

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JUNE 20, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 717

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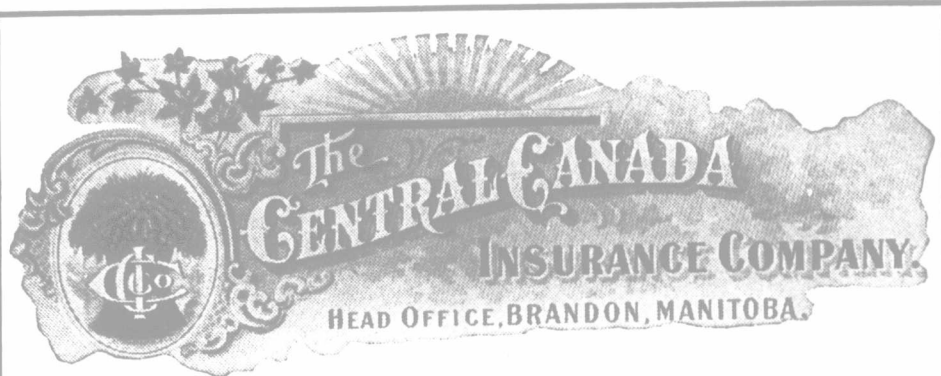
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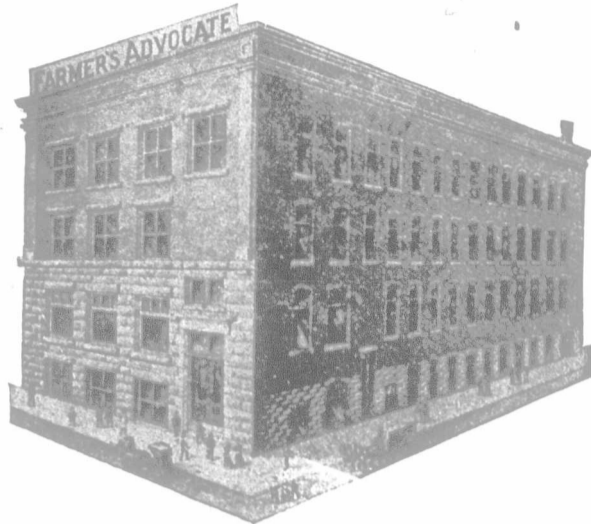
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AND HOME JOURNAL

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

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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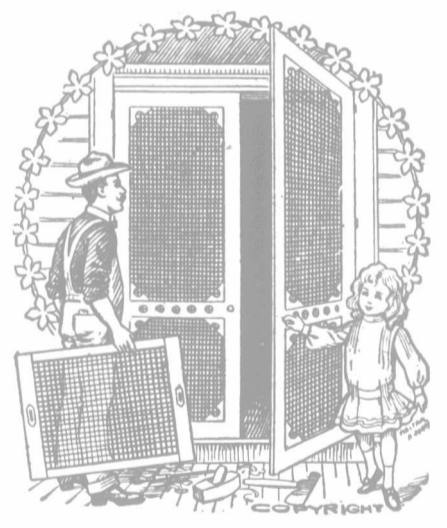
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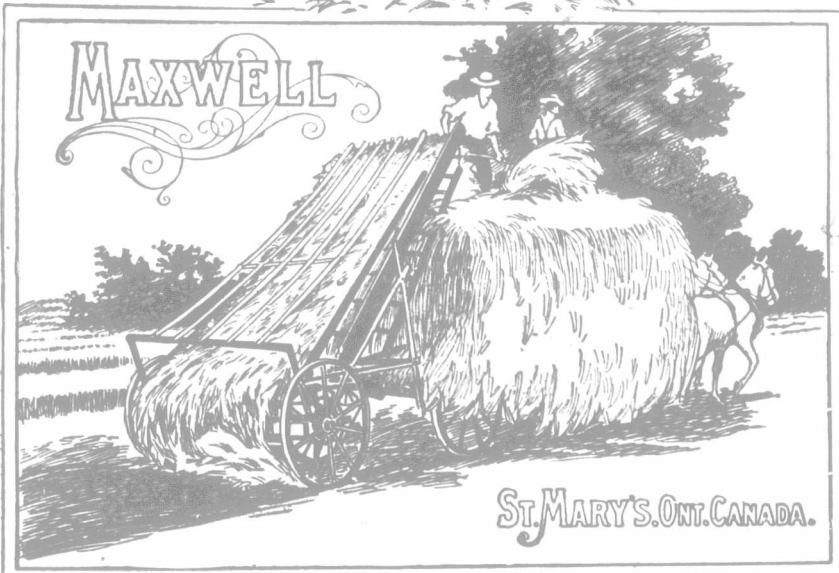
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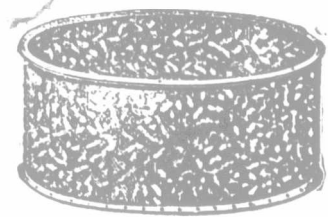


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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

June 20, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 717.

### EDITORIAL

The barometer is a useful aid to haymaking.

\* \* \*

The hens should be grass widows from now until next spring.

\* \* \*

The chairman of the hail insurance commission thinks the mutual system has weak points, he favors the stock company idea.

\* \* \*

Which do you wish to harvest, fodder corn or weeds, if the former, keep the scuffler (cultivator) moving up and down between the rows.

\* \* \*

Denaturated alcohol is what the farmer needs for fuel and power purposes and the temperance advocates might do worse than help him to get it.

\* \* \*

Judging from the published evidence, the investigators of hail insurance methods must be republicans—they do not seem to respect the Crown!

\* \* \*

The settler in the new districts should exercise all possible care in the selection of seed. Weeds will reach his farm soon enough without sowing the seeds.

\* \* \*

Now is the time when the town girl likes to visit her country cousin, dazzle the country boys, and smell the new mown hay—unless she has hay fever.

\* \* \*

The day is long past when it was necessary or advisable to sell Canada's lands to syndicates in order to settle such or bring them under cultivation.

\* \* \*

'Investigate' is the command of the hour, even the cow is being made to show whether profitable use is made of the premiums paid in the form of feed.

\* \* \*

Western farmers want the highest possible return for their wheat, and they do not care whether a Hottentot consumes it or not, so long as they get their price.

\* \* \*

The clover grower will find it profitable to let some of the crop mature seed—good clover seed brings from eighteen to twenty cents a pound in the springtime.

\* \* \*

For one section of the country to refuse to be bled for the benefit of another section, is to run a risk of being charged with disloyalty to one's country by the one disappointed of its victim.

\* \* \*

The homesteader of 160 acres, who should be allowed to purchase an adjoining quarter of government lands, on settlement or cultivation conditions, will do more permanent good for Canada than any land syndicate.

\* \* \*

The alarm exhibited by some Easterners over the possible marketing of some of Canada's wheat in the U. S. is ludicrous, when compared with the anxiety of those same people to sell Uncle Sam barley and horses in the eighties.

\* \* \*

If a man puts in a claim for one hundred and twenty dollars and accepts seven dollars and a half on the persuasion of an agent, the community cannot be blamed very much if it considers that person either a knave, a fool or an easy mark.

\* \* \*

Anarchism has recently shown, to use the words of a bystander, "The impossibility of according to it the freedom which is justly and widely accorded to all speculations and associations, however revolutionary, so long as they do not seek their ends by criminal means."

A proposition to do a couple of millions of hail insurance in Manitoba for thirty or forty thousand dollars, would suggest that the proposer is out after 'the long green.' What rebate should he make, or how much should he 'divvy up' to make the proposition sufficiently acceptable or attractive to a mutual company manager, so that he would recommend it to his directors? This is a question in high finance.

\* \* \*

Mr. Olds of the Canadian Pacific, in speaking before the Railway Commission last week of J. J. Hill's railway enterprises in Western Canada, said Hill's next move would be a demand on the United States Government for the free admission of Canadian wheat to the United States for the purpose of being ground in Minneapolis mills. Western farmers will sincerely hope that Mr. Olds may prove a true prophet. Free admission to the United States would add several cents to the value of every bushel of wheat produced on the Canadian prairie.—*The Sun.*

#### If They All Would Do This.

Last year we considered it our unpleasant duty to criticize adversely the character of the attractions provided at some of the larger fairs. The criticism we passed naturally reflected upon the innocent heads of certain persons on these fair boards, for like the gentle rain, our comments fell alike upon the just and the unjust. Our object was not to wreak personal animus upon even the persons responsible for questionable shows, but rather to influence public opinion to denounce and absolutely refuse to patronize such attractions, and we believe our aims were largely attained.

Recently we had the privilege of calling upon several of the directors of the Lakeside fair held annually at Killarney and were pleased to learn that they have secured the services of a high class entertainer to provide the grandstand and side show features at their forthcoming exhibition. Their arrangement calls for the appearance of only the best class of entertainers and should anything offensive to the most fastidious moralists be presented the offender will be expelled from the grounds. The management are determined to present a clean exhibition believing that the public demand it and that it is in the best interests of the exhibition and the community.

Such earnest efforts to present wholesome entertainment at fairs is deserving of public commendation and liberal support. It is an example for others and we trust that when the history of the Lakeside fair of 1906 is written the action of the board in presenting their amusements will be honestly endorsed. We hope also that Killarney will not be alone in her efforts to discontinue improper shows, but that it may be said of all the exhibitions in Canada, that there was nothing to offend. The public have pronounced against lewd suggestive shows and the exhibition board that dares to go counter to such expressed opinion only courts the disaster which is sure to follow such action.

