of Agriculture. Costs a lot of money and labor, thousands of dollars a year, yet we give it to you at three cents a week.

We are Working for You at 3 Cents a Week and Will give You a Bonus Besides

Send us one or more new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and take Your Choice. Subscriptions must be in addition to your own.

A Karlsbad China Tea Set 40 pieces

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

This is a very handsome set of china which costs from \$5.00 to \$8.00 when purchased in the ordinary way.

A No. 2 Brownie Camera

For THREE NEW subscribers.

Costs \$2.00 when purchased from a dealer. It is a reliable article, simple to understand and easy to operate.

Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)

These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6 1/4 inches. The smaller one measures 5 1/4 inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)

Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

"Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

Your Own Subscription Free

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new sub-

scriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single new name, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of four renewals or over we will accept \$1.25 each.

No premiums included in club offers.

Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

If the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has benefited you it will benefit your neighbor. If he is not a subscriber tell him of the useful information you have received through its columns.

Every one of the above premiums are as represented. Those who have received them are wagn in their praise.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEELER & OARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Special Summer Rates

TO THE EAST

Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new STEAMSHIP HAMONIC, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and GRAND TRUNK RY.

Or Via

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY., the only DOUBLE TRACK LINE to Eastern Canada.

Stop over privileges. Agents for all STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS, for rates, reservations, apply to

A. F. DUFF,

Gen'l. Agent Passenger Dept. Phone Main 7088. 260 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

VACATION TIME—LOW FARES

To EASTERN CITIES, for SUMMER HOLIDAYS
Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS"

DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg. Ar. 9.25k
10.15k. Ar. Pt. Arthur. Lv. 16.20k

"THE DULUTH EXPRESS"

DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg. Ar. 9.25k
7.30k. Ar. Duluth. Lv. 19.10k

These trains connect at Winnipeg with trains from the West First Class Sleeping Cars—Longer, Higher and Wider Berths Unexcelled Dining Car Service Choice of Rail and Lake Routes

Ask any Canadian Northern Railway Agent for further particulars, or write:



C. W. COOPER,
General Passenger Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Absolutely reliable.
 Lasting qualities undeniable.
 Time-keeping merits unapproachable.
 Have secured highest awards everywhere.
 Admittedly the best in the world.
 Made in all sizes and grades.
 Will serve a life-time.
 Are the standard of the world.
 The acme of perfection.
 Challenge comparison.
 Have proven their good name.
 Every country knows them.
 Sixteen millions in use.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information in regard to the different grades of Waltham Watches will be sent free upon request.

Waltham Watch Company

WALTHAM, MASS.

Buying Goods Through The Eaton Catalogue

The Eaton catalogue is generally accepted as the standard price-maker of Western Canada. It stands for all that is fair and just in the field of merchandising. There is no trepidation on the part of the people of the West in ordering their entire supplies through this medium, because they realize that all the risk of dissatisfaction has been entirely eliminated by the generous and far-reaching Eaton guarantee. If a customer is displeased or disappointed in the smallest degree with his purchase, he knows that he is at perfect liberty to return it and all the transportation charges will be paid and the purchase money refunded. This brings every advantage of a high class city store right into the most remote districts.

Threshermen's Needs

Everything should be in readiness before the rush of the harvest commences. Then there is time to think of nothing but the gathering in of the golden harvest. Our catalogue should be gone over carefully and all harvest necessities ordered in good time.

On page 119 the overalls and smocks are described, and they are all good, hard-wearing garments at a very low price.

We make a specialty of our Gauntlets and Working Mitts, and they are splendidly illustrated on page 101.

We have a drill shirt at 50c. that is positively without a rival at anything near the price. This is shown on page 132.

Boots, Socks, and Suspenders are articles that get hard wear during the harvest, and they should be attended to early.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CANADA

DO YOUR OWN HAY BALING

THE hay press of real value to the farmer is the press that enables him to do his own hay baling.

There is unquestionably a great advantage in owning your own hay press.

You have ample time to bale your hay during the late fall and early winter months, and

The money you will save by doing your own baling rather than having it done by the contract baler will pay better wages for you and your horses than you can make any other way.

I. H. C. PRESSES FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

I. H. C. hay presses are well adapted to the use of individual farmers. They are run by horse power, the kind of power you always have on the farm.

They do not require a large force to operate them. Usually there are men enough on the farm without hiring extra help.

They are not such expensive machines but that each farmer can afford to have a press of his own, so he may bale his hay or straw whenever he is ready.

I. H. C. presses are made almost entirely of steel and iron, very strong and durable. They have the great advantage over many other presses in being made on the pull-power principle, by which the plunger is pulled, not pushed.

The presses are made in two sizes. The one-horse, made with a 14 by 18-inch bale chamber can be operated by two men and a boy. It will bale 6 to 8 tons a day.

The two-horse press bales 8 to 15 tons a day. It has bale chambers 14 by 18, 16 by 18 and 17 by 22 inches. This press is well adapted to doing not only your own work, but also neighborhood and contract baling, if you have the time.

Both presses are convenient to operate, easy on the horses (no extra pull when pressure is greatest), and are full circle type, avoiding unnecessary stopping, starting and turning of other presses. The stepover is only 4 inches high.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated)



CENTRAL CANADA

BRANDON
 Operating in
 Manitoba Alberta
 Saskatchewan

Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00
 Substantial Cash Deposits with
 THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE
 All Classes of Desirable Risks Insured

Pure-Bred Registered
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
 Protection Against Loss From
 Accident and Disease

Full information on application to any
 local agent or the head office of
 either company.

INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO.
 CANADA REGINA

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 worth \$300.00.
 W. W. CORY
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 or.

Here's another of our Corning jobs fitted on the long Yankee Concord springs.

You may think you won't care for a Concord, but just ride in one once and you will probably never want anything else.

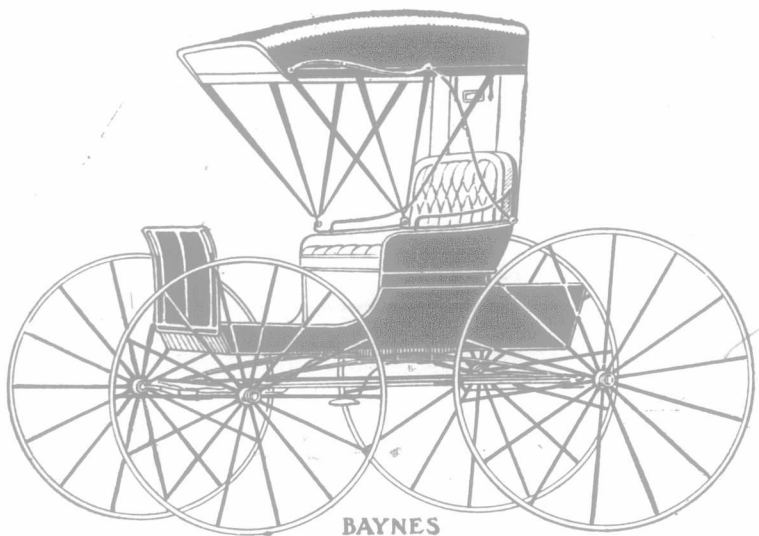
They don't weight a pound more than a job fitted with other springs, and the price is but very little higher; and after you have ridden in one of our Concords, we rather think you will never want to ride on any other kind of a spring.

Ask to see

Baynes Buggies

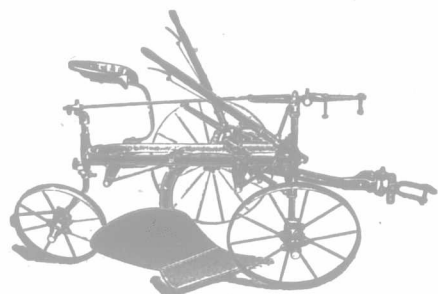
at your dealer's, and if he don't handle them, write us direct and we will arrange it so that you can see our work.

The BAYNES CARRIAGE COMPANY, Limited, HAMILTON, ONT.



BAYNES
No. 512. CORNING BUGGY*

New Eclipse Plows



If you investigate the "New Eclipse" you will not be long in doubt as to which Plow to buy, because—

You get **strength**. The beams are the **heaviest** made. The frame is **high carbon channel steel** and will not bend. The braces, levers and other parts are all made extra strong.

You get **simplicity**. Not a superfluous part in the Plow. Easily operated by a boy.

You get **durability**. Owing to the strength of the parts, the Plow will wear longer, therefore you get better value.

You get **reputation**. Fifty years of plow making are behind the "New Eclipse," and the factory has always "known how."

Can anyone offer you more?

We are here to tell you more about them. Ask us questions about

"THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS"

Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

The STEWART - NELSON CO., Ltd.

General Agents

WINNIPEG

The New Improved De Laval Separators

are superior to the older type of DE LAVAL machines, just as the latter were and are superior to other kinds of separators. When the most recent patent on the older DE LAVAL type expires, other separators may be as good—if their manufacturers spend enough time and money to make them so.

In the meantime the NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines embody many new patented features which are out of reach of imitators for many years and place them far in the lead.

An exclusive feature of the NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL is the center-balanced, spindleless bowl with large capacity and absolute freedom from vibration. Write for catalogue.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

The "NEVER FAIL" Oil and Gasoline Cans GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONORIEFF & MURPHY

Agents for Western Canada

SCOTT BLOCK WINNIPEG

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our **HARDY TESTED NURSERY STOCK**.

We have the **RIGHT** varieties for

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA



Largest list of Stock in both Fruit and Ornamental lines, tested and recommended by Western Experimental Stations and approved by the Western Horticultural Society.

Seedlings for Windbreaks; Seed Potatoes; Rhubarb; Asparagus, and Bulbs for Fall Planting.

START NOW at BEST SELLING TIME between Seeding and Harvest.

Write for Terms and Catalogue.

STONE & WELLINGTON

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

Oldest and largest in Canada. Established 1837. Over 850 acres

TORONTO

ONTARIO

The Advocate is the best advertising medium

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, August 11, 1909

No. 881

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
" " " " (if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearsages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted. Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Management Versus Breed

Some time ago we asked for expression of opinion as to the relative merits of straight dairy and (dual purpose cows for farmers engaged in dairying. This is a question that allows of large latitude in discussion, has been threshed out time and again in the past and will probably be a fertile subject for debate as long as cattle are required to furnish us with meat and milk products.

It is doubtful if it is policy on the part of farmers engaged in dairying as a special line of farming, to keep anything but straight dairy breeds. Opinion on the question may be divided but the experience of leading dairy farmers all over the continent seems to be that the strictly dairy breeds are the most profitable producers. Wherever we find men engaged in dairying as a special line of industry, we invariably find them with their faith pinned to some particular breed or breeds of cows. Their stock may be classed in the herd books as Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Ayrshire, or may be of any of the other recognized dairy breeds. The point is that farmers making dairying their specialty find it economically necessary to have a class of cows specially functioned for the production of the largest possible quantity of the raw material from which their products and profits are manufactured or drawn. The necessities of the case do not leave them much choice in the matter of deciding the kind of cows they are to keep. One commodity only are they interested in producing, and the cow that can show the largest annual production of that commodity at the least cost, is the one most profitable to keep. There is not much question in anyone's mind but that the dairy breeds, take average individuals of them, are more economical milk producers than either the strictly beef or dual purpose kinds.

On the other hand, however, there is a large class of farmers who do not wish to specialize in milk production, who make dairying a part and not the chief end of their business, farmers who require cows that will produce a fair amount of milk each year and raise calves of the kind and type that will develop into fair quality beefers. A few of them perhaps have cows that are of some breed supposed to be dually functioned but the majority are working away with the common everyday kind of cow and some seem to be achieving fairly satisfactory results.

Observation of methods and results in dairy and mixed farming teaches that the breed of cattle kept has not the most important bearing upon the amount of profit made from the business. Profits depend more on methods of feeding and management than they do on the breed of cow that transforms the grain and fodder into milk or beef. Carelessly managed, the best milkers of a strictly dairy breed will deteriorate in a single generation into indifferent producers, and similarly the progeny of high class beef stock poorly fed will rapidly degenerate into scrubs and nondescripts. Both the milking and beefing functions in cattle are man-made characteristics and require intelligent management to be maintained. The kind of management more than the kind of cow is the profit-making factor.

Is Motor Contest Worth While?

It is rumored that some members of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition board favor dropping the motor contest from the program of attractions on the ground that the benefits derived do not warrant the outlay. It is at least gratifying to learn that those who hold this opinion are men who do not understand motors and in fact know very little of the uses to which they are put. It would, moreover, be regrettable if this class were in the majority when the question of motor contest or no motor contest for 1910 comes up for final consideration of the board.

From the standpoint of the agriculturist it is important that this contest should be continued as an annual event for at least a few years. Comparatively few farmers may decide to purchase an outfit but they cannot learn too much about the capabilities of the engines of different makes before they make up their minds. If motor power is a money saver they should know it. If a certain motor is weak in certain particulars the defects should be remedied. This contest lays bare defects and results in improvements in make-up. The net result will be as great improvement in motors as is found in classes of live stock. Nothing has greater influence in stimulating that improvement than competition.

And then from the standpoint of advertising for Winnipeg and Western Canada the motor contest deserves serious consideration. Con-

tests held in 1908 and 1909 drew competitors from all parts of the United States and also from across the ocean. In addition there were representatives from other firms, from colleges, and from departments of agriculture. All of these go away with a good word for progressive Western Canada. Agricultural and trade journals as well as general newspapers in all parts refer to it as the greatest motor contest ever held. All this redounds to the glory of Winnipeg and the West.

To some it may seem lavish expenditure of money but to the intelligent man with the interests of agriculture and the Winnipeg Industrial at heart the motor contest will stand as an important feature of a great fair.

Factors in Transportation

All food stuffs of the world pass over the common roads. That is a summary which suggests the magnitude of the road problem. It is a fact that will bear earnest reflection. Both producer and consumer are concerned and it is of world-wide consequence.

We are readily impressed with the larger and newer enterprises, and are inclined to regard railways as the chief factor in transportation. It is not the massive root branches of the tree which abstract nourishment from the soil but the diminutive thread-like off-shoots from them. It is not the steam railway which is the active agent of a nation's growth; but like the root branches of the tree, the railway is secondary, subservient to the lesser avenues, to the network of which is deputed the task of first gathering the means of subsistence. In proportion to the excellence of the network of common roads, will the country be occupied and productive. As the roads are good, the country occupied and therefore productive, so will the railways have employment. The activity of the railways is a certain index to the magnitude of the flow of commerce. And commerce is the life stream of national prosperity.

Good roads have not secondary place in the transportation problem of the West. The traffic of railways is the summing up of what has passed over the common roads. Railway traffic increases because of the increase of traffic over the common highways. The cost of railway transportation has been lessened to a degree from which little more in point of economy can be expected. There is much more to be hoped for in this regard, by lessening the cost of transportation over the country roads.

While the cost of wagon transportation has for many years been almost at a standstill, railways have been decreasing costs in many ways, not by spending less money, but by spending more. It has cost money to build larger and more powerful engines, to strengthen roadbeds and bridges, to cut down grades, re-locate lines, and lay double tracks in the busier sections. But from this initial cost, economy and efficiency in operation have resulted.

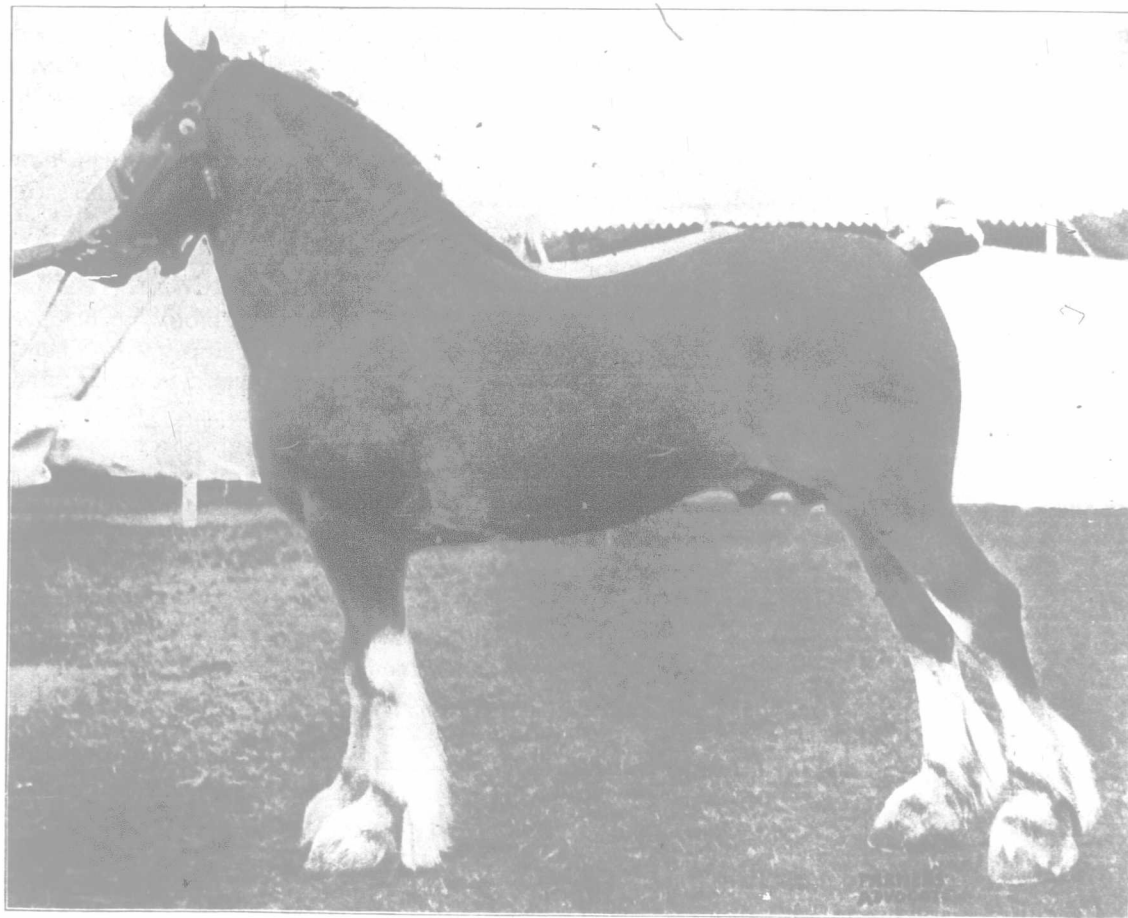
In relation to the common roads there has been little consideration given to economical and efficient operation. The first cost has, in gen-

eral, been the great consideration—the obstacle to a progressive improvement in keeping with modern advance in other ways. The economic aspect of the question is so common-place, the public having become accustomed to the mud embargo, that they are blind to its very existence.

The impassable condition of the country roads at certain seasons of the year tends to disorganize commerce and to throw the railway service into confusion. The demand for farm produce is constant throughout the year. The marketing is dependent not so much the demand, as upon the condition of the roads. There is always a rush to market in the fall—before the roads get bad. The financial stringency in the fall is largely increased by the haste to move the crops, before the roads get bad. At other periods of the year railway traffic fluctuates as much as 50%, as the direct result of the condition of the roads. Demands of this kind upon commerce and upon railway accommodation mean a waste of energy that is profitable to no one. It must be paid for in cash by the consumer and producer.

In France we find teamsters competing with railways in drawing goods two and three hundred miles over country roads. In Belgium there are instances, as between Liege and Brussels, or Antwerp and Brussels, in which teamsters commonly haul their loads sixty and seventy miles in competition with the railways. Similar examples could also be found in Germany and England.

That traffic over the common roads can compete with railway rates is regarded by many as an anomaly, a condemnation of freight rates, and a return to the primitive conditions of our grandfathers. Nevertheless for limited hauls, as great as three hundred miles in France the common roads provide a means of competing with the railways which we cannot afford to disregard. With good roads, farmers would equip themselves with better stock, journeys could be made more quickly, and double the present loads could be carried. There are no better means of regulating freight rates than to render ourselves largely independent to railways, by improving the common roads, a matter which European experience tells us, is not beyond our power to accomplish.



LORD SCOTT.

First in class for Clydesdale stallions 4 years and over, champion of his breed and grand champion of heavy draft breeds at Brandon Exhibition. Owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.

HORSE

R. Copeland, of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will be judge of Clydesdales at the National Exhibition in Toronto this year.

* * *

In overcoming fatigue in horses sugar is the most valued food to use. Experiments carried on by European scientists indicate that 200 grammes of sugar, a quantity equal to about half an English pound, mixed with the horse's grain food each day will maintain the animal in normal condition, strengthen its health and maintain the appetite. Sugar when consumed by horses is the source of much physical energy and is highly recommended by veterinarians on the continent and by military instructors as an energy maintaining food for horses.

* * *

One of the simplest and most effective of the many devices contrived for teaching a colt to lead behind a rig may be made by taking a long rope, and extending it through the halter ring over the back, having a loop act as a crupper. The rope can be doubled and one knot made about the middle of the back, and another further back, to form a crupper. By passing one end on each side of the neck through the halter ring, it will remain in place. When the colt pulls back, this rope (which should be tied to the axle or rear part of the wagon) tightens, and the rope device pulling under the tail brings him to his place. One or two pulls generally cures any tendency to rush back. The same treatment will cure a halter-puller in the stable.

Clydesdale Importations to be Heavy

Clydesdale importations into Western Canada this year promise to be unusually heavy. Several breeders and dealers from Manitoba are already in the Old Land picking up consignments, R. E. Sinton, Regina, has gone over for an importation, Alex. Mutch of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden Sask., accompanied by R. H. Taber, Condie, leave about August 14, and will bring over in the neighborhood of a hundred head. Mr. Taber intends purchasing some Hackneys as well as a fair sized consignment of Clydes. Alberta is yet to be heard from, but we are safe in forecasting the same activity in that quarter, all of which will make 1909 a red letter year in Clydesdales in the prairie provinces. Demand promises to be good. Inquiry for females is particularly active, the increase in importations reflecting somewhat the increase in demand.

Treating a Mare that Stocks

I bought a registered Clydesdale mare when three years old. Since then she has had lymphangitis two or three times every year, but I always managed to effect a perfect cure. Last April one leg swelled from foot to hock. I worked her all spring, and the leg would become reduced to nearly its normal size during the day, but would be swollen again next morning. I turned her on grass as soon as possible, and the swelling decreased, until the leg was almost its normal size; but I notice, if she stands for even one hour, it becomes enlarged. I noticed in a recent issue that iodide of potassium is recommended for such cases. Would it give good results in this case?

J. O. C.

Your mare doubtless is one of the beefy-legged kind that is predisposed to lymphangitis and stocking. The repeated attacks of lymphangitis has increased the tendency to filling below the hock, notwithstanding the fact that each attack was apparently perfectly cured. There is now some organized tissue. This is indicated by the fact that the leg has not quite regained its normal size since last April, even though she has been on grass for considerable time. It is doubtful if this organized tissue can be removed by absorption; and if not, there will always be a strong tendency for the leg to fill when she is standing, and if she should have another attack or two of lymphangitis, there is a great danger of the leg remaining considerably enlarged, a condition known as elephantiasis. Theoretically, iodide of potassium is the proper drug to give, and in practice we get better results from it than from any other treatment, but we must not expect too much from it. It will not always remove chronic thickenings of the legs. As it acts by stimulating the absorbents, and thereby causing a decrease of the thickening, by the process of absorption, its actions are slow. It is worth a trial in this case, but you must have patience, and continue treatment for at least six weeks. Give her one dram three times daily in damp food. If her appetite or desire for water fail, or her skin becomes scrubby, cease giving the drug for a few days, and then give 40-grain doses. But I think she will stand dram doses without showing constitutional disturbance. While she is on grass, this is all the treatment she will require, but when kept in the stable she should be given regular work or exercise, the leg well hand-rubbed frequently, and bandaged at night to aid circulation and prevent swelling as well as possible. Unless worked regularly, she should be fed little grain—just sufficient to keep her in fair condition. If necessary to keep her bowels moving freely, give a pint of raw oil occasionally.

"WHIP."

Demand for Weight in Horses

Demand all over this continent is for larger draft horses. We do not notice here the change in attitude of the farming public in the matter of weight, so much as horse breeders in the United States do, but the call for increased size in drafters is becoming plain enough in this country and will soon be as pronounced as it is on the other side of the line. A gentleman from Illinois who has been buying and selling draft horses all over the Middle West for the past twenty-five years, now visiting exhibitions in Western Canada, spoke the other day to a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on the question of draft horse demand. He said: "I am somewhat surprised that judges in this country fail sometimes to emphasize as they should the importance of size and weight. I have been handling horses in the Middle West since 1885 and have observed in that time some remarkable changes in the kind of horse demanded by the horse-using public of that part of the United States. Some years ago draft horse requirements with us were the same as they are with you now. Stallions weighing 1700 or 1800 pounds were considered heavy enough to mate with ordinary sized mares for the production of commercial draft horses. If the offspring of such matings did not come up to the weight required by horse users in the cities, the smaller ones, the chunks and nondescripts, could always be profitably disposed of to farmers.

