

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

AUGUST 29, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 727

NOTICE RE Kootenay Fruit Lands

For about a week we were forced to withdraw all advertising of these lands as the rush of buyers was taxing our representatives in the Kootenay to the limit. We are now prepared to handle even a larger number of purchasers.

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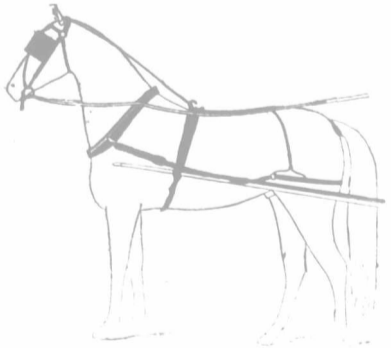
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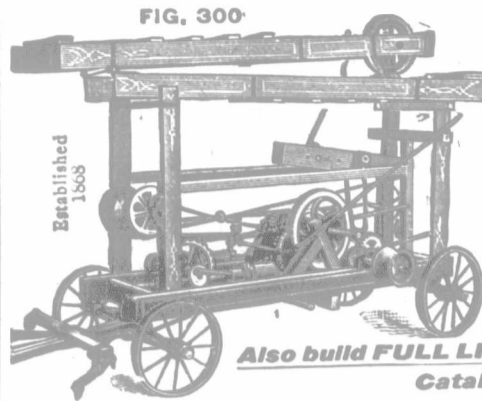
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We manufacture all styles from light buggy to the best pair horse harness and from rough cart to heaviest team harness.

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A strong local organization with full government deposit and ample guarantees.
R. L. RICHARDSON, President. R. H. ACUR, Vice-President. CHAS. M. SIMPSON, Managing-Director. L. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

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YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. Send your tissue to us at once and we will give you a high quality piece of work at the following low rates:

	8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000	additional 1000
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 29, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 727.

EDITORIAL

Happiness is the result very much of the view you take of life.

* * *

Money like manure needs to be well spread around to be of use.

* * *

The family altar counts for more than pots of gold or stacks of securities.

* * *

Even prophecies of monster wheat crops by all and sundry will not be sufficient to permanently bear the price.

* * *

An hour in the cool of the morning is worth two under the burning sun, if you wish to accomplish work or cover distances.

* * *

There is a powerful sermon in the following sentences; the cowboy drinks whisky; the owner of the gambling den sticks to soda water, and his profits are consequently fairly sure.

* * *

A term far too frequently used by well meaning people, college professors, farmers' institute lecturers and others is: "The farmer needs to be educated," it sounds better, is far less irritating and more correct to say rather, "needs to be developed!"

* * *

When a man is in the habit of 'chasing the wind' in wheat pit circles and is caught short on wheat, it is easy for him to prophesy anything over one hundred millions, if he is long on wheat he can be expected to detect the awful ravages of rust, and the work of the fly in the crop, and with his confrere who looks through the opposite end of the glass, to seek to influence the market for his particular gain.

The Agricultural College for Saskatchewan Farmers.

According to reliable information received regarding the scholarships offered by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the said scholarships are available at present at Canadian colleges only, which will limit intending students to the colleges at Winnipeg, Man., Guelph, Ont. and Truro, N. S. The colleges rank in the order of their creation and live stock equipment, experimental and teaching apparatus as follows: Guelph, Truro, Winnipeg.

The Nova Scotia institution is too far away to be considered as a possibility or as desirable. The choice will then be between Guelph or the Western college. Each has its advantages, the Manitoba institution by reason of its proximity, will for the student limited in funds probably be the choice. Guelph has many advantages, chief of which is the live stock equipment now better than at any time in her history, the institution has a record and the winter fair affords opportunity of extra-mural study, as does also the spring show of horses at Toronto early in February. We hope that several students will be found availing themselves of the enterprise and liberality of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and that the pioneer band, at whichever college the individuals may elect to attend, will do thorough work and go back to their adopted province charged with an enthusiasm worthy of their calling and with a store of knowledge which will prove not only profitable to themselves but to their neighborhood.

Laying the Spook.

Canada has a minister of railways and canals, she also has a problem of transportation pending that is national in its significance. The minister is not giving this problem his best solutionary powers because he is burdened with the management of a government railroad. The transportation problem was heralded last year when the lower end of the wheat spout became congested through the inability of the railways operating in Ontario to move grain from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal. The movement of the freight, of course, is the work of the railway companies and we are glad to note that both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are increasing their facilities for this purpose, the latter by building their Guelph to Goderich branch and terminal facilities, and the former by so disposing of its rolling stock that every available car can be pressed into grain carrying operations. This is all very good news, but it comes rather late, and not before the freight has been piled up at the Bay ports to such an extent as to cause a congestion. The railways have moved as quickly in the matter as such institutions usually feel justified in doing but if the representative of a strong government had been able to give more fully of his time and influence to the increasing of facilities, the spectre of a grain blockade would not now be disturbing the dreams of the people whom he represents. Our minister of railways and canals is too much of a railway manager and too little of a transportation minister.

Quality Should be the Guiding Star.

"We have steadfastly adhered to the doctrine that the exporter who ships a third-rate animal of any breed is an enemy to the breeders of this country. Every animal sent abroad is an emissary potentially endowed with the power to increase or retard our export trade in pedigree stock."

These few words are pregnant with principles to be observed by the breeders of purebred stock or grain, or the makers or growers of butter, cheese and apples wherever situated. In a nutshell, our Old Country contemporary has set forth the almost irremediable damage that may be done by lack of care in selection of either live stock or produce due to the overweening anxiety to get every dollar. This reluctance to cull, to throw to one side, to use the knife on males, or send to the shambles, females, is one of the most expensive luxuries that some people permit themselves to have. It is a dangerous idea for a breeder of purebred live stock to get in to his head that he can unload at a profit his inferior stuff by means of the reputation of his good animals; he may do it for a time, but in the end, he is bound to suffer; and if in the export trade, either international or interprovincial he injures others, who are more particular yet in the same line of business. Culling the stock is an easy thing to do, once one is in the proper frame of mind, not only so but with the prices often obtainable for the culls when fed for food purposes, is the most profitable use to make of the stuff. Many a mongrel appearing bull with a pedigree might have made a fairly attractive and profitable steer. Live stock knowledge is increasing and for a man continuing in the breeding business to send out inferior stuff is simply suicidal and bad business. Do not be afraid to cull, and make the first draft soon, animals that have not thrived during the favorable times of summer should be gotten rid of, such are likely to do even worse in winter time.

Making an Example of Us.

The agriculture of Germany is, perhaps the most highly developed in the world. The Germans have earnestly set themselves to make

applications of the principles of science as relative to agriculture. In practice they have established many principles and exploded many theories. Among other of their practices is to learn all about the methods of farming in all parts of the world by sending men to different countries to investigate and report. Such a man is in Western Canada now in the person of Dr. Hucho and what he says of our methods is not calculated to make them "loved at home, revered abroad." Dr. Hucho's investigations are not merely superficial, he is to remain in Canada some years and study our farms, and although he has expressed himself as disappointed with the conditions of the farms in the older sections he will have an opportunity to observe the common combinations of circumstances that lead up eventually to the weedy fields and diminishing yields. In this connection Dr. Hucho's conclusions will be somewhat of a negative character which together with the fact that agricultural conditions are so different in Western Canada to what they are in Germany, sets us wondering what recompense the doctor expects his people to get for the time he spends here. As a community of agriculturists operating upon carefully evolved plans for maximum production upon the minimum acreage we have nothing to teach our neighbors. Our examples of achievements lie in accomplishments of large tasks in a limited time and with a small force by the aid of the largest types of agricultural implements. In this respect even such a country as Germany could learn from us if she had not already observed the fact, but in the matter of soil cultivation, fertility conservation, intensive systems and all that makes for greater returns from the soil the spectacle of a Canadian spending years in Germany would be much more apropos than the sojourn of Dr. Hucho in our provinces.

A New Cattle Classification Advisable.

As already hinted at in the report of the Short-horn sections of the Industrial fair at Winnipeg, we are of the opinion that the classification for that breed and for other breeds of cattle might well be changed, in the interests of the fair board and also of the breeders and exhibitors of the country. When a big exhibit is made by a wealthy man, who is fortunate enough to have as his manager a pastmaster in the art and science of fitting and showing cattle, there is quite frequently an outcry against the big fellow, and a great deal of commiseration for the little fellows, especially amongst themselves. The same dissatisfaction is what comes to any man beaten at playing another man's game; but there is no valid reason so far as we can see why the game should be arranged to continue to favor the big man. In Ontario things are different, there three or four vie for the place of leader and were in the business with a definite end in view, and engaged in it themselves, and not only advertised the breed but disseminated through the country some of the best blood that has been obtainable. Under those circumstances, the provision made did not swell one man's coffers continually, and benefit was done the breeding ranks; the cases, viz. of the eastern leading men and the one big fellow of the west are not in the sense as described above, parallel.

It appears to us that the following changes might be made with profit to all concerned, viz: To change the herd as now, to a graded (or step-ladder) herd, and reduce the moneys for herds, sixty per cent, taking the money saved to bring the aged bulls, the aged (if retained) and three year old cow sections so as to offer larger money for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth prizes. The section for three calves bred and owned by one exhibitor might better be made two calves, and thus increase the competition, also there should only be one

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male progeny prize, at present there are two. Still further, a rule should be included in the prize list, that each exhibitor shall declare at the time of making his other entries, the animals that will constitute his herd or herds exhibit, so that it will not be possible for one man to bring two herds into the ring and be able after viewing his competitors, to so rearrange his cattle that in place of being a strong first, and possibly fourth and outside the money, he may be a moderate first and moderate third. At the Royal, herd prizes are not offered, and while we do not advocate such a radical departure, we believe that entirely too much money is given for the herds, and that the first and second prize animals are treated far more liberally than the less fortunate ones are entitled to be.

Enthusiasm is as variable, both in quality and quantity in the human breast, and we believe in holding out more encouragement to the man who can get up to third, fourth and fifth or even sixth place, than he gets under the present classification.

We believe that the rearrangement would have a good effect, that more exhibitors would be gotten, more men interested in the breed, the rivalry induced would be keener and better sustained and enthusiasm would not be chilled. In addition, we believe there should be a section for the Shorthorns such as obtains at the Royal, viz., for milk-yields on the basis of that in force at the big English show. There, the following are the regulations governing the competition.

The animals are to be milked dry on the evening previous to the day of competition, and the yield for the next twenty-four hours is taken for the trials.

The prizes in the milk yield classes are awarded according to the following scale of points:—

One point for every 1 lb. of milk.

One point for every completed ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days. Maximum points for lactation 12.

Four points for every one per cent. of fat shown on the average of the two milkings, Babcock's test.

Cows whose milk shows less than an average of 3 per cent. of fat on the two milkings to be disqualified.

Fractions of lbs. of milk, percentage of fat, and incomplete periods of less than ten days, to be worked out in decimals and added to the points.

No prize or commendation is awarded to cattle which do not obtain the following points,—cows five years or over, fifty-five points, cows and heifers under five years, fifty points.

It is well known that at the present day in Canada the milking qualities and powers of the Shorthorn are largely in abeyance, due to encouragement being given at the shows solely to the extreme beef types or masses of blubber, a course that is not only injuring the individual animal so treated, and inducing sterility in the males as well as the females, but is also losing for the breed its dual-purpose character without which quality it cannot hope to retain its hold upon the members of the farming community as successfully as it has in the past.

Indulging the Work Habit.

A man must surely be most prosaic if the passing of the harvest arouses in him nothing of either the poet or the philosopher—for it does not require that a man should live on bread and lentils and dress in sackcloth in order that he should be a philosopher, nor that he should "send the viewless arrows of his thoughts—like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue—from Calpe to Caucasus," in order that he should be a poet. Sitting calmly by the back "kitchen" door on an autumn evening, with the blue smoke-wreaths curling upward from his pipe, serene in the consciousness of a summer's work ended and a goodly harvest in store, the farmer may philosophize as deeply as ever did old Stoic on the "impregnable fortress" of contentment, the pearl of great price of "tranquility." Looking on past the farm yard to the fields where stooks stand thick with the pale gold of wheat, and oats and barley, noting the exquisite gradations of light and shade, and blue, cloud-pecked sky above, the greenness of the grass, and the great tawny stretches of the shorn fields below, he may feel, if he cannot express, all the emotions that have found expression by the pen of the poet.

Most common of all subjects to arise in one's mind is that of daily work. Is it all worth while? Maxim Gorky, he of Russian fame as a novelist, and American fame as a hotel guest,

has been giving his opinions upon the life of American people, which also includes Canadians, and concludes that the fever for work has made us slaves to gold, that there is no real satisfaction in our lives, because we aspire only after material things. His opinions are also shared by others, among whom are many of our readers especially when physically tired. But we are not workers because we are slaves to work. Necessity unquestionably, either in the form of a stern parent or for the sake of bread, first drove us to work, but eventually we worked because of the fruits of labor and the satisfaction of accomplishing things. Now work has become part of us and to cease it in the full flush of manhood means to leave part of our lives behind. Well-to-do farmers might philosophize on this subject before retiring to town. We may have caught the work habit which like others demands of the victim more and more indulgence to satisfy it, to the exclusion of other things more aesthetic, yet at the same time it is not so terrible a condition and in the future when we have become satiated with work, probably there will arise a generation who will discover a more enjoyable if less utilitarian manner of forgetting time.

HORSE

The States sent us 31,919 horses last year.

* * *

It is nothing to a horse's good to grind his oats unless nature's grinders are out of order.

* * *

Care needs to be exercised in feeding new oats to horses subject to colic.

* * *

Give the colt plenty of oats and bran to keep the "milk fat" on him during the late summer and fall.

* * *

A little oil on the hoofs during the dry, hot weather will do much to prevent cracking and contraction.

Interpretations of Fair Boards Classification re Carriage Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A fair board list includes a carriage or coach class, animals to have registration papers (except in harness sections). First, does harness section include brood mares? Second, should the judge have any respect for what carriage breeding the animals do possess if not registered, or should he take individuality whether draft or driving bred? Third, in mating for a fairly well bred carriage mare, which is nearest to following carriage lines, the use of a good, large, road bred horse or a horse of Clyde breeding, considering there is no proper carriage stallion to be had in the locality and a carriage colt is desired?

IGNORANCE.

In no one of the horse classes is there so much contention as over the roadster and carriage sections as found at the county fairs.

Under the present system, of classification some fairs have classes for general purpose horses and one for carriage, which is entirely unnecessary; in fact bearing in mind that many horses by roadster stallions will qualify for the

general purpose class so called, as will the bulk of the get of stallions of the carriage, coach or heavy harness (for all practical purposes interchangeable terms) stallions, we are of the opinion that it would be well to drop the carriage class entirely, from the prize list of the fairs, and let horses that approximate to that type fight it out in the general purpose class. A careful inspection extending over several years of the classes at the local fairs in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan warrants the statement, that outside of the few purebreds, Hackneys, French, German and Yorkshire Coach and Cleveland Bays, practically no animals of the carriage type either in breeding or training are shown. As it is, the so called carriage animals now shown are inferior specimens of the class, and have neither action, manners nor quality; in conformation they may more closely approximate the carriage standard. For a horse to be acceptable for the carriage class he must possess the quartette of virtues mentioned, and it is only setting up false standards to award prizes for carriage horses to fairly good general purpose horses. With roadsters the case is somewhat different, in fact it would appear that the Standard-bred has been the most prepotent of all the lighter breeds of horses, next to the Thoroughbred. Many of the grades of the carriage and coach breeds are almost ideal general purpose horses; unfortunately, far too many judges have spoiled even the G. P. class by letting in grade dwarfs of some of the draft breeds, mere farm chunks. In other words the general purpose class can be filled easily with the get of the various light breeds of horses on the ordinary mares of the country, very, very rarely will the progeny of such matings properly qualify for the carriage classes, and the sooner fair boards and judges tumble to that fact the better.

Our correspondent's questions we answer seriatim. The harness section is meant to apply to teams and single horses hitched, and may include mares or geldings. The judge should take individuality judged by the conformation in an animal of mixed breeding such as a grade is. Three, the road bred horse in all cases. In fact in Chicago and other American cities (and possibly in Canada, according to George Pepper) many Standard bred stallions are gelded, docked (tail shortened) and nicked (the muscles depressing the tail severed) and then hitched in heavy leather and to a dogcart or broughams, and are, after being mannered by the aid sometimes of the dumb jockey, sold as high steppers, which are usually recruited from the ranks of carriage or coach horses.

The Horse's Mouth.

Illustrations in point of probable or remote causes assisting to disturb the action and break the gait of horses—which shoeing will avail nothing toward remedying—may be found in the horse's mouth.

This is one of the most sensitive organs of the equine anatomy. All young horses coming three or four years old should have their mouths and teeth carefully examined when any symptoms of tenderness or irritation are shown, as it is at this age that some of the deciduous molars are replaced by the permanent teeth. In some cases this gives rise to much pain and annoyance to horses affecting their temper and sensibility. Again, in some horses the structure of the teeth is of a comparatively soft nature, and wears upon the grinding substances in a ragged and uneven manner which severely cuts and lacerates the tongue and cheeks, or by a driver repeatedly lugging on one



FOUR HORSE TEAMS AT NEEPAWA FAIR, 1906.

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rein or the other, hard, sharp, spurlike points are formed or irregularly grown on the borders of the teeth, which become an exciting cause of injury to the gums and membranes of the mouth, impairing the natural processes of mastication, and contributing at the same time to a bad way of going; also, the animal may suffer from toothache, due to a displaced crown of a temporary molar, or from ulceration, which will cause it to champ fretfully upon the bit and lurch to one side in such a sudden manner that he "loses his feet" by becoming bad in his action and tangled in his gait. If a horse pulls his head and neck out of line with the median plane of his body, the hind limb on that side is correspondingly misdirected, and its foot is forced to land between the front ones instead of in line with them; thus cross-firing naturally impairs the steadiness of his gait and injuries are liable to occur from it. If a humane treatment of the teeth is pursued by people who own horses they will obviate these changes of locomotion, and at the same time be amply repaid by the improved appearance of their animals through proper mastication of their food and in their general order of improvement.—*Horse World*.

Matched Pairs.

Opinions would appear to differ a good deal as regards what constitutes a well-matched pair, if the turnouts which are to be seen every day in city parks, and the great horse shows, are to be accepted as throwing any light upon the subject. The majority of people seem to think that, provided they get two horses to match in color, the principal object before them has been secured, but this is not by any means the case, as such important points as action, shape, make and manners are of the very highest importance. A free goer and a plug present a sorry spectacle in double harness, and never can be a pair, and a showy, stylish horse alongside a more powerfully-built one can never make a match, though the two animals may constitute an ideal tandem team where more quality is allowed the leader than the wheeler. It is, of course, most desirable that a pair should match in color, if possible, but as the other points of resemblance referred to are, to say the least of it, of at least equal importance, it is singular that the owners of some of the very handsome pairs of mixed colors one often sees about, do not decide to give their animals a chance of distinguishing themselves in the show-ring.

Is Racing Justified?

Few of us can remember such a dull season as the grand circuit is having this year. The enforcement of anti-betting laws in several of the states has compelled the racing men to admit what they had all along pooh poohed, namely, that without the betting ring it is impossible to conduct professional race meets. Several of the large cities including Detroit, Memphis, and Providence formerly considered good racing towns cannot hold a meeting this year and the reports from the few towns where harness racing is held sound like a burst of ribald song about four A. M. The life has gone out of racing. The fact will not be followed by retrogression in the type of horses, the improvement of which has been the justification of racing for years but will rather tend to the more sane fostering of useful types and to the perpetuation of strains that are noted for their average speed and great endurance rather than for individuals remarkable chiefly for their bursts of speed.

The collapse of racing in centers where it at one time flourished sets one to analysing its effects upon the horse stock of the countries in which it has operated for many years, and to see to what extent governments, agricultural societies and the public in general have been justified in fostering it. Our only and best means of procedure is to compare the average types of race horses both trotting and running to-day with those of fifteen, twenty-five and longer years ago. Truly if improvement consisted in the development of speed alone the racing has been a success, but when one takes into consideration all that has been sacrificed to speed in beauty of contour, endurance, docility, size, and even action, not to mention its moral effect upon society, the case for racing is absolutely defenceless. The racing craze is responsible for the efforts of breeders to replace the smooth, strong, beautifully turned, gentle dispositioned horse with the lank, long, nervous, equine specimen over which the public tries to enthuse if it should go a second

better, and over which it is just as easy to execrate if it is responsible for the loss of a little money. For the race type, all is lost of beauty, strength and disposition even to the love of the horse for the horse's sake. By all means enforce the anti-betting laws and let us foster the utility types that are yet amongst us. It is nothing to the public that a horse can go a mile in two or three minutes. We are not in such a hurry that we cannot take five times as long to travel a mile and if we are, there are machines for speed. Give us the horse in all its beauty of contour and grace of form!

Breeding of an Old Sire.

A reader near Moosomin asks us how the Clydesdale stallion Prince of Wales was bred and if there was any other than Clydesdale blood in him.

There are many horses which were, and are, called Prince of Wales but of course our correspondent means the celebrated stallion about whose breeding so much controversy has raged, and whose number is 673. Looking at the stud book we find that Prince of Wales was foaled in 1866, the property of James Nicol Fleming who sold him to David Riddell. He then passed into the hands of the late Lawrence Drew and afterwards Mr. Riddell bought him for 900 guineas. The sire of Prince of Wales was General 322, and the sire of General was Sir Walter Scott 797, one of the purest Clydesdales known to the records. But it was the ancestry of the grandams of Prince of Wales around which so much mystery existed. Mr. Nicol Fleming and Mr. Lawrence Drew the breeder and second owner of the Prince of Wales both placed on record their belief that both the grandams of the horse were Shire mares; that is, they were of Shire extraction for we have no record of them having been registered as Shires. The one grandam Maggie alias Darling, dam of General was first remembered in the Dumfriesshire district and her sire was given as Merry Tom called by the older breeders in Glasgow district, "the English horse that came from Carlisle". The grandam of Prince of Wales on the dam's side was called Kate but there is no certainty as to her origin. Some claimed she came from the Midlands and others from the Dumfriesshire. Both these grandams were grey and strongly resembled the type of draft horses bred in England at that time, and because of the resemblance and the facts as stated above many claimed that Shire blood had been introduced into the Clydesdale breed, for Prince of Wales became the founder of a large tribe. The dam of Prince of Wales was also called Darling and was by Samson, alias Logan's Twin, this being a half-sister of Kier Peggy a noted mare in the Clydesdale history.

Present day Clydesdale breeders are not loath to admit the possibility of Shire blood having been introduced into the foundation of the Clydesdale breed, in fact, if all were known it would be found that there have been horses with English ancestry much closer than Prince of Wales but as this horse was so noted a stock getter the question of his breeding naturally came in for a deal of discussion. Lawrence Drew, one of the largest of the early Clydesdale breeders, and who was largely responsible for the beginning of the Clydesdale stud book, is supposed to have operated with the object of developing only one pure breed of draft horses in England and Scotland, using the best blood from north and south for this purpose, but after his death national distinctions were more closely drawn and the leading Scottish breeders decided not to admit to their stud book stock of Shire breeding.

Breeders to-day need not concern themselves about the breeding of such horses as Prince of Wales for even if it were an established fact that he possessed considerable Shire blood the possibility of breeding a sire with his characteristics by blending the two breeds is an extremely distant one. Breeders of all classes of stock are coming to take more cognizance of the inherent dynamic force of an animal, that makes him a good breeder, than of external or controllable characteristics, and in this respect they are following a good clue.

It does not savor of foresight or consideration for the convenience of one's neighbors to call a bee at the beginning of harvest for the shingling of a granary.

STOCK

Britain's Purebred Stock Trade.

During the first six months of 1906 Great Britain exported horses, cattle, sheep and swine to the value of nearly \$3,500,000, just about \$1,000,000 more than in the same period in 1905. Horses netted around \$2,350,000 and cattle a little less than \$1,000,000. In numbers cattle amounted to 3,000, an increase of 1,191 over 1905, sheep 2,500, a gain of 800 and swine 900, 700 more than the 1905 half yearly record.

This record is an immediate and immense tribute to the Briton as a husbandman. It stamps him as the most patient and careful worker with nature's forces. Other people engage in stock raising for market purposes to a greater extent than it is carried on in the little Isle, but there is a vast difference between the wholesale production and feeding of stock and the breeding and raising of types that shall improve the average quality of the species. The former is a work limited only by artificial facilities and equipment, but the latter requires skill, patience and a natural intuitive ability amounting to genius. His is intensive work of the most intense kind and the yearly pilgrimage of stockmen from all parts of the known world to his fields and stables to buy the highest priced stock available is a crowning tribute to his creative work. His individual reward for his persistency of purpose and patient care lies in receiving such prices as \$5,000 for a ram, \$7,000 for a bull and from \$3,000 to \$10,000 for stallions.

His Porcine Majesty.

Everywhere we have been the past two months we have heard enquiries for breeding swine. Seven cents and over for hogs is the only inducement that is necessary to stimulate production. It is the most eloquent plea for the hog that has been heard for many a day. The present situation also appears reasonably permanent, thanks to the Packingtown disclosures, for ordinarily hog prices are kept at a lower level by supplies of cured meats from across the line. At the present time hogs are selling in Chicago for less than six cents per pound and still going lower while all over Canada the seven cent hog is a pleasing reality.

High Price for a Hog.

Although as noted a few days ago J. T. Gordon paid 8½c. a pound live weight for half a car of hogs at the Winnipeg (C. P. R.) stockyards recently, the purchase of the Berkshire boar Lord Bacon for \$3000 by the Morgan Farm, Beloit, Wis., is a record price for the breed in the U. S.

Soundness in Wool.

Soundness in wool is a characteristic which concerns every wool grower in every part of the world, it mattering not one jot or tittle whether it be a Lincoln or merino staple. Only those who have seen wool through every stage of manufacture can have a fairly adequate idea of the importance of this matter; hence we desire to call the attention of wool growers to it.

It has been the writer's privilege now for many years to inspect all classes of wool, from the coarsest Scotch up to the finest Australian merino. A wool may be good and satisfactory in quality, of nice length, well got up for market, but there is the inevitable break, and when this occurs it always means that the value of the clip is depreciated something like 2c. per lb. When wool is tender and mushy, users know that this will mean increased cost of working, hence no man can pay as much for wool lacking in this characteristic as he can for wool that has been well grown and is sound. Below, several causes for wool being weak in staple are pointed out, and it is the grower's business to try to meet those conditions which guarantee a sound staple. Of course, it is impossible for any man to keep in good health every sheep where a lot are kept, but the pity is when a whole clip shows this failing. Even a flock going without water for several days in hot, dry weather has been known to cause a "break" in the staple, while nothing surprised the writer so much a short time back as to have submitted a magnificent grown

sample of Australian merino wool whose staple easily broke in two, it being alleged that this was due to the sheep being dipped, the break occurring at that very time. This was a unique experience, and can only have been produced by the sheep being dipped in too strong a solution.