#### Gambling at the Races.

"In homely, bad-spelled philosophy, [Josh Billings once put it down that about the worst day that ever overtakes any man is when he thinks there is some better way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it. This spirit underlies gambling, one of the most widespread and demoralizing vices of the day. Its prevalence in Great Britain is notorious, and long ago it infected a large element of the United States population, bringing in its train widespread fraud, embezzlement and dishonor. In various forms, we regret to note its inroads among the Canadian people, chiefly those of the cities and towns, but as the poison of these moral disorders spreads fast from one class in the community to another, a note of warning is not out of place, even to the sons of the soil. During the progress of the re-

cent annual race meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, Rev. Canon Cody, one of the ablest of Toronto divines, with good reason, felt constrained to raise his voice in protest against the evils of betting and gambling.

In many ordinary transactions of life there is an element of chance or speculation, and the distance a man may go, Canon Cody wisely indicated, must remain a matter of his individual conscience, but in games and pastimes the issue was clear-cut and well defined. He described gambling as "a stake upon chance for gain without labor," and gambling as "a contract to give or receive money or goods without a just equivalent or exchange, and on conditions which are, for the most part, beyond the foresight or control of the parties engaged in the transactions." In betting, people violated or ignored their responsibility for the use of money entrusted them as stewards by the Divine Being. Fundamentally, the loser was spending his money in an immoral way. Winning money on a wager involved a gain without effort and profit without merit. It was a discouragement of honest labor and a violation of the Golden Rule, involving gain from another's loss and profit from another's misery. So philosophical an authority as Mr. Herbert Spencer, most emphatically condemns it upon the latter ground. The winner gives no equivalent satisfaction directly or indirectly, but has his happiness at the expense of the loser. The gambler is distracted from legitimate business. Deception and bluff are fostered for the purpose of influencing the issue. Chas. Kingsley, the eminent novelist, condemned it as unchristian and unchristian, and the economist, Selby, as a violation of the public sense of the sacredness of property. Mr. W. A. Fraser, the popular Canadian author whose acquaintance with the turf is intimate and world-wide, as readers of his stories well know, in a recent article, entitled, "Fools' Money," in the Saturday Evening Post, dealing particularly with betting on race-horses, branded gambling as the acme of human foolishness which creates a fevered desire that never satisfies. It is the direct cause of most of the bank failures, and responsible for at least nine-tenths of the defaulters, wrecking lives and ruining homes. In all his observations in the betting world, he knew of but one man, now dead, who succeeded in the end, and he told Mr. Fraser that were he to write a book about racing and tell the truth, nobody would ever go near a race-course again. There is no known rule or method, crooked or straight that will prevail against the great percentage of chance, and so men lose and plunge and lose again, in the hopeless pursuit of easy wealth."

The above, quoted from an esteemed agricultural contemporary, portrays our idea of 'turf gambling' to a nicety.

In this connection, the Industrial authorities are 'up against it' to use a slang term. Racing now-a-days cannot go along, it would seem, without betting, and betting there will be to the end, whether it be for dollars, a box of candies, a hat or a pair of gloves. Heretofore the betting privilege, to make books, has brought in annually, approximately five thousand dollars to the Exhibition people, and whatever the opinion as to betting, the reprehensible practice was followed of giving the privilege to one man or one syndicate with the result that, the betting was controlled by one head, and the races were decided beforehand by the syndicate bookmakers, and the public were fleeced, because they paid to see races which were in reality 'fixed.' The only way to get straight races is to abolish the syndicate book, and give anyone the privilege to make a book on payment of a daily fee of \$75 to \$100, and arrange matters so that at any time during the meeting any bookmaker shall when requested by the racing officials, at once produce his betting sheets to the judges so that they may judge as to collusion between owners, jockeys and bookmaker. Then again, any jockey or owner found guilty should be fined not fifty, but five hundred, dollars and the races would be more likely to run straight. Pools

should not be allowed to be sold on the grounds. We make the above suggestions, based on the idea that while it is futile to agitate for the abolition of racing at the Industrial, every endeavor should be made by the Exhibition Board to give the public, as clean, straight racing as can be got, which has not been done in the past.

**The Problem of Hail Insurance.**

There are many who believe in government hail insurance and many who do not, those favoring that method were inclined to take heart of grace when a royal commission was appointed to investigate the workings of the companies, both mutual and joint stock. Those who were dissatisfied with the present system had a good chance to show wherein their dissatisfaction lay, and have since opportunity, by invitation of the commission to make suggestions with a view to improvement. The commission did the greatest amount of work investigating the last formed company, which was certainly the cynosure of many eyes, as its methods or lack of methods were revealed, and shown to be unacceptable to the policy holders. The main trouble, in the company referred to, seems to have hinged on the fact that the field work was entirely in the hands of aliens, responsible to nobody, and who cared little how they pursued and brought down their quarry—the unsuspecting farmer. At this late date it would avail little to criticise that company further, as we understand their charter is to be abrogated by the government at the request of the commission, if so, the last will be heard of the second unsavory mess of hail insurance dished up by the mutual companies within the decade.

There are, however, several lessons to be gotten from a study of the mutual and joint stock systems, and some hints may be had as to the lack of care or control exercised by governments in the granting of charters; no effort being made to safeguard the public against crookedness or rapacity of shareholders or directors. Right here we may say that the farmer should relieve himself of the fallacy that any such companies are started for his benefit, such are started because the promoters see a field which promises profitable work, and in saying so, no imputation of dishonesty is made, no objection can reasonably be urged to companies who do a legitimate business by honest methods.

The investigation also brought forth the fact that far too many farmers are ignorant or careless of ordinary business methods, that in spite of being 'taken in' years ago by schemes they still fall easy victims to sharp practices, and are relieved of their earnings or savings, gained by unremitting toil. It would seem also that some farmers are affected with that form of moral obliquity which leads a man to try and get something for nothing; a disease said to be prevalent on stock exchanges, race tracks, and in wheat pits; inasmuch as some seemed to expect the protection of a joint stock company for the same price as promised by a mutual.

Many instances were shown of men being bluffed into accepting fictitious stories from total strangers and signing papers at the behest of these itinerant blacklegs. It is at this date hard to see how some farmers can be prevented from being, to use a slang phrase, 'easy marks'; here is a field for the up-to-date agricultural college to work in.

The investigation also served to show up the weak points of the mutual system, as pointed out by the chairman of the commission during the investigation. The mutual companies are hardly justified in claiming to have the reserves or assets they do, from the evidence submitted. In point of fact, their only real asset is the good will of the farmers, in what is an institution manned by farmers. Reserves, to be so in the full sense of the term, should be in cash, stock, bonds or real estate, something realizable at full value in a short time; mere notes of hand, unbacked and without the accompanying collateral are neither reserves or assets, despite the claims of managers of mutual companies to the contrary. It is begging the question entirely to figure assets on a basis not yet done, or which cannot legitimately be regarded so, until after the harvest of next year. The attempt to mortgage the future of a company is not acceptable to some companies, to the full extent, such business methods may be justifiable, but are misleading to the farmer, and in the same time, a method of which assets are signed out, by the company, and which are mutual; in practice, however, they are not.

companies are run by a small directorate and a small proxy vote which leads up to the sensible suggestion that directors should be bonded. The investigation also showed that as a result of competition between companies, all districts were by some companies rated as equal risks and insurance taken were given a flat rate, which the history of hail storms points out, is poor business. An objection frequently urged is the five year system of insurance, each year should see the business cleaned up and not charged in any way with the business of preceding or subsequent years. The weak point of the mutual system is in the violation of a business ethic, inasmuch as under the mutual system, 'you do not know what you are going to pay, neither do you know what you are going to get;' we know that a partial rebuttal is possible of the above in the existence of a maximum premium rate and a maximum insurance, yet there is enough uncertainty to be more or less demoralizing to any set of business men whether farmers or stock-keepers.

There should be an annual inspection of the companies' books, not necessarily by government officials, as such are, as shown in the life insurance investigations, to have had practically no deterring effect, and the results of such inspections should be published.

The commission has rendered some service to the farmers of Manitoba but was ill advised in holding sittings in the offices of an institution they were intended to investigate; not the slightest imputation rests upon them for so doing or for the company that invited them, but in all such matters it is as well, yes better, to avoid any chance for the lifting of a finger. The ventilation of methods and practices should mean improvement in our methods of insurance against hail!

**Place Responsibility where it Belongs.**

Some people and journals whose motives we fail to fathom are, from sentences we read in their columns, not favorable to the appointment of the present superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farms, and even hint that that institution is of little more use to the agricultural community; with such opinions we do not agree. We also think that instead of making remarks re the new superintendent's capabilities, that it would be better to give him time to "make good," and more manly to place the blame, if someone has to be blamed, where it properly belongs—on the shoulders of the Minister of Agriculture. Our position is well known; this paper took the ground that an agricultural college graduate with practical farm experience should have been appointed, and that promotion in the service should be the incentive held out to civil servants to do their level best. Salaries for well trained men are none too inviting in the service, to warrant any minister disregarding the principle of promotion on the basis of merit. We have been free to state that the Experimental Farms management needs a change, to be brought up to date, and made so that it may be well in advance of the average farmer. It is almost a pity another influential M.P. could not be found to suggest to the Minister (he would be sure to adopt it, if the member only insisted enough) that the time was ripe for a *renaissance* in the farms branch of the department of agriculture. This paper did not know that Mr. Wolverson was an applicant for the position, and as can be readily understood from the preceding sentences, would not have had supported his candidature had we known, but we do believe in "fair play" and since the appointment has been made, in giving him what support we can; the errors in the management or direction of the farms must be laid to Ottawa and not elsewhere.