"For commercial use, however, the demand constantly was for more weight, and we had to use larger sires to get it. But country demand for chunk horses continued strong until within the past few years. Now farmers are clamoring for substance as much as city buyers of drafters are. They want horses with weight. Farm machinery is increasing steadily in size and more

STOCK

powerful horses are required to handle it. Farm labor is becoming scarcer and higher priced each year. It is necessary to have each man handle more horse power in order to get the work done. There is a limit to the number of horses that can be hitched to one machine and handled by one man. It is necessary not only to have each man drive the maximum number of horses, but to have each animal in the outfit as high in weight and power as possible. That at least is the theory we go on in accounting for the demand for increased size in farm horses. It may not be correct in all details, but this much is certain that country buyers with us are calling for heavier and better stuff each season."

In the same connection one of our importers of draft horses informs us that within the past year there has been a noticeable change in the demand for draft stallions in this country, size receiving more consideration than formerly. While size and weight in horses are not in some cases a criterion of an animal's strength and wearing qualities users are pretty generally agreed that on the average the large sized horse has more power in him than the smaller one has. At any rate it is along the line of increased weight that draft horse breeding at present is trending.

Horse Show of France

Advices from France indicate that the Paris Horse Show, last month in Paris was among the most successful events of its kind yet held in the country. Draft horse exhibits were strong. In France there are a number of draft breeds in addition to the Percheron chief of which are the Boulonnaise and Bretonne. The former of these is a heavier horse than the Percheron and invariably grey in color, which perhaps is the chief reason they have not been imported here as much as the Percheron has.

It is in the Percheron classes that interest centers. This breed of horse has gone out to every quarter of the globe and each show finds buyers present from America, the Argentine, Russia and even Japan to pick up the better than ordinary animals. As in this country certain prominent breeders participate frequently in the prize awards. There were two outstanding stallions exhibited, one of which, a four-year-old, named Carnot, goes to The Argentine, at what is reputed to be the highest price ever paid for a draft stallion in France. The other, a stallion named Etudiant, was purchased by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio.

Buying Foals

Buying foals is not a risky business if one goes about it right. Now and then a foal goes wrong but for that matter so does a head or two of any kind of stock a man may buy. Horses have not a monopoly of going amiss. Two things one should be particular about in buying foals. One is to consider carefully the make and shape and especially what may be called the growth of the dam. The other is her breeding. Never buy a foal from an undersized mare unless she is a well bred one and comes from stock noted for growing them large. Frequently one finds good sized foals on small mares but it is seldom, if the dam comes from an undersized strain, that the colt develops the proportions his first season's growth would seem to indicate he would attain. Even when one is careful in the matter of the size and breeding of the mares, there is some risk of the foal not growing out as he should, but if he is a lusty, forward fellow the chances are largely in the buyer's favor.

Thoroughbred Association

Breeders of Thoroughbred horses in Western Canada met at Brandon recently and organized with officers as follows: N. K. Boyd, Carberry, president; W. F. McCracken, Brandon, secretary-treasurer, and W. A. Bradshaw, Yorkton; Alfred Yeardle, Birtle; R. M. Dale, Qu'Appelle, executive committee.

Already there are about 30 members representing over 200 horses. Special efforts will be put forth to foster and improve this breed in Western Canada. A committee was appointed to draft constitution, by-laws, etc.

The live stock show at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition at Seattle opens on Sept. 27th, and closes on Oct. 9th. All breeds will be on exhibit during this entire period. Judging begins on September 29th at 9.30 a.m.

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Sweden is rapidly developing a trade in bacon with Great Britain, recent figures of the trade in this line indicating from 508,511 kilos in 1906 to 2,741,568 kilos in 1908. Swedish bacon is heavier than either Danish or Canadian and sells for about one-fifth of a penny a pound less than the better grades from this country and Denmark. The department of agriculture of Sweden, however, is endeavoring to stimulate interest in hog production and is encouraging better curing methods with a view to increasing further the quantity and quality of the bacon exported.

Agriculture in Parliament

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The long and wearying discussions on the land tax clauses of the Budget still continue and amendment after amendment is negated by the government majority. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made two concessions, one excluding agricultural land from the increment tax when the land is used purely for agricultural purposes; and the other excluding small holdings of less than £500 capital value.

The government are adhering firmly to general principles of their land tax proposals, although it is said that if they would drop these clauses the rest of the Finance bill would easily pass the Commons. A good deal of the opposition is also directed against the universal valuation of land proposed in the measure.

The hops bill has passed its second reading in the House of Lords, but its passage through the Commons this session is doubtful. In this bill the government propose to prohibit the use of hop substitutes altogether. No preservation must be used in beer, except when for export to hot climates.

Foreign grown hops must only be imported in bags marked with the name of the country and district in which the hops were grown, the year of growth, and the net weight of the contents. If the bill becomes law it will place foreign and home hop growers on an equal footing and help a body of farmers who have recently had to contend with many grave difficulties.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF BACON

The topic of the day is the price of bacon. For months the price has been rising and it was thought that the limit had been reached a few weeks ago. There was a slight fall then in prices, but since it has gone up at least 5s. a cwt., which is at least 3d per pound above normal prices. The explanation offered is a falling off in supplies due principally to high priced feeding stuffs. Imports in the last year have fallen off about 30,000 tons.

The Board of Agriculture does not think that the state of the pig market is so bad as the provision merchants make out and that increased supplies consequent on high prices will soon right the situation from the consumer's standpoint. The head of a well known firm of bacon curers ascribes the farmer's unwillingness to breed pigs to the stringent laws against swine fever. "As soon as a farmer starts pig rearing," he says, "the sanitary inspector practically goes and sits on his doorstep." Another opinion is that English farmers make so much out of their other activities that they will not be bothered with rearing pigs. Consequently, Denmark and Ireland get the trade.

DISPLAY AT SHOWS

The entries for the Wirral Show, one of the best in Cheshire, were fewer than usual this year, and spectators were fewer too. Shire horses were a strong class, as were the Hunters and Shorthorn cattle. Jerseys were a good class. The challenge cup for best Shorthorn bull went to Mr. Miller's roan bull, "Royal Duke." The Duke of Westminster took first, second and third honors for Shire horses. A feature of the show was Messrs. Morris' fine team of Clydesdales from Chicago.

The East Kent Show is always famous for its entries of Roumney Marsh sheep, and this year's display was even better than the Royal and of high quality. Chas. File's winner in the yearling

ram class—first in his class at the Royal—was adjudged the champion ram. The show experienced poor weather—especially on the opening day.

The record price of 15,000 guineas was paid by F. C. Stern at Newmarket for the brood mare, "Flair," and her colt foal by "Gallimula." The previous highest price was 12,600 guineas for "La Fleche." The colt was afterwards sold for 3,000 guineas, which leaves "La Fleche" still the record for a brood mare alone.

* * *

The sale of Lord Fitzhardinge's Shorthorns, by John Thornton & Son, at Berkeley Castle brought out a fine attendance of stockmen, and the cattle offered were a capital lot. The highest price of the sale was 320gs. paid by Lord Rosebery for the well known cow "Waterloo LXX." The average for 45 head was £81. 2s. 11d.

* * *

The Lincoln ram sale of the Lincoln Long-Wool Sheep Breeders' Association was fairly satisfactory, all the rams offered, 81 in number, being sold. The average was slightly lower than last year, £21 18s. 3d. against £23 10s. 6d. Even a lower average would not have surprised buyers in the present depressed condition of the sheep industry. The top price of the sale was 200gs. for T. Casswell's fourth prize winning ram at the Royal sold to R. Wright.

AGAINST SMALL HOLDINGS ACT

A real grievance of farmers against the new Small Holdings Act as administered by some county councils was aired recently in an appeal to the King's Bench Court. A tenant farmer in Norfolk occupied 363 acres of heavy soil, unsuitable for winter keeping of sheep. In the same parish a light farm suitable for sheep, consisting of 181 acres, and which could be worked to advantage in connection with the heavy land came into the market. The farmer purchased the smaller farm and afterwards the larger holding which he had previously occupied and enlarged the buildings. Soon afterwards the Norfolk County Council served notice of compulsory acquisition of the 181 acres for small holdings. The Board of Agriculture held an inquiry and confirmed the order. The Act says that so far as practicable authorities must avoid taking an undue or inconvenient quantity of land from any one owner or tenant, and that the nature of the land shall be considered. The farmer appealed to the Court to set aside the order, but the judges decided that they had no power to entertain the appeal. The King's Bench could not set aside an Act of Parliament, and the Small Holdings Act provided that an order of the Board of Agriculture could not be set aside, so the Board was no more impeachable than Parliament itself.

BLACKPOOL SHOW

By the offer of substantial prizes the Blackpool Agricultural Show has become one of the leading fixtures in the North of England, and some of the best stock in the country is exhibited each year. At this year's show Shire horses were a strong feature, as is usually the case at Lancashire shows. Shorthorn cattle were a really excellent section. The King was an exhibitor, but he only attained one second place with a good Shorthorn heifer. The Shorthorn honors, both in the male and female classes, were carried off by J. H. Maden of Bacup, with a number of his finest animals. His Royal winning bull, "Duke of Hoole" was supreme. Mr. Maden has sold this famous bull for £1,700 for shipment to Argentina in the autumn. The show had fairly good weather for the kind of summer we are having and was well patronized by the public.

* * *

The imports of live animals for the last six months show many changes, the most noticeable of which are the decrease of cattle from the United States, and of sheep from Canada. It is curious to note how Argentina comes to the rescue of the British consumer as supplies from the United States become more restricted on account of the increasing home market. In the first half of this year beef imports from the Argentine were 2,178,196 cwt. against 1,760,652 cwt. in the similar period of 1908.

* * *

The backward condition of British agricultural education has been often commented upon recently and steps are being taken none too soon to remedy this condition of affairs. The Boards of Agriculture and Education have arranged to work on co-operative lines in rural areas, with a view to improving and extending the courses bearing on agriculture. An inter-departmental

committee is to be formed and this committee will be strengthened by the addition of members from county councils and agricultural associations.

* * *

At the National Health Conference at Leeds, Dr. John Robertson, medical officer at Birmingham, speaking on tuberculosis claimed that more suffering was due to that disease than to any other. Dr. Robertson claimed that 30% of the dairy herds are effected and that the high mortality amongst infants is due to cow's milk. To combat the evil the city of Birmingham offers farmers free veterinary assistance and this offer has been largely accepted, so that a supply of tubercle free milk is now available.

* * *

Everywhere farmers are commenting on the lateness of the season, and the partial improvement of the weather is very welcome. A large acreage of hay is still uncut, and that which has been cut has been much injured by rain. Wheat promises to be the crop of the season, and barley reports are favorable. The oat outlook is poor—just why, no one seems to know—but at best the crop will not be over two-thirds of an average. Roots promise to be a good crop, with the exception of mangels which are rather patchy.

F. DEWHIRST.

* * *

A bulletin has recently been issued from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station dealing with the mineral elements in animal nutrition. Much is said about furnishing our farm animals with the correct amount of protein, carbohydrates and fat, but very little consideration is given to the ash content of our rations. In most cases, however, if the ration is properly balanced the feeder need concern but little about its ash content.

The bulletin deals entirely with the mineral elements as they effect animal development. It gives the analyses of a number of our common feed stuffs showing the relative amounts of ash that they contain.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

August 18.—*What method have you found best in preparing timothy sod for grain crop? Is it better to break the land after removal of the crop and cultivate till freeze-up, or break and backset in the fall?*

August 25.—*How can garden crops best be stored to ensure having them fit for table use to as late date as possible? What precautions are necessary in harvesting to avoid undue loss?*

September 1.—*What treatment of stock do you advise during late summer and fall in order to have them in fit condition to winter well? Particularize for the class or classes of stock with which you have had most experience and also distinguish according to age of animal. Under what conditions would you advise the feeding of grains or green crops and what feeds do you prefer?*

September 8.—*How do you feed and care for the early hatched pullets and older hens at this season, to induce fall and early winter laying?*

Britain Wants Wheat Reserves

The war scare with which the British people have been exciting themselves for the past few months has re-opened discussion on the question of wheat reserves. Britain is dependent almost entirely on foreign food supplies and in case an enemy were successful in checking the inflow of foreign food stuffs the country could be starved into submission in a few weeks. Sir R. P. Cooper, in discussing the matter recently before the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture recommended that the government offer a bounty to farmers on wheat held over from one season to another. His scheme is that every British farmer who holds his wheat until Christmas should receive four shillings per quarter bounty, 6s. per qr. if he kept the wheat in stock until Lady Day, and 8s. a qr. if it were kept until midsummer. At midsummer another harvest would be in sight, and they would not run any risk of being starved out, as they would if war were declared during the winter time. Under this system a farmer who kept his wheat until midsummer would get £2 an acre more for it. The system would also have the advantage of preventing sudden rises in the price of wheat. Sudden rises such as that which had recently taken place did harm to farmers, and the steadying of prices would be beneficial to all classes. A resolution was adopted calling on the government to make provision for a reserve of grain along the line suggested in the above reserves being held in farmer's hands and not stored in bins.

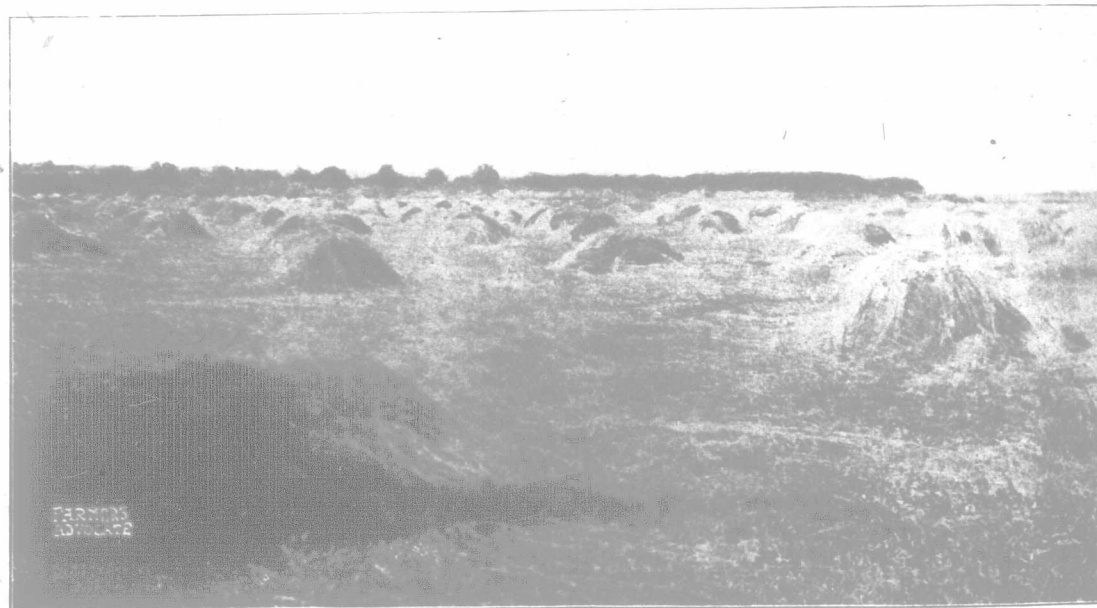
molding. Stacks offer a much smaller area to the weather and in case of rain will not bleach so much. However, in stook threshing the stooks are generally disposed of before much or any rain falls and in this case the grain is equal in quality to any produced. Stooks that are well put up and have had time to settle will come through a heavy rain with as little or less damage than will the majority of stacks one sees throughout the West. Then our elevators do not pay a premium on particularly well-colored grain that has been stacked and as small wheat and weeds play an important part in our grading system, stacked grain has very little advantage over stook-threshed grain.

The best threshing method is for two or three farmers to own a small outfit of their own. They will be able to thresh as soon as the grain is fit, will be able to supply all the necessary teams and in case of rain the men can all be employed at home, thus doing away with the boarding-threshing-crews-in-wet-weather nuisance.

Sask. CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

* * *

Farmers in the Assiniboine valley, west of Brandon, are having a test made of the navigability of the river with a view to using the stream for the transportation of grain to Brandon. It is believed that if a sufficient depth of channel exists a profitable river traffic can be developed, barges being used for carrying grain down stream.



COILED UP TO CURE, A FIELD OF TIMOTHY BEING MADE INTO HAY AT BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Should do Their Own Threshing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the West the season is short, seeding must be done with a rush and likewise harvesting. We are situated a long way from the sea-board so that transportation charges are heavy. Therefore we must use methods which permit of the quickest handling compatible with the least cost. Another very important item is the quality of the grain thus produced.

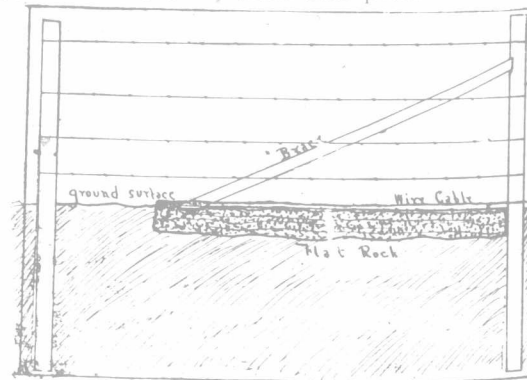
If a farmer can get the machine early in the threshing season it will be much better for him to stook-thresh, for by so doing he saves the extra labor and cost of stacking and has more time for fall plowing. This latter phase of the question is important as the more land that is prepared in the fall the quicker will seeding be finished the following spring. Then, as a rule, prices are better at the beginning of the season and cars more plentiful than a little later so the man who stook-threshes enjoys this advantage. Stacking permits a farmer to begin to plow, likewise if wet weather comes, but it costs more to handle the crop; stack threshing cannot be done as quickly as stook-threshing and the advantage of the market is lost. Then in stook threshing there are fewer moves to make, and fewer places for grain to be wasted around the machine. In spite of the law to the effect that the machine must be thoroughly cleaned before being moved the thresher is, nevertheless, a fruitful method of spreading noxious weeds. In stook threshing there are fewer places to watch for weeds.

Opinions differ as to the quality of the grain produced by each method. Grain that is stacked undergoes a sweating process from which it comes out bright and hard but this advantage is often offset by the stacks taking rain and growing or

Bracing for a Temporary Fence

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your article on fencing and fence posts in the issue of June 9th, was both timely and good. I will add to the suggestions given for bracing corner posts, a method which I have found very satisfactory in putting up temporary fences, where a man does not want to spend any more money than is absolutely necessary. This method of bracing saves one post and considerable labor in setting in each end post.



The corner, or end post, is set in the usual way and a flat rock laid in the ground along the line of fence. The brace is notched into the post near the top as is ordinarily done the lower end resting on the rock or sunk slightly into it. Two wires are carried around the lower end of the brace, and twisted up tight. This holds the brace and post firmly and while not calculated to withstand the strain of a woven wire fence will be found sufficiently strong for an ordinary smooth or barbed wire. JOSEPH WILHELM

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DAIRY

Alberta Creameries

The output of Alberta creameries show a vast increase this season over previous years. Provincial dairy commissioner, Marker, states that while nothing definite is known in regard to the output it is known to show a vast increase over the previous year. For the first half of the winter season, comprising fourteen weeks, from the middle of October to the 6th of February, the quantity of butter manufactured was 110,000 pounds and the average price 27½ cents per pound. It is thought the total winter output will be found to be about 200,000 pounds as compared with 73,000 pounds last winter. The increase is due to farmers having seen the profits to be made and are giving the creamery business careful attention.

Asked as to the prospect for the coming season, Mr. Marker said that the output for this year would be about as large as that of 1906 which was the year of the greatest production in the history of Alberta. The herds which were reduced by the severe winter of 1906-1907 have now quite recovered their strength, and, with the addition of new ones, the output is always on the increase. Market conditions are satisfactory and are being continually strengthened by reason of the uniformity in production of the Alberta product. Plentiful rains in June and July have put the pastures in excellent shape, so there will be no falling off in the output of the creameries during the remainder of the summer season. Already there are in the province fifty-three creameries with the prospect of another at Fort Saskatchewan.

Dual Purpose Versus Dairy Cows

Contributions on this question are published herewith. First prize is awarded to A. B. Potter, Manitoba, and second to W. H. Brayshay, Manitoba.

Advices Straight Dairy Cows

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

This is a subject that has already been discussed considerably, and both sides think they have the best of it. To my mind we have only one strain of the Shorthorn and the Red Poll which could, with any assurance of being near the mark, be called general-purpose cattle. But, unfortunately, for the Shorthorn, very few are in Canada today, all the importers bringing out the Cruickshank or purely beef strain, so that nearly every breeder of Shorthorns has to keep some grade dairy cows on his farm to raise his calves on. So the ordinary farmer cannot look to these men for bulls to improve the milking qualities of his cows. Until such time as more of the Bates blood is introduced, the Shorthorn will not develop much along the line of milk production. The Red Polls I am not so well posted on, but they appear to fill the bill as dual-purpose cattle fairly well.

To my mind the way for the average farmer with a few cows is to test, select and weed out the poor ones, and take the heifer calves and develop them. Their dam was allowed to suck her mother, which cow only gave milk for four to six months, and then went dry. You want to improve on that. Take the calf at birth, feed whole milk for two weeks, and after that skim milk, supplemented by chopped oats and flax seed, you have to feed liberally to produce a good calf. Breed this heifer so she will drop her first calf when two years old, and her second when she is nearly four years. Milk her until within two months of the second calving so as to break her from the tendency to go dry at four or six months after she calves. If she is not an improvement on her dam, send her to the butcher and try again. This not only develops the heifer, but also the man, and when that takes place he will go after a dairy bull of a good milk strain, and later to some pure-bred females.

In our older-settled parts of the West, where vacant lands are a thing of the past, it will not pay to suckle the calves to make beef, and when milking the cow, which is the best to have, a cow that will give 2,000 lbs. of milk a year, because her steer is better beef, or one with dairy blood in that will give anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 lbs. milk in a year? And a cow in Ontario on an ordinary man's farm, fed by a seventeen-year-old boy, last year, gave 22,650 lbs. milk. This is where the developing of the man came in.

None of the grade calves at birth are worth over \$5.00, and what is made out of the steer is in the

feeding. Will it pay then to loose from 3,000 to 6,000 lbs. milk a year on each cow for the difference in value between a beef strain steer and one with dairy blood which can be turned into veal or baby beef at two years old? I have sold such steers at prices equal to what my neighbors got for three-and-a-half-year-olds fed on grass.

To sum up, the special dairy cow will pay the best if handled right, but do not rush into, but develop what you have by weeding out and using the best milk strain bull, and cows that will give from 5,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk a year can be got with even a Shorthorn in England or here if brought out, but they will not be quite so smooth for beef. When you have advanced and want a dairy bull, the dairy cattle men will know you as a good customer who will make good, and be a good advertiser of their herd.

Sask.

A. B. POTTER.

A Farmer's Idea on Cow Question

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In most sections of the Northwest pasturage is becoming limited which means that less stock can be kept. The question then arises, which is going to pay best, the dual purpose cow, or the milking strain of cow.

The dual purpose cow gives a fair quantity of milk which gives more or less butter (generally less). The skim milk feeds the calf, and he wants some pasturage. When fall comes you cannot sell him unless you give him away for nothing, and you keep him on from year to year eating up the precious pasture until he is three years old and fit for beef. Then you get \$30.00 or \$35.00 for him.

How does it pay when pasturage is scarce, one cow, calf, yearling, two-year-old and three year-old, five head in all to pasture, and what do you sell? A small quantity of butter each year and one three-year-old steer for about \$35.00. Now the milking strain of cattle gives a fair quantity of milk, which yields a lot of butter. The calf can be sold for veal at six weeks to eight weeks old at from seven to eight dollars.

The skim milk feeds the pigs, which saves a lot of grain, when grain is valuable. How does this pay where pasturage is scarce, only one cow to feed, and what do you get? A large quantity of butter each year and seven or eight dollars for her calf and half the feed necessary for a litter of pigs. You can keep five good cows where you kept the other five head of cattle and you get more than five times the quantity of butter, thirty-five to forty dollars for your veal calves and milk enough to feed all the pigs a man is likely to want around him. Besides this if you have a good milking strain your heifer calves are soon in demand at a good price, better than veal, for future dairy cows.

Man.

WILLIAM H. BRAYSHAY.