This characteristic quality of the wool fibre means their strength. It is readily ascertained by drawing a few fibres out of the fleece and grasping each singly by both ends, pulling them until they break. Examining such fractured fibres by a very powerful microscope shows that such fractures occurred at the point of junction of the various scales, which have pulled from amongst each other.



LOVELY OF PINE GROVE 3RD.

One of the heifers offered in J. A. Cochrane's dispersion sale, Sherbrooke, P. Q., Sept. 7th.

The presence of a great many weak fibres in a lot of wool may or may not be objectionable to its use, since the percentage of weak fibres found and the purpose of the yarn to be manufactured out of the lot of wool in question must be taken into consideration. If the yarn is destined for woollen warp yarn or for combing purposes, strength is absolutely necessary to produce a perfect yarn, and this is where most of the wool is used; hence the necessity of a sound staple.

EFFECTS OF ILLNESS.

The cause of the weakness in wool fibre is usually improper nourishment of the sheep, which may be caused by sickness or scarcity of food. The sorter often finds a fleece of wool illustrating in a remarkable manner the effect of ill-health of the sheep. He knows it almost by instinct; there is something in the feel, an absence of life and elasticity, which betrays it.

A closer examination will reveal an irregularity unmistakably, and will show even whether the indisposition was temporary, recurrent, or continuous. If the first, a true line of demarcation will show plainly across the staple; the fibre at this point will be thinner, less elastic, and weaker, also of a different color, and here the breakage is sure to occur. The return of health will cause a healthy addition to the staple, and another interruption by sickness will show another fault. Constant sickness will produce a staple weak and diseased throughout. A sick sheep is liable to be found in any flock, and may be expected, though such cases are usually isolated ones; but in case of deficiency of feed, the whole flock is affected, and for this reason the buyer is careful to satisfy himself before purchasing.

The climate also affects the wool, as severe winters make the wool coarser and irregular, and the undergrowth of short wool is more noticeable. Constant wetting and drying make it tender, the brilliancy and lustre are lost, and the fibre is dry and dead, owing to the continual washing away of its usual protector, the natural oil, which coats the fibre in healthy sheep under normal conditions.

The wool of sickly or murrish sheep is generally not only finer than in a healthy sheep of the same breed, but it possesses this tender quality, not to be detected by the eye, nor even by the microscope, unless that it may be suspected by a slighter degree of polish, and not having so full and round an appearance.

AGE.
Age has often much effect in deteriorating the fleece. The yolk lessens in quantity after the sheep, and especially the ewes, are six years old and to the decrease of the yolk there soon follows a hard inelastic, unyielding character of the wool that renders it useless for several purposes for which the younger, and especially the wether, wool is bought—"it dies in the bowl"—it sinks in the water in which it is washed, and acquires there a shrivelled and deadlike appearance. It is difficult to spin, and it materially injures the fabric in which it is employed. The wool often becomes considerably injured by felting while it is on the sheep's back. This is principally seen

razor-backed, light-quartered sows are to be so often seen running about the adjuncts of our farm places to impose their deficient constitution and their miserable shapes on a still more profitless progeny when crossed with a mongrel similar to themselves. The first step, we insist is for the small farmers who keep a breeding sow and who sell most of the young either as "suckers" or else as "bonhams"—the term in the South ("slips" they are called in the North) and finish the balance off as pork—the first and most essential point, we insist on is, that the sow herself has sufficient shapes and the stamina to produce pigs that will fatten profitably and are capable of producing first-class bacon. Some time ago there was a suggestion that the law should step in and prohibit the use of mongrel sires and bulls for service in the country, and in the matter of brood sows it would appear as if some compulsion of this nature were almost called for, to constrain pig breeders to follow their own and the national interests. Once more care is practised in the stamp of sow chosen to breed from, the question of a suitable boar for crossing follows."

This improvement, to what ever extent it exists, is entirely due to the introduction of purebred boars, and experience teaches that this is the only line we can successfully proceed along. The introduction of the purebred boars has not, however, been on anything like a scale sufficiently large for the number of pigs kept in the country and it would not surprise us, if there were whole counties, or even groups of counties where this improving influence has never been felt.

If the necessity for greater discrimination in the choice of the sow were more generally recognised, and if reliable evidence based on actual figures were forthcoming to demonstrate the advantage of using the purebred boar, not only for making pig-keeping more profitable by increasing the amount of pork which a given amount of food will produce, but for grading up the general quality of the pigs in the country, the foundations for a keener and more intelligent interest in this branch of the farm live stock would be engendered.

The Irish bacon curers, both in North and South, have especial reason to interest themselves in the improvement of the raw material, for no process of curing can make high-class bacon from animals of defective shapes, and coarse, uneven quality of flesh.

While we do believe that few mongrel boars are used on Canadian farms, there is abundant need for more careful selection of sows intended for breeding purposes; such should be picked from spring litters as likely to be more vigorous and better developed.

FARM

The Origin of Bare Fallows.

The practice of making a bare fallow as a preparation for wheat was at one time almost a universal custom in farming. It was said to have been introduced by the Romans, and in mediæval times the usual rotation appears to have consisted of wheat, barley, fallow, with beans instead of barley on the stronger lands, says a board of agriculture leaflet just issued. In Scotland, where up to the eighteenth century it was the custom to grow corn crops repeatedly and then let the land lie in grass for a few years, the introduction of a bare summer's fallow, after the ley was taken up and before the wheat was sown, was one of the earliest improvements in the traditional system of farming. The early theorists concluded that some fertilizing principles were absorbed from the atmosphere during the summer's exposure to sun and air, and, indeed, it became patent that the more thoroughly the soil was stirred and pulverized by the cultivation the greater was the benefit resulting from the fallow.

But towards the close of the eighteenth century the custom had begun to decline; green crops, and turnips in particular, had become part of the routine of farming, and the Norfolk husbandry with its four-course system of turnips, barley, clover, wheat, was spreading from the Eastern counties all over Great Britain.

Selection of Sows in Pig Breeding.

One constantly hears it affirmed by the farmers that the crossbred or grade pig is the more profitable, a statement that is entirely too general, in the light of the work of experiment stations, to be acceptable.

Irish bacon is noted for its quality although it has a strong competitor in the Danish product, yet even in the Green Isle perfection has not been reached and the doctrine of improvement needs still to be preached. The *Farmers' Gazette* is moved to say:

"There can be no question that improvement in the quality of the average Irish pig can only be obtained by impressing on the farmers the importance of being more scrupulous in the selection of their brood sows, and the desirability of crossing them with a purebred boar of some kind. Hitherto the idea existed that any shape of pig was good enough to breed from; very often it was the least thrifty of a litter that was kept for the purpose. Little wonder that so many

The more advanced farmers perceived the importance of keeping the land under crop; by growing turnips it was possible to obtain all the advantages, in the shape of the cultivation and the stirring of the soil, which result from a bare fallow; at the same time, food was provided for the stock, and a much better kind of dung was made than when the straw was merely trampled down to get it into a state fit to go back upon the land. The writings of Arthur Young, who was Secretary of the then Board of Agriculture, in the early years of the nineteenth century, were unceasingly directed against bare fallows; and his influence, combined with the numerous enclosures and the high prices prevailing during the Napoleonic wars, did much for the spread of turnip culture. The strong lands and the clays were still the difficulty; on them it was often a costly and even an impossible operation to secure a good plant of turnips, but it became more and more a mark of careless farming to rest content with a bare fallow. Mechi showed that the strongest Essex clays could be made to grow turnips, and with the spread of mangel cultivation it became possible to put even the most stubborn soils in the south and east of England under roots. The bare fallow still survived as an occasional operation once in seven or eight years, and many clay-land farmers maintained that it was a profitable operation, the benefit of which was felt for several years. Later, with the fall in corn prices and diminished rents, the acreage under bare fallow has again showed a tendency to increase. For instance, in Essex the bare fallow in 1866 amounted to 11.4 per cent. of the land under corn; in 1904 it was 16 per cent.; in Suffolk the bare fallow has actually increased, despite the diminution in the area of arable land, rising from 25,000 acres in 1866 to 30,400 acres in 1904.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF BARE FALLOWS.

The bare fallow may exert a beneficial effect on the land in three ways:—

- (1) By cleaning the land of weeds;
- (2) By improving the texture of the soil; and
- (3) By increasing its fertility.

1. A bare fallow is generally taken after the stubble crop, the prime object being to get as many weed seeds as possible to germinate. A first plowing in autumn will be followed by a cross-plowing in the spring and two other plowings in the summer. Sometimes the first plowing is left until the spring corn has been sown, and is followed by two or even four plowings during the summer. The harrow is used after each plowing to collect the weeds, and many farmers roll the land to reduce the clods and promote the germination of the weeds. But on many soils it is desirable to avoid getting too fine a tilth, lest heavy rains cause the land to run together and the surface to set to a hard crust. To this danger the heavy loams and clays with an admixture of fine sand are more liable than the clays proper.

The continued cultivations and repeated draggings will rid the land of couch; at the same time annual weeds are germinated, and destroyed by the next plowing.

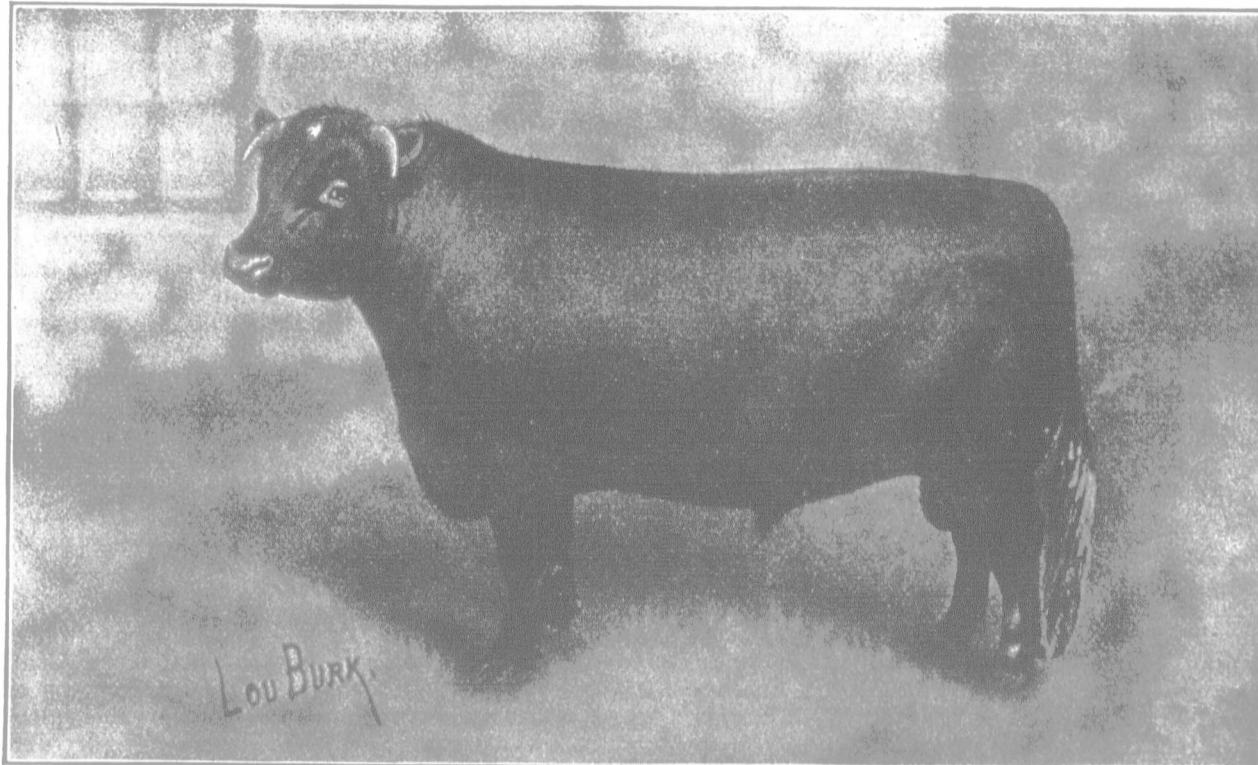
2. It may be said, however, that with reasonable farming, land should never get so foul as to require a bare fallow to clean it, and it is found among the clay-land farmers that their chief justification for a bare fallow lies in the great improvement in the texture of the soil that results. A clay soil is in the main composed of very fine particles, and the finer the particles are the "heavier" and more tenacious is the clay. Coarse-grained material like sand does not bind together when dry, but the more fine-grained it becomes the more sticky will it be when wet, and the firmer will it set when dry. To a certain extent these very fine particles in an ordinary clay soil are loosely bound together into little groups which behave like single larger particles. If, however, the clay is knocked about when it is wet the groups are broken up into their constituent fine particles, thus increasing both its holding power for water and its tendency to dry to a hard clod. This is seen to the fullest extent when clay is deliberately "puddled," in which state the particles making up the clay are all separate and able to move independently. Exposure to the weather, on the contrary, freezings and thawings, alternate dryings and wettings, unite the particles again and lighten the texture of the soil. With the best of management the texture of heavy clay lands tends to deteriorate under cultivation, and the rest it gets by lying under grass for a year or two, or from a summer's fallow

is necessary from time to time to get the soil back into a good working condition. The improvement persists for three or four years, and forms the main reason for making a bare fallow nowadays; for good crops, particularly of roots, depend more on the tilth of the seed bed than on any other single factor in farming.

3. Many have been the theories as to whether land gains or loses fertility through a summer's fallow. Thaer, who was an authority about the beginning of the eighteenth century, wrote: "There is no doubt that the fallow absorbs or attracts the fertilising properties of the atmosphere." Arthur Young, on the contrary, with his aversion for bare fallows, wrote about the same time: "The quantity of gas or vapor that is

From all these results it will be seen that a bare fallow can never be a directly profitable operation and has no justification on free-working land. But with strong clays in dry climates, as for example over much of the east and south-east of England, it may often be necessary to clean the land and restore its friable texture; on such soils also there is least likelihood of loss through the washing out of the reserves of nitrogen which have been rendered available by the process. Bare fallowing may in such a case be useful.—*The Farmer and Stockbreeder.*

Green corn morning and evening for the cow will aid in keeping the production of milk up to the mark.



GOLDEN CAROL.

One of the two-year-old shorthorn bulls in J. A. Cochrane's sale, Sherbrooke, P.Q., Sept. 7th, 1906.

Another Method of Sowing Clover.

When at the Regina show recently the writer's attention was drawn to some exhibits of green clover and alfalfa in sheaf form, many of the plants of which would run over two and a half or three feet in length. Investigation found that these legumes were grown by Mr. P. M. Brett who had put up the exhibit winning first prize including the fall wheats, Velvet Chaff and Alberta Red, which, he stated, succeeded about once out of four times, his experience extending over ten years. With regard to red clover and alfalfa he sows as follows, in the spring say of 1904 he would sow eight pounds of timothy to the acre along with the wheat, in the spring (1905), as early as possible he harrows the timothy land very heavily and broadcasts over it eighteen pounds of alfalfa, or twelve of red clover, as the case may be, and manages by this method to get a very good catch and good crops of clover and alfalfa hay. This method he had tried in Germany and found successful. Mr. Brett had, as the boys say "the goods to show". Fall rye does well with him every year and at the show he exhibited some fine specimen sheaves.

Grain Competition.

The judging in the growing grain competition, in charge of the Saltcoats Agricultural Society, resulted as follows: 1. Wm. Eakin, Eakindale; 2. W. Cowan, Pokeby; 3. R. D. Kirkhan, Graham; 4. T. C. Love, Rothbury. There were twelve entries.

At Sintaluta, H. O. Partridge was the winner.

Grain Intended for Seed Should be Ripe.

The average farmer endeavors to cut his wheat early enough to avoid frosts, excessive shelling and that he may not have his grain, as the saying is, come in all at once and crowd him.

It has, however, been the custom to recommend, which the experiment recited below shows to be correct, that grain intended for seed should be well ripened.

Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, harvested wheat at different stages, recorded the yield per acre, and tested the vitality of the grains by determining the length to which the plumule (the sprout which

hourly exhaling from a fallow field after rain or every fresh plowing is improvidently lost, and argues a want of economy that is truly reprehensible." But experience was against Arthur Young; the practical farmer knew that cultivation by itself made the land better able to support a crop; this was the basis of Jethro Tull's horse-hoeing husbandry and of the Lois-Weedon system of alternate husbandry. Anybody, again, who visits an experimental farm, where the plots are separated by paths, will recognise the "fallow effect" in the increased vigor of the outside rows bordering the bare soil. An explanation, however, was not possible until the discovery of nitrifications some twenty years ago, and the investigations which have been made into the conditions favoring the process.

All soils contain considerable residues of nitrogenous material which cannot reach the plant until they have been oxidised by various bacteria in the soil and so converted into nitrates. A summer's fallow provides just the conditions favorable to nitrification—warmth, aeration, the stirring of the soil, and the greater amount of moisture, which results from the absence of a crop to dry the soil.

The gain of water by fallowing, and the accumulation of nitrates are then discussed, following which comes

CLOVER CROP V. BARE FALLOW.

Another of the Rothamsted experiments illustrates how much may be gained by a clover crop in place of a bare fallow. One of the fields is farmed under a four-course rotation—swedes, barley, clover or fallow, wheat; one half of the plots growing clover and the other fallowed before the wheat. The better the clover the better the ensuing wheat, and if we compare the succeeding crops after a good clover year its benefits are very marked:—

	Clover Hay. Cwt.	Wheat. Bushels.	Swedes. Tons.	Barley Bushels.
Clover plot ..	76.7	39.5	19.4	30.3
Fallow plot ..	—	32.5	10.0	28.3

Although nearly four tons of clover hay were removed, the residues, roots and stubble, were sufficient to increase the wheat crop by 21 per cent.; the root crop which came next by 2 per cent., although the same manure was put on both crops; and finally the barley, three years after, by 28 per cent.

comes to the surface) would grow. He found that wheat cut in the milky juice, June 26th, yielded eleven bushels per acre and grew a plumule six inches long. When cut July 4th in the dough stage, it yielded twenty-five bushels and had a plumule nine inches long. Wheat cut July 10th, full yellow ripe, yielded thirty bushels and grew a plumule 10.1 inches long; while wheat cut July 12th, when dead ripe, yielded twenty-eight bushels and had a plumule eleven inches long. While the dead ripe seed will not yield quite as many bushels of wheat, probably due to shelling, it furnishes more vigorous seed.

Some Points on Stable Ventilation.

One has only to call to mind the entrance into some stables on a cold or even a mild morning in winter, to have it brought home to him how necessary a thing ventilation is, and how little provision is made for it in the average stable. The reluctance to admit a sufficiency of pure air often finds its foundation in the fear of the temperature being brought too low, the opinion being arrived at without the aid of the thermometer.

The Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm gave the following address on ventilation of stables to a gathering of dairymen, and the ideas therein contained are worthy of consideration:

"In the first place I think you will all admit that a sufficiency of air, that source of all health, without which no life can exist, is a great thing. To get a sufficiency of air, you say, is easy enough; but, judging from the odors which we find when we enter the large majority of cow stables—it is only cow stables we are talking about—you would think it was a mighty scarce commodity. Every good cow stable should have about eight hundred cubic feet of air space per cow. That sounds like a big space, 800 cubic feet of air space per cow. It is not, however, too much space; you should not have your cows all dumped up in a heap. And I would not advise you to have the air space all above the cattle. Have it all around them; that is, have good wide passages and give the cows lots of room in their stalls. Do not crowd your cows down to 2½ feet, but give them three feet, or 3½ feet better still. I speak from experience when I say that that kind is a profitable stable. I have seen both kinds tried, where the ventilation was practically equal, and where a much larger space was given the cows they were in much better health. I have in mind two farms in this very province, in the county of Vaudreuil, where in one, I should judge, the air space was about 700 feet, not quite up to the standard, and in another dairy stable, I should judge there is about 300 feet of air space, a long way below the standard. In one the cows are continually getting sick, and the milk is not up to the standard of quality or quantity. In the other stable there is never any complaint about the health of the animals, or the quantity or the quality of the milk—just as a result of having sufficient air space.

But that is not enough. We must have in addition ventilation, because, although 800 cubic feet of air space per cow is a great advantage, we

must have a regular circulation of air. We have been experimenting along that line, to see what the results would be. We have noted the objection the farmers raise when they are recommended to ventilate their stables, and that is, it costs too much, it is a great expense and there is no adequate return. Now I just want to say right here that that is not exactly true. There is an adequate return from every improvement in ventilation and in space given to our cattle. Just let me give you an instance. Some seven years ago we had at the Experimental Farm a stable that had been intended for sheep, and, of course, the doors being always open, it was not necessary to have any ventilators, and no ventilators were there. It was turned into a stable for cattle, when the returns from the farm were sufficient to warrant the keeping of more stock. When it was turned into a cowstable no system of ventilation was introduced. When I went to the farm the cattle were in there and were not doing anything. We were never able to get them to do anything. The windows were in two parts that would raise and lower, and the building was about forty-five feet long and thirty feet wide. When the weather was favorable we used to lower the windows at the top; but we could not do that very well in very cold weather. We never got the cattle to do anything worth while. Three years ago I introduced a system of ventilation there previously described and illustrated in this paper, and that year and since then we have succeeded in getting the cattle in that stable to do quite as well, if not better than those in the main stable, where we had a fairly good ventilation system—which, I think, proves conclusively that the little expense necessary to procure good ventilation is a profitable investment.

The average farmer will say, "How are we going to keep our animals at a comfortable temperature if we have a large circulation of air going on?" We are experimenting along that line also at Ottawa, and our experiments so far go to show that there is very little difference in the apparent comfort of the animals whether the temperature is kept at about forty or about sixty degrees. We have two stables there, and in one of them we have retained the old system of ventilation and the cattle this winter have been in a uniform temperature of about fifty-four. In the other stable they have been during the past month at a uniform temperature of about forty. Of course it has been very warm weather, and it would probably have gone down to thirty if the weather had been colder, although we can control the temperature in the stable fairly well. We have been keeping that temperature at forty, and we have obtained milk in large quantities on about the same consumption of feed so far. Our experiment so far seems to show that milk production in winter either does not necessitate a very warm stable, or that it is very materially helped by perfect ventilation. I don't say which is responsible, whether it is the increase of pure air or the fact that they do not need to be kept very warm. Evidently, one or the other. I think that if you are at all able to so modify your stables as to get more air space and to introduce

a good system of ventilation, it would pay you to do so. It might lessen your feed bills. It would certainly lessen your doctor's bills. It would certainly increase the comfort of your animals. There is much less danger from lung troubles and other diseases, and there is much less danger from troubles with the digestive organs, when the air conditions are perfect. That is not theoretical, but practical, from what I have seen at the stable at the Experimental Farm and in dairy stables throughout the country. The system of ventilation we are using should be in every stable where there is no horse-fork overhead. The air comes in under the wall in openings along the wall, three on each side, and goes out at one main shaft in the center. We have in that stable twenty head of cattle, and we have six square feet of inlet and seven of outlet, giving you some idea of the space for the admission of air and the outlet of air necessary in order to keep the temperature down to a certain point. Now if this winter had been cold we would not have needed nearly so much. In fact, we did not start with that much outlet, but we found it necessary to increase it—on account of the damp winter, I suppose—at least we could not get it as low as necessary with the outlet first provided.

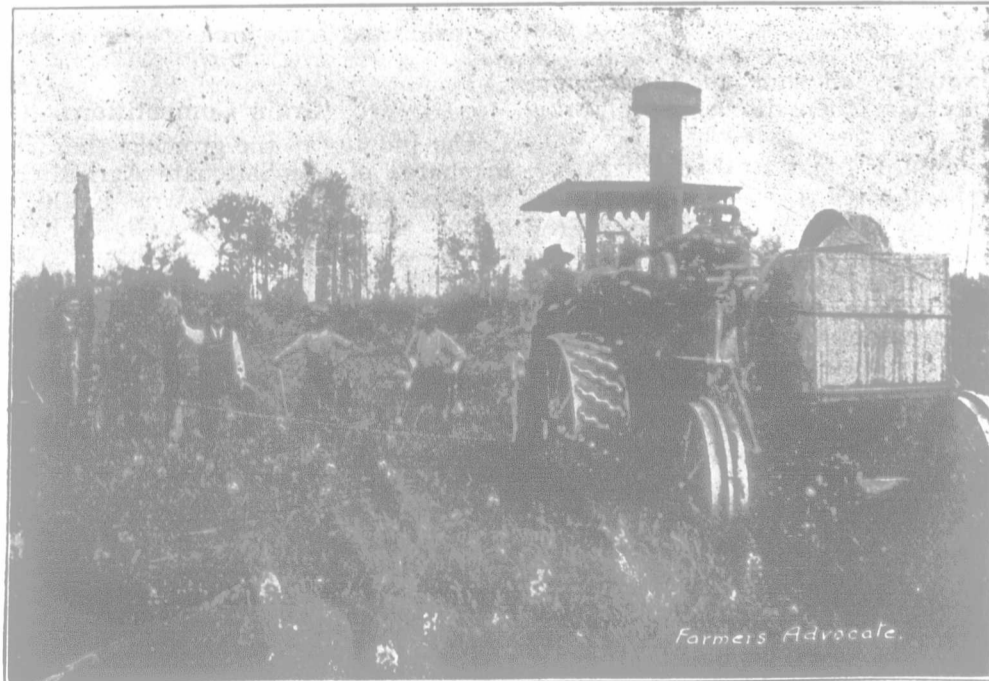
IMPORTANCE OF LIGHT IN STABLES.

Another important thing is light. How many dairy stables we see all over the country where they are willing to have only a few windows! I was in two a short time ago where you had to grope your way down a sort of root-house, in the darkness, to get into them. Conditions are greatly improved in that respect, I know, but there are still too many poorly lighted stables. When a man gets about three windows on each side of his place he thinks he has a perfectly lighted stable. You cannot have too much light in your stable. There is no greater sanitary force than good sunlight, and if you can get your stable facing the south—or better still if you have the end to the south and the windows facing east and west all along, so that the morning, noon and afternoon sun will come in in large quantities you will do more to make your animals happy and make working in the stable a pleasure than anything else I know of. If there is one thing the average farmer should take more pride in than anything else, it is his stable. He should also spend more time in the stable, and it is a pleasure for him to do so if everything is comfortable and clean. If you had those conditions I know that you would like it. If we are going to have the cows do their best and keep them in the cheapest possible way, we must make them comfortable, and there is no more likely way than if we stay right with them. We have got to get right down and stay with them. It is not only the cows we are considering, but ourselves. It is not only the comfort of the cows, but of our own purses we are considering when we get these things right. Nothing will conduce more to the full developing of the milking powers than to keep the cows in good sanitary conditions. In stables where the ventilation and facilities for lighting are deficient, there should be attention given before freeze-up. The test of the value of a stable is during the winter months.

Notes on the Sugar Industry.

Students of the sugar beet industry in this country will be interested in the progress made on the other side of the line. There are now in operation fifty-two factories with a slicing capacity of over 45,000 tons per day. Four factories are closed on account of a scarcity of raw material and twelve new ones will be open for this fall's campaign. Nearly \$100,000,000 is now invested in the beet sugar business. Michigan leads with sixteen factories and Colorado comes second with twelve. It is estimated that the total production this year in the United States will reach 1,037,300,000 lbs. In fact so great has been the development of the industry that it is confidently predicted that the United States will soon be able to export sugar. When we note the fact that nearly all the beet sugar development has taken place within the last decade we can realize how Uncle Sam is making progress.