**Wheat Marketing by a Company of Farmers.**

Some exceptions have been taken to our remarks in the June 6 issue, on the formation of a company to go into the marketing of wheat on a large scale, such exceptions we believe being grounded on a misconception of our ideas on this matter, and of our motives in advising—caution.

We are informed by one of the directors that at every meeting called to organize and get farmers to subscribe stock, that the company is entirely independent of the Grain Growers organization, and we make the statement gladly, inasmuch as our intention and desire is to be scrupulously fair in the matter. Those now named as directors are merely provisional directors, permanent directors are yet to be elected by the shareholders.

We are also informed that Mr. Partridge will on no consideration act as manager or accept any paid office. The company is purely a farmers' company, originated by them and confined to them. The provisional directors receive no pay, (we believe in paying men for services rendered, a farmer's time and services deserve to be paid for, what is worth having is worth paying for); and no man can hold more than one hundred dollars worth of stock, neither can he transfer it without the consent of the other shareholders. This further information should be of use to our readers.

**Meat Inspection and Its Value.**

The psychological moment for the establishment of a Canadian meat inspection service seems to have arrived, as a result of "The Jungle" and the uproar it has caused all over the world. There seems to be many contradictory statements made, and as a consequence the general public is at sea as to the reliability of government meat inspection.

The great difficulty in the way of establishing such a service in Canada just now, is that it would be extremely hard to get men qualified to do the work. No Canadian veterinary college has at any time given training in meat inspection worth mentioning, in fact the standard of veterinary education in Canada is up to the present time quite low, although in spite of that many first class men are graduated as veterinarians, they rise superior to their college environments, examiners' attainments' or professors' limited opportunities to impart knowledge. Therefore, although several of our public men are suddenly dismayed at the thought that the steaks and chops they eat may be diseased, a meat inspection branch worthy of the name cannot be built up in a night.

Right here is a splendid opportunity for some of our leading moneyed men or millionaires to do a work for humanity, by endowing a first class veterinary college at which a thorough course in meat inspection would be given.

It is also to be hoped that the V.D.G. will be given time to institute a system of examinations by which he may select the best men and not have inferior chaps dumped in his branch as a result of an M. P. getting close to the Minister. It takes a lot of backbone, and a refusal to appoint a fellow with a pull almost amounts to political suicide for a faint-hearted politician, but an occasional suicide that way, would be in the public interest. The B. A. I., that branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture having charge of meat inspection, is made up of a pretty good lot of men, but there is no knowing the extent of the politicians' ramifications in the U. S. meat inspection service. The places in which meat inspection is done at Chicago are not as clean as such might be, if more concrete was used in place of wood; no one of course expects a place in which animals are slaughtered to be like a parlor, but there could be a vast improvement made from the standpoints of cleanliness, light and ventilation. The public that visit the yards do not see where the disposal of the diseased animals is carried on. Meat inspection by the B. A. I., a few years ago at Chicago was only performed on meat for the export trade; meat for consumption at home was inspected (!) by a political horde appointed by the ruling party in the Illinois legislature, and the head of the so-called inspection service was not a qualified veterinarian, but a quack; such is likely to happen again or may be the case now. The writer at the time was a postgraduate student at a Chicago college and had opportunities to see much of the work done in connection with meat inspection, a subject which was part of the course being taken, and which necessitated a weekly visit all winter to the stock yards to see the post mortems made of condemned animals. Such post mortems were made in a very dim light, due to lack of windows and a lot of steam, so that the inspections were bound to be less thorough than such should have been. The packing houses, on the whole, may be compared to many slaughter houses, but on a larger scale, and the same objections urged against the ordinary slaughter houses, by those who have agitated for municipal abattoirs, can be reasonably urged against the packing houses. Although the B. A. I. meat inspection system is under the civil service of the U. S., it would be straining one's credulity to ask him to believe that an inspector who would do his work right up to the law, would remain unmolested.

Secretary Wilson, or Tama Jim, as he is affectionately referred to by his Iowa constituents, has, if recent doings in his department are to be

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considered, gained in complacency and lost in virility, in the administration of matters connected with his department. The statement recently credited to a Winnipeg veterinarian respecting the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle slaughtered for the city's consumption is, we believe, overdrawn. The unfortunate thing in connection with these meat exposures is that innocent stockmen will suffer; the U. S. export trade in meats can be expected to fall off for a time until people have forgotten the cyclone that struck Packingtown. Meat inspection is of great value to the public, if carried on by a force of properly qualified men, under a good executive head, with power to follow diseased meat to the fertilizer tank, some inspection must be done in clean, well lighted surroundings to have it well done, without which it is useless to attempt it, the public should not be expected to put up money to pay for the acting of a farce.

## HORSE

### Emasculation of Equines.

The best time to castrate horses is between one and two years of age, when the structural characteristics of the sex are evident. Horses castrated under one year old are unsexed before their character has developed, and grow into loosely-made animals with flat sides, narrow chests, and long effeminate-looking heads. They often lack stoutness, courage, and endurance, because these qualities have not had time to become properly developed. Several breeders who used to castrate their horses under twelve months old, now allow their colts to run entire until they are between fifteen and eighteen months old, and report that there is a decided improvement in the young stock. With improved castrating instruments, the emasculator (resembling scissors, only with the cutting edge grooved, thus making crushed rather than clean cut sections of the blood vessels, and the ecrasem, or chain instrument based on the same principle), the risk of operating on the older animals is no greater than in castrating nine months old colts by means of the obsolete smearing-iron, while the operation is more quickly performed, with less pain to the subject.

The successful altering of horses is dependent on three main things, cleanliness on the part of the operator, good health of the animal, and regular exercise afterwards.

### Sidebones.

Many opinions are heard from horsemen or would-be considered horsemen regarding this unsoundness, and its importance. No animal with it should be used for breeding purposes. To aid the uninitiated to get a proper understanding of this disease, let him get a foot cut off at the fetlock, and skin down to the hoof. You will then see a cartilage, which is a kind of prolongation from the bone inside (coffin or pedal bone), and resembles the cartilage which prolongs the shoulder-blade of mutton you may have noticed on your table. Unless you get an accurate knowledge of the position, thickness, and "bendability" of this cartilage in a sound foot you can never become a judge of sidebone. Sidebone is a conversion of part or all of this cartilage into bone, by which, of course, it loses its elasticity, and will not bend when compressed by your thumb. In light horses it is very bendable, but in thick, coarse pasterns needs much education of the touch to be able to decide in recent cases where only a slight ossification (as it was recently put by an agricultural college student at veterinary classes, 'bonyfication') has taken place.

### A Fallacious Theory.

An Englishman writes of a much-discussed theory as follows:

"The theory of saturation is one which, partly, no doubt, owing to its incorporation in a book on breeding race-horses, has obtained world-wide credence. In the words of Mr. Bruce Lowe, the prophet, if not the propounder, it is defined as follows: 'Briefly put, it means that with each mating and bearing the dam absorbs some of the nature of actual circulation of the yet unborn foal, until she eventually becomes saturated with the sire's nature or blood, as the case may

be.' This theory is so nearly identical with that of Telegony, or the influence of the previous sire, that we may as well take the two together. Telegony is, as a rule, considered to be the result of influence on the germ cells alone, whereas the definition of saturation implies an actual change in the tissues and organs of the dam. That the first sire or a previous sire, does exert some influence on the future progeny of the female, is universally held and acted upon. Farmers all over the country firmly believe that, by putting a mare first to a Thoroughbred, they ensure "quality" in her future progeny by a heavier sire. Among all classes of breeders, too, the belief that the production of a mongrel or crossbred will spoil a female in future for the pure breeding of her own kind, is strongly held. Many instances of the appearance of puppies resembling previous sires could be quoted, but we do not attach much importance to these so-called authentic cases, all drawn, curiously enough, from the kennels, because, owing to the peculiar habits of the dog, the paternity of a litter is often open to doubt. The whole matter is of much interest and importance to naturalists and breeders, and has so recently been the subject of investigation and controversy, that a repetition of a story of the origin of the modern belief in Telegony, may not be without interest.

In 1820 Lord Morton communicated "a singular fact in natural history," in a letter to the President of the Royal Society. Being the possessor of a male quagga, he mated him with a young chestnut, seven-eighths-bred Arab mare which had never been bred from before. The result was a female hybrid. The mare subsequently passed into the hands of Sir Gore Ouseley, who bred from her on two occasions by a very fine black Arabian horse a colt and a filly. These colts are described and pictured as having the character of the Arabian breed, but both in their coloration and in the hair of their manes they bore a striking resemblance to the quagga. Both were bay and possessed dorsal stripes, stripes across the shoulders, and dark bars across the back part of the legs, and their manes were said to be entirely or partially upright. This seems conclusive proof enough, as far as it goes, that the quagga had "infected" the seven-eighths-bred Arab mare, and until recently it has been accepted without question. One point, however is worth investigation. Could the "very fine black Arabian horse" have been pure bred? It is generally held by those most qualified to judge that such a thing as a pure black Arab does not exist. If this is so, the colts produced by the chestnut mare may have been thorough mongrels instead of fifteen-sixteenths Arabian blood, in which case reversion or the reproduction of an ancestral type of coloration would not be surprising. In any case with this lapse of time, we must not pin too much faith to this example of apparent Telegony as proof of the soundness of the doctrine. Such authorities as Captain Hayes, Spencer, Romanes and Darwin believe more or less firmly in the influence of the previous sire, while against them we find the opinion of Professor Ewart, Weismann, and a number of German breeders.