Men Unwilling to Look After Cattle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to the question in your paper re beef or dairy type of cows were the best from the farmers' point of view I will give you my own experience. I have been keeping cattle for the last twenty years here in Manitoba and have almost decided to go out of the cattle business except two or three cows for the use of the house, as I may tell you here I am like the Irishman who did not want to serve on a warship. He told the press gang he had a small wife and a large family at home. As I have a family of thirteen children, ten girls and three boys, and a small wife I have to keep about three good cows for the use of the house. We have been selling butter for years, first-class butter, I may say, but not enough to ship to Winnipeg or Brandon and I find we average about fifteen cents per pound, take the year round, so find there is no money in the business at that price. Then the question of help in the way of milkers is a serious one. I cannot get a man who will milk without a lot of swearing and growling, even my own boys do not like cattle. If we could be sure of a reasonable price for our beef cattle we could make more money out of the cattle business, as a good milking strain of Shorthorn will rear two calves and raise them well. The milk of the other cows will do for the house. This year I did very well out of my cattle as so many farmers have gone out of the cattle business on account of the low prices. But my greatest trouble is to get men to take interest in the cattle. I have to get two of my daughters to do the milking. I give them a half share in the butter money and half the calves. I also help milk when I am around. I never see a man yet to milk or do any chores after seven o'clock. Of course, we milk before seven in the morning, the same as we feed and clean our horses, but it does not seem to make any difference. It is no trouble to get a man to feed horses, clean out the stable and do all the other chores connected with horses, but when it comes to cattle the boot is on the other foot. If I were going in for milk cows I would send direct to the old country and get a good cow man, as we call them in Gloucestershire.

If a farmer could get a man or two who would look after cattle like the men we used to get in the old country, they let him get the milking strain of Shorthorn, put the calves on half the cows, fence the farm in forty or eighty-acre fields, pasture the

summer fallows instead of letting it grow up to rank weeds, plow early and seed with oats or barley and let the cattle eat it down all summer, he would be surprised at the clean crop he would have on that piece of land the next year. He would find too that the crop will not lodge half so bad as on the usual summer fallow. So if I go out of cattle it will not be because the business doesn't pay, but because of the bother to get men who will attend to cattle without so much grumbling as I would rather go out of cattle than be bothered with men who are always grumbling.

Man.

J. BENNETT.

POULTRY

Teaching Chicks to Roost

Before the young birds have learned to roost on perches, clean straw should be kept on the floor of the roosting room. The chicks sit on this straw at night. To prevent crowding in the corners of the room, which is sure to occur unless provided against, the straw is piled high in the corners, so that it slopes downward toward the center of the room. When closing up the house at night to keep out enemies, a few chicks may be placed on the perches which should be low enough to be reached without difficulty. A cleated board slanting from the floor to the perch should be put up. In a short while the whole flock will take to the perches.

* * *

Most of the ailments of chickens two or three months old are due to digestive troubles. Digestive disorders should be avoided as far as possible by careful feeding, having plenty of grit before the chicks and seeing that their drinking water is kept cool and fresh, and an abundance of it. Impure water, in hot weather especially, is the cause of many chicken ailments. Great care should be taken that the coops are kept clean, and by no means allow them to become filthy from the accumulation of droppings. Coops or buildings that become wet at each rain storm, and remain so for several days, are decidedly bad for the chickens to roost in, and should be avoided.

Moulting Observations

Observations extending over many years lead A. G. Gilbert to reach the following conclusions, of direct bearing to farmers, on account of the relationship between moulting and egg production:

1. That yearling hens usually moult earlier and easier than older ones.
2. That moulting is more gradual in some cases than others.
3. That the progeny from parent stock that have moulted during summer, in most cases have moulted at the same period.
4. That moulting hens are much benefited by a run in a field where clover and insect life may be found.
5. That, where moulting fowls are confined to limited quarters, meat in some form and green food should be supplied.

It is best, says Mr. Gilbert, to have the moulting period in the summer months. The summer moult usually lasts from eight to ten weeks. James Shackleton, a well-known authority, contends that, by feeding specially-prepared rations, this period may be shortened. The following treatment has been successful in our department for several years. During the early part of July—after the breeding season is over—the fowls were placed on half the usual quantity of rations for 15 or 20 days. The effect of this treatment was the stoppage of egg production and the loosening of the old feathers. At the end of 15 or 20 days, the full rations were resumed. A little linseed meal may be added to the mash with benefit, on the resumption of full rations. Before the beginning of operations to bring on the moult, the cock birds were removed from the breeding pens, and placed in compartments by themselves. The hens were then allowed to run in small fields where they could find insect life, clover, grass, etc. In the breeding of fowls during moult, care should be observed that they do not become too fat. The fowls are more apt to become overfat, from too generous feeding during the moult than after they have got over it and recommenced laying.

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HORTICULTURE

Success with Strawberries

It is a well worn saying that you can never tell what you can do until you try. Another one equally trite is that perseverance will always bring success. Both have been well demonstrated in the success that has attended the efforts of the Kootenay strawberry growers during the present season.

It is scarcely more than five years since it was considered problematical whether strawberries would be commercially profitable as far as the Kootenay was concerned. Most people who discussed the question were prepared to admit that enough might be grown to supply the home market but further than that the issue appeared to be doubtful. But when, after years of patient effort, it was conclusively proven that the Kootenay berries were the equal of those grown anywhere there were those who said that an outside market could not be found and if one were found the difficulties of transportation and the heavy charges would eat up the profits. As late as two months ago even, there were some doubters, but now most of them have disappeared.

And they had reason to doubt, too. Two years ago the returns were very unsatisfactory. Through mismanagement on the part of the Fruit Association in one way and another, hardly enough was received to pay for crates and picking. A year ago the conditions were to some extent worse. The shipments were made through the ill-fated Central Exchange, and in most instances the returns did not pay for picking and crating. But this year the business has been placed on a solid business footing.

There are a number of reasons for this. In the first place the Dominion Express Company went to the trouble of fitting up a barge for carrying berries alone. In former years the berries were collected by the outgoing steamer leaving Nelson in the morning and loaded on the cars at Kootenay Landing right in the heat of the day, at the same time having been on the hot steamer for several hours. In spite of the fact that the cars were always iced the berries did not ship well because they were not properly cooled before being put in the cars.

But this year the barge, fitted up especially for the purpose, left Nelson at six o'clock in the evening and travelled all night, collecting berries on the way and arriving at Kootenay Landing early in the morning. In this way the berries were properly cooled, and being loaded in the early morning, shipped splendidly.

Another reason for the success which has attended the efforts of the growers this year in comparison with previous years is that they have learned to grow the varieties that ship best and to pack their fruit in better shape. The berries were all sold to a fruit firm in Calgary, whose representative was on every barge which collected berries, and in only one instance did he have to send back a crate of berries because of poor quality or improper packing. With the buyer on the spot, all grounds for disputes were

taken away, as when he inspected the berries his firm was then responsible.

Mr. Gaunce, the representative of the fruit company before referred to, when asked to make some observations, remarked: "With regard to the prospects of this country as a great fruit producer I can only say that it seems to me that it is no time to speak of mere prospects, but rather to describe Kootenay's success as a fruit growing centre as a certainty. This success is, however, dependent on several things. One of these is that the growers shall continue to pack their fruits as carefully as the members of the small association have done this year. There must be no carelessness in packing or shipping. A good essential to success is that the fruit growers shall grow only such varieties of berries as will travel in good condition to eastern points, and a third is that the growers should combine as one association. If these highly important details are attended to I see no reason why Kootenay fruit growers should not realize as good prices for their berries in future years as they have done this season."

In reference to the small association to which Mr. Gaunce referred it may be said that because of the highly unsatisfactory returns during the two past seasons (1907 and 1908) the members of the old association could not agree on a basis of shipments this year and as a consequence a number of the growers formed a smaller association, the operations of which have been so successful. The final figures are not yet to hand as to net prices realized but they will run from two to three dollars a crate, varying by reason of the difference in quality of the fruit and market conditions at the time of the various shipments.

The foregoing is in itself a commentary on the operations of co-operative associations. The one a year ago began business with a great flourish of trumpets and one of the first acts was to import a manager from Oregon at a large salary. He did not appear to understand local conditions and the result was ignominious failure as before related. This year the business was conducted quietly and without a heavy office or managerial expense, proving that they are times when we can have too much management — of a certain kind.

Another factor not one whit less important in the development of the strawberry industry has been the establishment of the Kootenay Jam Factory. All fruit not considered fit for shipment east was sent to the jam factory which has been turning out an average of five thousand pounds of fruit and jam per day and already it looks like as though they will not be able to supply the demand, and the owners are already discussing putting up an addition to their plant. In a recent issue the Kalso Kootenayan reports that one grower sold \$400 worth of strawberries off to the jam factory off three-quarters of an acre after all the selected ones had been crated and shipped.

An interesting letter appeared in a recent issue of the Nelson Daily News with regard to the strawberry question. The letter which was brief and to the point is as follows:

"I would like to say a few words on the much talked of strawberry question. I came to this country about nineteen months ago and bought a partly improved ranch on which were two acres of strawberries. Part of these had already borne

their third crop. Last year I picked the fourth crop but was one of the shippers through the old fruit growers' association and obtained very small returns for the fruit. A part, however, I shipped directly and obtained for them a fair price. I then plowed up all my strawberry plants except those on fifty-six square rods of ground. From this small patch this year I have sold eighty-seven crates of berries which have netted me, clear of express charges, \$215.30. This amount would have been considerably larger if the plants had been younger and in their first year of bearing instead of their fifth. The picking was all done by myself and my family. In addition to this we have harvested eleven loads of hay and looked after other crops on the ranch. This seems to me to prove that large profits can be realized from Kootenay Fruit Lands when farming is carried on in a business like way."

M. A. BIRMAN.

This is a rather remarkable record but serves to show the possibilities. Now that the industry has been placed upon a firm footing it remains for the growers and those directly interested to keep it there.

E. W. D.

Ether to Hasten Strawberry Cropping

Last summer the agricultural world was astonished to learn the results of electricity in promoting plant-growth, applied in field conditions, under the supervision of the eminent English scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge. Now comes a despatch announcing that an experiment has recently been made at the Wisley Research Station of the Royal Horticultural Society, England, by F. J. Chittenden, director of the laboratories, who, it is stated, has proved that, by etherizing strawberries, the ripe fruit might be obtained ten days earlier. The method followed was to first place the plants in pots during July, and leave outdoors until the end of December, then place half of them in an air-tight box, in the bottom of which was a small glassful of ether, which diffused rapidly. The etherized plants were then placed alongside the untreated in a greenhouse, and immediately began to make growth, ripening about ten days before those untreated.

The method has been previously employed in the forcing of lilacs, and Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, has tried it on other plants, with results that attracted newspaper attention two or three years ago. It remains to be seen whether etherizing will prove commercially advantageous, except, perhaps, under very special conditions, as in the growing of early English strawberries under glass, but, scientifically, it is worthy of our interest.

It is delightful to visit farm homes on the prairies during late July and August and find flourishing gardens. Each year finds small fruits more abundant. This year has been a favorable one for fruits. Many farmers with only small areas planted to berries have enough for home use and in addition make large profits by selling to less fortunate neighbors or to friends in town or city. A farmer in the Stonewall district who has been very successful with raspberries remarked the other day that if he were guaranteed help to harvest the crop he would set out acres. He finds no difficulty in producing this fruit in abundance. It is worth while preparing a plot of ground and setting out a patch next spring.



VEGETABLES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS AT A HOME IN PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, is in the West on a visit of inspection to the various institutions controlled by his department.

The Western Canada Irrigation Congress met last week at Lethbridge, Alta. Soil and irrigation experts from Canada, the United States and other countries discussed the problems of irrigation and dry farming.

The summer in Ontario is reported unusually warm and dry. Hay was a fair crop and fairly well saved, but fall wheat and spring grain will be below the average.

A violent rainstorm, accompanied by lightning and hail, swept over the district of which Winnipeg is the center on August 5th, but no serious damage is reported. Some three inches of rain fell in eight hours. Some damage from hail is reported from parts of western Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The distribution of virus, expected to destroy the army of rats that invaded Manitoba last spring will be made at once. Some twelve hundred tubes of the poison will be sent out to clerks of the municipalities from which rats have been reported, distributed by them to farmers to be fed to the rats. It is intended that the work of destruction shall begin in the various places on the same day, thus preventing the escape of any rodents.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The situation in Spain shows improvement. In Morocco the troops are slowly quelling the rebellious Moors, while at home the Government is meeting with success in the stamping of the revolution of Socialists and anarchists.

The Czar of Russia was the guest of the British nation last week. Extraordinary precautions were taken to protect the monarch's life during his stay in the country.

An earthquake last week destroyed more than two thousand buildings in Mexico City, Mexico. Violent earth tremors have occurred at intervals since the most serious shock.

A robber, single-handed, held up a bank the other day in a town twelve miles from Minneapolis, secured six hundred dollars, was surrounded by a posse of citizens and driven into an outbuilding, from which he killed one man and fatally injured another before the building was riddled with bullets and the highwayman slain.

Special Competition for Boys and Girls

As a means of encouraging the boys and girls of Manitoba to examine and study the differences which exist between the plants which go to make up a crop of wheat or oats, and in order that they may learn of the benefits to be derived from selecting and propagating year after year those plants which are specially desirable, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is offering the following prizes for exhibits consisting of selections of wheat and oats as herein specified:

Sec. 1.—Wheat (any spring variety)—1st, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2; 4th, \$1.
Sec. 2.—Oats (any white variety)—1st, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2; 4th, \$1.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR WHEAT.

(Gold Medal)

For the exhibit of Red Fife wheat winning highest score, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, will give a handsome gold medal. This is a prize worth striving for.

The rules governing the above competition are as follows:

(1) Each exhibit shall consist of a sheaf of wheat or oats, as the case may be, composed of a sufficient number of plants to make a compact sheaf of approximately 8 inches in diameter. These plants are to be selected by hand from the standing crop, and must show the full length of straw (roots not included). In addition to this sheaf, a gallon of threshed grain from the same field or plot is called for. Exhibitors are advised to select and thresh by hand a sufficient number of good evenly-ripened heads to give the above amount of threshed grain.

All competitors to be not less than 12, and not more than 18 years of age.

(2) A card must be attached to each exhibit giving the name of the exhibitor, her or his address, and age. The name of the variety must also be plainly given.

(3) In placing the awards the judge will consider the following points: (a) Type, uniformity, compactness and productiveness of head; (b) character of straw; (c) quality of grain in the heads; (d) quality and uniformity of grain in the sample. This competition will be held in connection with the Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon. All exhibits received will be arranged free of charge, and returned at the close of the Fair.

Prospective exhibitors should send their names and addresses to Mr. Chas. Fraser, Secretary Winter Fair, Brandon, in order to receive a copy of the official premium list containing full directions.

Successful Fair at Carberry

The annual live-stock and agricultural fair, held last week at Carberry, was a decided success in every way. Live-stock exhibits, particularly, were strong, the exhibit in some classes being quite equal to anything seen at our larger fairs. The herds of J. G. Barron and Sir Wm. C. Van Horne clashed again for the honors of the Shorthorn ring. In Angus, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont., entered representative exhibits, and in other cattle classes the showing was good. Horses at Carberry have an established reputation for high merit, and one of the best equine exhibits on record was out. Taking the show all round, exhibits were large and well displayed and attendance good. The directors have

competitors were Jas. McIntyre, H. W. Smallwood, Thos. Good, J. D. Sinclair, and J. N. Davis. This competition was open to Woodlands Municipality, also where Jas. Carr, S. G. Sims, Thos. Scott, Jas. Robertson, A. Kelly, Alex. Campbell, Geo. Tait, and Donald Munro entered their farms. Some of these scored high, but up to the best of the Rockwood Municipality.

2.—Best kept Roadside—1, John Oughton, score 84 (maximum 100); 2, A. Matheson, score 82; 3, Albert Mollard, score 80.

3.—Special for crops on the farm—1, Ed. Mollard, score 72 (maximum 100); 2, Albert Mollard, score 51; 3, John Oughton, score 50.

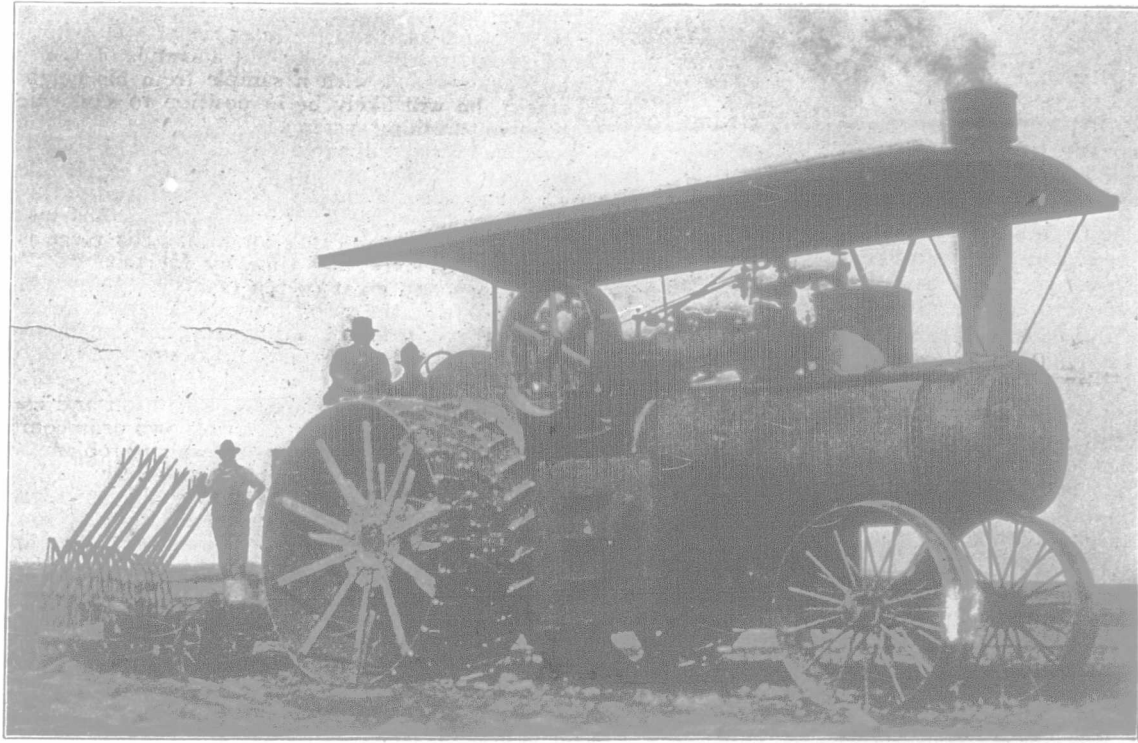
4.—Best kept house surroundings (open to farmers)—1, A. Matheson, score 82 (possible 100); 2, John Oughton, 78; 3, Albert Mollard, score 66.

5.—Best kept house surroundings (open to residents of Stonewall)—1, Miss Stratton, score 72 (possible 100); 2, Joseph Smith, score 46; 3, J. Turner, score 43; 4, Mrs. Walton, score 42.

Great interest was taken in the contest, and even keener competition is promised for next year. Details of the judging on the various farms will appear in next week's issue.

Farmer's Institute Workers

A weighty but practical program is announced for the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers to be held in Portland, Oregon, August 16 and 17. Many Canadians take part in the discussions. G. A. Putnam of Toronto, Ont., deals with Institute organization and methods. President G. C. Creelman of



ONE BIG ENGINE HANDLES TWELVE TO FIFTEEN FURROWS AT A SWEEP.

every reason to feel satisfied that this year's effort marks a still higher standard of excellence for their fair.

Saltcoats' Fair

The 21st annual agricultural show was held at Saltcoats on the 22nd of July, under the most favorable conditions. Ideal weather prevailed, allowing the large attendance to thoroughly enjoy themselves. Their enjoyment, however, was not in the side-shows and fake attractions seen on so many fair grounds. The interest was centered on the classes being judged. No attractions of any kind were allowed on the ground, consequently the result was that one of the best purely agricultural shows held in Western Canada was seen at Saltcoats. The large attendance proved that people will pay to see a good agricultural show if it is conducted on the right lines.

The different classes were well filled, and the competition was keen, the most noticeable exhibit being the heavy horses. There were 210 entries of horses, 121 of cattle, 17 of sheep, 6 of pigs, 35 of poultry, 55 of vegetables, 102 of dairy and household effects, and 131 of ladies' work. Wm. Gibson, of Wolsley, judged cattle, sheep and swine; R. E. Drewan, of Canora, horses, and H. Lennox, of Saltcoats, poultry.

Stonewall Farming Contest

Awards in the good farming contest in the Stonewall district last week resulted as follows:

1.—Good farming competition for Silver Cup, donated by Ira Stratton—1, Ed. Mollard, score 401 (possible 500); 2, Alex. Matheson, score 395; 3, Albert Mollard, score 375; 4, John Taylor, score 343; 5, H. E. Tyler, score 340. Other

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., talks on co-operation with other educational agencies. Movable schools of agriculture will be discussed by J. Bracken of Regina Sask.

President Creelman also takes up workable plans for organizing and conducting advisory work by experts visiting farmers and offering advice respecting the improvement of their practice. Principal Black of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., will deal with the problem of conducting stock and produce "sales fairs." H. A. Craig of Edmonton, Alta., discusses the practicability and advisability of keeping at least one movable school of agriculture in the field the entire year.

The Association of the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations hold their convention in Portland beginning August 18 and continuing August 19 and 20.

Decrease in Bounties

The total amount paid in bounties by the Dominion Government for the last fiscal year was \$2,467,306, a decrease of \$330,555, as compared with 1907-08. On pig-iron last year the bounty paid amounted to \$693,423, as compared with \$863,816 for the preceding year. On steel, the bounty was \$838,100, as compared with \$1,092,200. On wire rods, \$333,090, as compared with \$347,134. Lead bounties totalled \$307,433, an increase of \$256,432. The bounty on manilla fibre was \$34,561, a decrease of \$7,422, and the bounty on crude petroleum was \$260,698, a decrease of \$130,518.

The production of pig iron was 609,431 tons, a decrease of 74,348 tons. The production of steel was 570,588 tons, a decrease of 91,251 tons. In the production of pig iron, Canadian ore was used to the amount of 79,735 tons, and foreign ore was used to the amount of 107,586 tons.

Would Not Use Brome for Hay

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to add my experience to those already published, on the question of seeding to brome grass. I do not think it advisable to use the grass except as a permanent pasture. It is serviceable for that purpose because of its earliness



A. R. BENNETT OF ALBERTA, WHO GROWS FINE WHEAT

in spring and the length of its growing season, remaining green after everything else has been touched by frost in the fall. But it is not so good for hay, not so good as timothy or rye grass.

I seed timothy with grain as nurse crop and the next year I have a good cut of hay and also a late pasturage. The following year I get an early cut of hay and plow the land before harvest and make a late summer fallow of it, so that the land is never idle and yet has a rest which is as beneficial as a summer fallow. I think the object of farming is to see how much we can produce without impoverishing the soil. Therefore a farmer who farms solely for grain and is not a stock raiser does well to steer clear of brome as it is too difficult a grass to kill. I have seen a good many fields of this grass and I think timothy and western rye grass beat it for hay. I have six acres of brome and every two or three years I plow it in the spring and put a packer over it and the same year it comes up abundantly. But for hay I prefer timothy or Western rye grass, as from my own experience these are more easily killed.

Any one who wants a good permanent pasture should sow brome grass, plow the land two or three inches deep every two or three years as early in the spring as possible, and put a packer over it right after plowing and a better pasture will never be wanted. My pasture is in the

bluffs as there is a good deal of bush around here. I cut the bluff and sow the brome grass seed on the snow. The seed grows in the spring and every thing is eaten off. The grass also prevents the willow and poplar from springing up again.

I have killed brome fairly satisfactorily by plowing shallow as late as possible in the dry weather preceding harvest and then backsetting in the fall with a disc plow, cropping with wheat the following year and plowing three to four inches in the fall. If the land is not too low and wet the brome will be killed out. My experience is that fall or spring plowing only serves to spread the grass.

Sask.

C. P. B.

Small Threshing Outfits to Solve Problem

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If a man is farming an ordinary sized farm he will have some extra hired help about him at the harvest season; if he has succeeded in getting his crop all cut without loss or damage, does not own a threshing outfit and cannot hire one for a week or ten days he should start stacking just as soon as the grain is ready. If he is half through stacking when the thresher comes then he can stook thresh the remainder. The thresher as a rule is only too glad to pull in and stack thresh when stooked grain is too wet to be handled and will probably thresh the stooks as well before leaving.