The sugar consumption per capita in England is the largest in the world, 81.3 lbs.; in the United States it amounts to 70.4 lbs. per head. The average consumption of the civilized world is 34.9 lbs.



PULLING STUMPS ON THE FARM OF P. J. MULLEN, MILET, ALTA.

 The fight between beet and cane sugar is always a strenuous one. Cane has on its side the advantage of luxuriant growth in tropical countries where labor is cheap. On the other hand the beet flourishes better in a temperate climate, but the milder climate produces the higher type of men and in consequence the beet industry has gone forward while the cane lags behind. Thus does science outwit nature.

The Last Ten Days of the Standing Wheat.

The past two months have been, as compared with late years, deficient in rainfall and as a consequence the land at all deficient in soil moisture, either through lack of humus or being too loose when the hot days came at the latter end of the growing period, showed the effects in that the wheat on it came in with a rush, in some cases it wilted, and although the berry is of good color and form, it is not as large as it otherwise might have been. In some localities the wind blew the grain around with the result that in these lands, it seemed to break over at the second joint and fall. Careful examination showed that the breaking was not due to visible parasites, such as the Hessian or wheat stem sawflies and the only inference was that owing to the necessary moisture failing, the straw being nearly ripe, it had proved too brittle and broken over with the result that in some fields, heads are lowered to such an extent that the binder knives will leave many such severed upon the ground. The wheat growing on well tramped headlands was in every case where inspected found to be exempt from the general downfall, which points to the increased need for the use of the soil packer. An observant farmer informed us when looking over the fields, that he believed that not only did the use of the packer improve the crop but that it rendered the work of harvesting easier, the binder would draw one horse lighter over packed land than it would over unpacked soil. It would seem that the soil packer is one of the implements that must before long be included, among the farmers' list. Many farmers complain of the prices of the two new implements almost essential to farming on the older lands, viz., the soil packer and the manure spreader, and on account of the size of the investment necessitated are reluctant to invest, but when the crops on packed and unpacked, manured and unmanured soils are compared the question of price gets less consideration.

The Crop Estimate Figures.

Since the early days of Manitoba, when twenty four hours after a devastating hailstorm the farmer remarked that prospects for next year's crop were bright, it has been the custom to forecast the crop yield and the figures arrived at were more remarkable as a tribute to the imagination of some people than to their veracity. Nowadays, however, people want exact information, or as nearly so as may be obtained, and the mere mouthings of politicians who may speak for speculative effect, are no longer given credence and only excite derision. The enterprise of the daily newspapers has however resulted in more accurate figures being arrived at, as a result of personal inspection of the larger grain areas. Careful estimates are made and the acreage in crop as supplied by the various departments of agriculture is checked up and compared, and as a result the figures arrived at closely approximate the threshing and inspection returns available some six months hence. In this work the Winnipeg Free Press is a leader, and its estimates the previous three years have been found to be the most accurate of all published over official millers, graindealers associations, etc. The wheat estimate for this year is ninety and a quarter millions (90,250,000) of bushels, based on an estimated average of nineteen bushels per acre of land sown to wheat, which is figured at 4,750,000 acres; the increase over last year is eighteen (18) per cent, and all things considered from the limited observations made by our staff, the estimate will likely be found sufficiently accurate, to keep up the former record of that paper. The Manitoba government report for 1906 shows an increase in the acreage under wheat of approximately 500,000 acres over last year, which is, we believe, either away above the mark this year, or was inaccurate in 1905. The increase in acreage in Saskatchewan for the same period is only two hundred thousand, which renders the accuracy of the figures of the sister province lying to the east, extremely doubtful.

An Error in the Brandon Report.

Messrs. Macmillan, Colquhoun and Beattie won first in the three-year-old Clydesdale class with a right good colt; by a mistake they were placed fourth in the report.

The B.C. Provincial Fair at Victoria.

British Columbia has many attractive features, not the least of which are the two large annual exhibitions held at the coast. That on Vancouver Island to be held at Victoria, September 25-29 is well worth a visit, as in addition to the exhibition, beautiful quiet Victoria is the Mecca of tourists and those who wish to enjoy life. The live stock sections are worth noting, the prize monies hung amount to, for horses, \$1,367; cattle, \$1,948; sheep, \$776; hogs, \$765; poultry and pet stock, \$604.50; agricultural products, grains, roots, etc., \$307.50; horticultural, \$324.75 and for the district exhibits, \$600 and cups and medal. The trip from the mainland to the island is most enjoyable, and one is from four to six hours on the water, part of the time winding in and out the beautiful passages after leaving the straits of Juan de Fuca. Plan for a coast trip this fall and see what the Pacific province offers, you who have a sufficiency of this world's goods; at the exhibition will be demonstrated to those who yet feel the need of work and honest endeavor avenues of profitable enterprise in which to engage.

The C. P. R. will run a fast mail train across the continent from Quebec to Vancouver. It will make the trip in 93 hours, thereby forwarding the mails to China and Japan two days sooner than the former schedule permitted.

Tulase, Professor Behring's new remedy for tuberculosis, is being sent out by him in small quantities to surgeons that they may thoroughly test its efficiency. The new remedy may either be administered through the mouth or by injections under the skin.

MARKETS

As reported in our last week's issue prices reached the bottom of the skids and during the last week the market has experienced a rebound. The causes have been several but the chief was the apprehension that the hot weather had done considerable harm to the ripening grain. For a time when nothing but glowing reports were heard about the crop home and foreign buyers could not be induced to buy and consequently prices kept falling for millers do not like to pay more than is necessary for supplies. It would seem as though the present range of prices would hold for some time now. The decline we have experienced will doubtless set people to thinking on the subject of keeping wheat with the object of deciding how close up to the incoming crop it is safe to hold the old. Different authorities have been making their estimates of the crop. Premier Roblin facetiously puts it at 100,000,000 bushels and other optimists take places in this neighborhood. President Fowler of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association thinks \$7,000,000 a fair estimate for the three provinces; the Free Press, which has the credit of having made very accurate estimates the past three years puts it at 90,250,000, while the individual members of the grain dealers association who have had a tour of the wheat belt have made estimates all the way from 74,000,000 to 97,000,000 bushels. Our own impression is that this year's crop will be a very little in excess of last and on account of certain conditions in the market it appears at the present time as though the prices when the season is properly opened will be about the same as last year.

On the Winnipeg market there has been an advance of about two cents or better on last week's quotations although 1 Nor. is the only grade that is in demand. Prices for in store wheat at the lake ports are 1 Nor., 73½c.; 2 Nor., 73½c.; 3 Nor., 69c.

MILLFEED, per ton—			
Bran	16 00	@	16 50
Shorts.....	17 50	@	18 00
CHOPPED FEEDS —			
Oats and Barley	24 00		
Barley.....	20 00		
Oats.....	26 00		
HAY, per ton (cars on track,			
Winnipeg)	9 00	@	10 00
Loose loads	10 00	@	12 00
POTATOES, new, Winnipeg,			
per bushel	90		
CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Boxes at factory.....	18½		
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Straight lots at country			
points	14	@	16
CHEESE—			
Finest Manitoba at factory	12	@	21½
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg			
(subject to candling)	18		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT.

1 Hard.....	78½
1 Northern	77½
2 Northern	75½

LIVE STOCK.

Hay very scarce. * * *
 Hogs at high water mark. * * *
 Cattle coming freely and in good condition. * * *
 There are few sheep coming forward as yet. * * *
 Duncan of Yorkton had about twenty cars of good steers on the market last Friday. * * *
 R.S.Finklestein got together three cars of mixed cattle and a few hogs around Russell last week. * * *
 D. C. Fleming of Shoal Lake was in last Friday with a car of cattle. * * *
 G. H. Eagleson, a dealer from Dresden, Ont., was at the yards last week with a car of horses. * * *
 Hy. Beck of Yorkton was in the yards last Friday with four cars of cattle for Levack of Toronto. * * *
 B. Reichmuth of Langenbury, and J. R. Hajack of Esterhazy had in two cars of cattle each last week end. * * *
 Bater and McLean forwarded 30 cars of White-faces for the Cresswell Cattle Co. last Saturday; also 150 head last week from McLean's own ranch in the Macleod country. * * *
 Oxley ranch, now the property of Hull of Calgary, forwarded 33 cars through D. Coughlin & Co. last week. * * *
 Last week H. A. Mullins sold on the market 1,000 head for Spencer Bros., Milk River Ranching Co., Huckvale & Hooper and the Medicine Hat Ranching Co. Good prices were realized for the lot. * * *
 Gordon, Ironsides and Fares exported 2,300 in two days last week or 3,000 up to Saturday last. Later a big shipment came forward from P. Burns & Co., Calgary. * * *
 H. A. Mullins has secured space for about September 1st for Eldridge Bros., Knight Sugar Co., C. McCarty and Wm. McIntyre, all of Raymond country. * * *

The season is proving a most satisfactory one for stockmen. Cattle have fed well and are killing out better than they have done for the past three years. As a general rule trains have been moved promptly and all considered the trade is in a very healthy condition. The Old Country cables keep firm. Hogs are gold dust these days, as much as eight cents being bid whenever a squeal is heard. Selects go quick at 8.25 and a good many lights and fats slip through with them. * * *

Every day shows evidence of different tactics in shipping. In many places the notion exists that cattle filled with water before going on the cars will carry best. With the most successful shippers the plan is to let the cattle have as little water as they will do with and then to load them quietly and coolly as possible. Cattle so loaded shrink much less and weigh better than those filled with water for the reason that they do not wash and their footing keeps dry so that they do not slip around in the cars and get worried. They also look their best when they arrive which cuts a considerable figure on the market. * * *

Prices quoted at the yards are:
 Cattle—Market is steady with the demand active for good cattle. Receipts are liberal. Export cattle, 4 to 5c.; choice steers, 1, 150 lbs. over, 3 to 4c.; cows, 1, 100 lbs. over, 2 to 3½c.; fat bulls, 2½c.
 Calves—Choice live calves wanted and demand is good. Choice, 125 to 200 lbs., 4 to 4½c.; 225 to 350 lbs., 3c.; dressed veal, strictly fresh, 75 to 125 lbs., 5 to 7c.; strictly fresh, light and heavy, 4 to 5c.
 Sheep—Good demand; choice wethers 5 to 5½c.; ewes, 4½ to 5c.; lambs, 5½ to 6c.
 Hogs—Choice 150 to 250 lbs., \$8.25; 250 lbs. over, \$7.75; rough, 250 lbs. over, \$6.50.

TORONTO.

Inferior cattle have had a drop on the Toronto market owing to heavy receipts. Export cattle, \$4.40 to \$4.85; butchers' \$4.40 to \$4.75; medium and rough, \$3.00 to \$4.40. Good demand for stockers and feeders. Stockers choice, \$3.00 to \$3.65; light, \$2.25 to \$3.00; short keep feeders, \$4.35 to \$4.50; heavy feeders \$4.20 to 4.35; export sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.75; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.00. Hogs, \$6.50.

CHICAGO.

Cattle market strong; heaves, \$3.90 to \$6.65; cows and heifers, \$1.40 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.40; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.60; westerners, \$3.70 to \$5.50; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.50.
 Hogs—Market slow; mixed and butchers, \$5.90 to \$6.50; good heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.40; rough heavy, \$5.60 to \$5.90; light, \$6.00 to \$6.50; bulk, \$6.00 to \$6.35.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Dr. Richard Eddy, the American author and historian died suddenly at Gloucester, Massachusetts.

* * *

Annie Swan, whose many books are eagerly read by thousands, is visiting her brother, Alex Swan, at Elgin, Man.

* * *

At Sotheby's auction rooms a well preserved copy of Myles Coverdale's "Englyshe Byble", dated 1550, was sold for nearly three hundred dollars.

* * *

Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess, is writing a series of articles for the London (Eng.) Express on "London from an Indian standpoint."

* * *

Mrs. Pearl Theresa Craigie, well-known to English readers as John Oliver Hobbes the author of many successful novels, died very suddenly at her home in London, England. Her last finished book was "The Dream and the Business" and she was working on one entitled "A Time to Love".

* * *

Dr. Edward Clapton has presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, two pieces of branch, some twigs, and a box of leaves and catkins from a plane tree in the Island of Cos under which Hippocrates is said to have taught 2,300 years ago. According to the late Dean Farrar, both St. Paul and St. Luke probably rested in the shade of this tree.

* * *

Arthur J. Stringer has published a new and— the critics declare—fascinating story called "The Wire Tappers." Mr. Stringer is a native of London, Ontario, and was educated at Toronto and Oxford. Some of his books are, "Watchers of Twilight," "Pauline," "The Loom of Destiny" and "Lonely O'Malley."

* * *

The late Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, was a Lancashire man, and his father was a schoolmaster. As a lad, however, Mr. Seddon was not particularly fond of school himself, and eventually went to work on his grandfather's farm. Subsequently he was apprenticed to a firm of engineers and ironfounders, and it was when he was out of his apprenticeship that he set out for Australia. There he rapidly made his way and was soon the Minister of Railways and Public Works. He was known popularly as "King Dick."

A HUMAN WEAKNESS

Jumping at conclusions is a form of exercise indulged in by the whole human race. Rash and hasty judgment is a chip off the block of original sin. The fact is, we prefer not to hear both sides of any case, and we are brothers all to the ignorant judge who refused to hear the counsel for the defendant, because hearing both sides had a "tendency to confuse the court." St. Paul said, "I judge not even mine own self," knowing that the deep and complex currents of his own nature were too much for his comprehension. But the majority of us, with little wisdom, and armed with common sense, classify our fellows on the most superficial evidence and put them in the niches of the law where they

decided they belong. Naturally, we are often wrong, but, naturally also, we keep on doing it.

SPREADING THE PEACE DOCTRINE.

Peace commissions and conferences, if they do not always accomplish what is desired of them, serve to show that the mind of the world is slowly taking hold of the fact that war is what General Sherman said it was, and unnecessary besides. But in all the planning to get the people at large to follow their leaders in this movement toward universal peace, one avenue to the hill of success has been kept closed.

What training and teaching are the children getting along this line? The blessings of peace and the horrors of war are not being impressed very forcibly upon the average child. In almost his earliest days he is made the recipient of tin and wooden soldiers by admiring aunts and uncles and these are succeeded a little later by toy cannons and rifles. At school the history that he is taught is made up largely of accounts of battles, cruelly carried on and won by trickery and deceit. Many of the holidays (holy days?) scattered through the school year are given to celebrate the day we "licked" somebody, and the floating flag is connected in the child mind with victories obtained by fighting. Stories that we read to him and books given to him by his friends are, in nine cases out of ten, tales of adventure in war showing the glories and hiding the miseries of the system. To the child with such an upbringing the doctrine of peace has nothing of attraction. To accept it he has first laboriously to rid himself of all those contrary ideas that were so persistently instilled in his mind during its most receptive stage. And the process is long and painful and too often unsuccessful. It seems a greater pity because that early training was so unnecessary. Other toys than cannons and soldiers would have amused the babe as much; a camera or a good microscope would have interested and pleased the boy as much as the rifle; stories of exploration and discovery and of commerce could have been made just as entertaining; and the flag of his country might have been associated in his mind with progress toward higher civilization.

THE HISTORY OF A WESTERN CHURCH.

The history of the West is largely in the making. With very few exceptions everything about us but the soil itself is glaringly and painfully new. One of those few exceptions is the Cathedral of St. Boniface which lies across the river from Winnipeg. Perhaps it would be more correct to say cathedrals for amid great ceremony and rejoicing on August fifteenth of this year the corner stone of the fourth cathedral of the archdiocese of St. Boniface was well and truly laid.

The first building was erected nearly on the same site as the present edifice, and was a mere chapel. But in 1818, the year of its erection, churches of any kind were a rarity and this one was considered a fine building. In it the work of spreading the gospel and the administering of ordinances of the church was faithfully carried on for two years, when the little wooden building was replaced by a real church in 1820, and the Father Provencher was made bishop of the diocese.

To the later money was collected in Eastern Canada for the same cathedral, and work was begun on the present building arising from the fact that the

only stone mason who could be trusted with the work was engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company. The good bishop was not satisfied merely to direct and advise, but when the necessity arose, he arose with it, girded himself and carried stone and timbers with the men. One of the Grey Nun sisterhood decorated the walls, and Michael Vincent made the altar, and finished the two spires in which were placed the wonderful bells, made by the cunning bell founder in old London, and shipped to St. Boniface by way of Hudson's Bay and the Nelson river. These bells, whose pealing tones rang in the ears and heart of many a wanderer reminding him of home, have been celebrated in song by the Quaker poet, Whittier, who visited the old town and was saluted by a joyous chime from the cathedral bells. He says of them in his poem "Red River Voyageurs":

"The voyageur smiles as he listens
To the sound that grows apace;
Well he knows the vesper ringing
Of the bells of St. Boniface.—

The bells of the Roman mission,
That call from their turrets twain
To the boatmen on the river,
To the hunter on the plain."

This cathedral built by generosity and self-sacrifice, and justly celebrated, was destroyed by fire in 1860. The cause of the fire involves a bit of history worth knowing. Father Goiffon had started in the depth of winter from St. Boniface to Pembina to hold services there. It was bitterly cold and when only three or four miles from his destination he dismounted to walk a little way he found his feet were frozen. His horse fell and died, and beside it he lay for several days until rescued almost perished from the cold. His feet had to be amputated in the gentlest manner possible, and he was carried back to St. Boniface. So near death was he that candles were being moulded for his burial. In the kitchen where this work was being done the fire started and quickly spread to the church which could not be saved. The peculiar feature of the catastrophe was that the dying priest carried out into the winter night began from that hour to recover.

A building was a prime necessity, and all undaunted Archbishop Taché, who had succeeded Provencher, began to collect funds; what he could from the poor settlers of the Red River valley, and the rest from Quebec, and soon the third cathedral was erected, the monument to the generosity of a people not rich in this world's goods. This church still stands, but has grown too small to accommodate audiences that gather there for service. So its fate is, to be pulled down to give place to one which will better meet the growing need, and whose corner stone has just been laid.

The contribution you make to the minister's salary is not the price you pay for the privilege of criticising him. Plenty of people criticise in inverse proportion to what they pay.

COLD WATER GEOGRAPHY.

A child in one of our city schools in a recent examination when asked to name the five zones got off the following list:

North and South Frozen, North and South Temperance, and Horrid.

Has it really come to this, and are we sober because we live in the "Temperance Zone" and not because of natural fear of the cup that cheers and yet inebriates.

GIRLS OF THE FARM.

Pretty and healthy and strong,
Noblest the world ever knew,
Gladdening the heart with a song,
Bidding all troubles adieu;

Every day battling with wrong,
Every day striving anew,
Helping the old world along,
Living a life that is true;

Think of the work that they do,
Think of their grace and their charms,
Think of their modesty, too!
These are the girls of the farms.

GEO. B. WRENN.

AN EXCELLENT JUROR.

The judge had his patience sorely
tried by lawyers who wished to talk and
by men who tried to evade jury service.
"Shudge!" cried the German.
"What is it?" demanded the judge.

"Do you think your father would like
me as a son-in-law?"
"Yes; I believe he would."
"Oh, joy! I—"

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS FOR THE WEST.

The system of consolidated schools
is one by which several school sections,
weak as individuals, with poor attendance
and poor equipment shall be united in one,

In Eastern Canada the consolidated
school seems to have safely passed the
experimental stage. As yet, they are
few in number, but the introduction of
a system differing so radically from the
old must be a matter of time.

1. One good building built to accom-
modate comfortably the children of
three or four school districts, will not
cost as much to erect and maintain as
the three or four poorly built, poorly
ventilated and maintained, separate
buildings would cost.

2. Instead of having one teacher,
teach eight or ten classes with perhaps
two or three pupils in each, several
teachers each taking the grade of work
for which she is most fitted can give a
much greater proportion of time to the
classes under her care.

3. Inspection can be much more
thorough. The Inspector having less
ground to cover, can thoroughly super-
vise the schools in his district.

4. The children are carried to and
from school in vans, (covered in bad
weather.) They are thus landed at the
school door warm and dry and ready
for work, instead of cold and tired with
wet shoes and clothes in which they
must sit all day.

5. The attendance under this system
is larger and more regular. The child-
ren as a rule are anxious to go—the
ride is pleasant and competition at
school is keen. The child who shirks
at nine o'clock has to put up a pretty
good excuse to be let remain home
when the van is standing at the door.
There are no late-comers either.

6. A measure of high school work
can be taken up, and especial branches
such as music, drawing and manual
training can have some time devoted to
them without infringing on the claims
of the more practical subjects. This
makes it unnecessary to send the older
boys and girls away from home to add
to the education received in the little
schoolhouse.

THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR.

Out and in the river is winding
The links of its long, red chain,
Through belts of dusky pine-land
And gusty leagues of plain.

Only, at times, a smoke-wreath
With the drifting cloud-rack joins—
The smoke of the hunting-lodges
Of the wild Assiniboin!

Drearily blows the north wind
From the land of ice and snow;
The eyes that look are weary,
And heavy the hands that row.

vide them with plenty of robes. The
team and driver might be obtained
from one of the farms furthest from
the center. In many cases families
already provide horse and carriage for
their own children, and one of the
largest and most trustworthy of these
pupils would like nothing better than
to be entrusted with a van.

3. The cost is too great. This diffi-
culty is usually presented first. I have
reserved it until last so as to give it
more space. From reports sent in by
the districts which have established con-
solidation it is not easy to make any
hard and fast statement. Some re-
port the cost much less, some the same,
and others that it costs more but the
schools are better. The aggregate cost
may be greater but the cost per child is
much less as so many more children are
regularly in attendance.

In many places in the West a school
is erected and a teacher engaged for the
benefit of eight or ten pupils, the total
cost seldom being below \$600 and often

The voyageur smiles as he listens
To the sound that grows apace;
Well he knows the vesper ringing
Of the bells of St. BONIFACE,—

The bells of the Roman Mission,
That call from their turrets twain
To the boatmen on the river,
To the hunter on the plain.

Even so in our mortal journey
The bitter north winds blow;
And thus upon life's Red River
Our hearts as oarsmen row.



THE OLD EDIFICE WITH "TURRETS TWAIN," WHOSE CHIMES INSPIRED THE POET WHITTIER.

And with one foot on the water,
And one upon the shore,
The Angel of Shadow gives warning
That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of wild-geese?
Is it the Indian's yell,
That lends to the voice of the north-wind
The tone of a far-off bell?

And when the Angel of Shadow
Rests his feet on wave and shore;
And our eyes grow dim with watching,
And our hearts faint at the oar.

Happy is he who heareth
The signal of his release
In the bells of the Holy City,
The chimes of eternal peace!

—J. G. WHITTIER.

7. The consolidated school helps
materially to solve the question of
rural mail delivery. The farmer's
boy can bring home the mail five days
a week.

The objections raised to this scheme
are not so many nor so valid as the
points in its favor.

1. The roads are unsuitable, and the
weather often unfit to take out a team.
But those bad roads are a hindrance
to many other things, hauling milk or
grain, church-going and visiting. Why
not mend the roads? As for the team,
a merciful man is merciful to his beast;
but should not the children be consider-
ed? Many of them have a walk of one
mile or two or even three in the cold of
winter, or the rain and mud of spring
and fall, over those same bad roads.

2. Conveyances are not fitted for the
purpose and drivers are unreliable.
The district can own the wagons, fit
them up to keep out the rain and pro-

much above that sum. The expense
for each pupil often closely approaches
\$100 per year, a higher cost to give the
country pupil an ordinary public school
course than the city pupil pays for both
public and high school.

As an example of what may be ac-
complished by this method with the
same outlay of money as would be re-
quired for the old, the following report
from Royerton, Indiana, may help to
explain the question of expense:

"As a solution to the rural school
problem, the school at Royerton is a
fruitful field for study. Six districts
have been combined into one. This
union school is located in the town of
Royerton. Under the separate dis-
trict plan, seven teachers were employ-
ed—two at Royerton, and one at each
of the other districts; now five are em-
ployed in the union school, a difference
of two teachers resulting from the
change. Three teachers are doing

grade work, one does high school work
and one divides his time between grade
and high school work. Some little
high school work was given when there
were but two teachers in the Royerton
school, but no high school work was
given in the district schools outside of
the Royerton school. Under the sepa-
rate district plan, seven rooms were
maintained; now there are but four,
and a small room used for recitations,
which adds no expense. No additional
buildings were needed at Royerton, due
to the fact that there was an old build-
ing which had not been used for several
years. Thus there has been a saving
in tuition by reducing the number of
teachers. Not considering the high
school, four teachers do the work form-
erly done by seven teachers—a differ-
ence of three. The cost of fuel, supplies
and repairs for seven rooms has been
reduced to the cost of four. There are
190 pupils enrolled in the school, 129
of whom are conveyed from the aban-
doned schools—about two-thirds of the
number enrolled in the union school.
The daily expense for transportation is
\$8.75. The following will show the
comparative cost of the two plans:

Table comparing District Plan and Consolidated Plan costs. District Plan: Salaries for seven teachers for seven months \$2492.00, Fuel for seven rooms at \$30 per room 210.00, Supplies for seven rooms at \$10 per room 70.00, Repairs at \$20 per room 140.00. Total \$2912.00. Consolidated Plan: Salaries for four teachers for seven months \$1442.00, Fuel for four rooms at \$30 120.00, Supplies at \$10 per room 40.00, Repairs at \$20 per room 80.00. Total \$1682.00. Transportation at \$8.75 per day, \$1225.00.

In Canada, the schools at Guelph,
Ont., Kingston, N. B., and Charlotte-
town, P. E. I., are not particularly
described here, because they received
very material aid in their establishment
from Sir William Macdonald. Tryon,
P. E. I., however, with only the govern-
ment grants due to the separate dis-
tricts and the school tax as formerly
levied found their expenses at the end
of the first year of consolidation to be
ten dollars less than the previous total
cost in the individual districts. Middle-
ton, N. S. is also working out this prob-
lem with the following result:

At Middleton seven rural schools
were combined with the town district.
Middleton itself employed three teach-
ers, and each rural district one. The
consolidated school employs nine teach-
ers, and has a high school department.
In 1902, before consolidation, these
districts enrolled 367 pupils, with an
average attendance of 108.4 or 54 per
cent. The consolidation went into
effect on August 1st, 1903. In Dec-
ember, 1903, the consolidated school
had an enrolment of 358, with an aver-
age attendance of 280 or 78 per cent
and the enrolment in January, 1904,
was over 400, with a corresponding in-
crease in the average attendance.
Eleven vans are employed, and the
longest route is six miles.

The following letter from Oak River,
Man., gives a clear and concise presen-
tation of the opinions held in this dis-
trict by the people on this subject and
the means taken to accomplish the
desired result. Our thanks are due to
Mr. Brassey for his kindness in enab-
ling us to supply this information to our
readers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Your communication of the 18th inst
addressed to "the Chairman of the
Board of Education" has been handed
to me.