One would have thought that definite information would have been obtainable from mule breeders in the United States and France, but some accept the infection of the germ theory, while others affirm that they have never seen any evidence of its influence. It is suggestive that, as a rule, certain mares are kept for mule breeding alone, and are seldom, if ever, allowed to breed their own species after producing a hybrid.

The thanks of breeders are certainly due to Professor Cossar Ewart, of Edinburgh, for his enterprize in endeavoring, as nearly as possible, to repeat Lord Morton's experiment. The quagga being extinct, a Burchell's zebra took its place, and was mated with a number of mares of different varieties. In some cases the hybrids were the first-born of their dam; in others the mares had been bred from before. All the mares were subsequently mated with horses, and it might be supposed that if Telegony is of such constant occurrence as breeders would sometimes lead us to suppose, some, at any rate, of the progeny of these mares would show signs of the influence of the previous zebra sire. The results were, however, of an entirely negative nature, and the foals produced possessed no characteristics which could not be ascribed to reversion. The result of these experiments has dispelled all belief in the doctrine among scientists, even if it still continues to exist in the popular imagination.

The fact is, that many of the strange results which fall to the lot of every breeder are due to

reversion, or the appearance of a youngster in the guise of a more or less remote ancestor. Ignorance of the ancestry of the animals we are breeding leads us to attribute these variations to some mysterious cause, instead of to the true one, with the result that these strange beliefs get credited and spread among our equally ignorant friends. Every breed of animal has a tendency to produce young with one or more of the primeval characters, but it is only when we have taken the trouble to study the early history and paleontology of the variety in which we are interested that these variations become pregnant with interest and meaning. As we shall touch upon the subject of reversion further on, we will bring this subject to a close, with the assurance that the influence of a previous sire, if it does occur is of so rare an occurrence that it need never be taken into consideration by breeders, and that no mare should be discarded for the future pure breeding of her own kind because she has bred a colt of another variety, or even a hybrid. Furthermore, the futility of putting a mare first to a Thoroughbred with the idea of influencing her subsequent progeny will be readily understood.

The experiments made in crossing horses and other animals have equally failed to support the saturation theory. No evidence is forthcoming that any female animals are liable to be saturated with the 'nature or blood' of the males to which they repeatedly bear offspring."

### A One-Sided Horsebreeding Contract.

Competition is the usual excuse of the zealous stud horseman for giving a stand-and-suck foal insurance contract, in which he takes practically all the risks. That he should make such ridiculous promises is an evidence that he is not up in the business and that it is only a short time before he will be down and out, to increase the crowd of stallion men, who have lost money. The stallion owner has fulfilled his part of a reasonable breeding contract when his horse has got the mare with foal, and the man who will deliberately take the further risk by insuring 'to stand and suck' means that he is anxious to take chances that he has no right to take. The elements of chance entering into horse breeding are several, those relating to the health and care of the mare both before and during pregnancy belong to the owner of the mare and should be stood by him.

### Good Horses Make a Land Famous.

The question is often asked what makes certain districts in Scotland noted for Clydesdale horses and other districts in England celebrated for Shires or Hackneys. In short, what makes any district famous for its stock? In charity we sometimes ascribe it to the natural conditions of soil and climate and these have a great deal to do with it, but the real reason is found in the men who conduct the breeding operations. Rich pastures and salubrious climes tend to modify types, but there is more in the work of man than in the environment of nature.

The making famous as a stock center, any district is not simply the work of one man, although there have been men who have accomplished the feat, but is rather through the pursuit of one object by several people in a community.

The reason why the Clyde valley is known as the home of one of the greatest of draft breeds was because the farmers of that part set themselves to the task of developing and improving a certain type; there was nothing in the nature of a miracle or natural phenomenon about it. And as great results may again be accomplished in any community where the inhabitants set themselves resolutely to their task. What is required first is one or more moving spirits to create and maintain interest and to inspire courage. All over the country the men who invest their money in and devote their time to pure bred stock are examples of these leading spirits, but it is remarkable that so few of their neighbors join them in their work. Recently we had the pleasure of visiting a locality which is something of an exception to the general rule. We refer to the Napinka district in particular, but there are others where similar efforts are being made. The Napinka Horse syndicate some three years ago purchased the renowned stock horse Woodend Gartly, and from that time on several of the most progressive farmers have devoted themselves to the improvement of their horse stock by the purchase of pure bred mares. At the present time within a radius of a few miles there are several farmers breeding pure bred Clydesdales and nearly all their neighbors are improving their grades, so that in time, if the

present methods are continued, this district may expect to secure an enviable reputation for heavy draft horses, and incidentally increase by a handsome amount the value of their horse stock. The example is deserving of emulation. This branch of farming is enjoying a substantial stimulus and little effort should be required to induce others to engage in so profitable and interesting a line of work.

## STOCK

### Altering Ruptured Pigs.

This is a question that often engages the attention of the pig breeder and if performed when young, when on the sow is the best time, usually turns out alright. The get of some boars seem particularly prone to this trouble and it is, judging from our experience, well to consider this weakness, in a sense, an hereditary one. The operation of emasculation, in any of the domesticated animals needs to be attended with scrupulous cleanliness, and if possible the pigs operated should be put out on grass or in a clean pen. The farmer should be provided with a surgical (curved) needle, the ordinary straight one may be made to answer, but is more awkward to handle, and some clean thread, and a basin containing some antiseptic solution, carbolic or coal tar dip. Have some one hold the pig back on the ground, the attendant straddling the pig, sitting on him lightly. The operator then works the testicle up close to the anus, nearer to the tail than when the pig is standing, then make a short deep cut into the testicle, and squeeze it out by the aid of finger and thumb through the opening, remove as if a normal testicle and if afraid of the intestines coming out make a couple of separate stitches and tie.

### A Good Provider.

Now is the season when provision must be made in some form or another for the stock during the coming winter. To be plain, the stockman needs to figure up now, what quantity of feed will be needed to carry his stock over winter and do them well. Rape and corn, millet and oats for green feed are now the only fodder crops that may be sown to eke out the visible supply, and the time for planting such is just about ended. The newcomer, especially the Old Country man will find it 'good policy' to put up more feed than he really thinks is necessary, grain or fodder to spare during the spring months before grass is good, are valuable commodities. The careful farmer is he, who believes in providing a good reserve, coarse fod-

ders and grains for his cattle and other live stock. Short commons at the end of winter does inestimable damage to live stock—so provide amply for winter, it costs nothing to keep, the only insurance necessary being sound stacks and good fire guards.

He is the most successful feeder who maintains his pigs on a cheap, bulky, easily digested ration, rich in bone and muscle forming elements, until they reach a weight of from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty pounds, then finishes on a stronger ration until they are in "prime" conditions but not too fat, and weigh from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and twenty pounds.

The farmers are beginning to ask each other, "Have you ordered your twine yet?"

### Hogs Likely to be Good Property.

From a slight inspection of the markets and of the prophecies of others on such matters it would appear that hogs will continue to be good property this season. Prices are now quite satisfactory to the pig breeder who understands the economical production of the same, but will, even yet, be too low for the man who is not up on pig feeding and breeding. One of the prevailing weaknesses of pig feeders is that they do not get the hogs grown early enough during the feeding period. For a man to market hogs eight months old at a weight below one hundred and seventy pounds shows that there is something lacking, enough at any rate to knock out the chance of a profit. The following hints from Bulletin 11 on rearing and soiling pigs will aid those who carefully study the matter, to produce bacon hogs more economically:

"Care is necessary at weaning time to get the pigs safely over this rearing period in their career and well started without any serious set-back. Many breeders sacrifice the profit from a batch of pigs because of lack of skill or care in weaning. Sanders Spencer, speaking on this point, says: "There are more pigs lost or irretrievably ruined when they are first weaned than at any other time in their existence." It is undoubtedly true that many pigs receive a check at this time from which they never recover. A stunted animal of any kind is always unprofitable, and this is doubly true of a pig. With him especially, life is too short to recover losses due to mistakes that might have been avoided.

Among the errors into which one is most liable to fall at this time, is that of feeding a strong grain ration, to compensate for the loss of the mother's milk. The pigs, if well managed, should be eating so freely at the trough as nearly to wean themselves, and no change should be made in the ration, unless it be to add a little skim milk. Even this had better be done some time before the removal of the sow. The loss of the dam's milk, small though it may have become in quantity, is change enough at one time.