However if one is of different nature, does not care to stack, but prefers driving around the country looking for a stook threshing machine when he might be at home stacking, lets his stooks stand until the rain comes, and then rubs out a sample of the grain and compares it with a sample from his neighbor's stacks, he will likely be in position to say which of the two threshing systems is the better. I believe the average farmer will agree at once that it pays to stack, to start staking as soon after cutting as possible and stay with the job until it is done or until the thresher comes along. The farmer who stacks has his own horses and men working for him. His place is not over run at threshing time by fourteen or twenty extra men and eight or ten teams and every bushel threshed from the stook costs two cents more than if it had been stacked. That margin more than pays the cost of stacking, and the better grade is clear profit.

If a man is in a prosperous condition and can afford to buy a small machine of his own or in company with a neighbor, he has the threshing problem pretty well solved. Two neighbors can thresh day about and make as good progress as they could each stacking. If this system of work can be carried on it is by far the best and a man gets his grain under cover at the minimum cost and in the most satisfactory way.

Sask.

W. C. CAMERON.

Believes in Stacking Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I believe that on the average it pays to stack grain. Stook threshing is all right if a man is certain that he can get threshed as soon after cutting as practicable. But everyone cannot be sure that his crop will be threshed without delay. Some will have to wait from two to six weeks and with showers, heavy dews and sunshine the grain bleaches and loses in weight

and grade. Then stook threshing, if generally carried on, tends to rush too large a bulk of the crop onto the market early in the season, causing a shortage in cars and helping to "bear" prices. The experience of late years has proven that holding grain is profitable and that the railroads can handle the crop all right if we only give them a chance.

Stook threshing enables us to get the threshing job off our hands in a hurry, but we have to pay for the speed. Stacking is not such a large job as some of us permit ourselves to imagine, and it pays, which is the most important consideration. It saves the color and weight of the grain, raises the quality at least one grade, and gives a farmer a chance to protect his crop



HANDSOME CUP WON BY A. R. BENNETT OF ALBERTA FOR BEST ALBERTA RED WHEAT IN THE PROVINCE

against prairie fires. Above all stacking gives one the satisfaction of knowing that his crop is safe.

Now as to the cost of stacking. In this country it is necessary to summer fallow. To farm properly I believe we should have one-third of our land in summer fallow each year. After summer fallowing it will grow two crops, so after harvest there is little for the farmer to do but to take care of his crop. Four men with three teams will stack one-third as much per day as the average outfit threshes per day and stacking can go on when the grain is too wet to thresh. We save two cents a bushel by our work and at threshing do not have a lot of horses to be fed by careless, wasteful feeders. Nor is one crowded for barn room. The grain as it is threshed can be run into bins and marketed when conditions are right or when one has nothing else to do. Stacking saves a lot of wear and tear. It makes a man less dependent on others; in short every farmer is his own boss, which is as it should be.

Sask.

J. W.



GOLD MEDAL WINNER, CLASS D, FOR STEAM ENGINES AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, PLOWED 3.62 ACRES IN 1 HR. AND 50 SECONDS, USING 442 LBS OF COAL AND 361 GALLONS OF WATER. THE SMALL ENGINE WON GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS FOR 20 HP. TRACTION ENGINE AT BRANDON EXHIBITION.

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Fertility Removed by Weeds

When a poor stand of grain and a rank crop of weeds are harvested the soil is robbed of more fertility than if a heavy crop of grain had been produced. The weeds are harvested with the grain and the weed seeds sold from the farm with the grain, or rather given away as dockage, which results in a loss of fertility from the land. The stronger feeding weeds appropriate the available plant food which belongs to the grain crops. Weeds are also capable of feeding upon cruder forms of food than are the grains, and when the weeds are harvested along with the crop, the stock of available plant food is reduced.

If weeds could be plowed under before seeds develop, and left to rot, the fertility would not be lost, and the weeds would be useful in preparing the way for the more delicate feeding grain crops. With a good system of green manuring this can, in part be accomplished, and the weeds be used as a soil-digesting crop. The fact that some weeds take more fertility from the soil than an average grain crop may be observed from the following table, which gives the pounds of the three plant food elements per ton of material, and also the amount removed in an average acre of wheat.

	Ni-trogen lbs.	Phos. Acid lbs.	Pot. Ash lbs.
Wheat, 20 bus., with straw.....	35	20	35
Mustard (entire plant).....	65	26	37
Wild oats.....	30	18	30

On some farms the soil is compelled to stand the drain of two or three competing weed crops, which, with the scant grain crop, results in the loss of a larger amount of total plant food than if a heavy yield of grain were produced. When weeds take possession of the land, the weaker feeding grain crops are compelled to compete with the stronger feeding weeds, and the result is survival of the stronger. Weeds thrive where wheat would fail, because of the difference in the power of assimilating food. Weeds may be said to possess strong digestive and assimilative powers, while wheat and flax possess weak digestive powers; hence weeds are capable of exhausting the fertility of the soil more rapidly than grains.

Horses at Ontario's Winter Fair

At a meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, recently a grant of \$1,000 was made to the Clydesdale classes at the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph. President John Bright, of Myrtle, presided.

Subsequently, the Horse Committee of the Ontario Winter Fair met, with Col. R. McEwen, of Byron, in the chair. The following judges were appointed: Clydesdales—Senator Robt. Beith, of Bowmanville; James Torrance, Markham; J. White, Ashburn. These judges will also act for the Shires, Canadian, breds and draft teams. Hackneys—Messrs. W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que; Ben. Rothwell, Ottawa. A. B. Campbell, Berlin. Thoroughbreds—Dr. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock. Standard-breds—Dr. Routledge, Lambeth. Ponies—A. E. Major, Whitevale and W. S. Spark. The extension of the Winter Fair Building, at Guelph, results in the holding of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition at Guelph this year, as a department of the Winter Fair.

Fair at South Qu'Appelle

An experiment, which, from the view-point of the exhibitor proved itself unusually successful, was tried at South Qu'Appelle on August 3rd and 4th. A purely agricultural fair was held, the usual sports and races being entirely omitted. The exhibits were far above the average, both as to quality and number. Interesting features were the amateur judging of horses and cattle in which competition was very keen and something new for Saskatchewan. A class for horses fit for cavalry purposes, for which a military cup was donated by the society.

Some very good stock was shown in the different classes. B. D. Smith, of McLean, exhibiting the same herd as at Regina Exhibition, capturing first and diploma given by Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association in the pure-bred beef animal, male or female, with Ruby Elliott, also landing grand championship with the same animal. Geo. Spencer, of South Qu'Appelle, with two imported and two home-bred mares carried off first and second in Clydesdales, first and second in brood mares, and first and second in foals of 1909. Alex. McBride, of South Qu'Appelle, won first in grade stallions from a large field with Gun Time, a splendid animal.

Lethbridge Experimental Farm

The advancement of the agricultural industry of Canada has been greatly augmented by the experimental farms inaugurated throughout the Dominion. Agriculture is a science possessing many factors too often too expensive and tedious for the ordinary practical farmer to probe. To experiment on such factors or theories peculiar to certain localities is where the work of the experimental farm comes in. The influence of the work in the way of scientific research and experiment of the stations in Central and Southern

Alberta is already being felt. At present intense interest is centered in the agricultural possibilities of Southern Alberta; thus the prime importance of the results attained at the farm situated at Lethbridge.

Crop raising, and especially winter wheat, in that sunny, southern clime has already been proven, not to be a game of chance, nor a gamble with the forces of nature, which too many farmers believe it to be. On the contrary, when the sunshine, the precipitation, the water in the rivers, and the vast store of humus in the soil with properly selected seed, are brought into contact along scientific principles such an occurrence as a complete crop failure will be unknown, and the intelligent up-to-date farmer will always be assured of an abundant reward for his labors. A demonstration of these facts is the purpose of the Lethbridge farm.

Farmers well understand the significance of the farm and great interest was manifested in the work being done by the hundreds of farmers who attended the first annual excursion on July 23. The farm consists of four hundred acres located about three miles from Lethbridge, well within the irrigation belt. A strip of land on the east side running north and south and containing 100 acres is irrigable land, and the balance of 300 acres is non-irrigable. The one section of the farm furnishes scope for extensive experiments under irrigation conditions, while the other section is held for experiments under "dry farming" methods. The soil is a dark gray colored loam, characteristic of the southern part, quite different from the black loam of the north. The farm has been in operation two years, and the experiments being conducted are for demonstrating some theories, which will be of value and easily put into practice by the average farmer. As the great percentage of the crop grown in Southern Alberta is on non-irrigable land, all experiments made on the farm are duplicated, not for the purpose of showing the advantages or disadvantages of irrigation or dry farming over each other, but to demonstrate what can be accomplished by both systems in Southern Alberta, the value of each of which cannot be over-estimated.

To give in detail any one of the many interesting experiments being conducted would entail too great a task, for at present it is impossible to draw any definite conclusions from the work being done. However, a brief outline of the experiments as seen by the many excursionists who visited the farm should prove interesting.

Not only are experiments being made in grains and grasses, but also in vegetables and fruits. A few acres of irrigated land in 1907 was placed under cultivation for an orchard, and a considerable number of fruit trees and small fruits were set out. A windbreak of two rows of trees twelve feet apart, the outer one consisting of cottonwoods and the inner one of evergreens, was planted around the plot. Thus far the fruit trees in the orchard have progressed rather favorably, there being slight distinction between the irrigated and non-irrigated orchards. However, the smaller fruits and vegetables showed a marked growth on the irrigated land, superior to the dry-farming method. Especially did the luxuriant growth of fruit on the strawberry plants show the advantage.

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the farm is an enthusiast in the subject of alfalfa growing. On the farm is a field from which three crops will be harvested this season. The first crop yielded between two and three tons per acre, and the second crop almost as heavy was ready in the early part of this month. Alfalfa was growing side by side upon inoculated soil, and upon soil not inoculated, and there was a decided difference not only in the growth, but also in the color of the plants. On the non-irrigated land the first crop of the season was nearly as good as that on the irrigated land, but the second crop on the latter is showing the benefits of water. It is quite evident that alfalfa may be successfully grown in Southern Alberta under any conditions.

Experiments with winter wheat are also quite extensive. One of the most interesting and most beneficial tests being conducted is one to demonstrate the best time to sow winter wheat. A plot was sown on July 15 last year, and adjoining plots under similar conditions of soil and cultivation were sown at intervals of two weeks up to Nov. 15. That sown on July 15 made a rank growth last year, but suffered badly in the spring. Plots sown on August 1 and 15 fared better, are thicker and showed very little difference in time of ripening, which will be before August 15. Those sown in September looked very well last fall, but were badly winter-killed, and it will be well on to the end of the month before they ripen. Most of the October and November sown wheat did not germinate this spring, and is consequently late and weak. Judging from these experiments it would seem that as close as possible before and after the middle of August is the best time to sow winter wheat in ordinary seasons in Southern Alberta.

Hard wheat is also looking better than the softer varieties. Tests were also made to show results of different preparations of the soil for different grains, such as sowing on breaking, back-setting, summer-fallow and the use of the soil

packer. There is some difference shown in the growth, and it will be interesting to note the final results as to the yields of the different plots. Experiments in regard to different varieties of spring grains, thickness of seeding, cultivation of soil, etc., are being conducted. Considerable progress has also been made in the growing of alfalfa for seed, in the cultivation of annuals and perennials, lawn grasses, clovers, etc., and the nucleus of a nursery and arboretum has been established with fairly satisfactory results.

There are about 240 acres broken and under cultivation, and it is intended to reserve land enough so that a small acreage may be broken each year, and experiments with new soil continued in the future. The work undertaken by the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge is large and destined to be of much practical benefit to the farmers of Alberta.

MARKETS

Wheat prices continue to slump. Fair weather all over the continent with good deliveries at American markets has induced a downward trend that has put wheat ten or twelve cents lower than it was a fortnight ago. Prices for October and December delivery fell away rapidly with improvement in the outlook. Little trading is being done. Export business is practically nil, trade being in the speculative market almost entirely.

Total Canadian visible for the week previous was 1,621,764 bushels, a slight decrease on the figures of the week before. World's shipment figures of a million and a half bushels over the week before but were slightly heavier than for the same week last year.

Crop conditions the world over do not show any marked improvement, bearish sentiment developing chiefly from the favorable outlook in America. The European crop shows no higher condition while the Argentine is reported still to be affected by drought. There is a feeling that the bear element forced wheat down too rapidly, and squeezed prices lower than conditions warranted. May option was quoted for the first time last week in American and Canadian exchanges, opening at Winnipeg at \$1.06 and in Chicago at \$1.02.

Prices were not made for cash grain for several days last week and the various grades cannot be quoted in the usual order. Closing options quotations were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
Aug.....	119					
Oct.....	103½	102	101½	100½	99½	100½
Dec.....	100	98½	97½	96½	96½	97
May.....	106	103				
Oats—						
Aug.....	43		41	41	41	41½
Oct.....	37½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dec.....	35½		35	35		34½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....			\$22.00
Shorts.....			23.00
Chopped Feeds—			
Barley.....			30.00
Oats.....			36.00
Barley and oats.....			34.00
Hay, track Winnipeg (freshly baled).....			10.00
Timothy.....		12.00 @	14.00
CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56.....		21½ @	22
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Dairy in tubs according to grade.....		12 @	17
CHEESE—			
Manitoba, first half of July, per lb., Winnipeg.....		10½	
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling.....		17 @	17½
POTATOES—			
Manitoba mixed.....		60 @	70
New potatoes, per bushel.....		1.35 @	1.65

LIVESTOCK

Live stock prices at the local yards show little change over last week's quotations. Receipts have been in fair numbers, shipments of export ranch stock proceeding at a good rate. Hogs are a quarter higher than a week ago with very light deliveries. Export steers, at point of shipment are quoted at \$4.50; butchers, off cars at Winnipeg, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00, hogs, \$7.75; sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.00.

CHICAGO

Beeves, \$4.75 to \$7.45; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.20; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.20; lambs, \$4.60 to \$7.65; hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.25; hogs, \$7.85.

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J. W.



LBS OF COAL

Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

People and Things the World Over

One of the greatest donations to charity in recent years is the gift of \$500,000 for the establishment in the country of a convalescent home for surgical patients by Ernest Frederick Schiff. The donation was announced recently and is made by Mr. Schiff in honor of the memory of Alfred George Schiff, who was the head of a leading firm of London stockbrokers.

* * *

Vancouver's historic Balm of Gilead tree, to which Lewis and Clark are said to have tied their canoe in 1805, and which marked the landing point of the Hudson Bay Company fur traders in 1824, fell a victim to the waters of the Columbia River recently. The tree was about five feet in diameter at its base and was seventy-five feet high, being fully fifty feet across at its crown.—Sel.

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There was an unique christening at the home of Mr. Robert Stratton, Orillia, Ont., when his little granddaughter from Alameda, Sask., was baptized. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gray, who had also christened and married the child's great-grandmother, Mrs. J. P. Henderson; christened and married her grandmother, Mrs. Stratton; christened and married her mother, Mrs. H. S. Martin. Moreover, all three were present at the christening of the representative of the fourth generation.

* * *

A delegation of some two hundred deaf-mutes from different English cities, recently visited Paris, on an invitation from their companions in misfortune in the French Capital. The gathering was organized under the name of "Silence feast of entente cordiale," and during four days the deaf-mutes of both countries fraternized in the most friendly manner. The visitors were shown the sights of the city and were tendered banquets and receptions where if silence prevailed, the language of signs proved sufficient to display unbounded enthusiasm.

* * *

The Saracen's Head hotel, Snow hill, has just been closed. The proprietors issued a statement expressing their regret that owing to increased taxation they had decided to close the hotel as licensed premises. The hotel, which is stated to be over 300 years old, was introduced by Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby" as the place where Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboys hall, used to interview parents of boys who were to be educated at his school. In the days of mail coaches, the hotel was one of the recognized stopping places for the coaches.

* * *

Japan, eager to rival America and Europe, has appropriated our plays and presents them with novel and Oriental accessories. "Hamlet" was recently performed at Kobe in a style that makes Eddie Foy seem as serious as a funeral. The melancholy Dane first appeared in the uniform of a student of the Imperial University; then in the third act he wore a bright blue suit with striped stockings and rode a bicycle during the scene with the players. For the duel and his death he was conventionally attired in evening dress. The King, not to be outdone by his son-in-law, changed his costume from the robes of a Japanese nobleman to a swallowtail coat and stove-pipe hat. Ophelia was beautiful in a kimono, but wooed Hamlet in a Parisian toilet. The effects are said to have been kaleidoscopic, but the Japanese actors contended that they were justified by the text.

Prof. Seeley, who has just died, was one of the most remarkable figures among English scientists. His many thousand miles of travel filled the cellars of King's College with the remains of prehistoric dragons and other monsters, and these it was his chief delight to clean and restore at the rate of one a year. No man knew better the face of England and Wales he could take up indifferently a map of Yorkshire or Gloucester and tell you in which fields the quarries were. And one service he did to English science was the origination of the system of scientific field classes.

* * *

The "London Gazette" contains an order by the King announcing the bestowal of the new medal on the members of constabulary forces and fire brigades. It will be a circular medal of silver, with the King's effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a design emblematic of protection from danger; and on the rim will bear the name of the person to whom the medal is awarded. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120, of which at most 40 shall be awarded for service in the United Kingdom, 30 for service in Oversea Dominions, and 50 for service in India.

* * *

The women of Colorado are to make an effort to send one of their sex to congress two years hence. Such was the announcement made to the visiting delegates from the international council of women, by one who spoke for the women's associations in the state. It was Miss Chrystal McMillan, she who talked suffrage to the House of Lords for two hours, who brought out the statement. She put the question point blank to the Denver women who were entertaining. "When are you women going to send a woman to congress?" "In two years," quickly replied Mrs. Harriet Wright, former member of the state legislature. All are agreed that Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker is to be the candidate.

* * *

Magna Charta Island, in the River Thames, near Windsor, has just been sold. The purchaser intends to use the island as a private residence. There is a picturesque white stone dwelling house upon it, but most interest attaches to a small Gothic cottage on the island. It marks the spot where tradition says, King John signed the Great Charter in 1215, nearly 700 years ago. Inside the cottage is a stone upon which, so the legend runs, the King placed the charter in order to attack his signature. Runnymede, on which the barons assembled awaiting the King's signature, is a short distance below the island on the Surrey side. On the stone in the cottage is the inscription: "Be it remembered that on this island in June, 1215, King John of England signed the Magna Charter."

Hard to Endure

It is true that we bring away from Italy just what we take to it, and we Canadians often see that truth exemplified by the transient stranger within our gates. It happened for the thousandth time just the other day. The personage—a Britisher—arrived in Winnipeg in the course of a trip across the Dominion and with unmerited good fortune got in touch almost immediately with a journalist who knows Western Canadian conditions from A to Z.

"Could you come to my room to see me?" the stranger asked. I want to get all the information I can about your country in this trip to help me with my book.

"Are you going to write a book about Canada?" This was rather an unnecessary question since everybody nearly who visits Canada writes a book, and the shorter the visit the longer the book.

"Yes. I took a trip to Colorado eight years ago and wrote a book about it."

With an inward consciousness of being accessory to a crime against the country, the journalist prepared to divulge all sorts of information. But there was no chance; he was to be the audience, not the speaker, and the mass of wrong convictions, erroneous ideas and genuine misinformation that that visitor had acquired about Canada before ever seeing the country was a thing to marvel over. But he held firmly to his post, hoping that this eruption was but the clearing out of a mental rubbish-hole, and that once emptied of absurdities there would be an opportunity to put in a few facts and a little truth. But no; at the end of the interview every conviction as to Canada's crudeness, lack of culture and general barbarity remained as before. Finally the would-be writer of a book on Canada said: "I want to go out and live on a farm to see how the people do their work and something of their home lives, but I was told that they would expect me to help with the farm work." Patience had ceased to be a virtue with the listener: "They would not let you help if you wanted to. If you go out on a farm you will pay your board and then do as you like. But take my advice and go back home. No one can teach you anything here." And, surprising thing, the visitor went.

Known by His Laugh

Aren't people interesting? So much more engrossing than their affairs. Pope says the proper study of mankind is man, and he might have added on second thought, that it was the most entertaining study, too. Any gathering of people provides good material for the course, and a holiday celebration or a seat in a big station is a happy hunting ground for the observer of humans. Passengers on a boat or occupants of the grand stand at a ball game are as interesting as the scenery or the game if one has the seeing eye. There was a man in the press enclosure of the grand stand at one of our fairs. He displayed his pass proudly and found a good seat early in the evening. The enclosure had not filled very fast and there were vacant seats in it long after the rest of the stand was packed. Then outsiders, not understanding the sanctity of the newspaper corner tried to get in and were promptly repulsed by the guardian of the fold who seemed to have an encompassing eye. While he ejected a man lower down two girls came in innocently above and sat down without his notice. "He didn't see them. They can stay," we whispered to one another and smiled. But, no, Mr. Man with the pass had seen them and suggested to the man at the gate that he ask those two ladies for their passes. In another minute they were ejected, and the man with the pass smiled. It may be mentioned here that two women and two children had come in with him on his pass. Then a man passed in missed by the lynx eyes at the gate. We waited for things to happen but neither of the watchers had noticed. But he gave himself away when a lady was asked for a pass and turned back because she had none. "You don't need a pass to get in here," he shouted gallantly. It was his undoing, and as he limped painfully down the steps—for he was lame—the man with the four friends and the pass laughed audibly, and some of us ached to kick him. But he was just working up to a proper display of his importance. "Tell that kid to sit down," he commanded as a wee chap tried to hoist himself up to a better view of the trained ponies. Poor little kid, at his first fair, too. Then a girl stood up for second to put on her coat and collapsed scarlet when he yelled, "Sit down" in a voice calculated to carry four blocks. And he laughed again. We didn't know his name, had never seen his face before and hope never to see it again. Those laughs exposed him.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

DO YE NOT REMEMBER?

He saith unto them, why reason ye, because ye have no bread? perceive ye not yet, neither understand? and do ye not remember? When I break the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? They say unto Him, Twelve. And when the seven among four thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? And they said, Seven. And He said unto them, How is it that ye do not understand?—S. Mark viii, 17-21.

We have very short memories sometimes, and it is little wonder that God should be disappointed when we forget everything He has ever done for us in the past, just as soon as a fresh difficulty or danger confronts us. In the case mentioned in our text, the disciples were troubled because they had no provision for a short journey. Their Master reminded them that He was with them, and told them to consider how He had already proved Himself both able and willing to provide for the far greater needs of multitudes. On those two occasions, of very recent date, a seemingly impossible act of tender thoughtfulness had provided for the thousands of people who, like themselves, had forgotten to take bread with them.

"But," some readers may exclaim, "this story has no bearing on our particular difficulties. Christ is no longer visibly present beside His followers, He no longer works miracles to help them." Some may even go farther and say—or think—"I don't understand how or why God should ever interfere with His own laws, in the way of working miracles."

And I answer to both classes of objections, that Christ is beside us, and that He is constantly working marvels which may well be styled "miracles," for they are far beyond the understanding of men. As for interfering with the laws of nature, we are constantly doing that. I read in the paper the other day that a man died from the heat—to all appearances—and that a doctor interfered with this natural result of excessive heat by applying electricity, until the man remarked: "I have had a splendid sleep," and his name was taken off the hospital death list. I am not saying that this was a miracle, but at least it was as direct interference with the laws of nature as the giving of an antidote when poison has been swallowed. The truth is that God puts the laws of nature very largely under man's control, and he may use as his slaves tremendous forces which are mighty enough to tear him to pieces in a moment.

Why should those who had helped to feed many thousands with a few loaves, and had gathered baskets full of fragments which were left after everyone's appetite was satisfied, feel disturbed because bread enough for a dozen was needed? And why should we fear that God, Who has shown His mighty power to help us in the past, will fail us in the present or future?

We are the children of an All-Mighty Father, and all His servants are ready to do our bidding, if we treat them reasonably and rightly. Man is not a very strong creature, his strength is as nothing when attacked by a fierce bull, a lion, or a bear; and yet he claims the right to exact obedience and submission from all created things.