I might say that the item you saw
was correct, the school districts of Oak
River and Maplewood were consolida-
ted into one last spring, officially known
now as the School District of Oak River
Consolidated No. 253. We carried a
by-law last May authorizing the bor-
rowing of \$10,000 for the purpose of
building an up-to-date four roomed
brick school here, the foundation of
which is now about completed. Our
intention is to open this school after
Xmas holidays with three teachers
to begin with.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Dear Children:—Several of you have been kind enough to say that you would like to see Cousin Dorothy's picture in the paper. You think you would, but I am sure you wouldn't, for, listen,—this is a secret between you and me,—there never was a picture of me taken that did not make me look like a fright. However, I promise you that the first time a photographer makes a good picture of me it shall appear at the head of the Children's page. Will that satisfy you?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

lessons. My music teacher's name is Miss D. I wish Georgina H. Thompson would write many stories as I am fond of reading.

ANNIE B. HANSON.

LIKES THE TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. And my father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he likes it very much, and I like to read the Children's Corner and I always read it first. My sister

stem-like thing, it is longer than the petals and hangs out of the blossom like a tongue. Its name is winter green I have never seen it till this summer as it is very rare. It is very pretty and has a delightful perfume.

(Age 14 yrs.) HARRIET CRAWFORD.
[It was quite easy to find the flower in my Book of Flowers from your good description of it. Did you know that its Sunday name is Pyrola elliptica? It is found in rich soil from Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan. C. D.]

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Plum and Tapioca Pudding.—Fill a buttered pudding dish two-thirds full of raw pitted plums. Sweeten with a

Potato Rolls.—One cup of mashed potatoes, one tablespoon of sugar, one cup of melted lard, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, one yeast cake dissolved in one cup of warm water. This sponge is set at 10 o'clock in the morning. When light, mix in flour and knead for fifteen minutes, or until the dough is quite stiff; let this dough get light; roll out and spread a little butter over the top; cut out with round cutter; fold over and let them stand for an hour; bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. They are most delicious.

(continued from page 1359)

Under the consolidation act it becomes necessary to transport the children to school, or at least so that they won't have more than a mile to walk. We have not as yet figured out our routes, but it is expected that at least two school vans or probably three will be necessary to transport the children to school.

As far as the cost of transportation and the running expenses of a school this size this district is not yet in a position to give any definite information, for we can only estimate these at present and the figures might or might not be misleading. But one thing the trustees are sure of is, that even supposing the cost should be a little more than under the old districts the higher standard of education and the facilities for farmers getting their children transported by competent men without having to keep special rigs, as at present will more than compensate for any extra amount in taxation.

It is the intention of the present trustees to procure only the best teachers so that it will not be necessary for parents to send their children to distant towns, as is done at present, under the small school system.

Any further information you may require we shall be happy to furnish in the interests of education. It is my firm opinion that the children of this country will never receive a proper standard of education until these small districts consolidate, for some of them are an absolute farce.

Yours truly,
E. G. Brassey,
Sec.-Treas. and Trustee.

The School District of Oak River,
Consolidated, Number 253.

The inspector in the English school asked the boys of the school he was examining:

"Can you take your warm overcoat off?"

"Yes, sir," was the response.

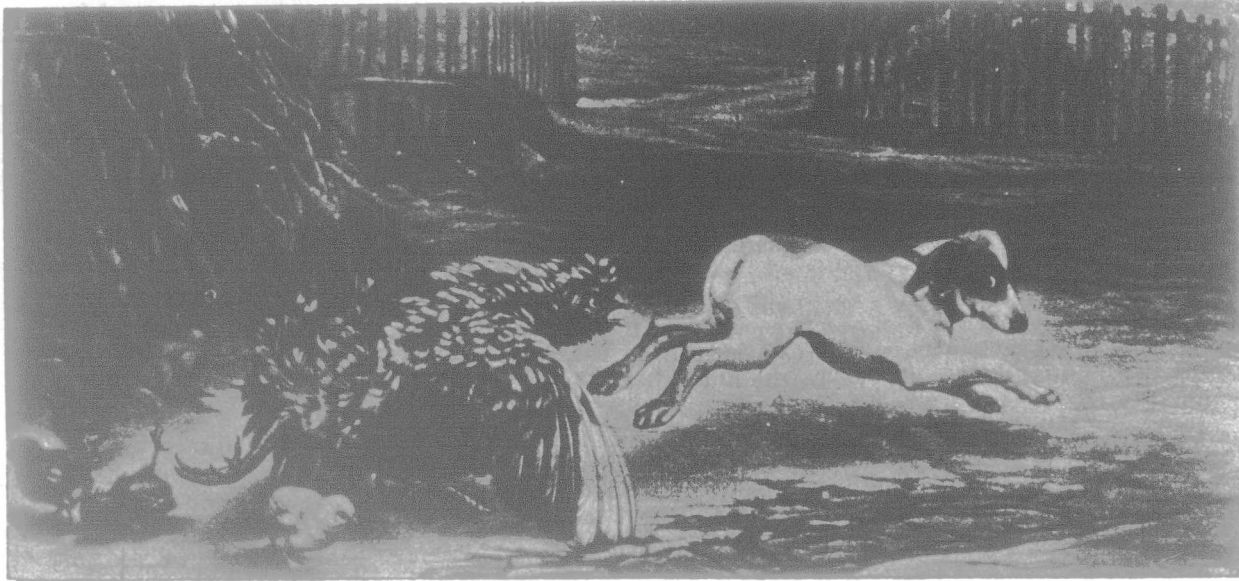
"Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

There was silence for a while, and then a little boy spoke up.

"Please sir, because goodness only knows where the buttons are."



AN ENRAGED MOTHER.

AN AUGUST BIRTHDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have got two old cats and four little cats, and one dog. I have one sister and four brothers. Two of my brothers are married. My birthday is next week.

BESSIE A. PETERS.

TWENTY PIGEONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I go to school every day and I like my teacher very much. My father has nine horses and three colts. We have twenty-three head of cattle, ten little pigs and four old ones. I have twenty pigeons now, two cats and one dog. I live nine miles and a half from Portage la Prairie.

(Age 7 yrs.) WELLINGTON LYTTLE.

HOLIDAYS WELL SPENT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am visiting my cousin in Shipperly, and having seen the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought I would write. I live in the City of Winnipeg. Summer holidays have come and I am spending mine well. I am in grade five in the Somerset school.

(Age 11 yrs.) KATHLEEN SMITH.

CANADA IS ALL RIGHT.

Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE before although we have been taking it two years. And we all like it fine, I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. We came from the United States two years ago. I think Canada is all right. My school was out last of June and will commence the 13th of August. I walk three miles to school. I am eleven years old and am in the fourth class. For pets I have a cat, a dog and one calf.

LEONA FRANKS.

TOO YOUNG TO HAVE NAMES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a line or two as I had not written before. I am ten years old. I have one sister and one brother. I have two calves of my own. They are too young to have names as yet. I have a pony and one colt and a horse. Their names are Ginger, Flora and Rollie. We have ninety-one little turkeys, ducklings and chickens. I am in the fourth book at school. I take music

Mabel and I go to school and our teacher's name is Mr. B. and I like him. I have two sisters and one brother. We have about three hundred chickens and fourteen geese. This summer we have seven pigs, seven cows, and two horses. I am a girl eleven years old.

JOANNA NICKLE.

THE PRETTY WINTERGREEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have often read the letters in the Children's Corner but I have never written before, and, as this is my first letter, I hope to see it in print. As Cousin Dorothy expressed a wish that everybody would describe some wild flowers, I am going to try to do it. The flower I am going to describe grows in bluffs, where it is shaded by trees. The leaves are heart-shaped and they grow around the bottom of the stem. It has a stem about six inches long which is very tough and hard to break. There are generally seven or eight blossoms, on one stem, the flowers grow alternately on the stem, the petals are sometimes white and sometimes pink. The stamens have white stems, and yellow and orange seeds, its pistil is a long, hard,

good cupful of sugar, cover with a cupful of tapioca which has soaked in two cups of water over night. Bake for two hours and serve with sauce.

Scones.—Two eggs (leaving out yolk of one for glazing top), one-half cup butter (small cup) one-half cup white sugar, a little salt (a teaspoonful), two and a half cups flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder; mix soft and roll about one-half inch thick; cut in scone shape; glaze with yolk of egg; bake in a quick oven.

Spanish Cream.—Take one quart of milk and in a small part of it dissolve one-half box of gelatine. Heat the milk and add the gelatine and yolks of four eggs and four tablespoonfuls white sugar beaten together, and let all come to a boil; have the whites of the four eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten to a froth; take the mixture from the fire, add beaten whites and sugar, beating briskly till thoroughly mixed; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla; set away in a mould over night; serve with pot of red currant jelly and whipped cream.



SPANISH ORANGE SELLERS.

THE QUIET HOUR

HOW TO TRAIN FOR SUCCESS.

If you are a miserable, despondent, slaving, unsuccessful individual, get hold of yourself this instant.

First get yourself into the condition for success. If possible have a den of your own into which you can go and preserve the sacred and uninterrupted seclusion that would be granted you if you were saying your prayers. If you cannot have a place, choose an hour at night or early in the morning when you may be sure of being undisturbed. If you are despondent, train your mind to be hopeful. If you have no pleasant experiences in your life to recall, imagine the pleasantest things you would like to have happen to you or you would like to do. Picture yourself in a commanding attitude, full of courage and brightness. See your face as radiant with cheerfulness as you can imagine it. Look in the glass and catch your expression. Recall these thoughts, quicken the emotions and sensations of hope and courage. Go over and over them with the steady persistency of a student bent upon learning a difficult Greek verb. Soon your brain cells, nerved with new thoughts, energized with an inspiring inflow of positive thought-force, will work for themselves, and your Will will WILL you to think in currents of hopeful and courageous thoughts, and you will view life from a higher plane, and see opportunities you never saw before. Your cheerfulness and courage will add warmth to your manner. You will grow more winning unawares. A gracious manner, full of hospitality and cheerful composure, suggests self-poise, self-respect, and self-command, qualities that we all admire. Emerson says, " 'Tis an inestimable hint that I owe to a few persons of fine manners, that they make behavior the very first sign of force,—behavior, and not performance, or talent, or, much less, wealth." Do not despise the forms and rules of polite society. Learn them, master them. "They aid our dealing and conversation, as a railway aids travelling, by getting rid of all avoidable obstructions of the road, and leaving nothing to be conquered but pure space." After you have acquired mental and physical poise, and have energized your despondent heart with courage and cheerfulness, project clearly and definitely in a mental vision what you wish to accomplish. Go over it, just as you went over the thoughts of hope, courage, and cheerfulness, until you develop "conduct memories" as the children do by their ethical plays in the kindergarten, and persist until your Will WILLs you to work steadily, forcefully, and in-

domitably. Permeate, magnetize, your den, your office, your room, with emanations of success, of hope, of courage, and concentration. Create a vitalizing atmosphere of success so that whenever you enter your sanctum you will be uplifted and encouraged. Entertain no thoughts of failure, no forebodings of defeat, no distrust in your powers of accomplishment, no matter how frequently and forcefully they obtrude themselves. Make your atmosphere so tingle with faith, hope, courage and cheer that every one who comes to you will have his confidence in you strengthened, will be cheered and stimulated, and convinced that you are the sort to be trusted with business enterprises.

Concentrate with unwavering effort on whatever you do. Remember, if you go down-town with your thoughts in a chaotic state, flitting hither, thither and yon, you will ally yourself with all the chaos and irresolution round about you. What good would a cable be whose strands floated outward and inward on every wave and tide? If you are a magnet of sufficient power, you attract to yourself thought-force.

This is not nonsense. You can notice for yourself that a man who goes to his work with a trained mind, who has methodized sense-memories of business, and who is alert and energetic, is a positive force that attracts stimulating

Many of these dreamers go through life becoming neither successful tradesmen nor artists.—Selected from "Success is for you."

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE'S VISIT TO THE NORTH-WEST.

What went ye out to the wilderness to see?
 A shaking reed? Men in kings' houses dwelling?
 A prophet? Yea, more than a prophet telling
 Of lands new named for Christ—a gift in fee
 And heritage of millions yet to be.
 Green prairies like an ocean swelling
 From rise to set of sun—great rivers spelling
 Their rugged names in Blackfoot and in Cree.
 That went you forth to see, and saw it lie,
 The glorious land reserved by God till now,
 For England's help in need—to drive the plow
 A thousand miles on end—till in the sky
 The snowy mountains, from the plains upborne,
 Bear on the proudest peak the name of Lorne.

—WILLIAM KIRBY (1817—1906)



MY TURN NEXT.

thought "out of the everywhere." He proves the truth of the old assertion: "Firmly drive, firmly draw." He stirs vibrations of healthy, hopeful energy, and quickens confidence in everyone he meets. The conditions he thus awakens react upon himself. Some psychologists go so far as to say that successful operators and gamblers make themselves magnets for money. Their thoughts are so concentrated on money that their radiations, penetrating the personal atmosphere of others, suggest money and the possibility of getting money to those susceptible to such influences. Money-mongers quicken the commercial feeling in the minds of others and focus their thoughts on finance. They believe in themselves and make other people believe in them. Their very spirit of adventure is a conquering force. Money-mongers rarely have divided interests, and, therefore, reap the benefit of their loyalty. Loyalty is a spiritual quality, and even in its least commendable form, it is not without magnetism. A man, longing to be an artist, a writer, a scientist, or a musician, goes down-town with less concentrated attracting force than the one who is content to be a business man.

WORTH WHILE.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant
 When life flows along like a song;
 But the man worth while is the one who will smile
 When everything goes dead wrong.
 For the test of the heart is trouble,
 And it always comes with the years,
 And the life that is worth the honor of earth
 Is the smile that comes through tears.
 It is easy enough to be prudent
 When nothing tempts you to stray;
 When without or within no voice of sin
 Is luring your soul away.
 But it's only a negative virtue
 Until it is tried by fire,
 And the life that is worth the honor of earth
 Is the one that resists desire.
 By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
 Who had no strength for the strife,
 The world's highway is cumbered to-day
 They make up the item of life.
 But the virtue that conquers passion,
 And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
 It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
 For we find them but once in a while.
 —ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

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MASCULINE VIEWS OF THE KITCHEN.

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A near friend of mine, a lady, was once in the cars with Emerson, and when they stopped for the refreshment of the passengers he was very desirous of procuring something at the station for her solace. Presently he advanced upon her with a cup of tea in one hand and a wedge of pie in the other,—such a wedge! She could hardly have been more dismayed if one of Caesar's cunei, or wedges of soldiers, had made a charge at her.

Yet let me say here that pie, often foolishly abused, is a good creature, at the right time and in angles of thirty or forty degrees. In semi-circles and quadrants it may sometimes prove too much for delicate stomachs. But here was Emerson, a hopelessly confirmed pie-eater, never, so far as I remember, complaining of dyspepsia; and there, on the other side, was Carlyle, feeding largely on wholesome oatmeal, groaning with indigestion all his days, and living with half his self-consciousness centered beneath his diaphragm.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek.—JOHNSON.

WHAT TO DO WITH CORN.

Canned Corn and Tomatoes—Boil two dozen ears of corn until the kernels are tender. While still hot cut the corn from the cob with a short sharp knife. Peel two dozen ripe tomatoes and chop into small bits. Mix the two together, salt to taste and put in a granite or porcelain kettle. Let boil hard for a minute; put at once into quart jars, and seal immediately. It is a wise precaution to have perfectly new rubber rings.

Fried Green Corn—Cut strips of fat bacon into dice and fry until crisp but not burnt. Take out the bacon and put in corn that has been boiled and cut from the cob. Toss it about lightly in the hot fat for a few minutes, season with salt and pepper and serve.

Green Corn, Creole Style—Cut the corn from half a dozen ears of tender corn which has not been cooked. Add half a green pepper and a little onion chopped fine, and three peeled tomatoes also cut into small pieces. Heat the whole until it comes to the boil, then let simmer for twenty minutes. Add half a teaspoon each of salt and sugar and two teaspoons butter a few minutes before serving.

Green Corn Creamed—Strip back but do not tear off the husks from half a dozen ears of tender corn. Remove the silk threads and pull the husks back in place. Place in boiling salted water and cook twenty minutes. With a sharp knife cut the corn from the ears and press out the pulp from the hulls. To each cup of pulp add three quarters cup of sauce made of two tablespoons each of flour and butter, salt and pepper to taste and a cup of cream. Let the corn stand in the sauce for five minutes before serving.

SUMMER VEXATIONS.

Dear Comrades of the Ingle Nook:—I think of you so often, and imagine you working away during the long hot

days of harvest. Nature calls to you to take things easily until the heat is passed, but stern necessity, which knows no law, compels you to do more work than at any other time of the year, preparing strengthening food for those who are gathering in the golden grain. I wish I could roll up my sleeves and help some of you who are hard pressed. I can make fruit cake and hash and good tea; I can iron but am a weak failure at washing; I can sweep but hate to dust. Now, who will offer me a situation on the strength of those qualifications, and no recommendations from my last place.

This is the time, too, when the hospitality of the farm home is tried to the uttermost. This is the season when the cousins—so many times removed that the relationship is only apparent in dog days—come bag and baggage and take up their abode with you and enjoy a holiday. If they do not come themselves they send the children. This, however, is a degree better, for the youngsters can amuse and entertain themselves and your duty is narrowed down to providing them with plenty to eat and a place to sleep. Of course, all the town people who come to visit in the country are not of this selfish type. There are many who will take up certain of the household duties and perform them regularly as a matter of course, and these are the welcome guests in the busy season, because they give their hostess a little time to enjoy their society. But there are enough of the other kind to be found visiting in the country to have provided you each with at least one experience I am sure. I have come to the conclusion that the hostess would be justified in asking some labor from the hands of a self-invited guest who has not common courtesy enough to offer it. Perhaps I am speaking rather strongly on this matter, but I have seen so much extra burden laid upon shoulders already too heavily laden, by this kind of thoughtless selfishness, that it heats my temper up every time I think of it. I can only hope you have all escaped this year.

DAME DURDEN.

Dear Editor:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly two years and thinks it a very nice paper. I have seen many questions and answers in your paper and thought I would ask if any of the ADVOCATE readers know how to free a house of bed-bugs. We have tried smoking sulphur in the room but it does no good. If any of you know a way please put the answer in the ADVOCATE. Wishing the FARMER'S ADVOCATE every success.

RA B.

You poor girl! you are indeed afflicted, but time and patience and constant vigilance combined with a few simple remedies will accomplish a great deal towards ridding your house of this pest. If they are in the bed pull it all apart and wash out all the corners with boiling water and soap. Then apply with a stiff feather a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid to all the joints and corners of the bedstead and springs. If the bugs are in the walls tear off the paper around the cracks, wash with hot suds, apply the mixture well. Do this several times within a week, then fill up the cracks with plaster of Paris mixed with cold water and applied immediately. Turpentine alone used every week for a season will do a great deal towards eradicating these insects. D. D.

KING BUTTERMILK.

(The Chicago health department reports in favor of buttermilk as a healthful and unadulterated beverage.)

The favorite that old Bacchus loved
Are vanquished in the race;
A humble one his right has proved
To high and honored place;
From science comes a laurel crown,
And loud his praises ring;
A guerdon's his of high renown,
And buttermilk is king!

Then look not on the wine so red
Nor on the amber beer,
Nor—cause of many a dizzy head—
The highball sparkling clear.
Monarch serene of health and sense,
And power for peace and right,
He wears the garb of innocence,
His royal color's white.

He reigns o'er many a can or churn,
O'er faucet and o'er font;
From green Lagrand to far Lucerne,
From Limerick to Lemont.
To him while sultry zephyrs play,
A tribute glad we bring,
For lactic acid wins the day
And buttermilk is king.
—Chicago Daily News.

CANADIAN NATIVE CHIEFS IN LONDON.

London, ever a cosmopolitan city, is just now receiving a visit from three Indian chiefs. The reason which has brought these dwellers in far off British Columbia is no mere prompting of the spirit of adventure. Chiefs Joe Cappilano, Charley Tsilpaynialt, and Basil are the three heads of the many tribes of Indians in British Columbia who have been specially chosen to convey a message of greeting to King Edward. Their selection was the outcome of a special foregathering of Indian chiefs held earlier in the year. The trio, when duly chosen, shook hands with the chiefs of all other tribes and it is this symbol of greeting which they hope to be the means of conveying to the King should opportunity allow. Associated with this the paramount object of their visit is the desire to obtain some remission of the Game Laws of British Columbia. Essentially a people skilled in the chase they desire the abolition of all "close" seasons for game. To appreciate at its full value the significance of their visit it is necessary to understand the gravity of the undertaking in these men's eyes. For them the long journey across the continent and ocean had very real terrors. Chief Joe Cappilano—who by his greater command of English takes natural precedence over his fellows—told a *Morning Post* representative how at their departure from Vancouver the women-folk wept and prophecies were rife that they were going never to return. The white population too—as he alleges, from interested motives—did their utmost to dissuade them from the project. Still, charged with a mission from the whole of their tribes of kindred race inhabiting British Columbia, they held to their purpose. In passing through Ottawa the chiefs were furnished by a member of the Canadian Government with a letter of introduction to Lord Strathcona, the Dominion High Commissioner in London. Landing at Liverpool, they reached London last Wednesday. Here a bitter disappointment was in store for them, for the king had then left town for Goodwood. In the interregnum the chiefs were referred by the High Commissioner to Miss Daniell's Soldier's Home at Buckingham-gate, where at the hands of Miss Hanson, the hon. superintendent, they have since received every care and attention.

Those who expect to find the chiefs at their present habitat arrayed in all the barbaric grandeur of native costume will be disappointed. They will be found attired—not, indeed, in the full morning dress affected by the dusky proteges recently introduced by Mr. Keir Hardie into the lobby of the House of Commons—but in sober European garb, not widely differing from that of the British artisan. Their dress, in fact, is identical with that which they find it most convenient to wear in their own country. Their full native costume as tribal chiefs they have however brought with them. In view of the peculiar nature of their mission these have in each case been specially made. Chief Joe Cappilano, for instance, shows a fine buckskin coat with long sleeves. A skilfully-woven white shawl made from the hair of the mountain goat, but with the consistency almost of a rug, and gaily-colored wools worked in as a border, also forms part of the chief's apparel. For head-dress he has a sable fox's skin, twisted turban-wise, with the brush—which any M.F.H. might covet—depending at the back.

Of the trio two, Chiefs Joe Cappilano and Basil, are men in the prime of life, the third, Charley Tsilpaynialt, having

reached the allotted threescore years and ten. None of them is tall—not more than five feet six—but the two younger men are well-knit and robust. With large heads and features, their skin is of a deep tan color, though hardly justifying the epithet "Red" Indians. Their eyes are brown and hair black, and their whole appearance betokens the hardihood and determination we associate with the hunter and trapper of game. Such indeed, is these men's staple occupation, and they are anxious to make it freer yet. Chief Joe con-

verses in quite good English, and so to a lesser extent does Chief Basil. The eldest chief is unable to communicate save through the medium of Chinook, the language common among the Indians of British Columbia. They are, however, accompanied by an interpreter Simon Pierre.

Some sight-seeing these Indian chiefs have already done under the guidance of an English friend whose business relations connect him with Vancouver. On Saturday they had the advantage of seeing the Queen drive rapidly by on

her way from Buckingham Place to Portsmouth. The same afternoon was marked by a visit to Westminster Abbey, attendance at the service, and an inspection of the monuments. A visit to the Zoo figures among the prospective arrangements. With London generally the chiefs confess themselves greatly impressed. Living exclusively in wooden houses, they are naturally struck with the sight of brick and stone as the prevailing fabric of what they avow to be without exception the finest city they have ever seen. Neither d



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YOU are invited to learn exactly what the correct styles for Fall and Winter are by inspecting garments that will be in the hands of our agents early next month. This information is yours for the asking and is worth having.

20th Century Brand Garments

are the accepted models of style and the accepted standard of tailoring excellence.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA.

TAILORED BY

The Lowndes Company, Limited, Toronto.

Province of Saskatchewan Agricultural College Scholarships

With a view to encouraging farmers' sons to acquire a thorough practical and scientific training in the various branches of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan offers the following scholarships for competition among students from the Province attending any Agricultural College recognized as such by the Department.

1. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan standing highest in General Proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the regular two year course.....\$200.
2. To each student from the Province of Saskatchewan graduating in the regular two year's course.....\$100 (N.B. The winner of No. 1 is not eligible for this scholarship.)
3. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan leading his class in General Proficiency in his first year.....\$75.
4. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors, either in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying or Horticulture in his final year.....\$50.
5. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors in either of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 4 above in his first year.....\$50.

Students from the Province who desire to take part in the competitions for these scholarships should communicate with the undersigned giving the name of the Institution they propose to enter when further information will be furnished.

Scholarships will be awarded and paid as they fall due upon receipt by the Department of reports from the Principals of the respective colleges showing the standing of students from the Province.

The scholarships will be paid only to students taking the regular two year courses of study.

Students winning scholarships will have to furnish proof satisfactory to the Commissioner that they have been bona fide residents of the Province for at least two years immediately preceding matriculation and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Provincial Government Offices,
Regina, Sask.
August 1st, 1906.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH.

NOTICE

ATTENTION is directed to the following changes in the Regulations re Mange, made by order of Council dated July 23rd, 1906:—

(1) During the present season there will be no compulsory dipping of cattle, other than those found to be affected with Mange, or to have been in contact with affected animals, as provided in the general order in Council of date June 27th, 1904.

(2) No cattle other than those consigned to Winnipeg or points in Canada east of Winnipeg, shall be removed or be allowed to move out of a tract which may be described as bounded on the south by the International Boundary line, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, and on the east by the said line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian south to the International Boundary line unless they are accompanied by the certificate of an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture stating that they have been examined by him and found free from contagion of mange. Any such cattle, however, shall, if deemed advisable by the Inspector, be detained, dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, prescribe.

(3) No railway company shall accept or load at any point within the said tract any shipment of cattle destined for any point west of Winnipeg or for export to the United States or elsewhere via any point on the International boundary, west of Winnipeg, except for immediate slaughter as hereinafter provided unless such shipment is accompanied by the certificate of an Inspector.

(4) Cattle originating west of Winnipeg, whether within the above described tract or not, consigned to Winnipeg, or points east thereof, shall be inspected at Winnipeg, and no railway company shall release such cattle at Winnipeg or load such cattle for reshipment therefrom until they have been submitted by daylight to an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and certified by him to be free from Mange and other contagious or infectious diseases.

(5) Cattle found on inspection to be affected with Mange or other contagious or infectious disease shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Inspector.

Owners and persons in charge of cattle are strongly urged to dip or otherwise treat them in a thorough and systematic manner whether indications of Mange are present or not.

The disease, while under control, is not entirely stamped out and carelessness or neglect may render it necessary for the Department to revert in the near future to the policy of compulsory dipping.