Another mistake is that of overfeeding. Before removal of the sow, just as much food should be given as she and the litter will clean up at each feeding; when the sow is taken away, the feeder, either from mistaken kindness to the pigs, or from a failure pro-

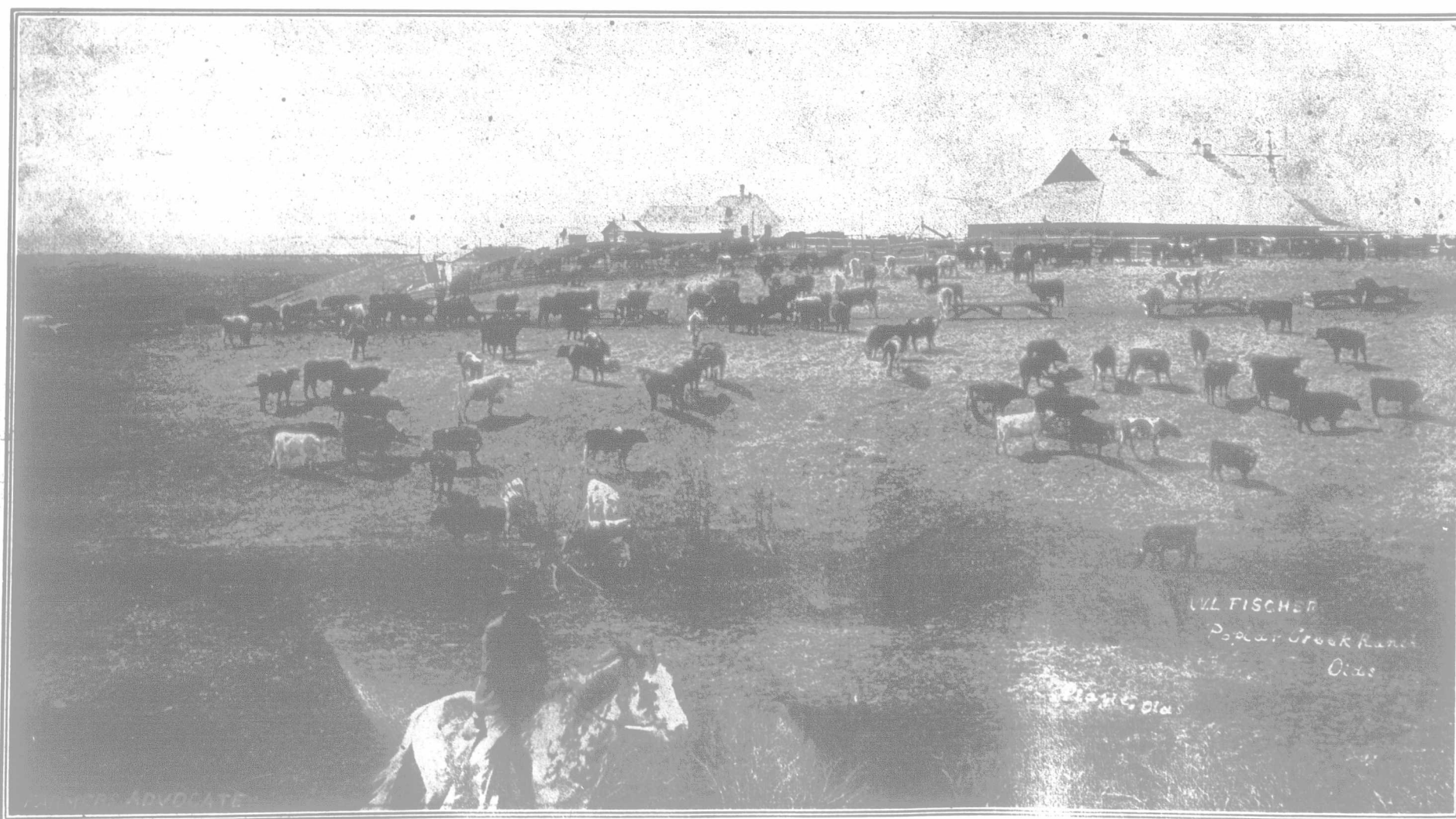
perly to estimate their requirements, may overfeed to such an extent that food often lies in the trough from one feeding to another. This is a mistake for two reasons; the weanlings, missing their dam, are tempted to overtax their digestive systems; and the portion of the food remaining in the trough is apt to become foul as a result of fermentation and other causes. In either case digestive troubles will inevitably follow; and these, if not fatal to the pig, are disastrous to the owner's chance of profit. While the other extreme also must be avoided, it is better for a while at least to err a little on the side of underfeeding than to overfeed. Ideal conditions would be to feed at frequent regular intervals as much as they will eat up clean in a few minutes after feeding. It is not often possible to make our practice conform wholly to the ideal, but the nearer we can approach to it the better will be our success.

A mixture of middlings and chopped oats, supplemented with a little skim milk, constitutes an excellent ration for weaning pigs. It is rich in ash and protein for the nourishment of the growing bones and muscles, thus enabling the pig to build up framework rather than to lay on fat. It not only furnishes the right kind of nourishment for a growing pig, but supplies it in a palatable and easily digested form. For pigs under twelve weeks, the oat chop should be passed over a coarse screen, to remove most of the hulls. If this be done, it may be well to add as much bran in bulk as was removed of oat hulls. The bran is more palatable and more easily digested than the oat hulls, and it lightens up the ration, preventing the meal from lying in too close and solid a mass in the stomach. The addition of the middlings, however, will depend on the quality of the middlings used, and it devolves upon each individual feeder to exercise his personal judgment in the matter. The nature of the material sold as middlings by different mills varies from coarse, dark colored flour to finely ground bran. The feed stuff the writer has in mind, when speaking of middlings, would consist of about an even mixture of these two materials.

Roots or some other kind of green food, either in the form of pasture or a soiling crop cut and fed in the pen, should be gradually introduced until they constitute about one-half of the ration, by the time the pig is three months old. Many practical feeders are firm in the belief that, in summer, pigs can be most cheaply raised on pasture supplemented with a light grain ration. There is much to be said in favor of the practice, especially since the labor question has become so acute. The hogs, having unrestricted access to earth and taking plenty of exercise, are vigorous and healthy; there is never any trouble with paralysis or with pigs going "off their feed"; and with good fences a large herd can be carried in this way with a minimum of attention, interfering little or not at all with the ordinary operations of the farm.

### SOILING SEEMS TO PAY BETTER THAN PASTURING.

Experiments conducted by Prof. Day at Guelph in 1901 and again in 1902 to test the relative economy of pasturing and soiling pigs seem to indicate that cheaper gains are obtained by soiling. In 1901, Prof. Day conducted an experiment in which 34 pigs were fed. Eighteen of these pigs were fed in pens with access to an outside yard, and sixteen were turned into a pasture of ordinary tares until August 6 when



POPULAR CREEK RANCH.  
Property of W. S. Fischer, Olds, Alta.



FARM

Evidence at Ottawa re Inspection of Wheat.

At the meeting of the agriculture and colonization committee to hear evidence upon the fixing of standards for grain, were: D. W. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie, president, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; John Miller, Indian Head, Sask., secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; David Horn, chief grain inspector, Winnipeg; Mr. Fletcher, Edmonton, Northern Alberta; Mr. Snow, deputy warehouse commissioner, Winnipeg; Mr. Grear, Macleod, South Alberta.

Mr. David Horn was first heard. He gave a narrative of how the work of grain inspection was carried on. The inspection had to be done promptly and a large staff was required, because the trains arrived at all hours. The survey board, Mr. Horn said, was more used this year than ever. He was glad of that. A farmers' agent, Mr. Campbell, was appointed this year, and it worked well. In reply to Mr. Crawford, of Portage la Prairie, the witness said that he had a great many importers of wheat in his office from the old country and they had had nothing but compliments for the way the wheat was received there.

Mr. Horn proceeding, said that every car was inspected on arrival, and samples are again taken at Fort William or Port Arthur. Last year there was a farmers' inspector again appointed at Winnipeg, who greatly facilitated settling disputes for farmers with the inspectors.

Senator Watson took occasion to advocate that no change be made in the standards, and Mr. Horn followed this up by saying there was an advantage in permanence of standards for British buyers, but he would favor the omission of the word "plump" from the description.

President D. W. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie, was the first to speak from the farmers' standpoint. He said that owing to decreasing percentage in recent years of No. 1 hard wheat, graded in the west, there had grown up a feeling that something was wrong. Last year's crop conditions had been ideal, and he, with many others, believed the crop was as good as it was twenty years past. Nevertheless, only 11 per cent. of the wheat graded No. 1 hard up to January 31. At the same time two bonded elevators on the Dakota boundary were paying 6 to 10 cents a bushel more for the same grade of wheat than was being paid in Manitoba. That increased the heat of the agitation, and there was a general belief that there was something wrong and grades should be reduced. Complaint was then made by McQuaig that mixing went on while vessels were being unloaded in spite of the law against it, and said he had samples as they were taken in Liverpool. The committee did not attach much importance to this in the absence of certificates, and Mr. McQuaig further admitted that wheat bought over the boundary was bought without any Dominion government inspection. In reply to Mr. Fisher, Mr. McQuaig said that the inspection

had been a little too severe, or more No. 1 hard would have been found in last year's first class crop. He admitted, however, there might be something in Mr. Horn's statement that last year's crop was not plump enough. Mr. Horn at this point explained that plumpness was reduced by the tendency to thresh from the stook, which was becoming greater each year, thus subjecting the wheat to injury from the weather. Mr. McQuaig said that he did not propose any change in grades of Nos. 1 and 2 northern, and he would eliminate the word "plump" from classification for No. 1 hard and reduce the percentage of hard wheat from 75 to 70 per cent. That the weight of the wheat should be put on the certificate and that the extra No. 1 hard should be struck out.