Just think of the wonderful powers God offers for our everyday use! Let us look first at the mighty force of "Gravitation," that mysterious, invisible something which seems to operate everywhere in this visible universe. Warren says that the earth, which is more than ninety millions of miles from the sun, and is whirling round it at the rate of a thousand miles a minute, needs to be fastened to it with a very strong link to stand the strain. He calculates that

if it were tied to the sun with steel wires, they would have to be distributed all over its surface—"so near together that a mouse could not run between them"—or they could surely break. He compares the whirling earth to a stone tied to a string, which a boy whirls about his head. And yet a force that is mighty enough to stand such a strain as that, without the smallest danger of giving way, is charged by our Father to wait on us every moment of every day. It holds us safely to the earth, and yet leaves us free to move with perfect ease. It carefully brings down upon our crops the tiny raindrops, which have so far to travel, and yet do not come pelting with terrific weight from the momentum of their long journey. This mighty servant, Gravitation, looks after a needle when we lay it down, with as much precision as if it were a mountain. If it were not for that servant's watchfulness, we should never be able to find anything, for all things would go flying off into space the moment we let go. It is just as willing to do big things for us, too. Warren—in his book, "Among the Forces," from which I have quoted—describes how easily a load of 45,000 tons of coal was carried by "Gravitation" down the long toboggan slide of the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. It was, he says, on a solid boat, covering six and a half acres—"with one little steamboat to steer. There is always plenty of power; just belt on for anything you want done."

Men are beginning to find that out, in the matter of utilizing physical forces. Morse, when a young man, crossed the ocean and felt that he wished he could send a message home in a few minutes. What a foolish wish that seems! What is the use of wishing for impossible things, such as the sending a message 3,000 miles in a few minutes? Well, the wish led to its fulfilment with him. He belted on to the powers, and, after a few years of experimenting, the "impossible" was an everyday fact.

God's lightning is mighty enough to destroy man's body with a touch, and yet God had placed it under his commands. It is willing to light his house and carry him on the cars, it stoops to convey his messages to the butcher or baker, it does not find it beneath its dignity to supply heat for ironing his shirts.

The sun, which is so huge and so far away, is serving every tiny plant and insect to the best of its ability. We are so weak and can do very little by our own power; but that need not discourage our efforts, for there is all the power we need for anything we have to do just waiting to lend a hand. Take gardening, for instance. You put a seed into the ground, and the great sun stoops to caress it and draw it up to its greatest capacity. The seed is very commonplace and insignificant, and the sun is more than 90,000,000 miles away, and has far more than 90,000,000 things to do every minute, and yet that tiny seed is never forgotten or neglected for one moment. You can do very little to help it, but—if you do your part—help will come. Gravitation is also tremendously busy, but not too busy to bring water from the clouds to help on the work you have begun. The life within the seed—life which has been lying dormant until it woke up to join hands with you—reaches out and extracts the food and chemicals it needs from earth and air. You could not do that, if you tried, and yet it is done through you. Do you know what a mighty power this vegetable life can exercise? May I quote again from Warren's book? He says that in 1874 a squash was put in harness in the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., to see how much it could lift by its power of growth.

On August 21st it lifted sixty pounds. By September 30, it lifted a ton. On October 24th, it carried

over two tons. . . . More weights were sought. They scurried through the town and got an anvil and pieces of railroad iron and hung them at varying distances. . . . By the 31st of October, it was carrying a weight of five thousand pounds." And this was not the power of a great tree, but of a "squash!"

If the disciples ought to have remembered that they had helped their Master to perform a deed which was absolutely impossible to their own ability, so also should we. They—with Christ behind them—fed thousands with a few loaves and fishes. You farmers—with God behind you, and with the mighty forces of nature working under and for you—are able also to feed thousands with a very little seed. How can you do it? Do you know, any more than they did? You expect the yearly miracle of the multiplication of the grain, and work towards it. The multitudes in the great cities look expectantly to you in their need. God says, "Give ye them to eat!" and then He makes it possible for you to perform a seeming impossible thing.

And then—like the disciples—after you have been allowed and enabled to satisfy a world's hunger, you find yourself in a little difficulty, and, perhaps—again like the disciples—you are disturbed and perturbed for fear there is no way of escape. How often this happens, and how disappointed our Master must be as He says over and over again to us, who have had such good cause to trust Him: "O, ye of little faith. . . . do ye not understand, neither remember the five loaves of the five thousand, and how many baskets ye took up! Neither the seven loaves of the

four thousand, and how many baskets ye took up?—S. Matt. xvi., 9, 10.

It is not only that He has safely carried us through past trials; but we know that we have gained unspeakably by them—at least, when they have been met with the smallest grain of faith and courage.

Somebody once said of his pupils: "I wish they would give up doing the things they can do, and begin to do the things they can't do!" Children are always expected to do lessons this year that were beyond them last year—and we are all children in the school of the Great Master. If He gives us hard tasks, it is because He loves us too well to allow us to stand still. If we will only remember the tremendous forces He commands to help us in the physical sphere, perhaps we may learn to expect infinite help also in spiritual matters. If God be for us, what matter if all the world be against us! "One, with God, is a majority."

We consider it is only poetical imagery when Deborah sings: "They fought from heaven; the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." People are apt to say, "Impossible!" when they read of the sun "standing still" to help Joshua. And yet the sun and the stars are constantly helping men; and God, Who is infinitely greater, cares for every sparrow, and clothes with beauty every buttercup and dandelion. Is he likely to leave unaided one of His own dear children?

"God holds the world, not blind, unreasoning chance!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

A HINT FOR BRIDES

Dear Dame Durden,—I am barely allowing you a breathing space between my calls, but please don't draw the blinds for a few moments as I sorely need help with my skirt. Tell me how to remove stains left after mud has been brushed off. Will someone who has had success in finding a preparation to clean clothes, please make it known in the Nook page? In making children's dresses, when measuring from neck to bottom of skirt to have them even length, how much should be allowed on back over front at neck band?

Should a lady if a guest at a hotel for a day or more remove her hat when going to dining-room?

I generally cook ham, bacon, pork chops, etc., in oven, as it will cook more thoroughly and require no turning. May I tell the summer brides, who have not already furnished their homes, to buy deep and narrow bread tins, also deep kneading pan? I find bread rises more quickly in the deep, narrow tins than in shallow ones. Hoping all the members may enjoy a few pleasant holidays during the summer, and that Dame Durden's hurried trip allowed her some time for rest and pleasure.

SNOWFLAKE.

(You did not say of what material your skirt was made, and a great deal depends on that when you look for a cleansing fluid. But we will suppose it is woollen goods. If it is black use an ounce of carbonate of ammonia to a quart of warm, soft water, and sponge well with a black cloth, a piece of an old black cashmere stocking makes a good sponge. Then, when clean, sponge lightly with clear water, and press carefully with a towel between the goods and the iron. For other skirts than black I have found that sponging with a solution of soap bark is very good. Ten cents' worth of bark to a quart of hot water, letting it stand a day before using. A soft cloth wet with alcohol will remove mud stains from silk.

If you are staying in the hotel it is a matter of choice whether you wear

your hat to the table or not, with, perhaps, the balance a little in favor of wearing it, especially to lunch and dinner. A transient guest usually keeps her hat on.

I'm sorry I can't help with the children's dresses, but, of course, someone else can, and will. You can't call too often to please me.—D. D.)

COOKED LEMONADE

Dear Dame Durden,—This is my first letter to the Ingle Nook, and I want to thank all the sisters for their help and kind words. I have been making a lemon drink for the use of the men folk out in the field on very hot days. They say it is the most refreshing drink they get, and I thought someone else might like to use it. It is not easy to keep lemons for a long time, and we live a long way from town, so I get two or three dozen at a time and extract all the juice. To each half pint of juice I put a pound of sugar boil it for 15 minutes, put it in a self sealer, and it is ready for use at any time. It should be kept in a cool place, and is quite as refreshing in hot as cold water. There is great virtue in lemons, and later on I will give a list of uses to which they can be put. Please forward the enclosed letter to W. E. B., and oblige.

W. E. S.

(I will forward your letter as soon as W. E. B. supplies the lost address. I hope you will come again soon.—D. D.)

ENCOURAGING THRIFT

Dear Dame Durden,—This is the third letter I have written to the Ingle Nook, but the other two I posted in the stove. To make sure of this one going to the post office, anyhow, I will put the stamp on the envelope before I read it over; and, being a thrifty (?) soul, I will surely post it, if it does only reach the waste-paper basket.

But I want you to know how I do enjoy your helpful and cheering "corner." Like most of members, I am a farmer's wife with quite a family.

and know what it is to make shifts to keep things presentable.

Well, to business. I know you published directions for making a pantagraph, but while I was sick this spring it got lost. Would it be too much to ask you to mail them to me? Also, will some member tell me how to wash chamois gloves? Well, I suppose everybody, and myself, is looking forward to good crops. There is every indication of it in this part of the country just now.

I must not take up too much space, so will close now. I am glad you enjoyed your trip east. How I would have liked to have been with you! I am sending two recipes which I think are particularly adapted to this country.

Wishing the members and yourself much prosperity.

DAPHNE.

SHERBET.—Take 1 lb. rhubarb, 1 tablespoon sugar, trim, wash, and cut the rhubarb in pieces. Put in a pan with three breakfast cups of water. Strain and add to the juice 1 tablespoon sugar. Stir it until the sugar is dissolved, and it is ready to use. The grated rind of half a lemon and the juice may be added.

This is how I received the recipe, but I make mine a little different. I use three times the amount of sugar, and boil the juice (after the sugar is added) until it is clear.

Pork Cake.—One lb. cold boiled fat from salt pork cut into pieces. Pour over it one pint boiling water. Add two cups sugar, one cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon each of cloves and cassia, one nutmeg, one pound raisins, and one-quarter pound citron, and seven cups of flour. This cake tastes just like a good fruit cake, and will keep a long time.

(Sent by) DAPHNE.

(1. Wash chamois gloves on the hands, using some good white soap. Rinse, then rub in more soap, working it well in, and do not rinse again. Squeeze as dry as possible when taken from the hands in a clean dry towel. When dry, they will be like new.

2. To clean chamois gloves, rub any grease spots with magnesia or cream of tartar. Then wash in lukewarm soft water in suds made with castile soap, rinse in skim milk, and pull gently into shape without wringing. When not quite dry, rub them well with the hands to smooth them out.

The stove is a mighty poor post office; just dead letters there. So do not do that again for we need you. Many thanks for the recipes and we all join in your wish for the good crops. Yes, we have members not very far from you, among them May Rose, Minnehaha, Wee Wife and Lilian.—D. D.)

THE WILD FLOWERS OF AUGUST

By H. M. S. of Pilot Mound

Can you realize that we are coming to the close of our season for wild flowers in the West? If you do realize it, you will make it your business to enjoy every day of this great composite month, the month of golden-rods, asters, and sunflowers. After August has passed, frost and dry winds rapidly spoil our wild flower array in September. It is otherwise in our gardens where we may find flowers surviving the "evil" influences of drouth and frost for six weeks longer. Of course, Nature knows no arbitrary divisions of the months, so that both in late July and in early September you will find, for instance, golden-rod blooming at the one end and gentians at the other. Therefore, you will not cavil, fair readers, at my inclusion of such as well as others in the list of August flowers. Truly, the trails are gorgeous in purples and yellows now, and where the lupins mingle with sunflower and bergamot or the aromatic southernwood lies thick amongst the asters and the white-starred flea-bane, there silver and gold and purple combine to form a resplendent robe for our glorious month of August. Hark, the trilling of the frogs has given place to

the shrilling of innumerable crickets and other insects:

"Loud is the summer's busy song.
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects, each of tiny size
Grow teasing with their melodies."

Down East and Old Country folk are struck with the numbers of flowers here growing wild which are cultivated in gardens there. Sunflowers dwarf and sunflowers tall form avenues along the trails, especially the further West you go. Naturally the more cultivation increases the fewer chances have wild flowers of maintaining their profusion; but still even in old settled districts our wide ninety-nine-foot roads afford ample room for masses and banks of flowers. The early half of August is lovely with the purple bergamot mingled with yellow core flowers, whose handsome coloring of orange rays surrounding a deep black or dark brown core ringed with a fringe of stamens is more pronounced than its beauty of outline. What a marvellous variety of the purple asters deck both prairie and bush! In the shelter of the bush all these asters, known to Old Country folk as Michaelmas daisies because they are late September bloomers, vie with the tall golden-rods in piling up lovely masses of flowers. To my mind the deep purple-rayed, sometimes almost crimson, New England aster which grows in the bush and shows a fine yellow eye is the most beautiful of the asters for color; but for stately grace and a lovely pale lilac shade the tall candelabras of the aster which grows freely

in England as a wild flower. Our lawns in Manitoba become infested with the tough stems of this flea-bane which lies flat along the ground after it gets cut down by the lawn-mower, and thus destroys the grass; but it is quite easily hand-pulled. Talking of weeds there are two quite beautiful weeds to be seen in early August along the edges of fields and trails, to wit: the white evening primrose and the cow cockle or cow-bit. The white-stemmed evening primrose has an odour as rank as its petals are lovely and pure. Hereabouts it is not a bad weed and once you have seen it growing anywhere you may calculate to see it again from year to year in the same spot, its pure white petals turning to pink with age. The stamens and pistils are conspicuous and green with yellow anthers. With smaller but more numerous blossoms of a bright and pleasing pink hue the much-branched cow-bit, or cow cockle as some call it, is also sufficiently uncommon in this neighborhood to be scarcely known to the majority. Its seed-heads are flanged, or winged if you prefer it, and it grows on dry spots. Neither the cow-bit nor the white evening primrose are good subjects for picking so rapidly and easily do they fade and wilt. Admire them, therefore, on their native dwelling-places, unless your husband is a weed inspector, when of course you will feel in duty bound to tell him about them!

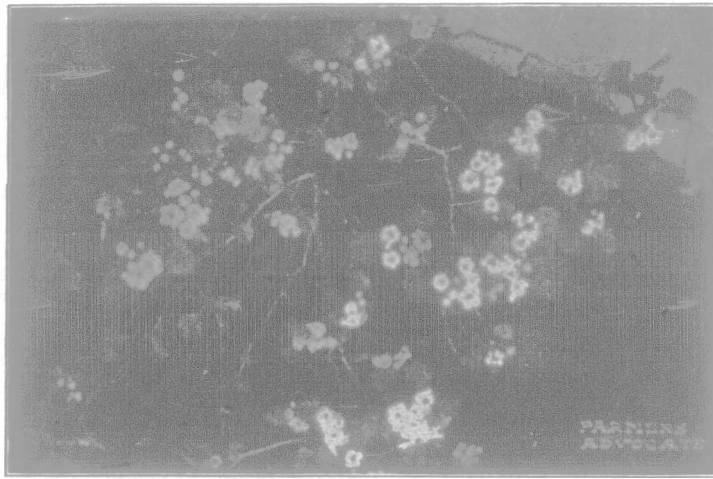
Driving along the trails the eye is continually being caught by bright spots of crimson and streaks of crimson-purple proceeding from the knobbed buds and flowers of the blazing star

spiders' webs centred by their creators?

In bush districts some very distinctive types of flowers are noticeable all through August. In ditches and wet places mark the yellow head of the sneeze-weed which makes cows go sneezing and which is like a little sunflower. Near at hand you may see some beautiful purple flowers like foxgloves in miniature set on stems from one to two feet high in such a way that if you or a strong wind blow the flowers they obediently turn their backs on the blast to protect their pollen arrangements. This is the obedient plant and a pretty thing it is. Very abundant under the trees about the east end of Rock Lake are the flat-topped purple heads of the Joe Pye weed, sometimes called trumpet weed, which competes with nettles for height and situation. This is common where ever damp shady spots exist. Mrs. Doubleday tells us that Joe Pye, an Indian medicine man of the New England States earned fame and fortune by curing typhus fever and other horrors with decoction made from this plant. Wherever this plant grows butterflies congregate, but it has only a faint scent.

There is a curious spot right on the very top of the north bank of Wilson's Crossing over the Pembina Valley where the road takes a sharp bend just before rising on to the level prairie. The valley side of this bend is a steep and precipitous bank, perhaps twelve feet deep, at the foot of which is a spring of water, a famous place for marsh mallow in the spring, but in August not only for Joe Pye weed but also the lovely jewel plant, one of the balsam tribe. If you ever lived in the suburbs of any large Old Country town, you must have seen tall pink balsams three or four feet high in among shrubs. Well, the jewel plant is very similar in the shape of its flowers which, however, are a lovely orange-yellow, spotted with reddish-brown. Each flower is pitcher-shaped and hangs by a slender foot stalk. The plant grows as high as three or four feet in favored spots with smooth fleshy stems and not very abundant oval leaves with toothed edges. Some people call this plant "spotted touch-me-not" on account of the ease and suddenness with which the seed pods of this balsam fire off their seeds to a distance of perhaps four feet. Mrs. Doubleday tells us that this "plant is a conspicuous sufferer from the dodder." What is the dodder? Well, it is parasite plant which begins rooted but soon loses its root and not only twines its bright orange-yellow stem around its victim, like ivy or honey suckle, but actually pushes its suckers into the bark of the latter. It is leafless, but bears dense clusters of dull white tiny flowers. The dodder is quite common in Manitoba but I do not know if it is as common in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many of our readers may be surprised to hear that the gentian tribe is fairly well represented in the West. We have nothing, of course, that can compete with the celestial blue gentian of the European Alps; but you cannot fail to be pleased with the bottle or closed gentian when at the end of August or in early September you see its pleasing hue amongst the grasses now beginning to turn yellow even in the shady places. With flowers the contrast of blue and yellow always pleased my eye, but perhaps you do not happen to have the same color perception. Now the bottle gentian is also called closed, because its petals do not open and the stamens have to crowd up into the point of the bud-like blue flower. Moreover, the gentian pistil develops later than the stamens. Besides the closed gentian there are three other kinds of the fringed variety; and very pretty are the fringed gentians, especially when you find them growing in some comparatively dry spot away from their preferred damp sites in early September. You cannot mistake them because there is no blue flower of the same kind of funnel-shaped blossom, and you will appreciate the poet Bryant's stanza which runs thus:

"Thou blossom! bright with autumn dew,
And colored with the heaven's own blue,
That opened when the quiet light
Succeeds the keen and frosty night."



THE PRAIRIE HAWTHORN.

in ditches by the trail or in dried up spots take the palm. Now, if ever two tribes of flowers afforded each other a beautiful contrast, can you beat the effect of golden-rod massed with purple asters, unless indeed you prefer a clump of the Scotch thistle set in the fine yellow of the tall golden-rod, which also in the Old Country is much fancied as an autumn flower amongst shrubs in the garden. Here it grows too rankly to be worth growing in a garden. I usually divide the golden rods into the tall and dwarf varieties and the flat-topped. This latter you know well as a stout stalked variety with pale green foliage standing everywhere amongst the prairie grasses about a foot or eighteen inches high; it is flat-headed, not pyramidal like the tall and the dwarf. You cannot blame American poets and poetesses for their enthusiasm over the glorious gold of the golden-rod any more than you would blame the Old Country enthusiasm for the gold of the gorse. Lucy Larcom celebrated the golden-rod thus:

Because its myriad glimmering plumes
Like a great army's stir and wave;
Because its golden billows bloom,
The poor man's barren walks to pave.
Because its sun-shaped blossoms show
How souls receive the light of God,
And unto earth give back that glow
I thank Him for the Golden-rod."

Starring the plains far and wide in the West also is a white flower, the Canadian flea-bane, which looks like an aster. So crowded with flowers are its stems sometimes that you can scarcely see its leaves. This is a plant not unknown

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Now, ladies, farewell for the present. If this unworthy pen has helped any of you to a better acquaintance with our wild flowers, it is well.

JELLY RECIPES WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—I have for about two years read your interesting letters, and have often benefited therefrom. It helps me very much to know what others have tried and succeeded in, and it seems there are many kind, true-hearted Christians who gladly lend a helping hand to their unknown sisters. Now, I

want to ask a favor. Would anyone tell me a good recipe for choke-cherry and hillyberry jelly? Some time I hope to contribute a recipe, but as I have six children, am kept busy.

(I'm sorry that neither of the wished-for recipes have been found in my books. But someone else knows how to make those things, I am sure. Glad to hear from you when the half-dozen leave you any time for writing.—D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

RECOMMENDS A DEBATE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Well, I am going to try to earn a button. Spring has come, and the flowers are the violet, buttercup, everlasting, three-flowered avens, silverweed, and a lot of green flowers. At school I have just passed into grade six, and my lessons are harder now. On Arbor Day we cleaned up our school-yard. We burned part of it off, then planted some seeds. We have just started our Sunday school in Rivers a little while, and it gets bigger every day. We have four different classes.

I think it would be nice if you would have a debate about the city and the country, which is the best to live in. I am trying to get enough subscribers to get a watch. I think I will end my letter with a story I have made up.

BROWN THRUSH.

Man. (a).

A DISCONTENTED GIRL

Mabel Bronson had a good home and kind parents, but she always wanted adventure. One day going to school she thought she would like to play truant. So she found a nice, big bluff, and started to make daisy chains and chase birds. She got a nice big collection of all different birds' eggs. She ate her lunch and some fruit, and then filled her pail with fruit. She was just going to eat some more when, turning around, she saw a little boy. She gave some of her fruit to him, and then they played at hide and seek and other games. They noticed that it was getting dark, but they could not find their way out of the bluff, so they lay down and went to sleep. When they awoke it was daylight, and they wandered around till they found their way home. They never ran away again, for they got punished.

A BUSY FATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have made several attempts to write a satisfactory letter to you, but it seems impossible. But "try and try again, boys; you'll succeed at last." My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years. He is in the field all day, and when he comes home he is in the blacksmith shop till ten o'clock pretty near every night. He is also a postmaster at —W, and takes the mail to a small town thirteen miles distant every Monday and Thursday. Every Monday I look for "The Farmer's Advocate," and when I do get it I turn to the Western Wigwam to see what the other papposes have to say.

ERNEST PATTISON.

Sask. (b).

READY FOR THE GOPHERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I have read a lot of letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," and saw that they escaped the waste-paper basket, and hope that mine will. I guess my brother and I had better be getting ready for killing gophers, or they will be eating the grain. In stock, we started farming on a pony and two cows.

ROY PATTISON.

Sask. (b).

A LETTER AND A STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is raining to-day, which makes it very muddy, so I thought I would write to you. Since school is out, I don't know what to do with myself. I had a very nice time the first of this month. Everything looks so pretty now. I like to ride horseback and go after the cows every night on our white pony, whose name is Albino. We found a quart of wild strawberries last Thursday.

CANTERBURY-BELL.

Alta. (b).

GOLDENHAIR MARIE'S DOG

There was once a man whose little girl's name was Marie, and because of her beautiful golden curls she was known as "golden-hair Marie." One day the little girl's aunt came to visit them, and she brought for Golden-hair Marie a large Newfoundland dog, whose name was Rover. Goldenhair Marie wandered all over the surrounding country with her new pet. One day they were walking along a deep river when the little girl's foot slipped and she fell in the water. Without a moment's pause, Rover plunged in after her. Taking hold of her dress he did not stop until he reached the house. It was a week before Goldenhair Marie recovered, and Rover lay by the bed all the time. She was loved and petted ever after, and now Goldenhair Marie, who was only four years old, calls him her hero.

(Composed by) **CANTERBURY-BELL.**

TOWN COMING CLOSE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have been a reader of your club for some time I thought I would write for the first time. I live on a farm twenty-five miles from town, but we will not live so far from town much longer, as there is a town started one mile from here, and we have a railroad started a quarter of a mile from here.

ARTHUR LUCHA.

NO ADDRESS GIVEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I like reading the letters very well. I go to school every day. We have written on our exams, but we haven't found out whether we have passed or not. I have a sister and three brothers. One of my brothers is just a month old.

CORA HAMILTON (9).

A BIG GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have a garden forty yards long and four yards broad which father gave me off one side of his garden. I grow nothing but flowers, a good many of which I start in our greenhouse. My Portulaca, Columbine and Linnia are in bloom already and look very bright spots amongst all the seedlings. Some of my beds of young plants were almost spoilt by cut-worm, which have a particular taste for Rhodanthe, Aster and Poppies. They seem very bad this year; last year I was not troubled at all, although father lost a good many cabbages. Last fall my brother and I stopped up a small stream near the house and had skating all the winter. We learnt quite a lot of figure skating and had a great deal of fun out of it. I want to join the Wigwam and get a button, so hope I shall see my letter in the paper.

Alta. (a)

CUT-WORM.

WANTS TO BE A MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have always read the letters of the other members so I thought I would like to become one myself. I am not going to school this summer but I was in grade six when I left. I was thirteen years old on the 4th of this month. We are having damp, cold weather here just now. I would like to receive a button. I remain your new member.

Sask. (a)

MAPLE LEAF.



A Good Joke Somewhere

LIKES THE WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I think you have got a good name for your club. I like reading the letters of the Western Wigwam very much. I am going to school and am in the fourth class. Our teacher's name is Miss P. We have a school garden at our school and our flowers are all up, but they have not bloomed yet. I will close with best wishes to the Western Wigwam.

Alta. (a)

ESTHER WESTTUND.

VERY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam I shall not write too long a one. When I came out to Alberta I was four years old and have been out here six years. I am in the third book and my sister is in the fifth. She is twelve years old.