The provisions of the Order in Council of 27th June, 1904, remain in force. The provisions of the Order in Council of 10th July, 1905, with the exception of that requiring compulsory dipping, are continued by the Order in Council of 23rd July, 1906. See posters.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Veterinary Director General.

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

Correspondence solicited.

HAROLD DANBROOK
Hanley Sask

they conceal their gratification at the readiness of English people to commingle with them in social intercourse. This, they point out, is in pleasing contrast to the demeanour of the white population in British Columbia, who, whilst willing enough to trade with them, are reluctant to extend to them ordinary hospitality.

But all lesser lures yield to the desire to meet the King face to face and to press his Majesty's hand, and so fulfil what is, after all, the *raison d'être* of their mission. Even should King Edward delay his return beyond the fortnight which is expected to elapse before he once more visits the capital, the Indian chiefs are resolved, if finances allow, to await his Majesty's coming. As Chief Joe expressed it "If I go back to my people without having shaken the king's hand, what am I to say?"

FRAUDS.

Another lightning rod swindle has been worked among the farmers of some portions of Ontario. The agent supplies the barn with lightning rods and also gives what purports to be a policy insuring the buildings against destruction by lightning, but instead a carefully worded contract only guarantees the farmer the price of the rods. Lightning rods, if we may judge from the number of frauds based on them, appear to be the ground work of many a fakir. In the olden days a contract was made out and a note obtained in settlement and then the agent simply "raised" the contract at his leisure. That which appeared as seven cents per foot afterwards showed up as sixty seven cents. No wonder the farmer felt that he had been struck by lightning. This was a vulgar fake. It was almost a common forgery. It lacked the fine finish that characterizes the modern swindle and yet it did its work and carried trouble and worry onto the third and fourth concession of them that toil in the fields.

The swindle note has often been exposed and yet it yearly claims its victims. It is worked with variations but reads somewhat as below:*

B. Stuart has apparently agreed to pay J. Joy a small sum when he has sold a certain amount of goods. It looks a reasonable proposition. It appears to give a generous profit, but the note is detached at the dotted line, it passes into the hands of an innocent third party and B. Stuart must meet his obligations. Back of all this there lies this principle: Watch the man who offers too much. The over generous person, the one who gives more than an honest dollar for a hundred cents is rare.

The farmer has been caught by the stallion syndicator. Usually some of the poorer people of the community are pulled in on this game. They are not

worth the price but others are on the note and in the language of the West they must "make good", for each individual on the note is responsible for the whole amount providing the others fail. An ingenuous bit of sophistry is sometimes worked by the salesman. He induces someone to sign on the promise that he will not be held for the sum, he is merely wanted as bait. Usually, however, the good man finds himself in the toils. These instances of bitten-biter are by no means rare and tend to show a lack of that honor which is supposed to exist among thieves.

Those named above are real fakes. In addition we have the common liar—the man who promises and then fails to deliver the goods. The only safe guard is to seek firms of known reliability. Distance may lend enchantment to the view, but frequently the faraway product has many points of inferiority. Fakes without end will continue as long as people continue to bite, but the man of sound sense who keeps in touch with events is not apt to be badly fooled.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE BROCHURE.—A very handsome booklet entitled "One thousand facts about Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh and published by Courlay, Winter and Leeming, the well-known piano people of Toronto, has recently reached the editorial sanctum. This work of art and compendium can be obtained from the publishers on request accompanied by eight cents to cover postage. It is worth having.

A B. C. PAPER.

Would you be kind enough to furnish me with the address and name of the best paper printed in Victoria, B. C.? A paper that will give me the best acquaintance with that part of B. C. as I am intending to visit that part of the West.

H. H. H.

Ans.—The Times or Colonist are both large papers and serve their respective parties.

Mrs. New-wed—Dear me, these eggs are small.

Village Grocer—They are, indeed, mum, and I'm sure I don't know why.

Mrs. New-wed—O, I dare say it's because you take them out of the nest too soon.—*Tit-Bits*.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30, 1906.

* One year after date I promise to pay J. Jay or order One hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) for value received at Ten percent per annum, payable at Winnipeg, Man.

Witness R. L. Smith.

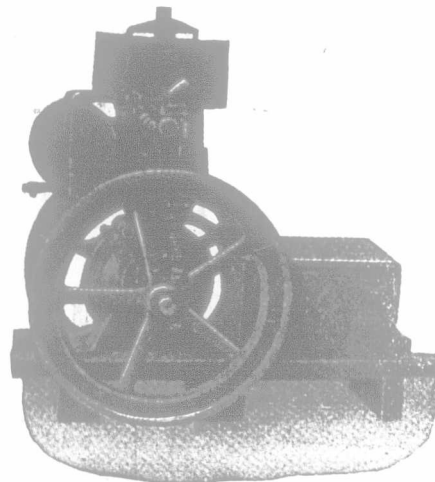
B. Stuart.

bearer Ten dollars when I sell by worth of Patent Fanning Mills said Ten dollars when due is agent for J. Jay.

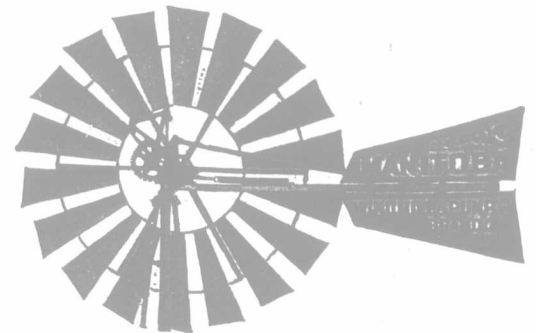
A Pair of Perfect Powers

Manitoba Gasoline Engine

Manitoba Windmill



2, 3 and 4 H.P.



All Sizes for Pumping and Power

Grinders, Steel
Frame Wood Saws
Steel Tanks
or Pumps fitted to
either machine

Get our free catalog. It gives you the information you're anxious to have.
A postcard will bring it.

Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers, Box 301, Brandon, Man.

OAK RIVER FAIR.

Oak River held a successful fair in August at which the following were prize winners with live stock:

HORSES.

Judge, Mr. Stout, Iowa Agricultural College.

HEAVY DRAFT, REGISTERED.

Stallion 3 years and over—1st, Ed. Henry.

Stallion 2 years and over—1st G. Gill, 2nd, G. McCance.

Brood Mare and foal—1st, Henry.

HEAVY DRAFT, UNREGISTERED.

Brood Mare—1st, Ed. Westbrook, 2nd, Jas. Sinclair.

Team—1st, Sinclair.

AGRICULTURAL.

Brood Mare—1st, H. Delamater, 2nd, A. Smyth.

Foal of 1906—1st, Westbrook, 2nd, Sinclair.

One year old—1st, Jas. Short, 2nd, J. Riddle.

Two year old—1st, C. Henry.

Team—1st, A. Common, 2nd, W. Leary.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Brood mare—1st, Walter Smythe, 2nd, O. Harvey.

Foal of 1906—1st, Westbrook, 2nd, Smyth.

One year old—1st, C. Kahler.

Two year old—1st, W. Smythe, 2nd, A. Smyth.

Team—1st, W. Smythe, 2nd, Wm. Walton.

CARRIAGE AND ROADSTERS.

Stallion, 3 years and over—1st, T. Jasper.

Brood mare and foal—1st, J. Silcox, 2nd, G. R. Ferguson.

One year old—1st, T. Jasper.

Two year old—1st, Jas. Whyte, 2nd, R. C. Cochran.

Span horses—1st and 2nd, C. P. Brereton.

Single horse—1st, Jas. Whyte, 2nd, Ogilvie Milling Co.

Saddle pony—1st, Mrs. Cardale, 2nd, H. Smyth.

Saddle horse—1st, Wm. Willcott, 2nd, T. L. Armstrong.

SPECIALS.

Light stallion and three of his get, special by Thos. Jasper—1st, Jasper, 2nd, Ferguson.

Harness and hitch, open to ladies, special by E.H. Glinz—1st, Miss Riddle, Extra—Shetlands—1st, Glinz, 2nd Geo. Bray.

CATTLE.

Judge, Stephen Benson, Neepawa.

SHORTHORNS.

All prizes, except for year old, went to J. Silcox, Andy Smyth annexing that place.

GRADE CATTLE, BEEF TYPE.

Cow—1st, J. Short, 2nd, C. Worden.

Heifer two year old—1st, J. White, 2nd, Andy Smyth.

Heifer one year old—1st, Herb Smyth, 2nd, H. Delamater.

Heifer calf—1st, Jos. Hanna, 2nd, Andy Smyth.

Steer two year old—1st and 2nd, H. Smyth.

Steer one year old—1st, H. Smyth, 2nd, H. Delamater.

SHEEP.

CLASS 10, LONG WOOL.

Judge, Stephen Benson.

Aged Ram—1st, Jno. Riddle, 2nd, T. Jasper.

Shearling—1st and 2nd, Jasper.

Pair Aged Ewes—1st, Jasper, 2nd, Jno. Riddle.

Pair shearling ewes—1st and 2nd, Jasper.

Pair ewe lambs—1st, W. W. Hays.

Ram lamb—1st, Jasper.

Pen—1st, Jasper.

CLASS 11, SHORT WOOL.

All to Thos. Borland.

HOGS.

BERKSHIRE.

Judge, Stephen Benson.

Boar of calendar year—1st, Jasper, 2nd, Wm. Braid.

Sow aged—1st, Braid, 2nd, Jasper.

Sow of calendar year—1st, Braid, 2nd, Jasper.

YORKSHIRE.

All to Jasper.

GRADES.

Aged sow—1st, Herb Smyth, 2nd, C. Worden.

CLASS 16, BACON.

Pair of grade hogs—1st, W. W. Hays.

POULTRY.

Judge, J. F. C. Menlove, Virden.

Pair geese—1st, Peter Kahler, 2nd, Alf. Vickery.

Ducks—1st and 2nd, Kahler.

Bronzed turkeys—1st, Vickery, 2nd, Wm. Leary.

Leghorns—1st and 2nd, Simpson.

Cochins—1st, Leary.

S. L. Wyandottes—Leary.

Golden Wyandottes—All to Kahler.

Barred Rocks, cock—1st, Conrad Kahler, 2nd, J. M. Callum.

Barred Rocks, hen—1st, Wm. Simpson, 2nd, Conrad Kahler.

Barred Rocks, cockerel—1st, Wm. Simpson, 2nd, Conrad Kahler.

Barred Rocks, pullet—1st, Kahler, 2nd, Simpson.

White Rocks—All to Peter Kahler, except first to Chas. Henry for cocherel.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GRAIN.

Red Fife wheat—1st, Jno. Cardale, 2nd, O. Harvey.

Any other variety—1st, H. Smyth.

Barley, six or four rowed—1st, O. Harvey, 2nd, Wm. Collie.

White oats—1st, Peter Kahler, 2nd, H. Delamater.

Collection, wheat, oats and barley—1st, John Riddle, 2nd, Jas. Short.

Sheaf rye grass—1st, H. Smyth.

Sheaf timothy—1st, John Riddle, 2nd, H. Smyth.

Sheaf Clover—1st, H. Smyth.

Sheaf Brome—1st, Riddle, 2nd, Smyth.

Collection grasses in sheaf—1st, Smyth.

SPECIAL.

Two bushels Red Fife, by Bank of British North America—Jno. Cardale.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCT.

30 lbs. butter in tub—1st, Mrs. G. Henry, 2nd, Mrs. Peter Kahler.

20 lbs. pack butter—1st, Mrs. Alf. Vickery, 2nd, Mrs. Jos. Hanna.

2 lbs. butter prints—1st, Mrs. Alf. Vickery.

Bread—1st, C. Westbrook, 2nd, Mrs. Wm. Leary.

Collection Native Preserves—1st, Mrs. A. McIntyre.

GOSSIP.

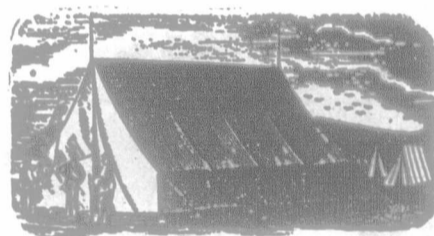
WHAT TO DO FOR NAIL PRICKS.

It has been long known that nail pricks and other similar injuries in the horse's hoof may lead to an infection followed by the formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse, or at least the loss of the hoof. In a recent bulletin from the South Dakota Station, Dr. Moore has reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort. The method consists in paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in the solution of bichloride of mercury at the rate of one part to five hundred of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound, and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. The operation must usually be done by a qualified veterinarian. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to pour a little of this solution of bichloride of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper portion of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process. If a remedy of this sort is not adopted in the case of foot wounds in the horse, the owner runs considerable risk of serious infection of blood poisoning or lockjaw.



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THE TWENTY PAYMENT LIFE POLICY

issued by The Great-West Life is a most popular form of insurance. It combines the advantages of both protection and profitable investment.

For example, the cost for \$1,000 at age 26 next birthday is \$29.10 per annum, for twenty years.

\$1,000 is payable at death. At the end of twenty years the insured ceases to pay premiums, and draws profits estimated at \$249.00.

Or if it is desired to close the insurance at the end of 20 years, the full cash value of the Policy is paid to the insured, viz.: \$776.00. That is, he gets back all his premiums, with a clear profit of \$194.00.

There are, moreover, many other privileges. Ask for rates at your own age.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Ask for a Pocket Map of your Province. Free on request.

25,000 farmers of Western Canada claim the companionship of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE 52 weeks in the year, it is companionable for \$1.50 in advance. Main Office and Publishing House, 14 and 16 Princess St., Winnipeg. Branches—Calgary, Alberta; London, England, and London, Ont. Write for a sample copy.

GRAIN MARKET SENTIMENTS.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: It is not only natural that a reaction should take place after the continued decline and this had been partly brought about by reports from the American Northwest as well as the Canadian Northwest confirming the apprehension of a good many in the trade that damage would result from the excessive heat of last week, and which we took note of in our last review. As we said then damage has certainly resulted in some places but think the crops as a whole were too far advanced to be impaired to any great extent and, while the yield will be lessened a trifle it will not make much difference to the total. The American crop being further advanced than ours should feel it less. During the week rains have deterred harvesting operations for a day or two, which has helped to stiffen prices, but the weather is again fine and harvesting is going on apace. On the American side cutting is about finished as is also the case in some of the early districts on this side.

The big movement in the winter wheat States is over, but is just about to commence in the Northwest which will have a depressing effect on prices in the meantime, for unless exporters begin to take hold stock will soon accumulate. The old country markets have been quick to follow any drop on this side, and slow to follow an advance and buyers over there have apparently taken to heart the reports that our



RANGERS COMING FORWARD IN THE PENS AT THE C. P. R. YARDS.

newspapers have been sending broadcast, to the effect that our crops will be a burden to us this year. It remains to be seen, however, what the American and Canadian farmer will do about this, and we are of the opinion that low prices will not bring his wheat to market, unless he carries it over until he has to make room for another crop. The Russian situation has also turned up again as a factor in prices there being a report this week that her crop would only be 80 per cent. of normal and a possibility of exports being prohibited. As long as Russia continues to be racked with political strife, her exports will be uncertain and Europeans will thus have to depend on this side

for their immediate wants because they have only an average crop of their own and it will be some months before either India, Australia or Argentine will be shipping again to any extent. The total Visible Supply is now 31,949,000 bus. against 13,722,000 bus. last year. The World's shipments were larger than expected at 9,168,000 bus. compared with 7,536,000 last week and 8,392,000 bus. last year, and it is interesting to note that America is now in the lead as detailed shipments below show.

	Last week	Last year.
American	2,448,000	1,200,000
Russian	1,464,000	2,600,000
Danubian	1,656,000	1,504,000

India	1,096,000	876,000
Argentine	856,000	1,672,000
Australia	408,000	344,000
Austria—H.	8,000	24,000
Chili, N. A.	232,000	72,000
Total.	9,168,000	8,392,000

Wheat on ocean passage shows an increase of 776,000 bus. making the total now 27,088,000 bus. compared with 26,912,000 bus. last week and 31,912,000 bus. a year ago.

The Standard Grain Co's, Ltd. grain letter says:

Sentiment on the wheat situation has undergone quite a reversal during the present week. For some time previous all that could be talked of was light export demand, the magnificent crop and heavy marketings of new Winter wheat from the Southwest U. S., and the magnificent prospects for a bumper crop throughout the entire spring wheat belt, and as though this latter was an assured fact prices were pounded to the lowest point touched for some years. But notwithstanding the talk of light export demand shipments from America were found to be liberal last week, the marketings of new wheat from the Southwest U. S. has shown decrease and the first rush of the movement from that district seems to be over, the cash demand has held steady at an advancing premium over the September delivery, and it is now acknowledged that the ten days of hot weather previous to Aug. 20th has resulted in a material reduction of the yield of the spring crop of wheat from previous estimates. The American Visible has not shown as large an increase as expected, and Continental stocks show a decrease of almost five million bushels compared with their stock at this time last year, while their crop prospects have shown no improvement. On the whole the general impression is that prices are now as low, if not lower, than the situation actually warrants and with unfavorable weather for harvesting in the Spring wheat belt, a sharp advance would be inevitable, however, with favorable harvesting weather we look for the market to be a good scalping affair until after September deal passes into a cash basis on the Minneapolis and Chicago markets, and until threshing is general in the spring wheat districts of the Northwestern states and Canadian west. On the Winnipeg market the volume of trade has not been large. The cash demand has held steady for the better grades of wheat, at gradually advancing prices. The demands for oats and barley has been fair.

Cash values, 1 Nor. 76½, 2 Nor. 74, 3 Nor. 69, Oats 2 Wht. 30½, 3 Wht. 28½, Barley No. 3 39, No. 4 38, Flax No. 1, Man. Northwestern \$1.04, In store Ft. William or Port Arthur.

Every time an old bachelor hears a baby cry he takes a fresh grip on this resolution to remain single.

Some men are loved for the enemies they have made, but most men are loved for the money they have made.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US

ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Send us Samples of your Grain
20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Company Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.
418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 422 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

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The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Winnipeg Manitoba

In shipping your Grain to us you are assured of the best results which can be obtained. Write us for our Grain Shipper's Memo Book and advice on Marketing Grain.

References: Union Bank of Canada.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

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Fort William or Port Arthur

Advise **SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, LIMITED**

WINNIPEG

MEANS \$ \$ TO YOU

Frank G. Simpson.

A.T. Hepworth.

No Delay in Settlements
Advances on Bills of Lading

"FAVORITE" CHURN



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons
Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive
Patent Steel Roller Bearings

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by the aid of "Flashlights on Human Nature," on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10c.
M. HILL PUBLISHING CO.
129 East 28th Street New York



\$60

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ALL NORTH PACIFIC

COAST CITIES

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Limit October 31st, 1906

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FROM JUNE 1st

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Route all your freight care Northern Pacific
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GRENFELL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

For years the Grenfell Agricultural Society has had the reputation of being one of the most up-to-date and progressive organizations of the kind in the West, especially in the excellence of its annual exhibitions. But the present year has been far in advance of all the rest in every respect. The membership has increased by nearly one hundred and the twentieth annual exhibition which took place on Thursday, 16th inst., was pronounced by Mr. Murray, Superintendent of Fairs for the province and by Miss Charlton of Buffalo, lecturer on Domestic Science, to have been the best in the two provinces so far this year. As both had attended the Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, and other exhibitions in Alberta and Saskatchewan, their opinion may be taken as correct.

The Board of Directors, and especially the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. A. Gowler, had spared no pains to ensure the success of the show, and in their efforts they had the hearty co-operation and support of the business men of the town, and of one of the most intelligent communities of farmers that can be found in Western Canada. The prizes had been largely increased, some of the prizes, notably those for bread, being equal to or even larger than those given by the large exhibitions in the cities. The first prize for heavy draft stallions was raised to \$25.00 for the best over four years, and the best under that age. The prizes for bread amounted to \$134.50, which is probably larger than any other prizes of the same kind given in Canada.

The number of entries were more than double of any previous year, amounting to 1518. The horses numbered 396 of which 195 were colts two years and under, and 28 foals, 1906. Cattle were not so numerous as in former years. The best herds in the district were unable to be present on account of the harvest. There were 154 in poultry; garden vegetables 201; butter 50 entries, 565 lbs. on exhibition; ladies' work 160; domestic produce 132; children's work 142; plants and flowers 77; sheaf grain, 40 entries; and bread and biscuits 233 entries, representing over 1500 lbs.

The day was beautiful and the people came flocking in at an early hour, until over 1000 were on the grounds, with a large number at the Milling Company's large warehouse where the indoor show was held.

In the show ring the number of horses was so large that the judge, Mr. Kydd of Simcoe, Ont., had a very busy time of it and did not get through until dusk. The show of heavy stallions was very good, and the two first prizes of \$25.00 for stallions over four years old and under that age were taken by Tom Ward, and Tom Wright respectively. All the classes were fully represented but it would unduly prolong this article to enter into a description of them.

The indoor show was first class in all departments. The garden vegetables were fine, and the display of plants and flowers was almost worthy of a horticultural show. Ladies' work and domestic produce were very good. So also was the children's department. Mr. Britton, photographer and Mrs. Dr. Bain contributed very much by exhibiting some excellent pictures. But the great interest centered in the bread competitions. The women in and around Grenfell are among the best bread makers in the world, and it was a big question who would carry off the coveted prizes and honors. Perhaps I had best give them in order.

Grenfell Milling Company's prize for best two loaves of white bread made from their celebrated brand "Innisfallin" flour; 1st, Mrs. Ed. Adams, \$40.00; 2nd, Mrs. Stoetzel, \$20.00. Best two loaves brown bread, Mrs. Ed. Adams, \$20.00. Best dozen plain buns (Innisfallin flour), Mrs. S. Best, \$20.00. Best two loaves from Hungarian flour (Oak Lake Mills), 1st, Mrs. T. W.

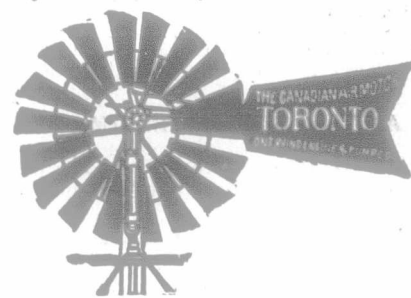
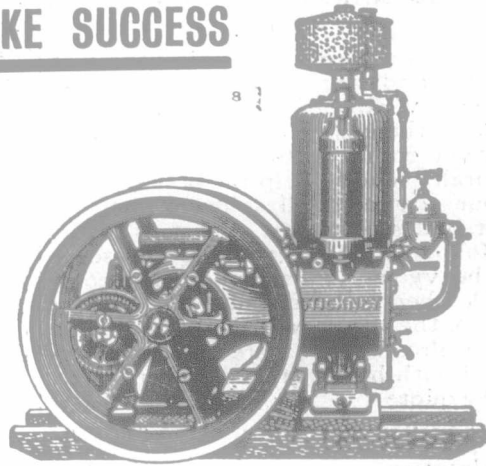
NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

We succeeded in the face of very keen competition in securing the contracts for the three big Steel Water Towers for the cities of Medicine Hat, Macleod and Saskatoon during the first ten days in August.

We have succeeded in getting the lion's share of the farmers trade also, in our other lines of goods during the current season. We have been snowed under with orders. We are not kicking, however, we rather like it. So please pile your orders on top of the others for a



CANADIAN AIRMOTOR PUMP, TANK, GRINDER WOOD SAW, EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR, STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE, HORSE POWER, TREAD POWER FEED CUTTER, ROOT PULPER, LAND ROLLER, HYDRAULIC RAM, etc. and they will be promptly filled.



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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

WE WANT

Hides AND SKINS

and advise shipping to us at once while we can pay the present very high prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE

Easy Terms and Prices

We Have a Large List

PARKEN & DOBSON, Calgary, Alta.

WANTED

We require more good men to handle agencies for our high grade made-to-order clothing. No experience in selling clothing is required. If you are open for a profitable line, write us.

The Canada Tailoring Co. TORONTO

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Exhibition

1906

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia

TO BE HELD AT

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OCTOBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

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A number of distinguished persons are expected to be present at the opening of the Exhibition.

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CHICAGO MARKET MEN ON RANGE CATTLE.

Eastern shippers are taking the best rangers and we believe that this will have a favorable effect in keeping prices up, and there is no doubt of a shortage of good corn-fed steers and this will naturally tend to help the best rangers.

Our advice to all shippers is to let your best steers come as fast as ready. By following this plan owners will escape the heavy rush which is bound to come in October and November, as that at time of the year you no doubt know that the railroads are more or less over-taxed with heavy grain shipments, etc. We quote:

Choice Northwestern range steers	\$5 25@55 75
Fair to good grades	4 00 5 10
Canning steers	3 40 3 85
Choice cows and heifers	4 25 4 60
Fair to good cows and heifers	3 80 4 00
Medium cows and heifers	2 50 3 25
Good range bulls	2 75 3 00
Fair to good range bulls	2 40 2 65
Common to fair range bulls	2 00 2 25

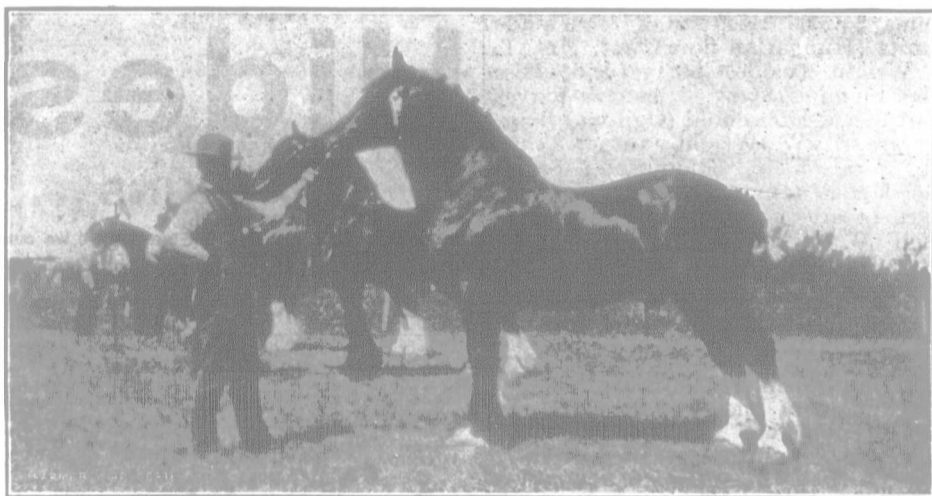
CLAY ROBINSON.

ANOTHER CROP ESTIMATE.

The Register (Aug. 23) Neepawa, under the heading 'Crop conditions' says as follows:

"The total wheat crop of the west last year was nearly 85,000,000 bushels of which Manitoba contributed 55,000,000 and Saskatchewan about 26,000,000. The government estimate for the latter province for 1906 places the yield about five millions higher than in 1905. This is due in a great measure to the increased acreage. It is doubtful if Manitoba will show as great a percentage of in-

crease; while some districts report 'excellent' there is a fair sprinkling of what might be called 'light.' As the acreage has not increased to any great extent since last year the returns from this province will exceed little, if any, those of 1905; basing on this estimate between 95,000,000 and 100,000,000 millions should cover the output for the present season—a probable increase of ten millions."