Mr. John Miller, said that farmers greatly appreciated this opportunity of presenting their views directly to legislators, as it used to be thought it would be as easy to approach the czar of Russia as to get at their representatives. Mr. Miller said that the more grades had been discussed, the more general was the opinion that there was no necessity for any very general change. A remark that buyers are not always honest and mix one farmer's wheat with another lot that should be kept separate, brought a denial from Mr. Thomas Martin, of North Wellington, who said that buyers should not always be blamed as wheat varied a great deal. Mr. Miller was inclined to the view that inspection had not been too severe in recent years. The conditions of late years had led to wheat being cut a trifle green in order to avoid frost, and that had reduced its plumpness.

Be Fair in Discussing the Indemnity.

We must not allow the things that have been done at Ottawa to pervert our judgment as to the proper payment of public servants, political or municipal. The corruption which in the early days of the British Empire in India sullied the British name was largely due to the under-payment of the company's servants, and the remedy applied by Clive with the best effect was increase of salaries. It is plainly the interest of the public in engaging its servants, political or municipal, to pay the right price for the best article. In England public offices have been largely held by men of independent means, who were content to take their payment in the gratification of an honorable ambition. Here, to secure the man for a high public office and to put him above the temptation to which need combined with opportunity might expose him, we must pay him something like what he would earn in commerce or a profession. If, as we are told on high economical authority, the cost of living has increased fifty per cent, a time for revision seems to have come.

Bargain Counter Prices for the Industrial.

Six admission tickets for a dollar will be the rule at this year's Industrial.

A noted Manitoba breeder of Berkshires is importing English twine for the 1906 harvest; he tried it last year.

they were turned into rape pasture. Both outside and inside hogs were fed twice a day what meal they would readily eat. The meal was fed dry, and consisted of two parts barley to one part of middlings by weight. The inside hogs were fed in addition to the meal all the green food they would eat, receiving tares until August 6th and rape after that date; exactly the same forage as that on which the other lot were pasturing. The experiment was commenced on July 6th, and on October 14th all of the inside pigs and some of the outside pigs were ready for shipment. Seven Berkshires and three Yorkshires of the outside bunch, were still unfinished and had to be carried over until November 12th, when they, too, were shipped to the slaughter house.

The meal consumed per 100 lbs. gain was, as follows: Group fed on pasture 52 1/2 lbs. Group fed in the pens 39 1/2 lbs.

The packing house reported on the pigs as follows:— "The last shipment of hogs which you sent to us is just out of salt, and we have to report to you that all the sides without exception show a very satisfactory degree of firmness. Our bacon inspector's report is that all the sides grade No. 1 in respect of hardness and my own judgment of the sides going over them trying to find differences that might be of some value to you, was that there was practically no difference between the different sides, either in the groups themselves, which you designated by A and B, or in contrasting the two groups. Whatever your method of feeding has been in regard to these particular hogs you certainly have discovered some system that gives very excellent results."

Prof. Day sums up the experiment as follows:— 1. In this experiment feeding hogs on pasture proved a very expensive method, whereas feeding in pens with same kinds of food gave reasonably economical gains.

2. The outside hogs ate more meal and made slower gains than those fed inside.

3. All the hogs produced bacon of satisfactory firmness. This confirms the result of a previous experiment with rape, and goes to show that a reasonable supply of green food with a liberal meal ration produces a good quality of bacon.

4. Succulent food tends to keep animals thrifty, whether it be green food or roots, and thriftiness is conducive to firmness in the bacon produced.

5. The inside hogs consumed, on an average, nearly 4 lbs. of green food each per day, together with 4 1/2 lbs. of meal.

6. As this proportion of green feed to meal is practically the same as the proportion of roots to meal which we have used with good results, it seems safe to assume that the use of equal weights of succulent food and meal tends to produce bacon of firm quality.

7. The time required to attend to the outside hogs was just about half of that required for these inside.

A similar experiment conducted in 1902 resulted in favor of soiling but not to nearly so marked an extent as in the previous year.

It must not be forgotten that the pigs in the pens had the run of a small paddock in which they took exercise at will, and had unrestricted access to the clay. Where these conditions do not obtain, so good results cannot be had from soiling. It must also be remembered that, although greater gains may be obtained from a given amount of food consumed, there is a considerable item for labor to be included in the cost of pork produced in this way. Whether or not it will pay any given farmer to pasture his hogs in summer, or to cut green forage and cart it to them in the pens, will depend largely on the facilities he has at his disposal, especially in the matter of labor.

N. B. Probably rape is the most valuable crop for this purpose or for pasturing. It grows rapidly and may be sown at successive intervals so as to furnish a continuous supply from the first of June until the frost; it furnishes a large supply of food from a given area; although hogs do not take to it readily at first, they soon acquire a taste for it and eat it freely and it has an excellent effect on the quality of the product, producing almost invariably a firm carcass.

For hogs, rape should be sown somewhat thickly in rows about 24 to 28 inches apart. Three pounds of seed per acre will give a very good stand, if the seed is fresh and of good quality. If the rape is too thin it grows somewhat coarse in texture and the pigs do not eat it so readily.

Another valuable green crop is alfalfa. Pigs are fond of it and will make very satisfactory gains, if it is fed with discretion. It should be fed before it blossoms, or it becomes too woody, and is not only less palatable, but also less digestible. Common red clover is also excellent; peas, vetches, almost any succulent forage crop may be used with advantage.

For winter feeding, the succulent portion of the ration can be most cheaply and satisfactorily furnished in the form of roots, preferably mangels or sugar beets.

It has been pretty well established that hogs cannot be fed to the best advantage on an exclusive grain diet, especially during the growing period. The result of heavy grain feeding is to check growth, and because the pig to lay on flesh and become too thick and fat before the desired weight has been attained.

He is the most successful feeder who maintains his pigs on a cheap, bulky, easily digested ration, rich in bone and muscle forming elements, until they reach a weight of from 120 to 150 lbs., then finishes on a mangel ration until they are in 'prime' condition and not too fat, and weigh from 180 to 220 lbs."



A MANITOBA LANDSCAPE.

UNDEED 1866

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### The First of the Plowing Matches.

The annual plowing match of the Bird's Hill Agricultural Society which had been postponed on account of rain came off on the farm of T. Smith, near the village. The weather was perfect and the land in the best possible condition, being well mellowed by abundant rains. The entries were rather fewer than in ordinary years, owing to the delay and uncertainty, but the work was very satisfactory of quality. This is the great local outing of the year and there was a full attendance of visitors, the ladies of the district entertained the visitors to dinner and tea. Though all the work done was excellent that of the boys under 16 years was specially noteworthy. The relative standings are given in points.

Class 1—Boys 16 and under, three entries—1, Baron George, Springfield, 62; 2, Herb Hoddinott, Bird's Hill, 51; 3, Fraser Henderson, Springfield, 48½.

Class 2—Boys 20 and under, one entry—Walter Grant, Springfield, 50.

Class 3—Men 21 and over—1, John A. Henderson, Springfield, 68; 2, Fred Kirkland, Dugald, 63;

3, Harry Bushel, Birds Hill, 60; 4, J. W. Urquhart, Birds Hill, 46.

Class 4—Gangs, one entry—A. Studham, Springfield, 64.

Class 5—Sulkys, one entry—John Butcher, Springfield, 43.

Class 6—Championship, three entries—1, Austin Sperring, Birds Hill, 64; 2, E. Garvin, Birds Hill, 63; 3, J. Hoddinott, Birds Hill, 50.

Best plowing team, won by Fred Kirkland; best groomed team won by John A. Henderson; sweepstakes cup, won by John A. Henderson.

The following rules and score card in addition to the other regulations were the basis on which the work was judged:

1. All plowing to be 3½ to 5 inches deep, and width to be according to size of plow used. Furrow must be turned by plow. No hand work will be allowed, either for pulling of weeds or turning the furrow.

2. Each plowman, walking or gang plow, must open out and finish his own land with the same plow he competes with.

3. A half acre to be done by each walking plow, and one acre by each gang or disc.

### SCORE CARD

Straightness	Peering	In and Out at Ends	Depth and Width of Furrow	Evenness of Land	Finish	Covering Weeds and Stubble	Total
15	10	10	10	10	10	35	100

### Wild Barley (*Hordeum jubatum*).

This pest of the native pastures and wild hay meadows is steadily multiplying, judging from the appearance of the prairie, and is consequently turning land which gave a profit formerly, into land which is valueless, temporarily speaking. A contemporary writing of this weed, gives the following interesting life history of the plant:

"After the farmer has had some experience with it he learns to regard it as one of the vilest weeds that ever infested his pastures and meadows. It usually makes its appearance on the farm along the edge of a slough or swale or pond, and is mistaken for blue grass until it commences to bloom. There are two reasons why it appears in these places. One is that it naturally likes land containing more or less alkali, which is always found in the central west in places requiring drainage. The second reason is that, being wind distributed, the seeds are better able to start where the land is inclined to be wettish.

Even bad weeds may have their good points. This squirrel-tail grass when young does not differ materially in chemical composition from either blue grass or timothy. It loses its nutritive qualities very rapidly after it begins to bloom, and then becomes one of the worst weeds of the pasture.

When found ripened in hay in any quantity it is injurious, particularly to horses. The small awns work in and cause deep cancer-like sores on the lips and under the tongue. A veterinarian reports that he has found these awns deep in the flesh, where they have remained for three months or more, and that he has seen lips eaten completely through and tongues almost eaten off by the grass. It does not affect cattle so seriously, because the mucous membranes are much thicker, but is very injurious to sheep and horses, sometimes many heads being found under their tongues where a nasty sore is found, due to the irritating effect of this weed.