Alta. (a)

EDITH HAWKEY 10

RAILROAD NEWS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE once before, and as my letter was printed I thought I would write again.

I started going to school last January and have not missed a day since then. Our teacher's name is Miss A., and I think she is a fine teacher. I am in the third class and my studies are spelling, geography, arithmetic, literature, drawing, Nature study, grammar, history, composition, music and writing. Our examinations will begin next Monday.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway is about twenty rods in front of our house. A passenger train goes west Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. One goes east Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. They usually have quite a few passengers on.

Alta. (a).

CHIEF TECUMSEH.

FROM THE PIED PIPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your corner. I did not see my first letter in print so I thought I would write again. It has just stopped raining. It is clear out now. Our corn is up about six inches high. I could count the potatoes rows plain last night. Our peas are up good and our radishes are good for their age. The worms are eating the onions and turnips. I have caught twenty-six gophers and one squirrel this spring. I caught one by the fore foot and one by the hind foot. I will close now. Please find enclosed two-cent stamp for a button.

Man. (a)

PIED PIPER.

FOND OF DUCKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. My father is taking the ADVOCATE now and I enjoy reading the letters very much.

I have three brothers and three sisters, all younger than I. My three sisters go to school and like it very well. Their teacher's name is Miss C. She is a very nice girl and all the scholars seem to like her.

We keep about twenty head of cattle nine of which are milking. We have seventeen head of horses. We live three miles and a half from our nearest town and post office.

We have four little pigeons and eighteen chickens. I like ducks awful well but we have none. We have one good dog whose name is Rover. The crops are looking pretty good around here only they are in need of rain. Have any of the members of the club put in a garden? I have and it grew fine, but the hens won't leave it alone.

We have had the telephone in about a month and like it fine. I do not know any of the members who write. I think you have chosen a very nice name for your club. I am sending a stamp for one of the buttons.

Man. (a)

MABEL E. FREEBORN.

LITTLE WILD FOLK

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your corner before, but I am very much interested in it, and would like to become a member of the Wigwam. I was very sorry to hear that Philadelphia is dead. She wrote such very interesting letters.

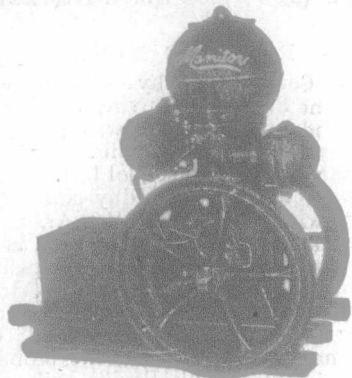
My home is on the south bank of the Qu-Appelle, amongst a lot of quite large poplar trees. The first few years we lived here, the small wild animals seemed quite at home with us. The first year we had a pair of minks, and the second year we had a family of skunks, and the wrens built nests all over the house. I think this letter is getting too long, so I will close for a time any way, with best wishes to my Indian cousins.

CHERRY BLOSSOM.

Sask. (a).

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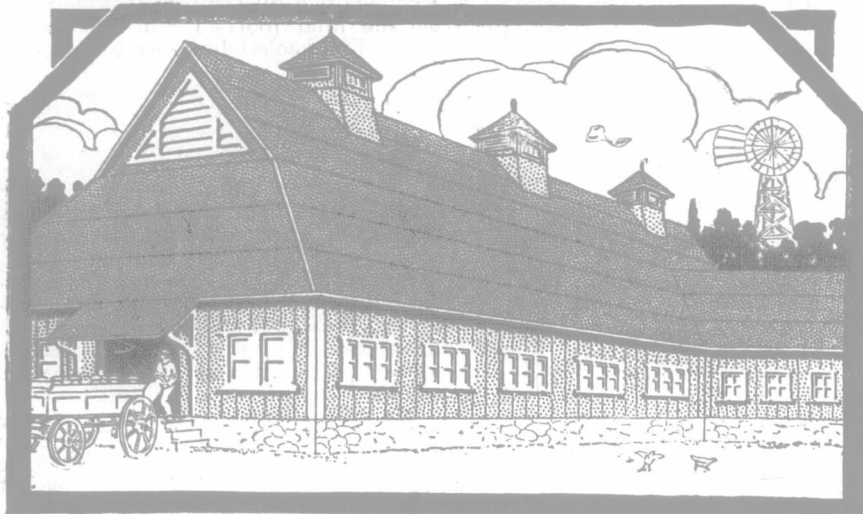
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THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CANADIAN BOAT-SONG.

"V'la l'bon vent!
V'la l'joli vent!
V'la l'bon vent!
Ma mie m'appelle!
V'la l'bon vent!
V'la l'joli vent!
V'la l'bon vent!
Ma mie m'attend!"

The gay chorus of the voyageurs made the shores ring, as they kept time with their oars, while the silver spray dripped like a shower of diamonds in the bright sunshine at every stroke of their rapid paddles. The graceful bark canoes, things of beauty and almost of life, leaped joyously over the blue waters of the St. Lawrence as they bore the family of the Lady de Tilly and Pierre Philibert with a train of censitaires back to the old Manor House.

The broad river was flooded with sunshine as it rolled majestically between the high banks crowned with green fields and woods in full leaf of summer. Frequent cottages and villages were visible along the shores, and now and then a little church with its bright spire or belfry marked the successive parishes on either hand.

The tide had already forced its way two hundred leagues up from the ocean, and still pressed irresistibly onward, surging and wrestling against the weight of the descending stream.

The wind was too favorable. A number of yachts and bateaux spread their snowy sails to ascend the river with the tide. They were for the most part laden with munitions of war for the Kichelieu on their way to the military posts on Lake Champlain, or merchandise for Montreal to be reladen in fleets of canoes for the trading posts up the river of the Ottawas, the Great Lakes, or, mayhap, to supply the new and tariff settlements on the Belle Riviere and the Illinois.

The line of canoes swept past the sailing vessels with a cheer. The light-hearted crews exchanged salutations and banded jests with each other, laughing immoderately at the well-worn jokes current upon the river among the rough voyageurs. A good voyage! a clear run! short portages and long rests! Some inquired whether their friends had paid for the bear and buffalo skins they were going to buy, or they complimented each other on their nice heads of hair, which it was hoped they would not leave behind as keep-sakes with the Iroquois squaws.

The boat-songs of the Canadian voyageurs are unique in character, and very pleasing when sung by a crew of broad-chested fellows dashing their light birch-bark canoes over the waters rough or smooth, taking them, as they take fortune, cheerfully,—sometimes skimming like wild geese over the long placid reaches, sometimes bounding like stags down the rough rapids and foaming saults.

Master Jean La Marche, clean as a new pin and in his merriest mood, sat erect as the King of Yvetot in the bow of the long canoe which held the Lady de Tilly and her family. His sonorous violin was coquettishly fixed in its place of honor under his wagging chin, as it accompanied his voice while he chanted an old boat-song which had lightened the labor of many a weary oar on lake and river, from the St. Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains.

Amelie sat in the stern of the canoe, laving her white hand in the cool stream which rushed past her. She looked proud and happy to-day, for the whole world of her affections was gathered together in that little bark.

She felt grateful for the bright sun; it seemed to have dispelled every cloud that lately shaded her thoughts on account of her brother, and she silently blessed the light breeze that played with her hair and cooled her cheek, which she felt was tinged with a warm glow of pleasure in the presence of Pierre

Philibert.

She spoke little, and almost thanked the rough voyageurs for their incessant melodies, which made conversation difficult for the time, and thus left her to her own sweet silent thoughts, which seemed almost too sacred for the profanation of words.

An occasional look, or a sympathetic smile exchanged with her brother and her aunt, spoke volumes of pure affection. Once or twice the eyes of Pierre Philibert captured a glance of hers which might not have been intended for him, but which Amelie suffered him to intercept and hide away among the secret treasures of his heart. A glance of true affection—brief, it may be, as a flash of lightning—becomes, when caught by the eyes of love, a real thing, fixed and imperishable forever. A tender smile, a fond word of love's creation, contains a universe of light and life and immortality,—small things, and of little value to others, but to him or her whom they concern more precious and more prized than the treasures of Ind.

Master Jean La Marche, after a few minutes' rest made still more refreshing by a draught from a suspicious-looking flask, which, out of respect for the presence of his mistress, the Lady de Tilly, he said contained "milk," began a popular boat-song which every voyageur in New France knew as well as his prayers, and loved to his very finger-ends.

The canoe-men pricked up their ears, like troopers at the sound of a bugle, as Jean La Marche began the famous old ballad of the king's son, who, with his silver gun, aimed at the beautiful black duck, and shot the white one, out of whose eyes came gold and diamonds, and out of whose mouth rained silver, while its pretty feathers, scattered to the four winds, were picked up by three fair dames, who with them made a bed both large and deep—

"For poor wayfaring men to sleep

Master Jean's voice was clear and resonant as a church bell newly christened; and he sang the old boat-song with an energy that drew the crews of half-a-dozen other canoes into the wake of his music, all uniting in the stirring chorus:

"Fringue! Fringue sur la riviere!
Fringue! Fringue sur l'aviron!"

The performance of Jean La Marche was highly relished by the critical boatmen, and drew from them that flattering mark of approval, so welcome to a vocalist,—an encore of the whole song ballad, from beginning to end.

As the line of canoes swept up the stream, a welcome cheer occasionally greeted them from the shore, or a voice on land joined in the gay refrain. They draw nearer to Tilly, and their voices became more and more musical, their gaiety more irrepressible, for they were going home; and home to the habitans, as well as to their lady, was the world of all delights.

The contagion of high spirits caught even Le Gardeur, and drew him out of himself, making him for the time forget the disappointments, resentments, and allurements of the city.

Sitting there in the golden sunshine, the blue sky above him, the blue waters below,—friends whom he loved around him, mirth in every eye, gaiety on every tongue,—how could Le Gardeur but smile as the music of the boatmen brought back a hundred sweet associations? Nay, he laughed, and to the inexpressible delight of Amelie and Pierre, who watched every change in his demeanor, united in the chorus of the glorious boat-song.

A few hours of this pleasant voyaging brought the little fleet of canoes under the high bank, which from its summit slopes away in a wide domain of forests, park, and cultivated fields, in the midst of which stood the high-pointed and many-gabled Manor House of Tilly.

Upon a promontory—as if placed

there for both a land and sea mark, to save souls as well as bodies—rose the belfry of the Chapel of St. Michael, overlooking a cluster of white, old-fashioned cottages, which formed the village of St. Michael de Tilly.

Upon the sandy beach a crowd of women, children, and old men had gathered, who were cheering and clapping their hands at the unexpected return of the lady of the Manor with all her friends and relatives.

The fears of the villagers had been greatly excited for some days past by exaggerated reports of the presence of Iroquois on the upper waters of the Chaudiere. They not unnaturally conjectured moreover, that the general call for men on the King's corvee, to fortify the city, portended an invasion by the English, who, it was rumored, were to come up in ships from below, as in the days of Sir William Phipps with his army of New Englanders, the story of whose defeat under the walls of Quebec was still freshly remembered in the traditions of the Colony.

"Never fear them!" said old Louis, the one-eyed pilot. "It was in my father's days. Many a time have I heard him tell the story—how, in the autumn of the good year 1690, thirty-four great ships of the Bostonians came up from below, and landed an army of ventres bleus of New England on the flats of Beauport. But our stout Governor, Count de Frontenac, came upon them from the woods with his brave soldiers, habitants, and Indians, and drove them pell-mell back to their boats, and stripped the ship of Admiral Phipps of his red flag, which, if you doubt my word,—which no one does,—still hangs over the high altar of the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Blessed be our Lady, who saved our country from our enemies,—and will do so again, if we do not by our wickedness lose her favor! But the arbre sec—the dry tree—still stands upon the Point de Levis, where the Boston fleet took refuge before beating their retreat down the river again,—and you know the old prophecy: that while that tree stands, the English shall never prevail against Quebec!"

Much comforted by this speech of old Louis the pilot, the villagers of Tilly rushed to the beach to receive their friends.

The canoes came dashing into shore. Men, women, and children ran knee-deep into the water to meet them, and a hundred eager hands were ready to seize their prows and drag them high and dry upon the sandy beach.

"Home again! and welcome to Tilly, Pierre Philibert!" exclaimed Lady de Tilly, offering her hand. "Friends like you have the right of welcome here." Pierre expressed his pleasure in fitting terms, and lent his aid to the noble lady to disembark.

Le Gardeur assisted Amelie out of the canoe. As he led her across the beach, he felt her hand tremble as it rested on his arm. He glanced down at her averted face, and saw her eyes directed to a spot well remembered by himself—the scene of his rescue from drowning by Pierre Philibert.

The whole scene came before Amelie at this moment. Her vivid recollection conjured up the sight of the inanimate body of her brother as it was brought ashore by the strong arm of Pierre Philibert and laid upon the beach; her long agony of suspense, and her joy, the greatest she had ever felt before or since, at his resuscitation to life, and lastly, her passionate vow which she made when clasping the neck of his preserver—a vow which she had enshrined as a holy thing in her heart ever since.

At that moment a strange fancy seized her: that Pierre Philibert was again plunging into deep water to rescue her brother, and that she would be called on by some mysterious power to renew her vow or fulfil it, to the very letter.

She twitched Le Gardeur gently by the arm and said to him, in a half whisper, "It was there, brother! do you remember?"

"I know it, sister!" replied he; "I was also thinking of it. I am grateful to Pierre; yet, oh, my Amelie, better he had left me at the bottom of the deep river, where I had found my bed! I have no pleasure in seeing Tilly any more!"

"Why not, brother? Are we not all the same? Are we not all here? There is happiness and comfort for you at Tilly."

"There was once, Amelie," replied he, sadly; "but there will be none for me in the future, as I feel too well. I am not worthy of you, Amelie."

"Come, brother!" replied she, cheerily "you dampen the joy of our arrival. See, the flag is going up on the staff of the turret, and old Martin is getting ready to fire off the culverin in honor of your arrival."

Presently there was a flash, a cloud of smoke, and the report of a cannon came booming down to the shore from the Manor House.

"That was well done of Martin and the women!" remarked Felix Baudoin, who had served in his youth, and therefore knew what was fitting in a military salute. "The women of Tilly are better than the men of Beauce," says the proverb."

"Ay, or of Tilly either!" remarked Joseph Le Tardeur, in a sharp, snapping tone. Joseph was a short, stout virago, with a turned-up nose and a pair of black eyes that would bore you through like an auger. She wore a wide brimmed hat of straw, overtopping curls as crisp as her temper. Her short linsey petticoat was not chary of showing her substantial ankles, while her rolled-up sleeves displayed a pair of arms so red and robust that a Swiss milkmaid might well have envied them.

Her remark was intended for the ear of Jose Le Tardeur, her husband, a lazy, good-natured fellow, whose eyes had been fairly henpecked out of his head all the days of his married life. Joseph's speech hit him without hurting him, as he remarked to a neighbor. Joseph made a target of him every day. He was glad, for his part, that the women of Tilly were better soldiers than the men, and so much fonder of looking after things! It saved the men a deal of worry and a good deal of work.

"What are you saying, Jose?" exclaimed Felix, who only caught a few half words.

"I say, Master Felix, that but for Mere Eve there would have been no curse upon men, to make them labor when they do not want to, and no sin either. As the Cure says, we could have lain on the grass sunning ourselves all day long. Now it is nothing but work and pray, never play, else you will save neither body nor soul. Master Felix, I hope you will remember me if I come up to the Manor House."

"Ay, I will remember you, Jose," replied Felix, tartly; "but if labor was the curse which Eve brought into the world when she ate the apple, I am sure you are free from it. So ride up with the carts, Jose, and get out of the way of my Lady's carriage!"

Jose obeyed, and taking off his cap, bowed respectfully to the Lady de Tilly as she passed, leaning on the arm of Pierre Philibert, who escorted her to her carriage.

A couple of sleek Canadian horses, sure-footed as goats and strong as little elephants, drew the coach with a long, steady trot up the winding road which led to the Manor House.

The road, unfenced and bordered with grass on each side of the track, was smooth and well kept, as became the Grande Chaussee of the Barony of Tilly. It ran sometimes through stretches of cultivated fields—green pastures or corn-lands ripening for the sickle of the censitaire. Some times it passed through cool, shady woods, full of primeval grandeur,—part of the great Forest of Tilly, which stretched away far as the eye could reach over the hills of the south shore. Huge oaks that might have stood there from the beginning of the world, wide-branching elms, and dark pines overshadowed the highway, opening now and then into vistas of green fields where stood a cottage or two, with a herd of mottled cows grazing down by the brook. On the higher ridges the trees formed a close phalanx, and with their dark tops cut the horizon into a long, irregular line of forest, as if offering battle to the woodman's axe that was threatening to invade their solitudes.

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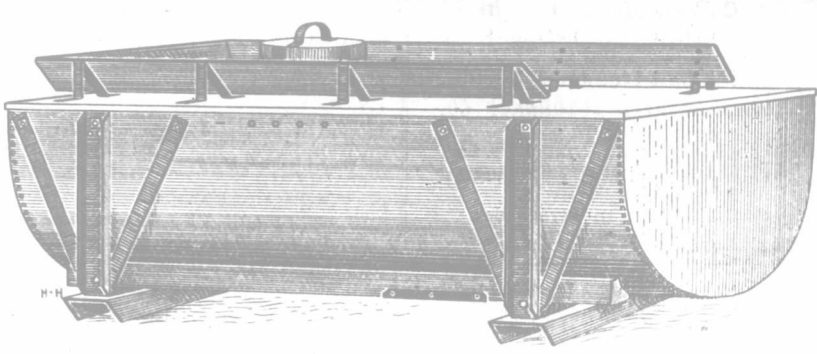
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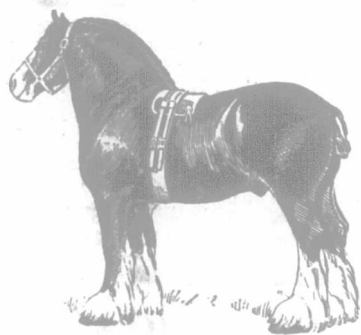
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ancient chateau on the Seine.

It was a large, irregular structure of hammered stone, with deeply-recessed windows, mullioned and ornamented with grotesque carvings. A turret, loopholed and battle-mented, projected from each of the four corners of the house, enabling its inmates to enfilade every side with a raking fire of musketry, affording an adequate defence against Indian foes. A stone tablet over the main entrance of the Manor House was carved with the armorial bearings of the ancient family of Tilly, with the date of its erection, and a pious invocation placing the house under the special protection of St. Michael de Thury, the patron saint of the House of Tilly.

The Manor House of Tilly had been built by Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly, a gentleman of Normandy, one of whose ancestors, the Sieur de Tilly, figures on the roll of Battle Abbey as a follower of Duke William at Hastings. His descendant, Charles Le Gardeur, came over to Canada with a large body of his vassals in 1636, having obtained from the King a grant of the lands of Tilly, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, "to hold in fief and seignior,"—so ran the royal patent,—"with the right and jurisdiction of superior, moyenne and basse justice, and of hunting, fishing, and trading with the Indians throughout the whole of this royal concession; subject to the condition of foi et hommage, which he shall be held to perform at the Castle of St. Louis in Quebec, of which he shall hold under the customary duties and dues, agreeably to the coutume de Paris followed in this country."

Such was the style of the royal grants of seigniorial rights conceded in New France, by virtue of one of which this gallant Norman gentleman founded his settlement and built this Manor House on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

A broad, smooth carriage road led up to the mansion across a park dotted with clumps of evergreens and deciduous trees. Here and there an ancient patriarch of the forest stood alone,—some old oak or elm, whose goodly proportions and amplitude of shade had found favor in the eyes of the seigniors of Tilly, and saved it from the axe of the woodman.

A pretty brook, not too wide to be crossed over by a rustic bridge, meandered through the domain, peeping occasionally out of the openings in the woods as it stole away like a bashful girl from the eyes of her admirer.

This brook was the outflow of a romantic little lake that lay hidden away among the wooded hills that bounded the horizon, an irregular sheet of water a league in circumference, dotted with islands and abounding with fish and waterfowl that haunted its quiet pools. That primitive bit of nature had never been disturbed by axe or fire, and was a favorite spot for recreation to the inmates of the Manor House, to whom it was accessible either by boat up the little stream, or by a pleasant drive through the old woods.

As the carriages drew up in front of the Manor House, every door, window, and gable of which looked like an old friend in the eyes of Pierre Philibert, a body of female servants—the men had all been away at the city—stood ranged in their best gowns and gayest ribbons to welcome home their mistress and Mademoiselle Amelie, who was the idol of them all.

Great was their delight to see Monsieur Le Gardeur, as they usually styled their young master, with another gentleman in military costume, whom it did not take two minutes for some of the sharp-eyed lasses to recognize as Pierre Philibert, who had once saved the life of Le Gardeur on a memorable occasion, and who now, they said one to another was come to the Manor House to—to they whispered what it was to each other and smiled in a knowing manner.

Women's wits fly swiftly to conclusions, and right ones too on most occasions. The lively maids of Tilly told one another in whispers that they were sure Pierre Philibert had come back to the Manor House as a suitor for the hand of Mademoiselle Amelie, as was most natural he should do, so handsome and manly looking as he was, and mademoiselle always liked to hear any of them mention his name. The maids ran out the whole chain of logical se-

quences before either Pierre or Amelie had ventured to draw a conclusion of any kind from the promises of this visit.

Behind the mansion, overlooking poultry-yards and stables which were well hidden from view, rose a high colombiere, or pigeon-house, of stone, the possession of which was one of the rights which feudal law reserved to the lord of the manor. This colombiere was capable of containing a large army of pigeons, but the regard which the Lady de Tilly had for the corn-fields of her censitaires caused her to thin out its population to such a degree that there remained only a few favorite birds of rare breed and plumage to strut and coo upon the roof, and rival the peacocks on the terrace with their bright colors.

In front of the mansion, contrasting oddly with the living trees around it, stood a high pole, the long, straight stem of a pine-tree, carefully stripped of its bark, bearing on its top the withered remains of a bunch of evergreens, with the fragments of a flag and ends of ribbon which fluttered gaily from it. The pole was marked with black spots from the discharge of guns fired at it by the joyous habitans, who had kept the ancient custom of May-day by planting this May-pole in front of the Manor House of their lady.

The planting of such a pole was in New France a special mark of respect due to the feudal superior, and custom as well as politeness required that it should not be taken down until the recurrence of another anniversary of Flora, which in New France sometimes found the earth white with snow and hardened with frost, instead of covered with flowers as in the Old World whence the custom was derived.

The Lady de Tilly duly appreciated this compliment of her faithful censitaires, and would sooner have stripped her park of half its live trees than have removed that dead pole, with its withered crown, from the place of honor in front of her mansion.

The revels of May in New France, the king and queen of St. Philip, the rejoicings of a frank, loyal peasantry—illiterate in books but not unlearned in the art of life,—have wholly disappeared before the levelling spirit of the nineteenth century.

The celebration of the day of St. Philip has been superseded by the festival of St. John the Baptist, at a season of the year when green leaves and blooming flowers give the possibility of arches and garlands in honor of the Canadian summer.

Felix Beaudoin with a wave of his hand scattered the bevy of maid servants who stood chattering as they gazed upon the new arrivals. The experience of Felix told him that everything had of course gone wrong during his absence from the Manor House, and that nothing could be fit for his mistress's reception until he had set all to rights again himself.

The worthy majordomo was in a state of perspiration lest he should not get into the house before his mistress and don his livery to meet her at the door with his white wand and everything en regle, just as if nothing had interrupted their usual course of housekeeping.

The Lady de Tilly knew the weakness of her faithful old servitor, and although she smiled to herself, she would not hurt his feelings by entering the house before he was ready at his post to receive her. She continued walking about the lawn conversing with Amelie, Pierre, and Le Gardeur until she saw old Felix with his wand and livery standing at the door, when, taking Pierre's arm, she led the way into the house.

The folding doors were open, and Felix with his wand walked before his lady and her companions into the mansion. They entered without delay, for the day had been warm, and the ladies were weary after sitting several hours in a canoe, a mode of travelling which admits of very little change of position in the voyagers.

The interior of the Manor House of Tilly presented the appearance of an old French chateau. A large hall with antique furniture occupied the center of the house, used occasionally as a court of justice when the Seigneur de Tilly exercised his judicial office for the trial of offenders,—which was very rarely, thanks to the good morals of the

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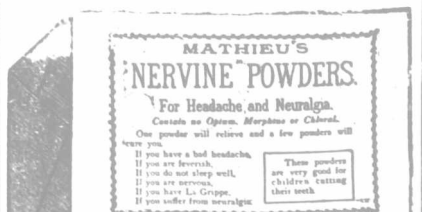
Steedman's Soothing Powders

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people,—or held a cour pleniére of his vassals, on affairs of the seigniory for apportioning the corves for road-making and bridge-building, and, not the least important by any means, for the annual feast to his censitaires on the day of St. Michael de Thury.