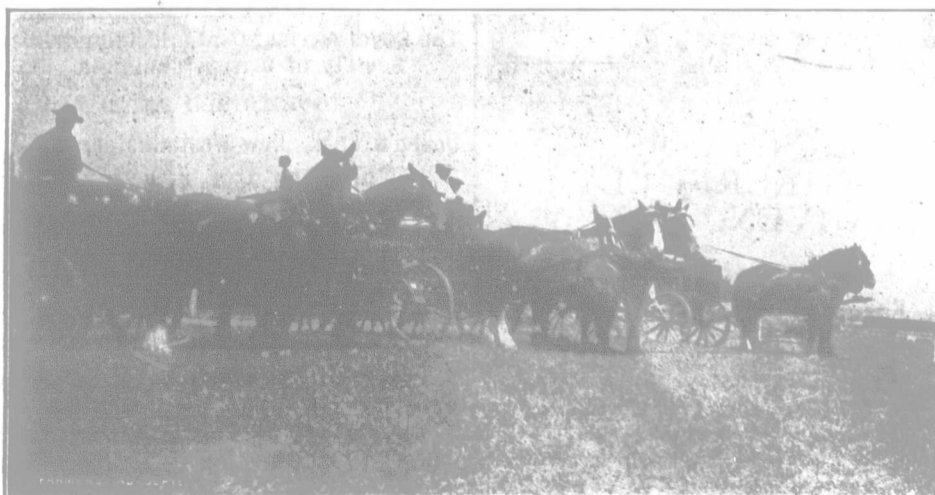


AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT KILLARNEY FAIR, 1906

crease; while some districts report 'excellent' there is a fair sprinkling of what might be called 'light.' As the acreage has not increased to any great extent since last year the returns from this province will exceed little, if any, those of 1905; basing on this estimate between 95,000,000 and 100,000,000 millions should cover the output for the present season—a probable increase of ten millions."

THE BIG PACIFIC COAST SHOW.

Annually the residents of Canada's westernmost province look forward to the first days of October when, after the fruit of the field and orchard are gathered they can hie them to the town of the salmon bellies on the Fraser and have a good time, and note the progress being made in other districts than theirs New Westminster at fair time is the great rendezvous, there meet the nei-



HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS AT KILLARNEY FAIR.

A new Vicar was being shown round the parish by his Warden, says *The Glasgow Times*.

"The natives are a hardy lot, sir," he said; "but you haven't seen Peter

Sparks—he's the quaintest character in these parts."

"This individual turned out to be the sexton, and he was discovered ringing the church bell.

"Is not this bell-ringing almost too much for you, my friend?" asked the Vicar, sympathetically noting the bent figure of the old man. "You must be a great age.

"Yessir, yessir," mumbled the old fellow. "Ow many years I've tolled the bell I can't tell ve, but it's beginning to tell on me. 'Owssoever, I've tolled the bell for five Vicars."

"Dear me!" ejaculated the clergyman uncomfortably.

"And," continued the sexton, "I'll be happy when I've made up the 'alf-dozen. I think I'll retire then."

Spain is the only country with a coinage having a baby's head on it.

"12.40 - Chicago Express"

When the announcer says "12.40" he means 12.40

ELGIN TIME

Elgin Time is Railroad Time. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free. ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

Greater Profits

WITH . . .

Less Labor

are obtained by using a

Melotte

Cream Separator

It pays the farmer to buy the best money saver he can get.

Every user of a MELOTTE tells the same convincing tale of success.

Write to-day for full information and prices.

Melotte Cream Separator Co. LTD.

312 Ross Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

The Eclipse Handy Wagon

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

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

Arm 3 1/2 x 10 inches
Front wheel 28 inches
Hind wheel 30 inches
Tire 4 inches
Capacity 4,000 lbs.

A few reasons why use our **Low Easy-to-Load Trucks**. Because (1) It costs less to lift a load two feet than to lift it four. If this is so it costs less in dollars and cents. (2) You are under no expense in resetting tires, consequently no blacksmith's bills to pay. (3) They are built right. Hickory axles, and are well ironed, painted and striped and are GUARANTEED.

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

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER
We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS
In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

Maps and further particulars on application to
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Real Estate, Insurance and Loans
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ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
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ELECTRIC LIGHTED

The Most Comfortable

Convenient, Unique and Beautiful
Trains ever placed in service
between Minneapolis, St. Paul and
Chicago.

One of the Many Features
is the Longer Berths in Sleepers,
several inches longer than the
usual standard.

COMFORT EVERYWHERE

GEO. A. LEE, General Agent,
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WINNIPEG.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

DINKELSPIEL AT SARATOGA.
At night ve drink high balls to make us sick so in der morning ve can drink Saratoga vater to make us vell.
Dis is vot is called reciprocity in dis country, because it vorks both vays against der middle.
Nefer, nefer before dit I see in vun bunch such a crowd of sports and sponges; of plunchers and pluggers; of shrimps and lobsters; of canary birds und hen hawks; of hotel waiters, bell-boys und plain robbers; of hackdrivers und second story men.
Here at Saratoga it costs money to draw a deep breath, und der low, hoarse voice of der cash register follows me all der day und haunts my dreams by der night in.
Any man dot comes to Saratoga mit nine dollars spending money und says he could find no place to play faro or loozette ain'd a gambler—he is yust a plain liar.—GEO. V. HOBART in *Chicago Live Stock World*.

kicking, or pulling back on the halter? Does he stand square on both fore feet, or rest one or both alternately? Does he back quietly from the stall, picking up each hind leg without sudden, spasmodic jerking? And when he turns in the gangway, does he do so smoothly, or does he flinch (in front) as if the boards were not even, or his feet hurt him more or less? Are his eyes staring and expressionless, his ears always forward?—indicative of defective vision?
Once out of his stall, notice that he submits quietly to being wiped over, and betrays no resentment while harnessing, at accepting the bit, bridle, crupper, etc., and decorously permitting all necessary alterations and attentions. Accept no departure from absolute docility of deportment, for, be sure that if the animal betrays either excitability, nervousness or vice in the dealer's hands, he will be far worse with you, for you know you don't know, and he will know you don't know—and those combinations spell trouble. In the same way, see him led out and put to the vehicle to which he is to be driven, noting each stage of the process, viewing him always with the icily critical eye of the individual who does not (yet) own him. Excuse nothing and make no allowances for less. If he makes a move you don't fancy, say so frankly, and look further—there are plenty of horses.

HOW TO KNOW A HORSE.
Says the *Team-owners' Review*: "In examining a horse with a view to purchasing, never have the horse brought out, or up, or down, to you, but go to his stall, and investigate for yourself certain details which, once you know them, require no special acumen to decide upon, or to be aware of. For instance, is there grain in the manger, and the hour of feeding some time past? He may be a bad feeder, nervous, delicate—well to call the veterinarian's attention to this point. Is the straw under his fore feet unusually tramped or broken? Maybe he is one of these irritable, nervous "weavers" (horses which constantly sway from side to side, who are generally, also, bad feeders and poor property. Are stall posts or sides battered or kicked? He may be a kicker (by day or night, spoiling his own rest and that of other horses. Does he tear or eat his blankets? Is he tied in any special way, or simply, and as other horses are? Is he gentle to approach and to handle—no nipping,

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SALE CATALOGUES, ETC.
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ADVOCATE
WINNIPEG**

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL SHOW HELD IN PARIS, JUNE 13—17, 1906
our Percheron Stallions won as follows:

4 year olds—First, FAISAN
3 year olds—First, VALORY
2 year olds—First, GUERIDON

AT THE PERCHERON SHOW HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE DE FRANCE
our Horses won as follows:

4 year olds—First, BIBI
3 year olds—First, DIMITRI
2 year olds—First, GUERIDON

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,
Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

TASTES WORSE AFTER IT IS DOWN.

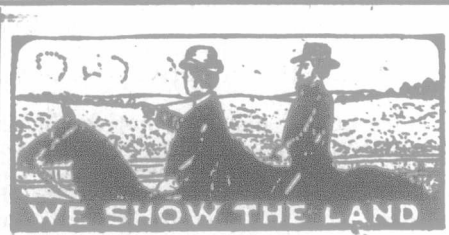
The Celebrated
English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.



And it is good land. Thousands of acres for sale. Here is a sample, 320 acres, two miles from town, fenced, built on and improved, a genuine money-making map.

@ \$5,000, 1/4 Cash; balance easy.

P. McDERMOTT & CO., Bowden, Alberta



Steedman's

SOOTHING
Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution
during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

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SURREY,
ENGLAND.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

I Can Sell Your Real Estate or Business

NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED

Properties and Businesses of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

If You Want to Buy

any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

DAVID P. TAFF

THE LAND MAN

415 KANSAS AVENUE

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE VERSATILITY OF A GREAT CORPORATION.

It has been the custom to denounce the agglutination together of corporations in the form of trusts designed specially if not ostensibly to bleed the stock and share buying public. It was years ago considered, and is even yet in some quarters, the proper thing to abuse the great corporation known as the Canadian Pacific Railway. Politicians bereft of a legitimate 'casus belli' have worked themselves into a fury over the road and have in many cases sown the seeds of prejudice which take long years to eradicate. The management of the railroad may not have been perfect, there may at times have been a painful ignorance of Western needs and development, but the same can be said of the Ottawa people far more justly, because while undoubtedly such did not occur during the temporary absence of Mr. Whyte, it was remedied pretty largely on his return to power, whereas the remedial measures of the government are as the gait of the tortoise, painfully slow, without the saving grace of sureness. When we consider the magnitude of the operations of Canada's only transcontinental road, it is apparent that the earning of dividends for the stockholders while a good stimulant to continued effort is only one of the many lines of thought governing the laying out of the work. The running of trains with a very low rate of loss of passengers by accident, the carriage of immense quantities of freight, the opening up of new districts, the selling of town sites and farm lands, the equipping of monster hotels, veritable palaces with the hordes of trained attendants, the splendid steamboat service of ocean and inland lakes, as well as the carrying of mails and the carrying on of an immigration propaganda, superior for many years to that carried on even by the Canadian government, these and other things demonstrate the versatility of the big corporation, and while corporations are said to be soulless, the treatment accorded those who have purchased land or town lots is a direct contradiction to that idea. Further, albeit a mere bagatelle to such a wealthy institution, the company has encouraged by means of grants to shows for prizes the breeding of good stock. Granting it may have been done for a purpose, and no movement without a purpose behind it accomplishes anything, the fact remains that the railroad company has been of inestimable benefit to the country. It may not yet furnish every grain grower a car at his particular siding, it may even crowd its passenger cars to overflowing, to the discomfort of many; some of its employees may be discourteous, but when the rapid development made by this country in the last decade is considered, a development beyond the dreams of the most sanguine, it must be admitted that the railroad has been a success, a credit to the country and has been the closer in keeping pace with Western advancement, than any government, corporation, university or any other aggregation of individuals. Mr. Whyte, recently interviewed, had the following to say re some of the work which is being carried on more or less under the eyes of the people here:

"The reduction of the gradients would greatly increase the capacity of the rolling stock in the handling of the freight—permitting the use of larger and heavier trains with the same fuel expenditure. By the end of the present season the grade from Winnipeg to Medicine Hat would be reduced four-tenths and as the further section to the foothills of the Rockies had been reduced the main line all through the prairies will be fully levelled, ballasted from end to end and laid with standard eighty pound rails. A little over eighty miles had been entirely rebuilt.

"The substantial gain from this work was illustrated by the remark that an engine that formerly hauled 500 tons of freight could under the new conditions handle 1,800 tons.

"The double-tracking of the line from Fort William to Winnipeg is being continued with unremitting energy. A great deal of the rock cutting has now been done. It will be two more years before the work is complete. But we will be in a position to use one hundred miles of the double track for this year's grain traffic, an enormous advantage as com-

pared with past years."

A complete denial was also given to the story that the Canadian Pacific engineers are looking for another pass through the Rockies.

This year's trade between the west and the east was larger than it had ever been. Its importance might be gauged from the fact that the company had chartered a number of vessels to bring the packet freight up from Owen Sound to Fort William, their own steamers being sufficient to cope with the traffic. This was really the fruits of the immigration policy. The new settlers had to buy what they required. What the land could not produce they had to purchase, and these purchases meant trade to the eastern houses and work to the factories.

FATHER AND SON ON THE FARM.

One of our bright young men living in the city dropped into our office recently for a chat on farming matters. The young man was filled with enthusiasm in general, and had a genuine case of the "back to the land" fever. He was looking for a farm location. We quote from his conversation a few thoughts which are probably in the minds of many city young men placed in a similar position:

"My father was a good man and a good farmer, and particularly good and kind to his children," the young man stated. "When we were children we worked on the farm, but our lives were made easy by the hard labor of father and mother. We were sent to school whenever possible. The one thing for which my parents were to blame in raising their children was that they forced us into grooves of life for which we were not prepared. Henry was raised with the one idea of being a lawyer, and a poor lawyer he proved to be. My own life was shaped for the ministry, and in spite of my disinclination, my desire not to offend my mother's life-long wishes led me to accept the charge. Time proved that neither my brother nor I were fitted for the life-work for which we were prepared by our parents. The regret of my life is that my father did not take me into comradeship in the conduct of the farm, that he did not teach me the things he was a lifetime learning, that he did not impress on my mind the advantages of farming, the only life for me worth living, for now I am bound to be a farmer just as my brother has become."

As this young man told us of this personal history, we could not help but think of the many parents the country over who are making this same mistake, with their children. And we wish these parents would read the lesson in the true history above quoted. There are many boys who leave the farm simply because their parents do not teach them the advantages of a good farm, and that a good farmer is as much to be respected and honored by his fellow men as a good lawyer or a good preacher.

We recently visited the farm of a prominent breeder of purebred cattle. He had sent his only son, who had previously wanted to leave home, to the agricultural college. When the boy came home he was full of enthusiasm and interested in the farm and herd. He told his father what he had learned in college about farming and about stock, and made some suggestions, later carried out, which the father told us really made him money and benefited the farm. "My boy has decided not to leave the farm, but he's going to stay by me and take my place when I die," and there was a suspicious dampness in the old man's eyes as he talked, that made us agree with him that the boy was turning out well, and that the future need not be worried about.

The boys and girls are the most important crop on the farm after all, and the farm is the best place to keep them. They will not all stay there, but they ought to know that the farm is not such a bad place after all, before they get ready to leave it. The more we think about it the more we believe that the future prosperity, morality and physical welfare of the people of this country depends on the farm boys and farm girls. From the farm comes the fresh blood and the strong blood, the clear eye and the well-balanced intellect, the clean mind and the moral strength. The city needs them, but the farm needs to keep still more.—The Farmer

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The only building of the kind in Canada built and used exclusively for Business College purposes and the finest equipment of the kind on the Continent.



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Fall term opens in the new building Tuesday, September 4th.

Our Catalogues are free for the asking and will tell you all about this splendid school, the finest of its kind on the Continent, and the grand work it has been doing for the past thirty years.

If you cannot come to Chatham and want to be a bookkeeper, stenographer or penman, take our home training by mail. Special catalogue will tell you all about our home courses. Catalogue W will tell you all about our training at Chatham.

Write for the one you want addressing
D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.
P.S.—Please mention this paper.

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Write to Dominion Trust Company Limited
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We sell City Property, Farm, Fruit, Cattle and Timber Lands, Stocks, Bonds and Debentures.

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
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Suits to \$15. Silk jackets, raincoats, skirts, waists, and linen suits at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashion. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 33 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use wholesale.



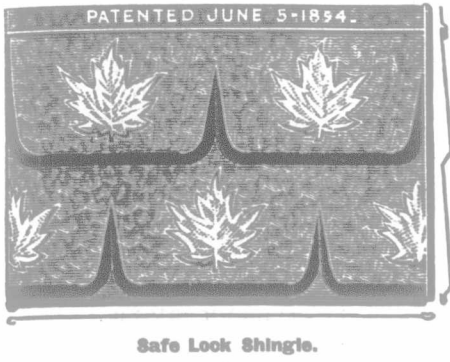
It means cleaner, whiter clothes—no backache—no chapped hands—no torn garments—no shrunken fabrics. It means a tubful of clothes washed every five minutes, with less trouble and exertion than running a sewing machine

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Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers
\$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY
Official for the big lines of the Northwest.
No other taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write
Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy,
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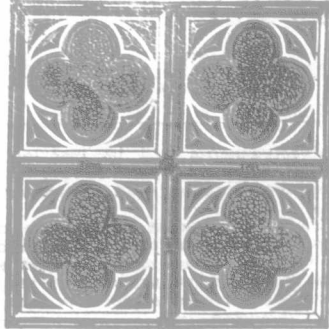
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CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg

Trade Notes

You NEED this valuable volume no matter how large or how small your farm—no matter what line of farming you do, or how thoroughly you may be posted. If you want better results with less effort, you want the Farmer's Encyclopedia. A book you can put into your pocket and carry around for immediate reference; a book that is packed from cover to cover with the most useful information, which may be worth hundreds of dollars to you in a single year. It contains the most modern and practical information about all kinds of grain, seed, soil and cultivation; how to raise, feed and breed stock, poultry, etc.; veterinary suggestions; useful tables, and a host of other valuable items that make it of priceless value every day to the farmer and his family.

Agricultural schools asked for quantities to be used as text books. Farmers from the Dakotas to Kentucky and from Maine to Montana prized it as an every day help.

This book has been prepared at considerable expense, for our exclusive use. Now we are going to give you the benefit of our labor and pains. And you know that an offer of this kind over our name must be bona-fide.

We will send one of these volumes to every farmer answering the following questions:

What implements will you buy within the next six months?

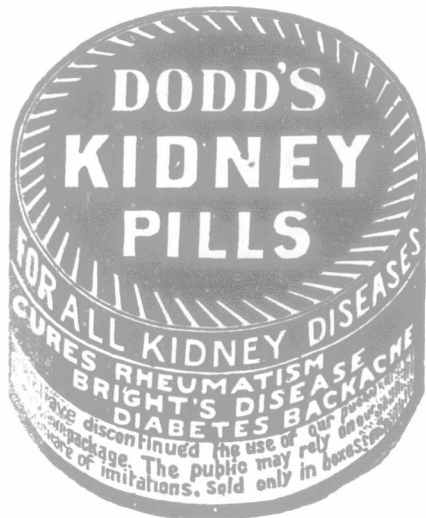
What is the name of your dealer and his post office address?

Simply answer these two questions, sign your name and address, enclose ten cents for postage and packing, and we will mail the book to you, together with our catalog describing the full line of J. I. Case plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, etc., the most famous line of implements the farm has ever known. Write to-day, Address, J. I. Case Plow Works, Dep't J 33, Racine, Wis.

A RUST-PROOF TIN cap is the latest device for getting a tight roof and it seems very practical.

The ordinary cap furnished with ready roofings is made of tin scrap which, of course, rusts in a very short time. The outside is painted but the inside will rust just as quickly. Many roofs have failed because the tin caps rusted out.

A patent on this new rust-proof cap has been granted F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., the makers of Paroid Roofing. It is made of new sheet steel and has more binding surface than the ordinary round cap because it is square.



THE CLEVEREST SCHEME we have seen for putting out samples of roofing is that of the manufacturers of Paroid and Neponset Roofings.

They have put in their dealers' stores, door mats made of the Paroid Roofing itself and it is one of the best ways we have seen to prove the toughness and durability of Paroid.

Samples of Neponset are put out in the shape of a cone shaped cup and the directions on the outside read, "Fill this cup with water and you will see that the water evaporates but never soaks through Neponset."

We suggest that all of our readers who are interested in roofing send to F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., and ask for their samples to make your own tests.

This same firm is sending out a 48-page book of Plans for all kinds of farm and poultry buildings. Send 4c. in stamps to cover postage and mention our paper.

MR. E. S. COOPER, of the Cooper Gasoline Engine Co., has returned to the city from Markinch, Sask., where he completed arrangements with Horn Bros. for the installation of a 60 H.P. "Webber" Double Cylinder Gas Engine and Suction Gas Produce plant to operate their mill and elevator now being erected at that point.

KILLARNEY FAIR ECHO.

In our report of the Killarney fair we stated that the two year old Short-horn bull, Rector, was bred by Alex. Stevenson. It now seems the credit was misplaced as Mr. Wm. Davidson, Wakopa, informs us that the bull is from his herd.

The *Scottish Farmer* has the following to say of a shipment of Clydesdales which recently left Scotland for Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man.

"The shipment contains eleven head and includes nine fillies and two stallions. These have all been bought from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, who has recently sold a somewhat similar consignment to Mr. Casares for South America. The stallions Lord Airies (11399) and Earl Seaham (Vol. 29) are specially well-bred horses, with weight and quality, and sired respectively by Prince of Airies and Silver Cup, two of the best sires obtainable. Lord Airies won several prizes as a yearling, and both horses are sure to be very popular in Canada. Earl Seaham strongly resembles his sire, and has beautiful bones and feet. Amongst the fillies is a specially good one, bred by Mr. Robertson, Stranraer, which last year won first and the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal as the best one or two-year-old at Stranraer. She is big, with splendid feet, ankles, and bones, a grand top, and fine action. She is one of the best that has been shipped for some time, and is accompanied by a capital yearling got by the champion Marcellus. Amongst the other fillies were three two-year-olds bred by Mr. Thomas O'Malley, Woodlands, Raheny, Co. Dublin, and got by the Prince Thomas horse King Tom, out of Prince Alexander, Montrave Mac, and Master Weir mares. The filly out of the Prince Alexander mare is much above the average, and has particularly good feet and legs. A couple of extra nice fillies were bred by Mr. M'Cannon, Kiranrae, Stranraer, and got by Marcellus and Baronson, and others are sired by the finely-bred horses Carthusian and Baron Stewart. This shipment will add further lustre to the breed in Ca

The Alberta Farmers' Association

is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

Clover Bar, Alta



CHALK dust is fine and white, but it won't make good bread. Fine, white flour is all right as far as it goes, but if it lacks nutrition its other qualities amount to nothing as far as baking is concerned.

Royal Household Flour

is not only the finest and purest of flours but also the most nutritious. It is milled by a process which gives you all of the nutritious properties of the wheat in the best form for your use. You can get it from your grocer.

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



J. HOWE BENT CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

the Veteran Real Estate Broker of the Lower Fraser River Valley, points with pride to the scores of happy families he has located in this charming valley and still offers his services to home seekers.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-31

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Good farm in well settled district, 108 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$23.00 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary. 26-9

ALBERTA FARMS—regular snaps, prices right, terms easy, write to-day. Hulbert and Foster, Strathcona, Alta. 3-10

FOR SALE—Section 13, 17, 9, west 2 M., half mile from Summerberry where there are 3 elevators. All prairie, soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sleughs, bluffs or waste land. All wheat land in a noted district. Inspection invited. \$25.00 an acre. For particulars apply Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 3-10

FOR SALE—155 Acres Northwest quarter, Sec. 12, Township 16, Range 22, west adjoining Laurier town site, 35 acres cultivated, small house and stable, mostly fenced, \$10 per acre, small cash payment. Write James Eadie, 500 Pender St. Vancouver, B. C. 22-8

FOR SALE—West half 17-27-22 west 2nd, Last Mountain Country. James Evans, Elkhorn. 29-8

THRASHING OUTFIT FOR SALE—Just the thing for one or two sections. Nearly new. In thorough repair. Will sell cheap as I have sold my farm and have no use for it. Write for particulars. N. Wolverton, Ex. Farm, Brandon. 29-8

FOR SALE—To Stock Raisers a profitable receipt (horse and cattle food.) For increasing weight and improving quality of flesh. Enclose stamped envelope for full particulars. R. S. Anderson, P. O. Calgary, Alta. 19-9

\$200. FOR SALE—Store Building, 20x24, with 3 rooms over and half acre lot, known as Glen-smith Post Office. Harry Ivey, Glensmith, Man. 29-8

FOR SALE—Irish water spaniels, great duck dogs, natural retrievers, just right to work this fall. Also some good wolf hounds. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa. 29-8

FOR SALE—Three Engines: Morris Ready, John Abell, Stevens Burns, 16 Horse Power. J. R. Cornwall, Sidney, Man. 29-8

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investment, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver. 31-10

LAND SEEKER—I have thousands of acres Saskatchewan lands for sale, improved and unimproved. Price \$7.50 to \$18. Jas. Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask. 5-9

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

GASOLINE ENGINE—For Sale, one twenty-five horse McLaughlin Portable Gasoline Engine; used one year. Price six hundred dollars. Three years terms. C. F. MacDonald, Lemberg, Sask.

DOGS—Deerhounds, real Scotch, always a few of extra good ones for sale, best of pedigrees. 1 extra special, "Gentle Shepherd," winner at S.K.C. Show, Edinburgh a year old, a grand around dog. Sire, Cham. "Sir Romans Ranger," bred by owner. Price \$25—Pups and young dogs \$5. Veitch, Allan Ramsay, Hotel Carlops, Penicuik, Scotland.

FOR SALE—Mixed farm or small ranch, 1850 acres, excellent shelter, wood, water and hay, land rolling, soil chiefly deep black loam suitable for grain, excellent crops on adjoining lands, about two-thirds can be plowed, 1 and 1/2 miles river frontage and one-and-a-half miles of picturesque Jumping Pond Creek, with open springs ensuring a never-failing water supply, first class trout fishing, 200 acres can be irrigated. The ranch is fenced into pastures all connected by subways with 12 miles of four-wire cedar post fencing. There are two small houses and out-buildings on the property, situated within half-a-mile of the School, Church, Post Office and shipping point of Cochrane, Alberta. Price \$12.00 per acre. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 26-9.

WANTED—Stockman to forward prices of Short-horn cattle to G. H. Webber, Lashburn, Sask.

WANTED—Breeders of B. Rocks and W. Wyandottes to forward prices of fifty pullets and five cockerels, cockerels to be of different strains to G. H. Webber, Lashburn, Sask.

WANTED—Position as engineer, traction preferred, will give good satisfaction as to references and qualifications. Apply Box A, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—Married man to work on farm, wife to keep house, must be sober and reliable. Address, Box B, 5, Indian Head, Sask. 22-8

FOR SALE—One Northway engine, 16 h. p. tested and repaired; also one 16 h. p. Steven Burns, tested and in good order, will sell cheap. Both straw burners and in good shape to thresh. J. R. Cornwell, Sidney, Man.

WANTED—A married couple without encumbrance for farm work. Apply stating wage and experience. Will lease part of farm to suitable party ensuing year. Apply Chas. Ruskin, Lyleton, Man. 22-8

FARM LANDS—The Edmonton district comprises the most desirable portion of the province of Alberta. We have choice lands at \$8.00 to \$12.50. Easy terms. Pendleton & Co., Lamont, Alberta, 37 miles east Edmonton. 29-8

FOR SALE—1. Thoroughbred pedigree Hereford cow in calf to a thoroughbred pedigree bull. Will calve about January. Price \$130. 2. Do., do., not in calf. Price \$130. 3. A thoroughbred pedigree Hereford bull calf, 8 months old, son of No. 1. Price \$100. 4. A do., do., 3 months old. Price \$40. Pedigrees of No. 1, 2, 3, as also pedigree of mother of No. 4, are in owner's possession. The father's pedigree will be written for. A reduction will be made if the lot is taken. Apply to Colonel Gouldsbury, Stonewall, Man.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons. \$6 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Stock for sale. H. F. Terry, Whitewood, Sask. 28-9

POULTRY GRIT—Sharp, free from sand, 100 lb. bag F. O. B. \$1. Sample sent applicants. Charles R. B. Hill, Murillo, Ont. 29-8

Breeders' Directory

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

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

O. KING, WAWANESA.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock fowl and Toulouse geese.

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

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

BASKIER BROS.—Napinka, Man. Clydesdales for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SPINAL TROUBLE.