After it has once obtained lodging in some moist spot it proceeds to take the entire field if in a pasture or meadow, over which it is carried by the wind and tramped in by the passing of stock. It does not spread rapidly in any pasture where the stand is thick and the growth luxuriant, and it has not been too closely pastured, for the reason that no matter how many of the awns may be blown by the wind, the seed fails to come in contact with the ground and hence does not germinate. Where, however, through a thin stand or too close pasture, or an abnormally wet season, the seeds get hold, there is no way to eradicate it that we know of except by plowing up the land and putting it through a rotation. Squirrel-tail is not at all difficult to handle in corn fields that are well cultivated.

The practical question is: How is the farmer to handle it? If there is a small patch around a slough or in some wet land that needs drainage, make plans for draining that field. Then take

your scythe, or mower if that is practicable, and when you note the first appearance of a head mow it all off closely. If it has spread over the field arrange to put it under rotation; and when you put a field under rotation be careful to mow off this squirrel-tail where it is found along fences, and particularly along the roadsides.

This grass has been noticed in Iowa for forty years. It has spread exceedingly rapidly during the last three or four wet seasons, and for obvious reasons. It will become one of the greatest pests of the alfalfa fields unless it is looked after very carefully. We have seen in Nebraska immense alfalfa pastures almost monopolized by this weed. It will be found growing luxuriantly along irrigation ditches and wherever there is any seepage. It is not so troublesome where the alfalfa is mowed at the proper time, for the reason that squirrel-tail does not in this latitude make much showing, so far as bloom is concerned, up to the time of cutting the first crop of alfalfa, but it precedes clover about ten days.

Botanists regard it as a winter annual. We are somewhat in doubt on this point. Its persistence even when mowed would seem to indicate either that it is perennial or else that it has a wonderful habit of stooling, both of which we suspect to be true.

There are thirty five to sixty seeds on each spike, each joint having one seed, and as forty spikes may be produced in a season from one seed, a single plant may produce anywhere from three hundred to two thousand minute mature seeds in the course of the year.

In short, if you have a small patch of this weed on your farm in some place you ought to have drained long ago, you don't want to let any grass grow under your feet. Keep it mowed down so closely that it cannot produce seed. If it is found in the meadow, then mow the meadow early, even if you decrease the amount of your hay crop; and plan to break it up next year and put in it corn. If your meadow is on low land too wet for corn, arrange to drain it. It may possibly be a good thing, if squirrel-tail grass compels you to put in tile."

### Experiences with Alfalfa.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You ask for reports as to the present condition of last year's sowings of clover and alfalfa.

My own experiment was with one acre of alfalfa which was sown May 20th, '05, on gravelly loam with gravel subsoil summer followed in June '04. Twenty pounds of seed were used, the seed having been inoculated with O.A.C. culture. A strip the width of the grass seeder was first sown with uninoculated seed.

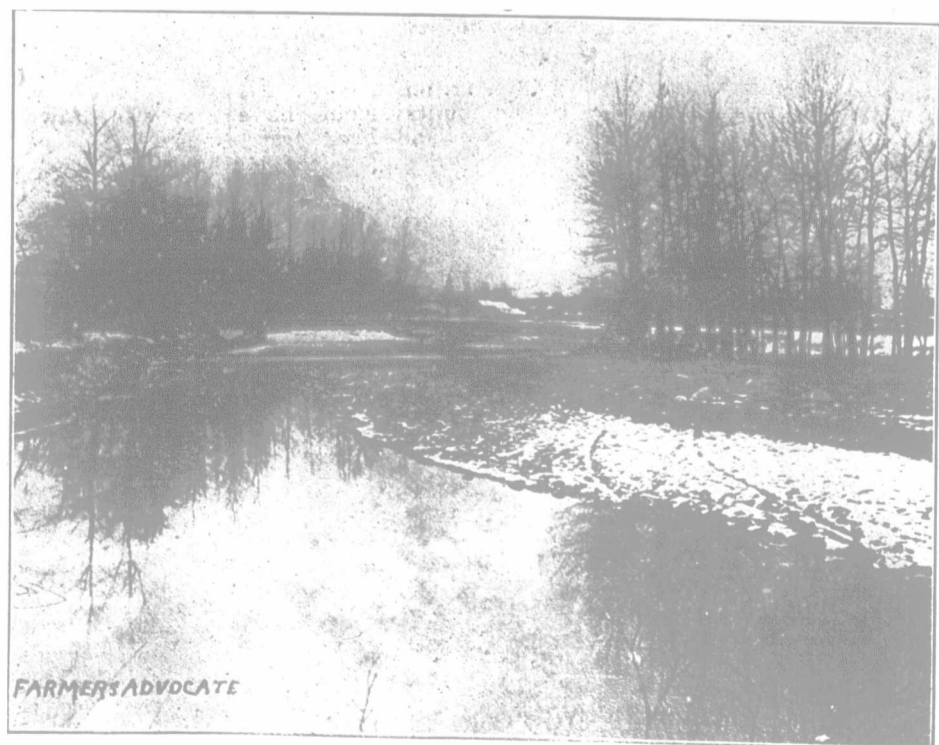
The entire plot came up and grew wonderfully, and it was cut on the 29th July, when about ten per cent. of the plants were blooming. The yield was as much as could be piled up on a big rack of perfectly clean alfalfa.

So far there had been no apparent difference between the uninoculated strip and the balance of the field, but as soon as the second growth was a few inches high a marked difference could be seen. From this time till the end of the growing season, the growth on the uninoculated strip was yellow and sickly looking, and on examination being made for nodules, they were found to be quite numerous on the inoculated portion, but entirely absent on the uninoculated.

The second growth was about a foot high at the beginning of October, and as I had not time to fence the plot and wanted to let my cattle on the fields, I clipped the alfalfa on October 2nd, thinking that by doing so, the cattle would be less likely to injure the plants. There was no more growth after this date, and the cattle did not trouble it.

I thought of sending it into winter quarters under a good coating of manure but decided to leave it to take care of itself and see how it would stand the winter unprotected. This plot was fairly well protected with snow until the beginning of March, and by the 7th, March, practically all the snow had gone, ice, however, having formed in the hollows. At the end of March and beginning of April the weather was unusually warm, and on examining the plants for signs of life, I found live buds on nearly all I looked at both on knolls and in hollows.

April weather being dry, and May dry with severe frosts, the alfalfa made little progress and during this period a great number of plants died that at the commencement of spring were apparently alive. Still at date of writing (June 9th) there is a fine growth a foot high all over the plot excepting the high portions which were driest and had the least snow covering. Perhaps half the plot has a full stand, one quarter a good half stand, and the balance has scattered plants growing strong with quite a number of weak ones struggling for existence. The prospect was good enough to encourage me to grow more this year, and I set apart a three-acre plot of similar gravelly loam with shaly gravel subsoil. This plot I sowed on 31st. May, using sixty pounds of seed, also inoculated with O.A.C. culture. It is a splendid catch, and if the present good growing weather continues I can count on getting three or four good loads from the first cutting, but this year the second growth will be left severely alone, and before the winter sets



BESIDE THE WATERS, COOL AND STILL.

in I will give the whole plot a top-dressing with the manure spreader. I feel sure that if it is handled thus, and the seed sown on thoroughly prepared, clean land which is well drained and porous it will succeed. On such land as described the alfalfa is not injured by surface water in the spring, whereas, on clay loam with clay subsoil it would probably be killed out. That cutting the second growth the same season as sown is injurious, has been proved to me by my experience, and also by injury being pointed out to me by Mr. T. E. M. Banting, who has a plot sown last year. Mr. Banting's herd man cut a few forkfuls of the second growth with a scythe, and wherever this had been done there was a vast difference in the appearance of the new crop. In this country I fancy it would be better not to use alfalfa for pasture, especially at the end of the summer and when the crop has not had time to become thoroughly established, which would take probably three years. Prof. Grisdale sounds a note of warning in Part 1. of Bulletin 46, where he speaks of pasturing. I may say that I followed his instructions when I clipped the second growth, but I feel sure that for this climate it would be better left alone. It is not my intention to use alfalfa as a rotation crop, but am experimenting with it in order to make sure of its adaptability to the kind of soil mentioned of which I have some thirty acres and which, though capable of growing good crops of grain during seasons of copious rains, is very unprofitable under such crops if caught by drought during June or July. There is water from ten to twelve feet below the surface on this land, and I fancy that the roots will penetrate to that depth in three or four years. What say you? It is to be hoped that others who are growing any of the clovers will let us know through your paper as to their success or otherwise.

Bye the bye, to change the subject, cut-worms are doing considerable injury to grain on summer fallow in this district, the injury being worst on light land left dirty and also on similar land which has been made too loose by cultivation for cleaning.

Treesbank. A. COOPER.