From this hall, passages led into apartments and suites of rooms arranged for use, comfort, and hospitality. The rooms were of all sizes, panelled, tapestried, and furnished in a style of splendor suited to the wealth and dignity of the Seigneurs of Tilly. A stair of oak, broad enough for a section of grenadiers to march up it abreast, led to the upper chambers, bedrooms, and boudoirs, which looked out of old mullioned windows upon the lawn and gardens that surrounded the house, affording picturesque glimpses of water, hills, and forests far enough off for contemplation, and yet near enough to be accessible by a short ride from the mansion.

Pierre Philibert was startled at the strange familiarity of everything he saw: the passages and all their intricacies, where he, Le Gardeur, and Amelie had hid and found one another with cries of delight,—he knew where they all led to; the rooms with their antique and stately furniture, the paintings on the wall, before which he had stood and gazed, wondering if the world was as fair as those landscapes of sunny France and Italy and why the men and women of the house of Tilly, whose portraits hung upon the walls, looked at him so kindly with those dark eyes of theirs, which seemed to follow him everywhere, and he imagined they even smiled when their lips were illumined by a ray of sunshine. Pierre looked at them again with a strange interest,—they were like the faces of living friends who welcomed him back to Tilly after years of absence.

Pierre entered a well-remembered apartment which he knew to be the favorite sitting-room of the Lady de Tilly. He walked hastily across it to look at a picture upon the wall which he recognized again with a flush of pleasure.

It was the portrait of Amelie painted by himself during his last visit to Tilly. The young artist, full of enthusiasm, had put his whole soul into the work, until he was himself startled at the vivid likeness which almost unconsciously flowed from his pencil. He had caught the divine upward expression of her eyes, as she turned her head to listen to him, and left upon the canvas the very smile he had seen upon her lips. Those dark eyes of hers had haunted his memory forever after. To his imagination that picture had become almost a living thing. It was as a voice of his own that returned to his ear as the voice of Amelie. In the painting of that portrait Pierre had the first revelation of a consciousness of his deep love which became in the end the master passion of his life.

He stood for some minutes contemplating this portrait, so different from her in age now, yet so like in look and expression. He turned suddenly and saw Amelie; she had silently stepped up behind him, and her features in a glow of pleasure took on the very look of the picture.

Pierre started. He looked again, and saw every feature of the girl of twelve looking through the transparent countenance of the perfect woman of twenty. It was a moment of blissful revelation, for he left an assurance at that moment that Amelie was the same to him now as in their days of youthful companionship. "How like it is to you yet, Amelie!" said he; "it is more true than I knew how to make it!"

"That sounds like a paradox, Pierre Philibert!" replied she, with a smile. "But it means, I suppose, that you painted a universal portrait of me which will be like through all my seven ages. Such a picture might be true of the soul, Pierre, had you painted that, but I have outgrown the picture of my person."

"I could imagine nothing fairer than that portrait! In soul and body it is all true, Amelie."

"Flatterer that you are!" said she, laughing. "I could almost wish that portrait would walk out of its frame to thank you for the care you bestowed upon its foolish little original."

"My care was more than rewarded!

I find in that picture my beau-ideal of the beauty of life, which, belonging to the soul, is true to all ages."

"The girl of twelve would have thanked you more enthusiastically for that remark, Pierre, than I dare do," replied she.

"The thanks are due from me, not from you, Amelie! I became your debtor for a life-long obligation when without genius I could do impossibilities. You taught me that paradox when you let me paint that picture!"

Amelie glanced quickly up at him. A slight color came and went on her cheek. "Would that I could do impossibilities," said she, "to thank you sufficiently for your kindness to Le Gardeur and all of us in coming to Tilly at this time."

"It would be a novelty, almost a relief, to put Pierre Philibert under some obligation to us for we all owe him, would it not, Le Gardeur?" continued she, clasping the arm of her brother, who just now came into the room. "We will discharge a portion of our debt to Pierre for his welcome visit by a day on the lake,—we will make up a water-party. What say you, brother? The gentlemen shall light fires, the ladies shall make tea, and we will have guitars and songs, and maybe a dance, brother! and then a glorious return home by moonlight! What say you to my programme, Le Gardeur de Repentigny? What say you, Pierre Philibert?"

"It is a good programme, sister, but leave me out of it. I shall only mar the pleasure of the rest; I will not go to the lake. I have been trying ever since my return home to recognize Tilly; everything looks to me in an eclipse, and nothing bright as it once was, not even you, Amelie. Your smile has a curious touch of sadness in it which does not escape my eyes; accursed as they have been of late, seeing things they ought not to see, yet I can see that, and I know it, too; I have given you cause to be sad, sister."

"Hush, brother! it is a sin against your dear eyes to speak of them thus! Tilly is as bright and joyous as ever. As for my smiles, if you detect in them one trace of that sadness you talk about, I shall grow as melancholy as yourself, and for as little cause. Come! you shall confess before three days, brother, if you will only help me to be gay, that your sister has the lightest heart in New France."

Questions & Answers

ORIGIN OF DUROC-JERSEY AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS

How did the Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China breeds of swine originate? Were they imported, or were they produced in America?

Alta. J. M.

Ans.—The origin of both of these breeds is well known. The Duroc-Jersey breed was made by amalgamating the stock of two races of hogs that were formed in two different parts of the east, one in New Jersey called the Jersey Red, and another found in New York called the Red Berkshire. The Jersey Reds were large and coarse, the sows and barrows reaching from 500 to 700 pounds, with occasional specimens of the males that exceeded 1,000 pounds. As to the origin of the stock from which these red hogs were descended, there is little question, as they were brought from four different parts on the eastern continent. It is stated that the African or Guinea breed of pigs were brought to America as early as in 1801, and were sent red into several counties in the State of New York. In 1852 some Portuguese pigs were imported. They were dark red in color and had the appearance of refinement under improved conditions.

The Duroc branch of the breed were bred in New York State, and are said to have been called Durocs after a stallion owned by the principal of the early breeders in that State. Subsequently, breeders of Jersey Reds and those breeding the Durocs, amalgamated the two breeds under the one name Duroc-Jerseys.

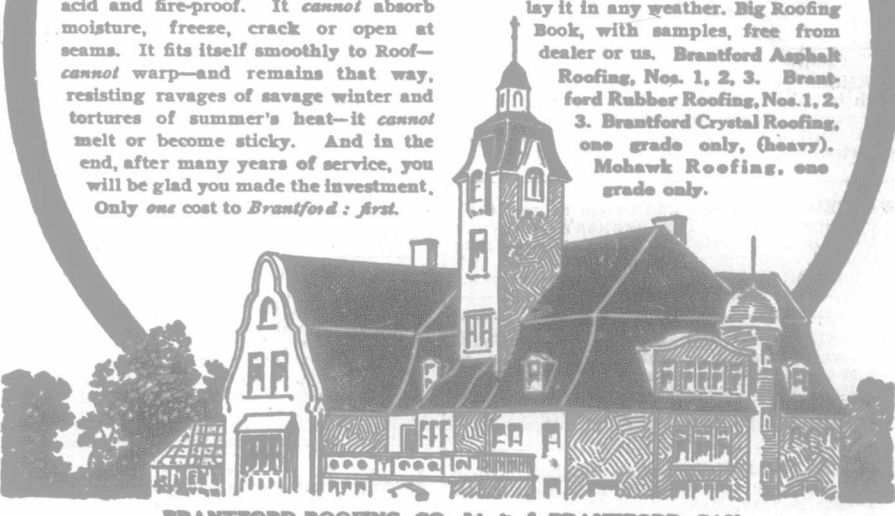
HOW LITTLE RAIN-WATER REBELS SECRETLY DESTROY MOST ROOFING

Rain-water is deadly to nearly all Roofing, except Brantford. It contains millions of little germs which eat away its very life, and you are not aware of this rebellion until Roofing is destroyed. Wood pulp, jute, cotton-cloth, etc., is used as a foundation in most Roofing. It is lifeless, and cannot fight for itself. The refuse coating which does not possess one particle of resistance, is itself injurious to Roofing. Slight bending will produce numerous cracks or open seams, because it is brittle. But the foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a long-fibred, evenly condensed sheet of pure Wool, which goes through special Saturatory Process, forcing Asphalt saturation through and through, and becoming as hard as flint. This saturated Wool now, alone, is capable of resisting the onslaught of any enemy. But to make it doubly durable Brantford is heavily coated with weather-resisting, fire-proof Rock Crystals, which require no painting. After going through this process no Roofing Enemy can effect it.

Brantford Roofing

is pliable, and water, frost, snow, alkali, acid and fire-proof. It cannot absorb moisture, freeze, crack or open at seams. It fits itself smoothly to Roof—cannot warp—and remains that way, resisting ravages of savage winter and tortures of summer's heat—it cannot melt or become sticky. And in the end, after many years of service, you will be glad you made the investment. Only one cost to Brantford: first.

It needs no repairs, and anyone can lay it in any weather. Big Roofing Book, with samples, free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy). Mahawk Roofing, one grade only.



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

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

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

FOR SALE—Suffolk Punch Stallion—Horse and pedigree can be seen at Thos. Raws, Dominion City, Man.

MEN WANTED—Young, strong, account increasing business on railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary, permanent positions; \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer, \$150, \$200. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 Acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Trained Wolfhounds guaranteed safe with poultry, also Pups from good killing stock. Full particulars on application. Masterman, Gillingham Station, Cowley, Alta.

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Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED—From near Stettler, one 2 year old heavy Clyde Filly, Rusty Brown, white stripe on face. Suitable reward will be given. Apply J. A. Hamer, Penkill, Sask.

STRAYED—From Sec. 1, Tp. 10, R. 11, W. 3rd, light democrat team, weight about 950 to 1000 lbs. One a bay mare, 6 years old -Y brand on left hip. The other pinto horse, white face, forelegs and hind white to knee and hock; body mottled white and sorrel, indistinct brand on right hip. Both had halters, pinto had rope attached with tether stake \$10.00 reward paid for information of whereabouts or \$20.00 for return to Mr. Dupuis, above number. C. W. McKague, McTaggart, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

FOR SALE—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Hatched in March. 1 doz. year old, Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year old, Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. Stock for Sale.

BROWNE BROS. Ellsboro, Assa. — Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

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

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

The Poland-China breed grew out of the introduction of the China hog into Butler County, Ohio, the crossing of these with the Russian and Byfield and the subsequent crossing with the Berkshire and Irish graziers. This crossing occurred prior to 1840, as none of these breeds, except the Berkshire, existed in Ohio after that time. The Chinas were large, white hogs with some black or sandy spots. The Russian stock came originally from Russia, the Irish graziers had been imported from Ireland about 1820, and the Berkshires used in refining the admixture of these bloods was brought into Ohio from New York State about the same time. Formerly the Poland-China averaged larger than now, were inclined to be coarse, and were spotted black and white. Since about 1870, they have been bred black.

FITTING HOT SHOES

Is it injurious to the horses' feet to burn the horn by fitting hot shoes? I have a mare which I have to keep shod and notice the blacksmith habitually fits the shoe on her red hot from the forge. Is this proper? Sask. W. H. M.

Ans.—There is a vast difference between burning away the foot to get rid of it, or seating the shoe into it, and so impairing, if not destroying, the physical properties of the horn, and lightly applying the red-hot shoe to afford the farrier the indications he requires as to fit.

There are some who favor cold fitting, and it is certainly possible to ascertain where the shoe has a bearing and where it has not, but this takes a much longer time, and there is no reason why this should be wasted if, as there seems no reason to doubt, hot fitting properly practiced does not harm the foot. Further, there is not the slightest doubt but that cold fitting has a serious drawback, in that the shoes do not remain on so long or are less secure as to their nailing than when fitted hot.

In hot fitting the shoe is more readily adapted to the foot, it is more equally applied, and rests solidly on the hoof, so that the nails are not broken or displaced by the shoe becoming loose. It is never requisite that the shoe should be applied longer than a few seconds. Horn is a slow conductor of heat, and a prolonged application of the hot shoe is required to affect the horn to any considerable depth. When the surface of the horn has been softened the nails enter it more readily, the clips and inequalities are more easily embedded, and when it recovers its habitual consistency after cooling the union between it and the metallic parts which are in contact becomes all the more intimate because of the slight shrinking that follows the expansion produced by the heat. Under these conditions the horn contracts on the shanks of the nails, and retains them more securely.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the shoe should be fitted at a red-heat. Its application need then only be very brief, and it is far more effective in producing a solid level surface; it ought not to be applied at a black-heat. On no occasion ought the shoe to remain longer on the hoof than is necessary to produce a solid and perfectly level surface.

M. R. C., V. S.

MAKING GUN POWDER

Could you give me a recipe for making smokeless gunpowder? Alta. A. H.

Ans.—Amateurs would be well advised to leave the making of smokeless gunpowder and other explosives to manufacturers who have experience in the making of these compounds and the necessary equipment for carrying on the work. The ingredients of which gunpowder is made have to be ground separately between millstones under water, and then compounded in the proper proportions. Better leave the making of it to those with the equipment for manufacturing.

REGISTERING HOLSTEINS

I have a couple of pure-bred Holstein heifer calves (twins)? How should I proceed to have them registered? I have noticed that in many Holstein pedigrees the names of the sire and dam are included in the name; that is, when two families are crossed as the Teake and De Kol family, the surname or family name of the offspring would be De Kol-Teake or vice-versa. Is it essential that this family name be given, and, if so, should the sire or the dam's name come first? Man. F. M. S.

Ans.—Write to Geo. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., Sec'y of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n for registration forms and information as regards obtaining the pedigrees. It is common among Holstein breeders to follow family names in registering their stock, though it is not necessary to do so in naming animals. The sire's name, as a rule, becomes the surname).

BUILDING UP DAIRY HERD

I wish to work gradually into dairy farming. I have a few fairly good cows at present, and would like your opinion as to whether a good milking strain could be developed from these by using a pure-bred dairy sire and selecting the heifers from such breeding for cows, or whether it would be better to purchase a herd, either pure-bred or grade. B. C. DAIRYMAN.

Ans.—Dairy cows may be purchased or they may be bred. Frequently good cows may be bought at reasonable prices, but generally speaking they must be reared by the dairy farmer. For the dairyman who cannot afford to keep pure-bred cows, it is desirable to select grade or native cows and breed these to a pure-bred male belonging to one of the dairy breeds. Great attention should be paid to the sire, as milking quality in the female depends more on the sire than on the dam. Dairy farmers do not sufficiently realize the importance of this point. Excellent dairy cows may be secured at small cost by using a dairy sire belonging to a dairy breed and a dairy family. In this way a herd of ordinary or inferior breeding may soon be transformed into a herd of good milkers. The fundamental mistake made by many breeders of dairy cows is in the use of inferior or what are commonly called "scrub" sires. In your case the purchase of a good dairy sire is advisable. Get one that comes of milking female ancestry, use him on your cows, and select from the offspring of the mating the most likely heifers for testing out as milkers.

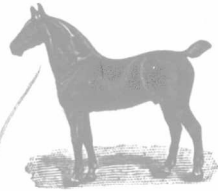
PASTEURIZING CREAM

Do you think it would be any advantage to pasteurize the cream in farm buttermaking? We are troubled somewhat with bad flavors in the butter, which might be destroyed by pasteurizing. The cream, too, takes a long time to churn. Can we pasteurize without purchasing any special appliances? J. C. S. Alta.

Ans.—For farm buttermaking we do not consider pasteurizing the cream necessary, but if bad flavors are found in the sweet cream it will, to a great extent, destroy them. If cream obtained from cows a long time in milk proves difficult to churn, pasteurizing it will assist greatly in getting the butter to come.

To pasteurize cream, place the can holding the cream in a dish of hot water on the stove, and bring the cream to 106 degrees F., and keep at that temperature for twenty minutes; then quickly cool to 60 degrees F., or below. It is always necessary to add a culture to pasteurized cream if you wish to ripen it.

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More Water Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the "American" Centrifugal Pump. It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog. The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES. Fastest drillers known. Great money earners. LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

Bog Spavin. Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

GOSSIP

Branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada have recently been opened at Sidney, Man., and Viking (or Meighen), Alta.

At an auction sale of Berkshire pigs, from the herd of S. J. B. Chetwynd, near Doncaster, England, recently, the boar, Don Camphor, breed champion at the Royal Show at Gloucester, brought the handsome price of 100 guineas, one of the highest prices ever attained at a sale of swine in Great Britain. Another young boar, a first-prize winner, at the same show, sold for \$195.

GRADING MARKET HAY

The rules of the American National Hay Association recognizes 23 grades of hay, which seem to fall into five classes: Timothy, clover, mixed timothy and clover, wild grasses, and alfalfa. Choice timothy hay must be sound, properly cured, of bright natural color, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Lower grades of timothy are Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "no grade." Clover hay has two grades, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 clover must be medium clover, sound, properly cured, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Choice alfalfa hay must be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa, of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet, and well baled. Other grades of alfalfa are Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "no grade." These rules are used by most cities that have official inspection.

A large percentage of the timothy on the market is graded below No. 1. The reasons are that many meadows are cut for years, until they become weedy and mixed with other grasses, and that the hay is often cut too late, so that it loses the bright natural color and palatability. If the farmer would send to market nothing but what the feeder considers good he would get a higher price. It might be necessary in some cases to educate the country buyer also.

Timothy has the lead, especially among city feeders, because it is not only nutritious, but palatable and non-laxative, and the horse is not likely to overfeed. Nevertheless, other kinds of hay would often prove better for the feeder. Alfalfa, for instance, has high muscle-building qualities, and is especially valuable for draft horses. It is highly relished, however, and the horse may overfeed. Doubtless, the feeder will in time learn that hay from legumes has great value when properly used.

The farmer is obliged to include clover and other legumes in his rotation in order to maintain the fertility of his land.

In any case, the farmer who sells hay should seek to produce the highest grade, by keeping his meadows pure and by proper methods of cutting, curing and stacking. Further points may be found in Farmers' Bulletin 362, "Conditions Affecting the Value of Market Hay," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GRAIN SMUTS

A dangerous parasite of many of the cereal plants is the fungus that produces in the grain or head what is known as smut. There are several well-known kinds of smut, each of which is caused by a distinct species of the fungus.

The greatest loss from smuts in this country is from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats. A considerable loss is also due to the loose smuts of barley and wheat, which are more difficult to control and prevent. They are widely distributed, and though they occur usually in small quantities the damage in the aggregate is large. They often are entirely unnoticed on account of their eagerness and the ab-

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

Table listing branches in Alberta: BAWLF, CALGARY, CLARESHOLM, CROSSFIELD, EDMONTON, GLEICHEN, GRANUM, HARDISTY, HIGH RIVER, INNISFAIL, INNISFREE, LETHBRIDGE, MACLEOD, MEDICINE HAT, MONARCH, NANTON, PINCHER CREEK, PONOKA, PROVOST, RED DEER, STAVELY, STONY PLAIN, STRATHCONA, VEGREVILLE, VERMILION, WETASKIWIN

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND AT THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA

Here Is Strength



With strength and health as the sole foundation, many a man has built fame and fortune. For lack of it, many a budding genius has passed into oblivion, many high hopes have been shattered, many hours of misery spent. The world is full of half-sick, half-well, half-successful men, any one of whom could become a power in life with vigorous strength as a fundamental asset—could find happiness where he now sees nothing but gloom.

I CAN RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH

There is no medicine, no mystery, no magic in my treatment. It is founded on the great basic truth that electricity is the motive power of the human body, and that effort causes an expenditure of this power.

Success is possible in this world to any man who has the energy to strive for what he wants. A man without strength has no inclination to work. The vital energy of the human body is electricity. This has been proven. The way to become strong, to keep strong, and to stimulate ambition is to give your body a charge of electricity every day giving you a good reserve fund of vitality to draw on.

The newest device for electrifying the human body is the Dr. Sanden Hercules Body Battery, composed of series of cells arranged in the form of a girdle, to be worn comfortably about the body at night while you sleep. It is the most convenient, most comfortable, and most effective means of applying galvanic electricity for curative purposes.

FREE UNTIL CURED

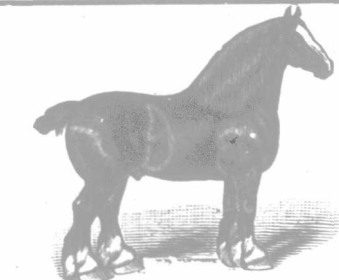
In order that every sufferer may have a chance to prove its merits I now offer this famous Appliance on trial for two months, not to be paid for unless you are cured. Or, if you prefer to deal for cash you get a discount.

This Belt cures to stay cured. Weakness of any kind, whether in the nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver, or Kidneys; also Rheumatism, pains in the Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, and all troubles where new life and strength is needed.

Call at my office if you can. If you cannot call, write to me and I will send you my FREE BOOK, with full information sealed, postage paid. Save the address, please.

FREE BOOK Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office hours, 9 to 6.



It Pays to Advertise

To prove this assertion we have on our files letters of hundreds of satisfied advertisers and a great number of them are stockmen. A small ad. placed now may be the first step to a great business. TRY IT. Write for rate card and any advertising information you may require to

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.
14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

4 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 4

High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from oneto three year old.

George Rankin & Sons, Namiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON
Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.




STOCKMEN

Why not advertise your stock and receive a good price for it. Send us your ad, TODAY, or write for rates.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Stockmen! Let us sell your stock for you. The method is easy. Write us for rate card, send your ad and customers will come.



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Figs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Bred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

R. W. CASWELL,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER.
Phone 375, Box 13 Saskatoon, Sask.
C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.



J. G. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge
Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Posies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM Herd of Poland Chinas

In this herd will be found America's best Strains of Blood. I have spared no labor or money to get this Best Blood, and Best Hogs; an inspection of my herd will be convincing. I have between 50 and 60 to select from of May and June farrowing. Both sexes for sale with pedigrees.

J. M. STOWE & Sons Davidson, Sask.



CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

F. G. JAMES
Bowmanville Ont.

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.

We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

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

sense of any conspicuous sign of them at harvest time.

The stinking smut of wheat transforms only the kernels into smut balls which do not break until the wheat is thrashed and often remain intact in the thrashed grain. The loose smuts of barley, on the other hand, early discharge their spores, which are blown off by the wind as soon as the smutted head comes out of the leaf sheath; they infect the plant in the flowering stage and enter the embryo inside the ovary before the latter ripens into seed. An infected seed develops a smutted plant the following year.

One of the successful methods for preventing these smuts is a hot-water treatment of the seed. This treatment is described in Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 152, entitled "The Loose Smuts of Barley and Wheat," recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is a report of recent researches into the life histories of these smuts and the determination of methods for their prevention, and is intended for seed growers and scientific farmers.

ONE OF CANADA'S EXHIBITS

Many clever exploitation ideas are to be seen in the building housing the exhibit of Canada, at the Alaska-Yukon-Exposition in Seattle. The exhibit is exceptionally comprehensive in scope, and its arrangement presents it in the most desirable manner possible. Every department of wealth production is represented, and these are carefully labelled with descriptive accounts of interest.

In attractively bringing the wood and pulp industry before visitors, an ingenious and beautiful method has been employed. In the department devoted to this display, a panoramic view has been called into use, and this is aided by natural effects. A water-fall supplies a small stream, and this makes its way through the front part of the exhibit. A jam of logs of the varieties used in pulp production shield the houses of a colony of beaver, and these industrious animals show the skillfulness of their teeth by the smoothly-cut trees, felled through their labors.

Two pairs of these animals are confined in the shelter of the water-fall, and supply the required touch of real life to the picture. Specimens of paper, fibre tubs, pails and other utensils show the various uses to which wood pulp is adapted. The exhibit is one of the most attractive of the Exposition, and daily attracts thousands of interested spectators.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES IN ALASKA

The area of Alaska is so great that the United States Government maintains five agricultural experiment stations in the Territory, so situated that crops may be tested under all the climatic conditions. Sitka, on the strip of coast projecting southeast, has a fairly mild climate, while the station at Rampart is close to the Arctic Circle. C. C. Georges n. special agent in charge of all the stations, in his annual report for 1908, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, declares unqualifiedly that "Alaska is an agricultural country," that good hay can be produced "in any quantity" for winter feeding, while the native grasses "can maintain live stock in excellent condition in summer." He also says that "potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb, turnips, lettuce, and, in short, all the hardy vegetables can be grown to perfection up to and even within the Arctic Circle, as has been proved by thousands of settlers." But, before Alaska can be largely settled, railroads and wagon roads must be built. Under present conditions, he says, "few farmers can afford to go to Alaska with their families, live stock, and equipment." The expense of transportation "would equal the cost of a farm in the States."