Mare raising a foal and supposed to be pregnant, has partially lost control of her hind legs. I noticed her a month ago. When walking she does not go so bad, but when trotting she throws her legs in every direction, and twists around and appears as if about to fall. She is getting worse. She eats and drinks well.

Ans.—This is a spinal disease often called locomotor ataxia, although it differs from a disease of the same name in the human family. In some cases it is progressive, as yours appears to be (that is, gradually becoming worse), until the patient becomes totally paralyzed. In other cases it will gradually yield to treatment until the patient makes a partial, or, in rare cases, a complete recovery. Some patients, while becoming sufficiently better to be serviceable for ordinary work, never fully recover. Treatment consists in keeping as quiet as possible in a nice box stall. We like to purge with aloes, but as your mare is in foal, would advise the administration of a pint of raw linseed oil. Follow up with two drams nux vomica three times daily. On account of the foal, feed liberally on grass or new hay, bran and a little chopped oats. You will require to exercise considerable patience, as it usually takes months for even a partial recovery, and do not be too greatly disappointed if she continues to grow worse.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Kindly publish the addresses of the following persons: Mrs Russell Sage, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and Lord Rothschild.

Sask.
Ans.—Mrs Russell Sage, 506 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Andrew Carnegie, Skibo Castle, Sutherland, Scotland; John D. Rockefeller, 4 West 54th St., New York, N. Y.; Baron Rothschild, 148 Piccadilly W. London, England.

Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. Send your tissue to us at once and we will give you a high quality piece of work at the following low rates:

	8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000	additional 1000
Single Brand 1	- - -	\$2.76	\$1.00
Single Brand 2	- - -	2.00	.75
Single Brand 4	- - -	1.85	.65
Combination S.B. 4	- - -	1.75	.65
Single Brand 9 up	- - -	1.70	.45
Combination Brand S.B. 9 up	- - -	1.50	.45

Victoria Printing Co.

Box 345 WINNIPEG, Man.

ANSWERS

E. supposed to most control her a month er not go so throws her and twists out to fall. e eats and J. K.

isease often although it same name ome cases it ears to be worse). un- ally para- ll gradually the patient re cases, a patients, etter to be ork, never consists in e in a nice with aloe, oal, would f a pint of o with two imes daily. liberally on nd a little require to nce, as it n a partial oo greatly es to grow

ED.

esses of the ussel Sage, Rockefeller

SCRIBER. 506 Fifth andrew Car- land, Scot- . 4 West Y.; Baron V. London,

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-186 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

There is a saying current in the city of New York to this effect, "You can always tell a Boston man, but you can't tell him much."



MUSICAL

ENVIRONMENT

The day is past when culture and true social enjoyment were confined to the few—the privileged classes. We live in a day of enlightenment and democracy. Equal educational advantages, equal opportunities for culture and enjoyment of those things in life that are best worth while.

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day and in the musical world nothing is more noticeable than the demand of all classes for the highest possible class of piano. The piano manufacturer who meets this demand is never slack for orders.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and take to your dealer or send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The Making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy payment plans that will interest you.

The Williams Piano Co.

LIMITED

Oshawa

ONTARIO

Please send me free of all costs, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy payment offer.
Write to me
Address

A VISIT OF CONDOLENCE.

Miss Mattie, gathering peas in the old garden in which vegetables had taken the place of flowers—though here and there a decrepit crepe myrtle or rose, a dim trace of walk or parterre, testified of the higher estate from which it had fallen—suddenly descried upon the long, red ribbon of road which stretched away into the still distance a moving speck, and a pale flicker of excitement kindled upon her wan face. A little wasted figure, in a scant black calico dress, carefully pinned up and around her waist; she stood absorbed in speculation; the blank many-paned windows of the hip-roofed house looking down upon her.

"I don't reckon it could be anybody coming here," she said. The Clarkes have been, and the Warrens and the Fords and the Wilburs and the Robinsons and everybody. But some of them may be coming back."

With childish intensity she watched the approach of the object of her curiosity.

"They may turn off the road at the blacksmith's shop," she said.

"But they didn't!" she exclaimed with thrilling excitement. Catching up her basket of peas, she hurried with it to the open window of the old brick kitchen.

"Have these for dinner, Aunt Dilsey," she said. "Have all of them, boiled with a little bacon. And stew some tomatoes, if there are any left, and see if you can't find some ears of corn. Company's coming, and they may stay for dinner."

The old woman took the basket grimly.

"Go 'long, honey," she said, "dey ain' gw' stay to dinner; I lay dey know what good fer 'em better'n dat."

She hobbled infirmly to the door.

"You go long to de sto', Ebenezer," she said to a bent old negro thawing his rheumatism in the welcome warmth of the August sunshine, "and see wheder dey'll trus' us fer 'nother poun' o' bacon an' a bushel o' meal. Tell 'em de sale gw' be nex' week, an' we ain' got no change tell den. An' we des bou'n' to eat!"

Miss Mattie upon the time-stained stone steps awaited the approach of the spring wagon which had turned into the gaunt locust avenue before the house.

"I don't know who it could be," she said half aloud. "It looks like—it looks like—it's Anna Harding!"

A pretty, plump, blonde woman, in a much embroidered linen dress and a rose-laden hat, alighted briskly from her incongruous vehicle with the help of the negro youth who had driven her, and embraced Miss Mattie with a solemn impressment under which her flurried smile of welcome faded and the tears rained from her eyes. And yet her face shone.

A vague excitement had throughout the week kept off from her the full pressure of grief. She was a center of respectful interest, a recipient of unprecedented attention. Even the half-realized ruin of her world widened her horizon, making room for nebulous hope. And now, to crown all, Anna Harding had come—Anna Harding, a mere chance glimpse of whom now and again during her occasional visits to her old home had been to Miss Mattie an event of magnitude, a thrilling reminder of life's sunlit side.

She had never dreamed of her coming. And yet, modestly conscious of being the prime repository of authentic "particulars," it seemed to her not unnatural that she should have come. Conscientiously, she began at the very beginning, sitting in her seat of ceremony on the old lyre-backed sofa, facing her visitor, who bloomed in the dusky, high-wainscoted room like a brilliant flower.

"Brother," she said, wiping her eyes, "always was delicate. Over and over again I've heard ma say she never did expect to raise him—he was such a puny baby. Then, when he was two years old he had meningitis; 'twas that that left him deaf. And afterwards he all but died of scarlet fever. I don't remember all that, because it was before I was born. (He was the oldest and I was the youngest. The three children between—two girls and a boy—all died when they were babies.) But I remember like it was yesterday how



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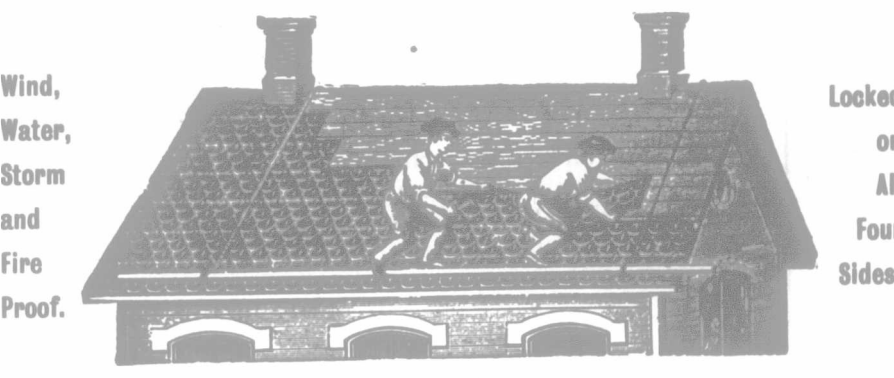
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low he was with pneumonia when he was just grown, because I helped to nurse him. They put fly blisters over his lungs, and did everything they could think of, and with it all he just did pull through by a narrow margin.

"That was the year before ma died—thirty years ago next October. There was just us three then, and ma died and there were just brother and me. And after that spell he never did really have any health, though he worked the farm some sort of way up to three months ago. And then—he took that chill—"

She paused to dry the tears that streamed over her cheeks.

"Dear, dear!" Anna Harding said, "How sad! how terribly sad! We simply cannot understand these things! How many chairs, Miss Mattie, have you to match that sofa?"

It took time for Miss Mattie to take in the question and to arrive at the answer.

"These four," she said, "are all the good ones—if you can call these good. The covers of the two in the garret are so worn out—"

"Two in the garret!" said Anna Harding, thrillingly. "Six chairs and this sofa; and that delicious marquetry cabinet, and that double-triangle corner table, and those adorable glass vases with the dangling prisms, in this room alone!"

A curious feeling of not being sure she was awake came over Miss Mattie. She looked about her, as if for some key to the amazing mystery of Anna Harding's enthusiasm.

"I always thought it was pretty to see the light through the glass dangles of the vases," she said, timidly. "It makes rainbows! But I didn't think you would care for old things like these."

"I just dote on them," said Anna Harding. "Do show me everything."

She darted about the dim old house like a mammoth butterfly, Miss Mattie, dazedly delightedly following—rather than leading. In her slow-moving mind (in ten years she had not learned to call Anna Harding by her new name) credence lagged behind experience. Even though with her own eyes she saw Anna Harding pouncing with ecstasy upon one and another of the unconsidered things which had been immemorial constituents of her spare humdrum life, it was too preposterous for belief. It was dreamlike, unreal. But everything had been unreal, more or less, since the happening which had put a definite period to the things which were. She could but float upon the current of events, too bewildering to be coped with. And Anna Harding was pleased. That at least was clear. With simple-hearted elation she abandoned herself to the enjoyment of that strange, indisputable, most flattering fact.

In a way obscurely personal it flattered her—almost as she might have been flattered by praise (if such a thing were thinkable) of hand or eyes or hair. They were not to her possessions, the things her visitor eulogized, save in the sense that hands and eyes and hair were possessions; appurtenances rather—elements of selfhood almost. Not the least factor in the sensation of strangeness, of unreality, which had come upon her, was the prospect of being, as it were disembodied by divorce from life's familiar envelope of visibilities. But that, too, hovered just beyond the full grasp of apprehension—inagile toward novelty.

"Everything, I understand, is to be sold next Thursday," Anna Harding said. "Dear, dear! how you must hate to part with them! It would simply break my heart, I know. But since you must sell them, I positively

must have that lyre-back furniture, and the marquetry cabinet, and that corner table, and those dear dangly vases; and this claw-foot dining-table, and these Chippendale chairs, and these brass andirons—and I don't know what else! Before we go any further and lose all my senses over these enchanting things that look like they might be straight out of Noah's Ark, won't you tell me what you will take for these? Suppose we begin with the parlor sofa and chairs. Now, what would you be willing to take for the set, including the two in the garret, which you say are very shabby?"

She led Miss Mattie back into the parlor.

"May I have a little more light?" she said. Miss Mattie assenting, she threw open the blinds, admitting an unfriendly glare upon the faded furnishings of the room.

"Now, what," she urged, "would you take for these?"

"For these?" said Miss Mattie, helplessly. Obviously it was a mere echo, precluding nothing.

"Would you be willing to take ten dollars for the set?" the visitor inquired, after a reasonable pause.

The marvel of her wanting them, the strangeness of parting with them, left no room for detail in Miss Mattie's mind.

"They've got to go," she said. For the first time something like a realization of the fact was dawning upon her. Her face took on a touch of blankness. "They've got to go—" she said. "But what in the world you want with them—"

"Will you take ten dollars for the set?" Slowly Miss Mattie took hold of the question. "Do you think they are worth it?" she queried anxiously.

Four dollars and a half for the claw-foot table in the dining-room, two dollars for the marquetry cabinet, a dollar for the corner table, seventy-five cents a piece for the dining-room chairs, thirty cents for the andirons, twenty-five cents for the pair of vases—it was very wonderful, very exhilarating. If she just could be sure the things were worth it!

"I'm afraid there isn't anything that's really worth buying," she said. "All the silver's gone long ago—the little that was left after pa bought a pair of mules with it. And there isn't any jewelry now, either, except this breastpin I've got on with ma's and pa's hair in it. And I couldn't just part with that!"

"I wouldn't ask you to!" said Anna Harding, cordially. Her competent glance was travelling swiftly over the dark old dining-room.

"Do open that fascinating cupboard. (I wish I could afford that, but I've got one something like it, and I must make that do!) There might be something in glass or china—"

There was. There was blue china, with the right duck-egg complexion of ground, jugs and platters, cups, saucers, plates and bowls: there were quaint wine glasses and decanters and dishes of cut glass—

"And a pewter tea-set!" said Anna Harding. "A pewter tea-set! What will you take for that, Miss Mattie?"

"For what?"

She struggled through the speechlessness of her surprise.

"It isn't silver," she said. "It isn't even plated. It's just—"

"It's just old pewter," said Anna Harding, crisply. "What will you take for it, Miss Mattie?"

"I couldn't take anything," said Miss Mattie, distressfully. "It isn't worth anything!"

"It is worth at least thirty cents," Anna Harding assured her; and reluctantly Miss Mattie submitted.

"And the glass and china," said Anna Harding. "Would you think three dollars for the lot—?"

"Oh yes!" said Miss Mattie. "I don't know, after all," said Anna Harding, "whether I can resist this dear, diamond-paned press. I could sell the one I have, and—What would you take for it, Miss Mattie?"

"Something like a scale of values was beginning to formulate in Miss Mattie's mind, the excitement of the traffic to take hold upon her.

"Is it worth, do you suppose," she ventured "two dollars?"

"Perhaps it is," Anna Harding said.



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"But I am not sure, after all, that I want— It is certainly worth a dollar and a half. If you care to sell it for that—"

"It's a-plenty!" said Miss Mattie, eagerly.

"This," said Miss Mattie, "is my room. I don't reckon there is anything you want—"

Anna Harding took it in with a glance. "The bureau is a darling, with that little swing glass and those cute little drawers under it, but I don't particularly care—nor for the bed. I do want a wardrobe, though; and there doesn't seem to be any—"

"There's a closet I hang my other dress in," Miss Mattie said, "but there's a wardrobe in brother's room."

She crossed the passage. "This," she said, laying a reverent hand upon the small knob of the door, "was his room."

She paused upon the threshold as upon that of a shrine. But Anna Harding did not pause.

"A tester-bed" she said, "with carved posts—the very thing of all that I wanted! What will you take—"

Miss Mattie shrank as from a blow. She squeezed her thin hands together, and the tears rained from her eyes.

"It's the bed he died in!" she said. "I couldn't—"

"But, my dear Mattie," said Anna Harding, "how in the world will you travel around with a four-post bed? And you will be moving about from place to place, won't you, all the time?"

"I'm going to visit around in the neighborhood a little while, till I can decide what to do," Miss Mattie said, absently. She thought distractedly a few minutes. "I don't mean to be unaccommodating," she said, anxiously.

"But I couldn't sell it. I couldn't sell it to save my life. But it wouldn't be the same thing to give it. I'd be too glad for you to take it off my hands—just so—without giving me anything for it—"

"You dear thing!" said Anna Harding.

"It's so lucky you came in the wagon," Miss Mattie said. "I suppose the carriage is broken?"

"Oh, no," said the other carelessly, "but the wagon is nearly as comfortable as that antediluvian carriage of ours (country carriages are such marvellous things, aren't they?) and it holds so much more. It positively breaks my heart to leave anything behind, but I'll send for the rest in the morning."

Tumbled, dusty, radiant, she stood on the porch making her adieux, in one hand a pair of painted bellows, in the other a tarnished ormolu screen, which, with other things, including a lacquered wine-cooler, a set of mahogany bed-steps, and an inlaid kidney desk lacking one roller, she had rummaged from the garret, to her own delight and Miss Mattie's further enrichment by a dollar and seventy-five cents.

"But can't you stay to dinner?" Miss Mattie said. Her tone was almost pleading, so imperative the impulse to stave off a little longer the waiting loneliness.

But Anna Harding kissed her, resisting the invitation.

"And thank you so much," she said, "for the bed. It is a perfect darling! And you were the loveliest thing to give it to me!"

Miss Mattie's eyes filled and overflowed.

"Oh, no!" she said. "I hadn't any place—"

She lingered upon the steps even after the road dwindled to the horizon empty, and under all the blue vastness there was no sign of life but the nearby shrilling of summer insects in the rank grass.

"I hadn't any place for it," she said aloud, as if arraigned before the bar of silence. An intolerable reproach was in the air, in the strident voices rising from the ground, most of all in the sombreness of the ravished house, upon which she turned her back, temporizing.

"I hadn't any place for it," she said, "or anything. I don't know where I'll be or what I'll do—"

Appalled, she faced the strangeness of the thought—then rose to meet it.

"But I've got friends!" she said. "Just think of Anna Harding's coming!"—ANNIE STEGER WINSTON, in Harper's Bazaar.

Questions and Answers

We must insist on the name and postoffice of the person sending in questions being enclosed along with the questions; otherwise such will not be answered. This rule will be observed in all cases.

Veterinary.

BLOODY MILK.

Give remedy for a cow that gives bloody milk. She has her first calf, she is only two years old, and I hate to lose the use of her.

Daysland. W. P.

Ans.—A mild laxative, such as one pound of epsom salts dissolved in three pints of water and given as a drench, slowly, followed by one ounce doses of saltpetre in the drinking water or in bran mash morning and night, will be found to be beneficial.

BONE SPAVIN.

Little bone spavin in horse's right hind leg. How can I cure it without my horse going lame?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If not lame now let it alone; otherwise clip off hair over the enlargement and apply biniodide of mercury blister 1 to 6, rubbing it in for 15 minutes. Grease around blister area, tie up head for twelve hours. Repeat blister in two weeks.

BAD ON ITS PINS—LUMPY JAW.

1. Have a foal two weeks old, three quarter bred—when born it was cowed, one leg worse than the other. I expected it would strengthen and the one leg has, but the other I now see is getting worse and the foal slightly lame. The foal is a beauty otherwise.

2. Is it too late to use the iodide of potassium cure for lumpy jaw eight months after it first appeared—now a considerable size and discharging a little—I used Fleming's cure but was not successful.

D. F. W.

Ans.—Such cases are best handled with a combination of splint and boot without entirely encasing the limb. A light zinc splint can sometimes be had, but many of these cases prove unsatisfactory to handle.

2. We know of nothing better than the iodide of potash.

PIGS DYING OFF.

I have some pigs, fed sows barley and oat chop mixed, out of the seven litters I lost 17, losing three and four a day pigs laying down and breathing hard for about a couple of days and then dying off. I have weaned the rest and am feeding oat chop, skim milk and fresh cut barley, but have lost three since taking from sows. I have had them castrated. Do you think that is the reason of them dying off now? I am keeping them in good clean pens where they have plenty of room. Pigs were cut by a man who fully understood his work.

Man. H. G. M.

Ans.—You do not state whether the pigs that died were the ones castrated or not. Should be more inclined to suspect thumps.

INFLUENZA PROBABLY.

I have a horse 10 years old that won't eat but very few oats still he eats considerable hay. I bled him and gave him a quart of linseed oil: it did good work: still he will not eat, and now he has started to swell in the sheath and down his belly. What is wrong with him?

Sperling, Man. J. A. W.

Ans.—Many diseases start with the falling off of the appetite of the animal and in such cases it is good treatment to lay up from work and endeavor to find the cause. Give the following: Quinine sulph. 1 ounce, liquor ferri perchlor fort 1 ounce, water to make one pint, give one tablespoonful in a cupful of water three times daily.

BEALDING UDDER IN A MARE.

Last spring one half of the mammary gland of a pregnant mare broke out in

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

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

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

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several places, and discharged a nasty matter. These healed and then broke out again. This has occurred several times and is still occurring.

D. R.

Ans.—A free incision should be made into each abscess, and any fibrous or hardened tissue dissected out, and the cavity then flushed three times daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water, until healed. In the meantime give one and a half ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily in half pint of cold water, as a drench every alternate week for six weeks.

UNTHRIFTY FILLY.

Yearling filly on good pasture has become dull and sluggish. Her feces are scanty and somewhat watery. P.

Ans.—It is probable she has worms. Take 6 drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic. Mix, and make into 12 powders. Keep her in the stable and give a powder, either in damp food or in half pint cold water as a drench, night and morning, until the dozen have been given. You must be sure she gets them. If given as a drench, there will be some waste, and the powders must be made larger to allow for this. Feed bran only for 12 hours after giving the last powder, and then give a purgative of 1 pint of raw linseed oil, or 4 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Then feed

bran only until purgation commences. When her bowels become normal, turn her out on pasture again.

BRITTLE FEET.

Aged horse has badly broken hoof, and is going lame. Both front hoofs are brittle and badly broken, so that it is hard to keep shoes on.

A. J.

Ans.—The proper treatment is to get a pair of light shoes on to protect the feet. Give him a long rest in a well-bedded box stall, and blister all around the coronet once every month. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoofs; tie him so that he cannot bite the parts;

rub well with the blister daily for two applications; on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in the stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this blister every four weeks. If you cannot give him rest now, get shod with light bar shoes, and apply moisture to the feet by poulticing with equal parts linseed meal and bran when in the stable, and as soon as you can give rest, commence to blister as above.

for nearly a year. Can anything be done for him as it is a valuable horse?

Tantallon.

T. K.

Ans.—It is very doubtful: judging from the description, the case is one of cataract.

NASAL BONES AND CHAMBERS INVOLVED.

We have a colt, 3 years old, which got kicked on the nose last winter. He was running out and I think he got the bone bruised. When he was brought in we opened it up and it seemed soft. The swelling all seemed to disappear. Then we turned him out again and the swelling came back and the swelling seems quite hard. We have washed him every day and applied liniments which seemed to do no good. We then gave him repeated blistering but that seemed to do no good. A flow of pus still seems to be present.

J. A. H.

Ans.—It is altogether likely that the bone was fractured and that a piece is acting as a foreign substance, in which case surgical interference will be necessary.

Miscellaneous.

INSPECTION OF ENGINES.

Kindly let me know if a person is compelled to have an engine inspected that is used only for cutting wood and grinding grain at home.

Westbourne.

R. W. H.

Ans.—Yes.

A TWINING WEED.

Would you please inform me of the best way to destroy the enclosed weed. I have tried in various ways to kill same but have failed.

Man.

P. M.

Ans.—The weed is a variety of mallow called False Mallow. We have never known it to be troublesome in crops but it is a perennial and might easily become noxious. There is no specific method of eradicating it but some system of treatment that would prevent leaves forming should be effective. Constant cultivation or if the patch is small smothering with a pile of straw should destroy it.

TO GET RID OF ANTS.

Would you kindly tell of a preventative of ants? They are a terrible pest. They bother the pantry most. It is situated on the north-west corner of the house and the house is on the east side of a bluff.

Sask.

M. R.

Ans.—Ants are said to dislike alum, and powdered alum sprinkled on shelves and floors will discourage them. Some one has suggested that at house-cleaning time, the shelves and wood-work after being cleaned, might be washed over with a solution of two pounds alum in three quarts of boiling water, applying while hot with an old paint brush. Some one else has found that good turpentine applied round the walls and edges of the floors, and at the place where the ants enter will prevent any further trouble with them. Red pepper, camphor, sprigs of winter-green or little bags of sulphur are all supposed to be obnoxious to the ants.

MEASUREMENT OF HAY.

Would you kindly advise me through your most valuable columns what the legal measurement of a ton of hay is in stack after thirty days standing. Where I came from in the States it was 512 cubic feet.

Alta.

A. A.

Ans.—We are not certain that there is any measurement legalized, nor does custom fix a certain measurement for all kinds of hay. So much depends upon the kind of hay, time of cutting shape of stack, etc., that no definite rule can be laid down. A range of from 400 to 500 cubic feet is allowed. Heavy weighing tame grasses run about 420, while clover and light wild dry hay runs around 500, and 512 would be a safe estimate.

BLOODY MILK.

One of my cows has been giving bloody milk from one of hind teats. Trouble commenced with garget, six weeks after dropping first calf. She is sore and hard to milk.

Red Deer.

J. L.

Ans.—See answer to similar query in this issue.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.

Horse 13 years old had a big lump last year on the wither. It remained for some time, two or three months, then disappeared without anything being done to it. The same happened this summer, but opened it with knife and a large quantity of matter came out and it continued to keep coming out at the wound, what is the reason it won't heal up?

Man.

PERPLEXED.

Ans.—These are nasty cases to deal with often requiring the surgeon's knife. You might inject morning and night with a solution of corrosive sublimate one to one thousand, but you will do better by letting a good veterinarian see to the horse.

MARE LOSING GROUND.

I have a mare 10 years old which seems to be out of condition. This spring she went back on her feed and has lost flesh rapidly. A flow of whitish looking matter comes from one of her eyes. She does not cough only once in a while but is very stupid. I have been feeding her tonics such as Terri sulph. nux vomica, gentian, but she seems no better. Could you give any treatment for her?

J. D.

Ans.—The symptoms are not definite enough for a reasonable diagnoses, have a veterinarian examine her, not overlooking her teeth.

PROBABLY RHEUMATISM.

I have a driving mare, about 900 pounds, 4 years old, which gets stiff in one or both hind legs. It comes on regularly about once every month or six weeks and lasts about a day and a half, during which time the legs are like wood. There is no sign of swelling or heat and after it has passed she goes as well as ever. It started last winter about January. The mare was getting exercise and a little work and was fed one quart oats and bran twice daily. She eats well all the time. Can you tell me what it is and what remedy? I think it is in the hocks.

READER.

Ans.—Give one dram of salol morning and night in the feed for ten days, follow with bicarbonate of potash and nitrate of potash of each one dram morning and night in the feed. At noon give two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution in the drinking water for two weeks.

PROBABLY TEETHING.

Gelding, 4 years old this summer. Since breaking him in to work this spring has got very thin and weak, cannot stand a day's work. I have been feeding him hay and oats. He has the scours right along for which I have given him flour in water but it does not make a permanent cure.

Sask.

ALPHA.

Ans.—Should suspect the teeth as the cause of the trouble. Have his grinders examined, for unshed milk teeth and sharp corners.

CATARACT.

Horse, 9 years old, is blind in both eyes. There seems to be a white film on both the eye-stones, but the pupils are all right. He has been this way

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**Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera
Morbus, Cholera Infantum,
Seasickness,
Summer Complaint,
and all Looseness of the Bowels in
Children or Adults.**

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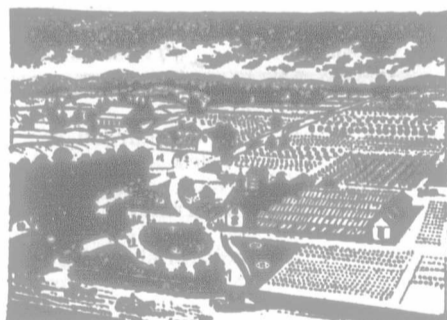
is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

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Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines.
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LEAVING RENTED FARM.