Abundant sunshine is essential for crops in Alaska. In 1908 the rainfall during the growing season at Sitka was 16.22 inches, against 24.76 inches the year before, and 18.91

Could Not Lie On His Left Side Heart Would Stop.

Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is apparent. There is only one cure, and that is

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Try Them and Be Convinced.
Mr. Paul Poull, Cascapedia, Que., writes:—"About five years ago I gave up all hope of getting better of heart trouble. I would nearly choke, and then my heart would stop beating. I could not lie on my left side, and became so nervous and weak I could not work. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before the first box was taken I was almost well, and the second box completed the cure. I have advised many others to try them, and they have all been cured of the same trouble. I have offered to pay for a box for anybody they do not cure."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

This is how a driver of the prison van known as "Black Maria" distinguished himself. A would-be wit on the causeway hailed him:
"Got any room inside, Robert?"
"There's room for one," replied the driver; "we kep' it for you."
Not entirely disconcerted, the wit made another shot:
"What's your fare?" he asked.
The answer entirely extinguished him.
"Bread and water—same as you had before."—*Tit-Bits.*

Badly Hurt In Thresher BLOOD POISON SET IN

Healed in one place, broke out in another—Cure effected by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Truth is often stranger than fiction and many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are more like miracles than anything else. You generally hear of this great ointment as a cure for eczema or piles. In the case we report to-day the trouble was blood poison. You know how dreadfully dangerous this is. You know how helpless doctors are in its treatment. Read about this cure brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. C. Hopkins, St. George, Ont., writes:—"I feel like shouting the praises of Dr. Chase's Ointment. While threshing grain, my son got badly hurt. One of the men who was pitching sheaves, missed the sheaf and ran the prongs of the fork into my son's leg. He did not take much notice of it and in a day or two it got sore and very itchy and blood poison set in. We did everything for it, but it would heal one place and break out at another and kept on this way for three months. Finally I thought of Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a week's time we noticed a wonderful change. By the use of three boxes he was completely cured and the wounds healed up. There has not been a sign of a spot on him since."

I might also state that my husband was cured of a very bad case of piles by the use of two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a wonderful ointment.

Wherever there is itching or irritation of the skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with every assurance that the results will be prompt and satisfactory.

60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**Was Taken Very Ill with
DIARRHOEA.
WAS WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.
DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURED HIM.**

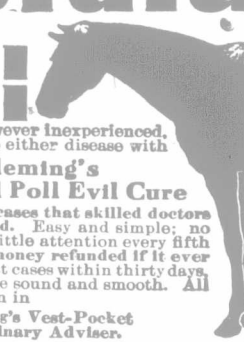
Mr. T. W. Robertson, Elm Valley, Man., writes:—"I was taken very ill with diarrhoea, and tried everything I had ever heard of, as being good for it, but, without success until I was finally advised to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was so weak and discouraged that I didn't expect to derive much benefit from it, but I am happy to say, that, after I had taken two doses I was greatly relieved, and a few more entirely cured me. I shall always be pleased to recommend your medicine to all sufferers and I consider myself fortunate to get such a marvelous relief after expecting to die."

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called "Strawberry Compounds" for Dr. Fowler's.

If you want to be on the safe side, ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and insist on getting what you ask for.

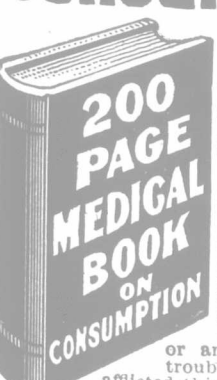
The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1341 Rose Street, from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

inches in 1906. The smaller rainfall meant more sunshine, and the result in 1908 was large crops of potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and various root crops. The quality also was better.

Mr. Georgeson believes that Alaska has undeveloped resources sufficient for the support of a large population. But there, as he says, "Nature is stern and uncompromising, and we must submit to the conditions she imposes."

Among many interesting facts given in the report is this: "Watermelons were brought to maturity out of doors on the Hot Springs Farm, which is in the Tanana Valley, in latitude 64 degrees north. It seems that on part of this farm the soil is warmed from the same source, whatever it is, that heats the water of the springs. This farm has now 150 acres regularly under crop, the greater portion devoted to potatoes.

The report gives details of the year's work at the several stations.

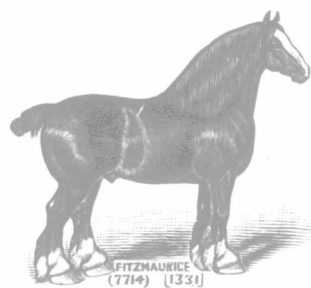
DESTRUCTION OF POTATO BEETLES

Lying along the eastern and western shores of Chesapeake Bay in south-eastern Virginia are five counties which constitute the greatest center in the United States for the production of early potatoes. The value of the crop shipped from these counties is about \$6,000,000 a year. The fields are planted about the last of February and the crop of new potatoes is harvested in June. In some cases a second crop is grown on the same ground.

Naturally the Colorado potato bug (or beetle as the entomologists have it) finds this section rich feeding ground. The mature beetles, which have hibernated in the ground over winter, come out during the first half of April just in good time to begin feeding on the young tender plants. A dozen or more beetles may sometimes be found on a single plant. Where they are very numerous they sometimes eat the plant down to the root, and if the seed potatoes have not been completely covered with soil the hungry beetles will devour them also. Soon they deposit large numbers of eggs on the young plants, which in a week's time or less hatch out a new generation. The main business of life with these youngsters is to eat, and they begin without loss of time. If the trucker who is interested in growing a fine supply of early tubers does not bestir himself about this time the crop will be greatly injured if not ruined. He mixes a pound of Paris green with 40 or 50 pounds of land plaster, and puts some of the mixture into a burlap bag which he hires a negro boy to shake over the potato rows. The mixture sifts down over the plants, and, as the insects go right on eating, nearly all get enough of the poison to kill them.

On the whole, however, considerable damage is done to the crop. Where the potato tops have been partially eaten, the yield of tubers will be less, and they are likely to be watery. Believing the truckers were not fighting this insect in the most economical and effective manner, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently performed some experiments to test a variety of means and methods and find out the cheapest and most effective. The results have just been published in Bulletin 82 of the Bureau of Entomology.

As a result of these experiments it is recommended that the poisons be put on in a liquid solution with a spray pump rather than in a dry form, as the results will be as good or better and the cost much less. One difficulty with the use of the land plaster mixture is that it causes an acid condition of the soil, which is injurious. It is also recommended that the poison (either Paris green or arsenate of lead) be dissolved in Bordeaux mixture, as the lime prevents the arsenical from burning the foliage, and the Bordeaux appears to have a beneficial effect, increasing the yield of potatoes. The growers are advised to purchase power spraying outfits which will enable them to apply the poison promptly and to go over their fields at least three times



**DISPERSION SALE
OF REGISTERED
CLYDESDALES**

Imported and Canadian Bred

19 Head—Stallions, and Mares in Foal, Yearlings and Colts.

Having other business interests that demand my attention, I will, on September 1st next, offer my entire Clydesdale Stud at auction.

Headed by my great breeding horse, Eureka Prince, Grandson of Baron's Pride, and the big Sir Everard horse, Bute Baron.

The mares are a selected lot of big, good quality mares and all are safe in foal.

Sale will take place on my farm, Lot 3, Con. 2, Township of Chatham, adjoining the city limits and less than half an hour's walk from Post Office.

Sale will begin at 1.30 p.m., September 1st, 1909. Six months credit on bankable paper, 5% discount for cash. For further particulars and catalogue address

J. J. HALES Box 102, Chatham, Ont.

CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

To complete sets we can supply to members' volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—

ACCOUNTANT National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.



AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Pure-bred animals and a number of high class grade dairy females—cattle of all ages. We are offering a number of imported animals of A1 quality from many of the best herds in Scotland and Canada. Our prices are right and terms easy. Write for particulars.

J. J. RICHARDS, Box 201, Red Deer, Alta. Long distance phone.

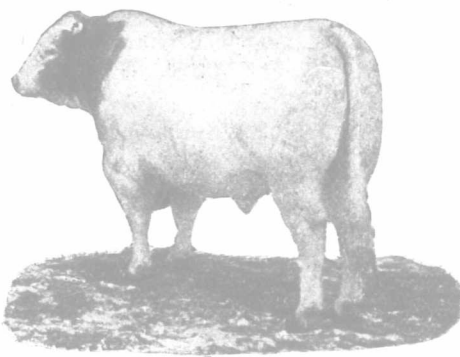
Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA. Glenalmond Stock Farm

PRIZE-WINNING

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE at prices that will interest intending purchasers I will sell young cows bred or with calves at foot. Also young heifers that will make a start for a herd second to none. Sales must be made to make room. **James Wilson, Innisfail, Alberta.**



Golden West Stock Farm

After having used Admiral Chesterfield for 4 years at the head of our herd, we now offer him for sale. He is 6 years of age, true and vigorous, and a stock getter that has proved himself. His stock this year made the highest price at the Regina Bull Sale and a bull of his get won Grand-Championship at Regina.

Our females are now in good condition and a few are for sale.

P. M. Brett & Sons

EDENWOLD Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN

B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

Don't Throw it Away



Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak? **USE MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them on any surface, two million in use. Send for sample free. **COMPLETE PACKAGE AD- SORTED SIZES, 25c. TO 1.00. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 5, Collingwood, Ont.**

Rosy Cheeks or Pale Ones?

A moment's reflection with your mirror will give the hint as to the condition of your system. Pale cheeks, muddy complexion, dull eyes, show a poverty of blood. You require something to make a plentiful supply of rich, red blood course through your veins. To ensure this take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the wonderful little blood-makers. Whatever your blood may need the stomach will supply from the daily food when it is in good working order. Beecham's Pills aid the stomach to digest its food and to assimilate the blood elements. They increase the supply and improve the quality of the blood. If you are pale, weak, languid, or anaemic, a few doses of Beecham's Pills will

Make all the Difference

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

"THE LAND OF THE BIG, RED APPLE"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested. Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

FISHER AND SAGE, ARMSTRONG B.C.

WEAK AND SICKLY MEN

Can Become Strong and Healthy

THIS IS HOW THEY FEEL

The men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life and overflowing with joyous spirits. Pains are gone, weakness has gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear the grand, life-saving appliance for two months, at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel rejuvenated and invigorated. It puts steam into your rundown body, drives away pain and renews youth.

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person?

Feel like a person of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were eighty years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself: "I am STRONG AND HEALTHY!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim, and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and poky as you do now.

Dear Sir,—I beg to advise you that your Belt has fulfilled its mission. I am entirely free from indigestion, for which I purchased the Belt. I delayed writing to see if the complaint would return.—A. SMITH, Methven, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and Weakness ever since I first used your Belt.—CHAS. ROLLINS, Melita, Man.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your Belt has cured me completely. It has been a godsend to me, and I can recommend it to anybody.—T. M. VANDRY, Spurgrove, Man.

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

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

PAY WHEN CURED

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Cures

Varicocele, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Stomach Troubles, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and every indication that you are breaking down physically.

Call or Send for this Book To-Day
If you can't call, cut out this coupon and mail it to me to-day. I will send you my 84-page book, together with price list, prepaid, free. Advice and consultation free. Call if you can.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Wed. and Sat. to 8.30 p.m.



FREE BOOK COUPON

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

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

during the season. In this way they may save the cost of the power outfit in a single season.

PERCHERONS CHANGE HANDS

Colquhoun & Beattie, Percheron filly, Abella, first in her class and champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina, to W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask. It is rumored that Messrs. Uppers are negotiating also for the two-year-old stallion, Halifax, grand champion at Winnipeg, and champion of his breed at Brandon and Regina. Robosse, the head of the Upper stud, has been used on the females for quite a number of years now, and his owners are looking for some fresh blood. In the stallion, Halifax, Colquhoun & Beattie have a Percheron of modern type, good quality and magnificent proportions. He will make a stud-header of the right sort, and should cross well on the females Uppers have been exhibiting so successfully at the leading fairs this year. A good sum was paid for the filly Abella. She is a female of substance and quality, iron grey, and with breed characteristics strongly developed. Hitched with her stall mate, Annette, she made the Percheron team that won the heavy-draft team prize at the recent Regina Exhibition. W. E. & R. C. Upper are strengthening their breeding division by judicious purchases, and are determined to be right in the front in Percherons in Western Canada.

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY IMPORTATIONS

Importations of Clydesdales have been heavy of late and promise to increase as the season advances. Among the horses recently received is a shipment of three stallions and eight fillies forwarded to Messrs. A. Neil & Co., Vancouver, B. C. Four of the fillies were bought in Aberdeenshire and in Wigtownshire. Two fillies were got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Hiawatha Godolphin (12602), and one of these was out of a mare by the noted prize and premium horse Rozelle (10638). A three-year-old was got by the Glasgow premium horse Carbrook (12080), a son of the great champion Hiawatha, and out of a mare by the favorite thick, well-ribbed horse Prince of Brunstane (9977), whose stock have done well in all showings. A three-year-old filly was got by Royal Citizen (11896), out of a mare by Scottish Crown (9851). Another three-year-old was by the big, strong horse Attractive Prince (11590), out of a mare by that noted big horse Sterling (9425), which bred well in Cumberland. A two-year-old filly was got by Prince of Marionburgh (10852), out of a mare by Dunblane (5729). The other three-year-olds were by Baron o' Dee (11264), the sire of Sam Black, out of a mare by the well-bred horse Scene Shifter (8978), and the H. and A. S. favorite first-prize horse Moncreiffe Marquis (9953). A very well-bred four-year-old mare was got by the unbeaten champion Prince of Carruchan (8151). The dam of this filly was got by the celebrated Macgregor (1487). The three stallions were the noted prize horse Crusoe (13428), and Marcellus Junior (14758), both got by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110), one of the truest kind of Clydesdales exhibited for some years. The dam of Crusoe was got by the big Top Gallant horse Boy in Blue (5578), and the dam of Marcellus Jun, was by the big, well-bred horse Lord Stewart (10081), out of a Macgregor mare. If we mistake not, this mare was a prize winner in the North-eastern shows. The third stallion, Rossendale (14331), is by the very successful breeding horse Sir Hugo (10924), while his dam was by Pride of Blacon (10837), own brother to the celebrated champion mare Cheshire Princess.

Included in the shipment was a consignment of eighteen Hackneys purchased by the same firm. A number of these are noted individuals in the Old Land, and are bred from the leading strains of the breed.

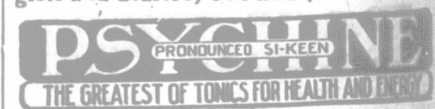


Lost Energy Restored by Psychine.

Mr. Geo. Pratt, of Clarkson, Ont., says: "Four years ago my son Wilbert was so run down, thin and emaciated, that we thought he was going into a decline and feared he would never pull through the severe cold of the winter months. The boy had no appetite and seemed to have lost all energy and interest in life. He was altogether in terribly bad shape. His condition caused us the gravest anxiety."

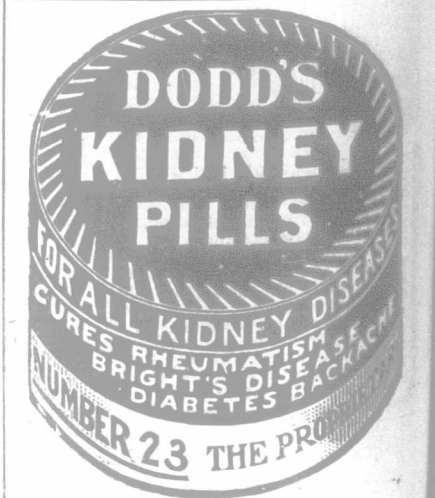
"Fortunately I procured PSYCHINE for him and this soon gave him a new lease of life. It is really remarkable how rapidly this splendid medicine brought about a change. After taking one or two bottles he was hardly recognizable as the same youth. PSYCHINE effected a speedy cure and he was soon able to work about on the farm again. To-day he is a robust young fellow, and if anything, stronger than his brothers. Nothing in the way of hard work seems to affect him. I cannot speak too highly of PSYCHINE. It certainly saved our boy and made a man of him."

Prevents the children taking cold, wards off that terrible malady La Grippe and completely fortifies them against disease. It should always be used for colds, a gripe, weariness, loss of appetite, etc. Send to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto. Sold by all druggists and dealers, 50c and \$1.00.



Fish.—The following is taken from "Outdoor Life," and is a new way to me to keep fish fresh: "Clean the fish well, remove the heads, and, after washing thoroughly, dry well with a cloth. Now prepare a syrup of sugar and water and cook it until it begins to candy. In this syrup dip the fish, one at a time, and put on a board until they are glazed. Pack in a box. When ready to use, soak over night in cold water."

Philadelphia Scrapple.—Boil three or four pounds of fresh pork (quite fat) until very tender; then take out the meat, and season the water in which it was boiled, and thicken it with yellow corn meal, as thick as for hasty pudding, and let it cook a long time, to thoroughly cook the meal. Chop the meat tolerably fine, season well, and add it to the mush. When it is cooked, put it into square bread tins to cool; when cold, cut in slices, and fry in a spider until brown. It should not require any fat for frying.



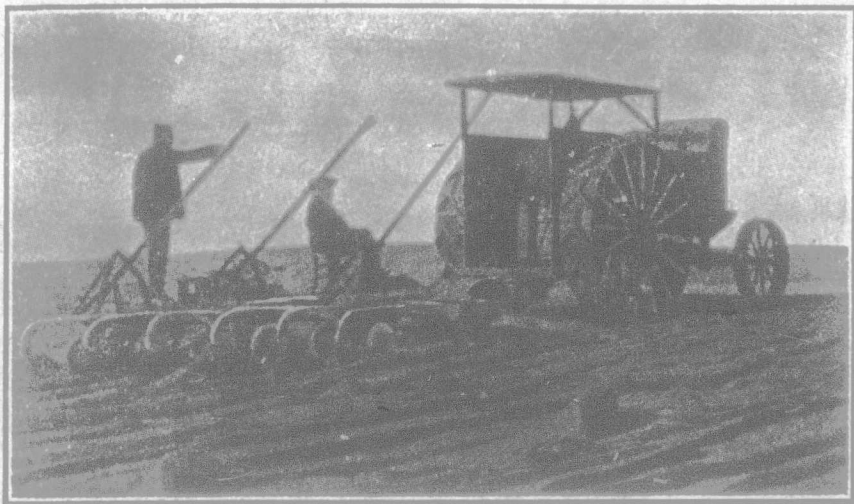
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A TWICE TOLD TALE

The "Flour City" Tractor wins again in Motor Contest



IN the International Motor Contest held at Winnipeg, Man., from July 10th to July 17th, 1909, the Gold Medal was again awarded the "Flour City" Tractor.

The "Flour City" is a four cylinder, four cycle engine of the most modern design and construction; with the multiple cylinders and large diameter drive wheels, we have developed a tractor of maximum power with medium weight, which is a most desirable feature in a general farm engine.

The winning of the GOLD MEDAL IN 1908 and AGAIN IN 1909 speaks

volumes and should be convincing evidence to prospective purchasers that the "Flour City" Tractor is the BEST. Catalog sent on application.

KINNARD-HAINES CO.

841 44th Ave.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

TRADE NOTES

STEEL WAGON TANKS

The Red River Metal Co., of 51 Aikens St., Winnipeg, exhibited at the Winnipeg Fair a line of steel wagon tanks, water troughs, cistern tanks and feed cookers. They are making a specialty of wagon tanks for water, oil or gasoline. These tanks are very substantial, being made of heavy galvanized steel which will not rust. Although they have a line of standard-size tanks in stock, they are always pleased to design and quote prices for special tanks. This firm is a very energetic one, as will be seen by their illustrated advertisement in this paper. Parties interested in these goods should not fail to write, kindly mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

WATER FACILITIES

In summer especially, and at all times, the quantity and quality of water is regulated on most farms by the well and the pumping equipment. Disease and shrinking in weight affects all live stock on the farm when water is lacking. To provide deep wells with never-failing, pure water, and to do the pumping, the machinery and equipment of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., is always adequate. Our readers who are needing such facilities are losing money every week until they are supplied. All who are interested should write for the large illustrated catalogue of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., mentioning this paper as having advised you to write.

WINS MOTOR CONTEST AGAIN

Kinnard-Haines Co., 44th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., are advertising in this issue, the Flour City Tractor, the gasoline-driven engine that won first place in the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition motor contest in 1908, and repeated its performance this

year by winning first place again in the class for tractors, 30 horse-power and over. When one considers that engine manufacturers of two continents competed in this test, the win of the Kinnard-Haines tractor twice in succession is a point worth noting. The 1909 Flour City tractor has been improved in a number of features over the model of 1908, and is offered farmers as the last word in gasoline tractors. Its points of superiority are worth inquiring into.

J. J. Hales, Chatham, Ont., is advertising in this issue a dispersion sale of 19 head of registered Clydesdale stallions and mares, on September 1st. The offering includes some splendidly-bred individuals, and will afford opportunity for procuring high-class stock at auction prices. See advertisement for particulars.

Questions & Answers

ADVANCED REGISTRY OF HOLSTEINS

I am thinking of purchasing a pure-bred Holstein bull to mate on my grade cows, and improve the milking qualities of the herd. What is the "Advanced Registry" of this breed? Is it different to the regular herd-book of the breed, and would it be any advantage to have a bull that was registered in the Advanced Registry?

R. G. W.
 Ans.—The herd-book conserves the purity of a breed, being based upon purity of blood, any animal being eligible to registry whose sire and dam have been recorded. An Advanced Registry is a herd-book within a herd-book, based upon individual merit, and designed as an aid to improvement within the breed. Advanced registry is especially adapted to the improvement of the dairy breeds of cattle, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America being the first to establish such a system. Since the establishment of this system over 9,600 cows, and 700 bulls have been admitted to advanced registry, many of the cows making very notable records.

While the Holstein-Friesian system does not ignore the value of conformation, it is based more largely on the individual excellence of the animal as measured, on the part of the cow, by her ability in dairy production, and on the part of the bull, by his potency in the production of daughters of merit. The system enables the breeder desirous of improving his herd to ascertain the true dairy ability of his cows, not only to his own satisfaction, but to that of his customers also; while by its records it enables him, as also the owner of grades or common cows, to select a bull with a heredity such as is most likely, when mated with his cows, to increase the productive capacity of the herd. Many owners of grade and mixed herds will now use nothing but a bull of advanced registry breeding.

INFLATING WITH AIR FOR SWEENEY

Three-year-old colt, by violent jerk, sweenie himself about one month ago. Have blistered him without effect. Have not worked him since. Do you believe in raising the sunken place by air, as some claim to have cured sweeney by that means? What treatment do you advise?

H. H. McL.

Ans.—There is no lasting benefit to be derived from the introduction of air beneath the skin over the atrophied muscle. It is an old trick of unscrupulous horse dealers and gypsies, to trap the unwary into purchasing a sweenie horse. The connective tissue between the skin and the muscles is easily inflated with air. When the operation is done over wasted muscles, it gives the part a full appearance and hides the defect. Treatment was given on page 1070, July 28.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Get the best results from your negatives at right prices.
W. G. B. KILROE
 Commercial Photographer and Publisher
 112 5th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta

Finishing a specialty, plates, films developed and prints made. Groups, interiors, animals, photo post cards and all kinds of souvenirs. If you want some pictures taken for a souvenir book, pictures of your prize stock, family group, or residence, I come out to your farm and take them. Write me for terms. Try some of Kilroe's "non-abrasion developer." Sample packet, enough for 24 oz. for 25 cents.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. F. CURRAM, Windsor Ont

DOMINION SHOT SHELLS

Loaded With
DUPONT SMOKELESS POWDER

Safe, Reliable, Accurate
 Pleasant to shoot
WITHOUT A COMPEER

The Best Is What You Want

Order Now And Specify

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 HEALTH AND ENERGY

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Gold Medal Winner

Winnipeg
Motor Contest
July 7-17
1909

Steam
Engine
Class

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition 1909
Gold Medal
*Awarded to the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
of Racine, Wisconsin
For Motor Competition Steam Engine Over 7 1/2 hp
Class 231 Section 5.
A. J. Lawrence
President
Entry
A. J. Case
Manager.*



At the Brandon Inter-Provincial Fair the Case 20 Horse Power Simple Traction Engine was given first prize and gold medal in Class E.

Case 32 Horse Power Simple Steam Plowing Engine wins the Gold Medal and First Prize at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition over its competitors using the double cylinder and compounded plowing engines. The design, ease of handling, accessibility of parts, the amount of work accomplished and economy in the use of fuel and water were all considered in making the award.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

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