I leased a farm for three years. It says in the lease that the landlord can give me a month's notice. Can I do the same, give him a month's notice if I wish to leave before my time expires?

R. P. S.

Ans.—You would not have the privilege of leaving the farm on a month's notice unless the terms of the lease give you that permission explicitly. In any event you will be entitled to take off the growing crop if you put it in.

LIEN ON HOMESTEAD.

1. A. has a homestead and has never lived on it, B. contested it and has now been told that C. had a lien on it and that when the patent is issued C. will get the homestead. Is that right?

R. Y.

Ans.—1. C. cannot get the patent unless A. had performed the homestead duties. We think there must be some mistake about your information.

2. A lien can be obtained from the Department of Interior on a homestead for the purpose of providing stock and implements or erecting a building for the homestead, but it would be of no use unless the duties were completed.

MAKING WILL.

1. Is there any particular form necessary in drawing a will, in this Province, Sask?

2. Is there anything to prevent any person drawing their own will, provided they are scholar enough?

3. What particular points if any, are necessary to be observed to make the will legal?

4. Will the fact of having real estate in Ontario make any difference as regards the form?

5. What are a married woman's rights as regards her husband's real estate in the Province of Saskatchewan? Can he deed it away without her consent?

6. In case a man dies without a will or if the widow or some heir succeeds in breaking a will, what share does a widow take?

A. H.

Ans.—1. There is no particular form necessary in drawing a will but there are some particulars that are very necessary to follow, for instance, you should be careful to revoke all former wills and appoint an executor or executors. The will must be witnessed by two persons neither of whom should be a legatee in the will and they should sign as witnesses and you also sign in each other's presence after having acknowledged the Instrument to be your last will.

2. There is nothing to prevent a person drawing his own will although there is often a great deal of trouble and expense afterwards if everything is not clearly provided for.

3. Answered in No. 1.

4. No.

5. A man may convey property in Saskatchewan without the intervention of his wife.

6. If a man dies without a will and leaves no children his wife will inherit all his property. If he leaves a wife and children his wife would be entitled to one third and the children the balance divided between them.

LEGAL WEIGHTS.

Will scales brought from the U. S. that would stand the Dominion test, be legal here, or could the weights be disputed?

Sask.

H. P.

Ans.—Certainly if the scales passed Dominion Inspection then weights could not be disputed no matter where they were made.

WINNING DRAFTERS.

Could you inform what breed of horses have won the last three years in the single and 2, 4 and 6 horse draft teams at the Chicago International?

Sask. A. P. C.

Ans.—We cannot remember the exact placing in 1903 but the Clydesdales won practically everything. In 1904, the heavy draft singles was won by a

grey horse of mixed breeding which looked like the get of a Percheron stallion and a Clyde mare. The light draft single was won by a grade Percheron. For teams the Clydesdales won first and the greys second in the heavy teams, with the order reversed in the light teams. For threes abreast the Clydes won but in the fours and sixes the judgment went to the greys although the best judges of draft horses heartily disagree with the placings. In 1905 the Clydes put up only a nominal show being brought in off the street to compete with the Pabst string of show greys. The Percherons won right through in the teams, fours and sixes but if we remember rightly a Clyde was placed first in one class of the singles.

WHO PAYS FOR THRESHING?

A. rents his farm to B., one of the conditions being that A. shall pay half the threshing expenses. If the grain is threshed from the stook must A. pay half the wage account, no mention being made of how the threshing was to be done?

Man.

C. D.

Ans.—Yes; but in future this point should be borne in mind by renters.

GROUND MOLES.

Is there anything to stop ground moles in a garden?

Man.

T. B.

Ans.—We are inclined to think this is the work of cut-worms. In any case the treatment is to put out over the garden poisoned bran. Mix in the proportion of a bushel of bran, a pound of Paris green and make into a dough with cheap syrup.

SQUATTER'S CLAIM.

1. If a person has squatted on a water right or reserve, can he enter it as a homestead?

2. What is the lawful fee for recording a deed in Alberta?

Alta. G. H. S.

Ans.—1. Yes, if it falls upon a government section where surveyed. You had better take the matter up with the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

2. Three dollars up to a valuation of \$500.00 above that, one fifth of one per cent on excess over \$500.00.

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

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J. B. HOGATE For further information write to M. B. Kent - Brandon, Man.



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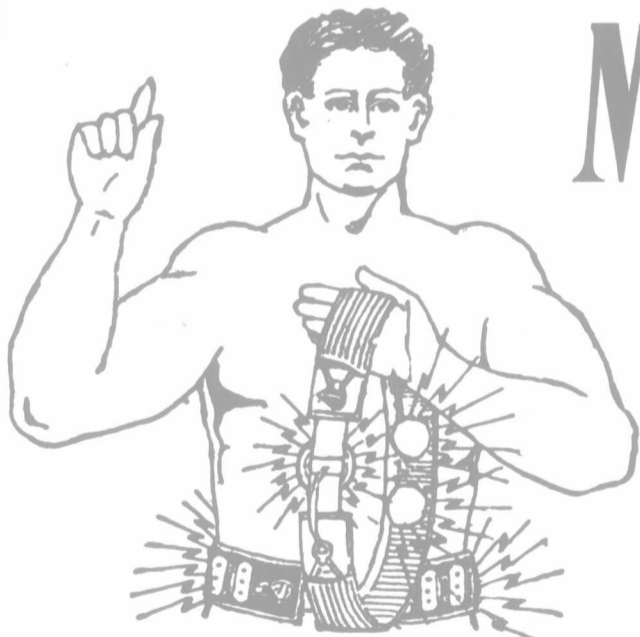
This drop-oven door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges,—patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double—perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control,—easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over,—you've seen no range like it for the money.

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Men, It's Free

Any Weak, Puny Man Can Have My Electric Belt Free, Without the Payment of One Cent.



There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

HERE IS PROOF OF MY ARGUMENTS:

G. Duval, Grand Mere, Que., says: "Your Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of poor suffering humanity. I found a permanent cure in its use for Rheumatism and weakness. Yes, the Belt cures."

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

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

Fred. J. Cuttack, Brockville, Ont., writes me, saying: "I have worn your Belt for 32 days, and feel better than I have for years. My stomach is better and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I feel like a new man entirely."

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day, and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my Electric Belt free, without a cent of cost to you.

Men with small flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull-eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up, are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak I can make physical giants of them.

How do I do it? By filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first—that is what they have lost when they break down.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

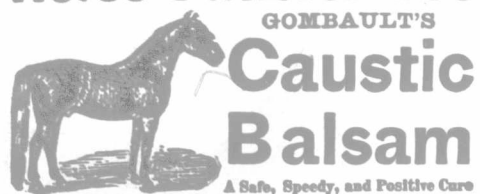
Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll fix you up. If you can't call let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this coupon.

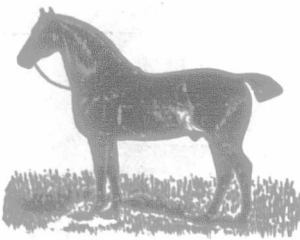
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THE STABLE FLOOR.

After light and ventilation and air and water, perhaps the most important is the floor, and cleanliness around the cattle. An ideal stable should have a good wide passage behind the cows, and between the passage and the stall a good wide gutter. My ideal conformation of a dairy stable floor, or a floor for dairy cattle, is that there should be a passage of six feet behind the cows, besides the gutter, that this passage should be 3 inches lower than the floor of the stall, and that the gutter between the passage and the stall should be at least 18 inches wide and should be 6 inches deep on the side next to the passage, and 8 inches deep on the side next to the stalls; that the stalls should have a slope of about 1 1/2 inches in the length of the stalls; that the floor of the stalls should vary in length. You know that in your herds there are long and short cows. You cannot get any two exactly the same length. Then when building a floor—which ought to be cement—why not start with your stalls 4 feet long at one end and 4 feet 9 inches or 10 inches at the other end, if you have big cows? And on the other side—if you have a double row of stalls have it arranged vice versa; that is, have the short ones opposite the long ones. In that way you lose no space, and everything is convenient. If, however, you prefer to have the short ones opposite each other, you will have a nice wide passage at the door end, which is, of course, also a convenience, that is the ideal way to build your stable floor. I have seen it in use; in fact, I built a floor this fall and built it in that way, and we have been much pleased with it. In that stable we have two Shorthorn cows, and they take 4 feet 10 inches; we also have a Jersey-Guernsey cross and she only takes 4 feet 2 inches. Every cow is placed where she ought to be, and every cow is kept perfectly clean. It is the greatest help in connection with cleanliness that I know of. Then having a big gutter is also important. Do not throw the manure up against the wall, but take it outside. If the manure is left inside, you have in that stable such an odor that it is sure to contaminate the milk, even if it is left there no longer than during milking.

The importance of having a slope to the door of the stall is very great. It saves very materially in bedding, and it saves very materially in cleaning the cattle. If we are going to have perfect milk it is necessary to clean the flanks and the sides of the cattle from time to time, and if the floor has not sufficient bedding, you all know what a bother that is. We have confirmed that by having a very good slope. The urine is always carried off and part of the manure is likely to slip into the gutter if there is straw there. The question of bedding is one that is very important in sanitation, yet I know many men who are willing to let their cows lie nearly all winter on the bare floors. The floors are of either wood or cement, and as a consequence the animals are very uncomfortable and very often they get sores.

HOW SAGE FOOLED THE LAWYER.

Russell Sage, multimillionaire, of New York, who died recently, leaving his fortune of \$100,000,000 to his wife, had a horror of lawsuits. A clerk of Mr. Sage's said the other day: "I sought out the chief one morning in his office. 'You remember, sir,' I said, 'my complaint against my wife's uncle?' 'Yes,' he answered. 'Well,' said I, 'the man is obdurate, and I think of bringing suit against him. What do you advise?' Mr. Sage was silent a moment, frowning thoughtfully. Then he said: 'Listen. When I was a clerk in Troy I had a case against a man that seemed quite as good as yours. I visited a prominent lawyer, and laid the whole matter before him in detail. When I was through he told me that he would be delighted to take the case—that it was a case that I couldn't lose. 'It can't lose?' said I. 'It can't lose,' he repeated. I rose, and took my hat. I thanked the lawyer, and told him that I wouldn't bring suit, after all. And then I explained that it was my opponent's side, and not my own, which I had laid before him."

**THE INDIVIDUAL IN NATION
BUILDING.**

In discussing "The Individual in Nation Building," before the Canadian Club, Winnipeg, Mr. McNeil expressed a belief that there had never been given to any people, in any age, such a splendid, inviting, fascinating opportunity as was given to the people of Canada at the present moment.

Among the greatest discoveries we have made in the past generation, the greatest has not been, by any means, that of our wide fertile plains, our rich mineral wealth, our splendid highway of waters, but the discovery of our destiny as a Canadian people. Ever since the days of confederation, it might be said with some truth our political destiny was somewhat of a problem. There was the prospect of mere colonial dependence; the word "annexation" was often on the lips of our wise and intelligent men—it is not yet silent on the lips of so great a Canadian as Goldwin Smith; and there was the dream of independent Canada. Amid these Canada has suddenly realized that her destiny is wrapped up in the heart of the empire of which she forms no little part. (Applause.) The speaker here recalled two speeches by great Canadian statesmen, delivered thirty years apart from each other. The one was by Sir John Macdonald in 1864, when, in laying the whole scheme of Canadian confederation before the parliament, he said: "If you believe this scheme will ensure the maintenance of our British laws and institutions, and the protection of our commercial, social and political life, I implore this House to lay aside all prejudices and accept the scheme we bring." In the other speech, thirty years later, on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the question: "Will the time ever come when Canada will be a nation?" answered, "My reply is, Canada is a nation." The one speech was a prophecy, the other a fulfilment of the prophecy. The Canadian people have come to the consciousness of a nation within the empire.

He believed, the opinion of Mr. Goldwin Smith notwithstanding, that the dream of annexation is forever dissipated, unless it be in the dream that we shall annex the United States to Canada. So also to the peoples of the world there has come the new recognition of our relation to the mother land and of the meaning of the empire as never before.

NEW IMPERIALISM.

The words, new imperialism, in its wider and better sense, is not empty political vaporing, the passing of one or two enactments, or one or two tariffs, but something strong, sturdy and permanent. The magnitude of the interests of our young colony has forced the attention of the old land, improved our prospects with the United States, increased our financial credit abroad, and turned the eyes of the whole civilized world upon us.

But the dream of destiny is one thing; the achievement of it is another thing altogether. It is of the achievement of that destiny and our relationship to it that I wish to speak. There are a great many forces that enter into a nation's life. There are outside forces. I believe Nature has done her very best for Canada. In the extent of our country, in the richness and fertility of our plains, in our mineral wealth, we possess a splendid stage for the building up of a great, a magnificent people. I do not wonder at the young Englishman who wrote back home about this country that "its railroads run from ocean to ocean, and its telegraphs from pole to pole."

But with all the contributions that other nations may bring, we have our destiny pretty much in our own hands. The individual is very largely the measure of the nation; her temper, her capacity, her ability to bring things to pass may be measured by the ability, the capacity and the temper of the individuals who form her citizenship. The nation building we are concerned with is the nation building of Canada; and the individuals we are, or ought to be concerned with, are ourselves. Emerson said, "There comes a time in the history of every man, when he must take himself for better or for worse."

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The Herefords are the range cattle par excellence. They grow near the ground; they make flesh easily; and they will make money for you. Breeding stock of the most approved strains on hand.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, MAN.

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Grand young Bulls, Cows
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J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Herefords and Farm

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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

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1 Bull (Highland La and 10
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S. B. GREGG
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1904, 1905 and 1906.
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R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by good Happy Christmas (imp.) #1442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. SHETLANDS also For Sale.
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A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

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THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address,

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

So we may say there comes a time in the history of the nation when we must take ourselves for better or for worse. Why should it not be for better? Emil Reich has said that every Western nation has found sooner or later, that she must pass through an intellectual renaissance, a political revolution and a religious reformation. I think he might have added, a social readjustment. The individual citizen brings, singly or combined, to the national life, the intellectual life, the political life, the social life, the moral life, much for the making or the unmaking of the nation to which he belongs.

So far as the intellectual life is concerned, there has never been a nation that has achieved any greatness or permanency apart from intellectual greatness. We must take recognition of the intellectual element in our life. Perhaps Greece in the old world, and Germany in the new are the outstanding examples of success. In the glorious age of Pericles, Greece threw off from the intellectual anvil sparks of knowledge that have never been quenched. It is recognized that the German people are the most intelligent and most accurate students of modern times. The system and thoroughness with which everything is carried on in the great realm of intellect in Germany is almost inconceivable. I believe the intellectual element will count a great deal in the future power and permanency of the great German empire. With these two examples, you will see the necessity for the intellectual development of the individual. For that reason we must encourage, in this Western country, the planting of schools far and wide, in every new territory in this fast developing West. I take occasion to deviate long enough to congratulate our Western people on the splendid work done educationally by the schools of Manitoba and the territories, or provinces farther west.

INTELLIGENT GRAPPLE WITH EDUCATION.

I believe that educationally this country has grappled with its problem as efficiently, intelligently, and splendidly as any new country could have hoped to do. We must take into consideration our intellectual life to this extent, that on every possible occasion we will plant a school, that from the beginning, the very foundation, that work shall be uppermost. For that reason we ought to go so far as to welcome compulsory education. If a parent is not ready to meet his responsibility for the education of his children, the state should step in and compel those children to receive education to some extent, so that they may be safe citizens. For that reason there ought to be impressed on young men the necessity of maintaining the right proportion between the physical and the mental so far as time, energy and expenditure of money are concerned. Many a young man has been spending a lot of money, and far too much time, in meeting physical demands. I would like to see young men become readers and thinkers, as well as hockey players, (Cheers.) I believe that every atom of ignorance that remains in any citizen is a menace to the popular safety of the community. Decayed punk will give out a phosphorescent light, but a decaying mind can never become an illuminating force. I do not believe our ignorance can become in any sense the enlightenment of the nation. (Applause.) For that reason we ought to pay great attention to the intellectual side; perhaps there was never more need in any country than in this.

But the intellectual life is not sufficient. Even Athens, with all her intellectual power, was unable to withstand her invaders, to withstand the forces that were breaking down her intellectual life.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That soul and mind according well
May make one music as before,
But vaster."

OUR POLITICAL CREED.

My political creed in a sentence is: I believe we get nearer to the ideal politically when, to an increasing degree, the power is relegated to the hands of the people. I believe in the judgment of the common people, in the conscience of the common people as the court of final appeal. I believe in the voice

of the common people, their sanity, their opinion, especially when unbiased by the gold of corruptionists or the flatteries of the demagogue. I believe what Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool some of the people all the time; you can fool all the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time." You can see how the political item that the individual beings is going to be a great factor in the nation. I don't like to go on as far as Dr. Clanning went in characterizing our political life; but I believe we recognize and acknowledge that our political ideals have suffered an eclipse in Canada within the past few years. There has been a tendency to overlook, to shut our eyes to some of the political issues involved. When Sambo in handing chickens from the roost to Moses, asked: "Moses, don't you think it may be wrong?" and the latter answered: "That's a great moral issue, Sambo, hand down another chicken," so there is just a little tendency on the part of our citizens to recognize that there may be a little wrong in this or that, but to pass it by and say: "Hand down another chicken."


Sometimes I have thought the great demand of the present moment is for leaders; but I am not so sure whether the great crying necessity is not for followers in the rank and file, who have recognized the loftiness of great ideals and are ready to stand by them through thick and thin; and whether there is not need of the prayer of Browning in "Paracelsus," "Make no more giants, God; but elevate the race at once." Our public men are just as good as we are, for we make them. Our laws are just as strong and vigorous as it is possible for them to be, for they are the outgrowth of the nation. It is because the voter will sell his vote for beer that the politician is able to sell his for graft. It must come past the leaders to the rank and file. If we want better laws, we must be better citizens.

Speaking of the social item that the individual must bring to the nation, the speaker said: The strength of a nation consists in a strong, intelligent, industrious, God-fearing middle class. The menace of the nation, socially, always comes from the extremes. England's strength to-day is her middle class; her menace is the so-called very high, and very low. Russia is weak because she does not possess a strong, vigorous middle class. Rome failed because she lost her middle class. We must look to the development of a strong middle class. I wish to see, as the negro preacher said, a gospel that will "make the intemperate, temperate, the immoral, moral, and the industrious, dustrious." But we ought to recognize that every citizen should become a possessor of the heritage we have received here on this North American continent. I don't know anything so calculated to break down the social and patriotic spirit of a nation as to let all the wealth go into the hands of a few men. You cannot ask men to die, to draw the sword and shed their heart's blood for a country they don't own. I would rather see a million men owning twenty-five acres each than twenty-five men owning a million acres each.

NATIONAL WELFARE MORALLY.

The speaker dwelt lastly upon the moral item the individual must bring as a factor to the national welfare. He quoted Victor Hugo as saying that Napoleon lost Waterloo, not because of Wellington, or Blucher, or the rain, but because of God. With almost a touch of blasphemy, Hugo said, "Napoleon bothered God." Woe to the nation that bothers God; woe to the individual who becomes a moral microbe in the national life, ensuring its decay and downfall. We need regeneration of the individual before we can have regeneration of society. We can only save the nation horizontally when we have saved it vertically. It is our duty in our own life to bring the highest possible force to bear. If the time should ever come when we shall feel that we have lost our opportunity, that we have failed to measure up to our possibilities, I don't know what we could do but look into each other's faces and say as Cassius said to Brutus, "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves."

It is important to know that rock salt is said to be a preventive of red water in cattle and prevention is better than cure.



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Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

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My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.

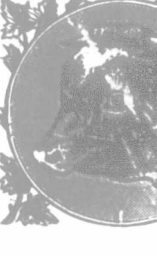
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All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

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I have now for sale one 3 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

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Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, WINCHESTER, used in my flock with great success for three years. Also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs. Ewes of all ages.

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Only high-class birds for sale. Address
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W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.


Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—2875--and General—1939--. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

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GOOD PRICES FOR PIGS.

Prices ranging up to 30 gs. (\$150) were realised at the recent sale of the Riddington Hall pigs, a total of 78 lots being disposed of for £676. (\$3380).

DO NOT WEAN PIGS TOO SOON.

As a general rule, young pigs will be fit for weaning at the age of about eight weeks. In some cases, however, it may be nine or ten weeks before little pigs can be taken from the sow. It will often be found profitable with the young sow if well grown with her first litter to keep the pigs on until twelve weeks old, and thus tend to develop the milking qualities of the sow and by so doing aid in fixing the fecund tendency, as opposed to sterility. Fall litters should be given the advantage of a longer nursing period than spring litters.

LOTS OF LIFE IN BRITISH SHORTHORN CIRCLES.

The fifty-first volume of Coates's Herd Book, issued last year, was the largest volume published by the Society, and contained the pedigrees of 2,827 bulls, and 5,140 cows with produce. For the forthcoming volume, however, these numbers have been exceeded, the entries of 3,411 bulls and 6,200 cows with produce having been received.

H. B. RAILWAY.

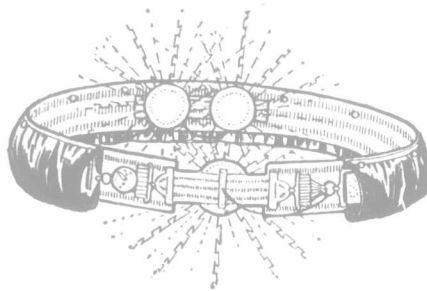
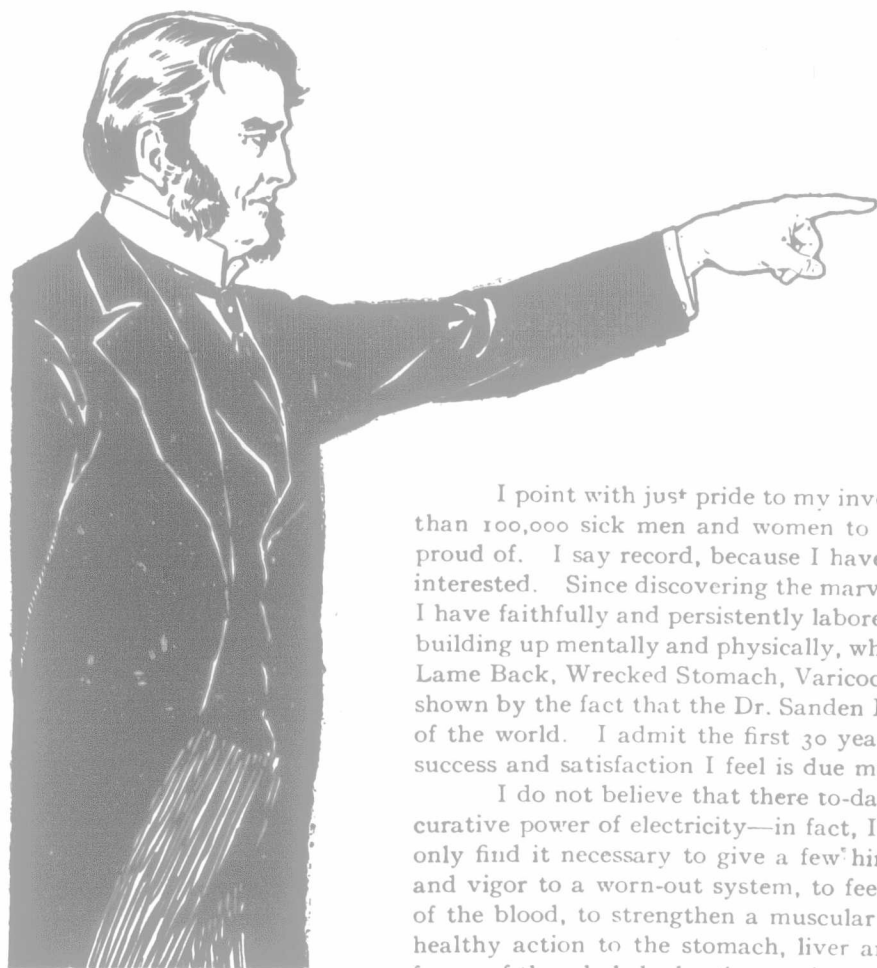
The proposed railway from the point in Manitoba to Hudson's Bay is always interesting and may be important. It is now an old project, twenty years at least, but so far nothing has been done to give effect to it. The Dominion Parliament many years ago subsidized it with a land grant of twelve thousand eight hundred acres, the land to be selected by the company along the railway line. The charter for this road has passed under the control of the leading promoters of the Canadian Northern Railway, and they are asking to have the time extended for earning the grant, which will soon expire. It is alleged that the Western members of the Dominion Parliament favor the extension in the hope that the project may now be taken up in earnest.

Probably there would be no opposition from any quarter to the virtual renewal of the land grant; it is far otherwise with another proposal which is said to have been made to the Dominion Government. This is to permit the lands to be located away from the railway line. No such request should be listened to by either government or Parliament. It is one thing to prolong the life of a franchise by extending the time within which the conditions may be complied with; it is quite another to give permission to the holders of the charter and grant to abandon land that are comparatively worthless till they are made valuable by the construction of the railway, and substitute for them fertile lands already valuable from their proximity to railways in operation.

Land to the amount of sixty million acres has already been granted to promote the construction of railways in the Northwest, and all of this has been or will be located in the fertile region, where the average price is at least three or four dollars an acre. To comply with the request for a change of area would be equivalent to making the promoters a gift of twenty million dollars. If they cannot see their way clear to undertaking the Hudson's Bay Railway on the strength of the subsidy already specified, then they must leave it for some more adventurous speculators. The country has done a long time without the line, and no interest will suffer if its construction is further deferred for a few more years.—Globe.

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I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

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As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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This well-known herd is the property of Mr. R. S. Cook of Prince Albert, a breeder of fourteen years' experience. His beautiful farm which adjoins the city accommodates over fifty head of Shorthorns of the finest breeding. The head of the herd is "Knight of Cedar Grove," an animal of the highest type. Among the cows Prairie Queen and Northern Bell are probably the most noted. Northern Bell weighs 1725 pounds is seven years old and has taken first prize every year since birth. Mr. Cook had the honor of securing the Imperial Bank Cup this year at the Prince Albert Fair and as this is three years in succession it now becomes his property. Prospective buyers would do well to inspect this herd.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE WORKERS TO CONVENE.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Baton Rouge, La., November 12 to 14, 1906. At the same place and beginning November 14 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Arrangements are being made with the several passenger associations of the railroads of the United States for reduced rates of transportation covering the period of both meetings.

RECIPE.

Whipped Cream—Two cups sugar, one cup cream, one cup sweet milk, one cup flour, two tablespoons baking powder, one egg white and yolk, one cup sugar, one quarter of a pound of butter. Add whites



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