**Mr. Warner Gives His Experience with Cut-Worms.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to ask for a little space in your valuable paper to give my experience in regard to cut-worms. They have done a good deal of damage on farms and in gardens in this locality this year. Mr. Arch. Mitchell, the Provincial Weed Inspector and Entomologist was out to inspect my premises for cut-worms, and sowed some poisoned bran, and on returning two days later, said he found some dead ones as a result. He told me that all he was sorry for was that there were not enough grubs. Well, I suppose he is like the rest of the doctors, there must be the means for an experiment before they can show what they can do. At any rate, he set me to thinking, and from that to making some experiments on my own account. We have sown several bushels of bran poisoned with paris green about one pound of paris green and two pints of sugar to fifty pounds of bran. We found that the best way was to dissolve the sugar in water and use the sweetened water—about two to two and a half gallons of water will be enough water for the amount of bran. Then mix it, the more the better. If it is just wet enough to cause the poison to stick to the bran and still dry enough to take in the hand and sow as you would grain when sowing by hand, it will be in the best shape to distribute. Another thing that is very important is to sow it at the right time and that is just before sundown, as the worms work almost altogether by night. Your bran will not dry out then before the grubs get out to feed, and it being juicy and a little sweet they will eat it more readily. It is a question in my mind as to whether they will eat enough of it after it is dry, but I would not say that this is a fact, though I am quite sure the evening sowing is the better. Will say too that it is not nearly so much trouble as I supposed before trying it, and it is at least much less work than to replant, besides, in either garden or field it is generally too late when replanted and it is quite certain the more grubs we destroy the fewer eggs are deposited the coming summer and fall for the next year's crop of the pests. We have tested the bran remedy in both garden and field crops, and succeeded in every case in stopping their work of destruction. There is another way, practical and effectual, which we tried last year. When the worms began on the side of the barley field, we put on the harrows and stopped them at once, but this must be done when the sun is very hot in the middle of the day. They will not come out in the sun of their own accord and anyone that knows the nature of the cut-worms knows that it will play 'possum' as the saying is, a little while after being disturbed, and if he is exposed to the hot rays of the sun for this short time it will kill him. We believe that plowing late in the fall, or spring plowing is another precaution. It turns the eggs down so deep in the soil that they hatch too late, if at all, to do much damage. The growth is so much advanced before the grubs appear that they do not make much of a show in it. We were of the opinion that the eggs were not deposited except on bare ground, but have been forced by investigation to abandon that idea for we have found them to be in considerable numbers in stubble this spring when plowing for barley, and

Mr. Mitchell found them to be very plentiful in timothy sod, so that explodes my idea of only bare ground egg deposit.

The fact of the case is, that the summer fallow and breaking is not disturbed deep enough to prevent their hatching sufficiently to destroy the crop on that kind of land. Whereas the late fall and spring plowing retards their hatching and saves the crops on such land. At any rate, we should wake up to the fact that we can deal successfully with the pesky little creatures. The longer we let them alone the harder the fight will be.

Would be glad to have some other farmers give their views and experience and I may write more later on.

Edmonton, Alta.

D. W. WARNER.

**Isolate the Roosters.**

The season for hatching out chickens is practically over, in fact chickens coming out after June rarely become well enough grown and feathered to stand the early winter or late fall blasts; consequently the male birds should be removed from the poultry flocks now, so that the eggs laid from now on will be unfertilized.

Another good reason for the removal of the males from the flock is to avoid having the eggs intended to be packed for winter consumption fertilized, unfertilized eggs always keep better and are a better flavor. The males have no influence on egg production, although some novices think that unless there is a chivalrous rooster in the flock, no eggs will be laid, such is not the case. In the majority of farm poultry flocks, the male birds might better be cooped or penned now and fed heavily and fattened. It seldom pays to keep a male over two years old in the farm flock, better results will be had by bringing in fresh blood, the best obtainable and get, if possible the son of a biddy that has made an egg-laying record in a trap nest. In any event superannuate the males from this time forward, each season in the early part of June, and avoid chicks being brought out in July or August by the hen that has laid away.

standard of comparison by means of which butter-makers will be able to measure their progress towards perfection.

The following is the procedure which the Department intend to adopt.

On not more than eight and not less than five occasions each year the Department will forward to each person who enters for the competitions a telegram requesting the recipient to send to an address in Dublin a box, keg, or kiel of butter made on the day the telegram is despatched, from cream separated on the previous working day. The butter at each competition may be judged one or more times by one or more competent and independent persons appointed by the Department.

Provided that the judges consider the exhibits show sufficient merit, the following prizes will be given in each competition on the basis of the highest total number of points, viz.:

Prizes for first class ..... £2 each  
Prizes for second class ..... £1 each

In addition a sum of 10s. will be awarded in each case to the dairymaid or actual maker of an exhibit obtaining a first class prize.

Until further notice the following scale of points will be adopted as the basis in judging:

Flavor ..... 60 points  
Flavor ..... 60 points  
Texture ..... 25 points  
Color ..... 5 points  
Packing and finish ..... 10 points  
Total ..... 100 points

N.B.—To the total marks awarded to an exhibit two marks will be added if the exhibit contains no preservative other than salt.

The following special prizes are offered in the case of exhibitors who comply with all the conditions of the competitions, and whose exhibits obtain not less than 90 per cent. of the maximum number of points obtainable during the year:

To the manager of the creamery obtaining the highest number of points ..... £10  
To the manager of the creamery obtaining the second highest number of points ..... £6  
To the manager of the creamery obtaining the third highest number of points ..... £4

In the event of two or more creameries obtaining the same total number of points during the year, or in any other circumstances which may arise, the Department reserve the right to allocate this sum of £20 in such manner as they think fit.

All prizes will be paid at the end of the year.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITIONS.

1. These competitions are open to butter made in any creamery in Ireland, whether co-operative, joint stock, or private, which complies with the conditions of the competitions.
2. Creameries which have been placed on the Department's register for 1905-6 are exempt from the payment of any fee for competitions held in 1906.
3. The quantity of butter in each exhibit must be either 56 lbs., or 112 lbs., packed in a box, keg, or kiel, similar to those in regular use by the competitor. Competitors using packages other than those in regular use at their creameries will be disqualified from participating in any future competitions, and will forfeit any prizes that may have been awarded to their exhibits. They will also be debarred from entering their creameries for registration.
4. The butter must be made on the day on which the telegram is despatched by the Department, from cream separated on the preceding working day. The butter must be forwarded by passenger train, carriage paid, on the same day as that on which it is made.
5. Excepting the direction label supplied by the Department, there must be no mark or label in or on the package of butter, which might indicate its origin.
6. The carrying company's receipt must be transmitted to the Department by post on the day the exhibit is forwarded. Unless the carrying company's receipt is received at the office of the Department by the ordinary postal delivery on the morning of the day following that on which the telegram is despatched, the exhibit will be liable to be disqualified.
7. Butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water or more than 3 per cent. of salt, will be ineligible for a prize.
8. To the total marks awarded by the judges to an exhibit two marks will be added if the exhibit contains no preservative other than salt.
9. The butter sent in for competition will be paid for by the Department at the end of the year. The price given will be based on the current market rate prevailing for the various classes of butter at the date on which the telegrams are despatched, and shall be determined by the judges. Any butter which reaches the Department in an unsatisfactory condition will not be paid for, but will be returned to the competitor at his own risk.
10. Creameries entered for the competitions must at all times be open to the inspection of the Department's officers.
11. Any departure from these rules will disqualify the competitor.
12. The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to accept for competition butter from any creamery, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

**DAIRYING**

**White Specks and Streaky Butter.**

A correspondent wants to know the cause of streaky butter and also wants information on white specks which sometimes occur in dairy butter.

Streaky butter has its origin in an uneven distribution of the salt; white specks are caused by the cream drying on the top of shallow pans, into particles so hard that they refuse to churn. Sometimes milk skimmed off with the cream may settle to the bottom of the cream pan and form a curd that refuses to run off with the butter milk and presents itself in tiny white particles in the butter. The hard portions of solidified cream may be removed with the strainer. Frequent churning and the careful stirring of the cream every time a fresh portion is added will generally remove the other source of trouble.

**The Irish D. of A. Butter Competition.**

The last journal to hand of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland contains the following details governing their "Surprise" butter competitions, which will be of interest to our readers, especially those engaged in dairying: "The object of these competitions is to induce creamery managers and others engaged in butter-making to give increased attention to every detail in the making and packing of butter, and particularly to cleanliness in every stage of the work. The reputation of Irish butter must depend on the degree in which these two essentials, viz., cleanliness and attention to details, are possessed by Irish buttermakers. But unless interest in the work can be increased and sustained, and unless those engaged in the industry bring into the work a certain amount of enthusiasm, accompanied by a desire and a determination to excel, the qualities which mark the successful butter-maker will not be perpetuated, and the possibilities of Ireland as a butter producer cannot be realized to the full. Fortunately, buttermaking is an occupation which becomes engrossingly interesting to those who have studied the numerous scientific problems which it presents to the thinking mind. The courses of instruction for creamery managers have been instrumental in arousing interest in the scientific side of dairying, and it is hoped that these competitions may serve the further useful purpose of stimulating many creamery managers to greater sustained practical efficiency. They certainly should set up a

## POULTRY

### Feather Plucking.

Western Canada is an ideal location for the breeding and raising of turkeys, ducks, geese and poultry, owing to the dry sunny climate and abundance of suitable foods, the main handicaps being foxes, coyotes, skunks and other four-footed enemies. Disease is rare, but the vice referred to will occur if favorable conditions are affording.

Poultry keepers are frequently troubled with the prevalence of the feather-plucking vice among their birds, and, as they know to their cost, the habit is in many ways a most objectionable one. Writing in *Feathered Life* on the subject, Mr. Joseph Shakespeare describes the vice as one of the worst that fowls can be addicted to. It is generally imagined, he writes, that the lack of animal matter in the food is the chief cause, but after taking observance of the manner in which many poultry keepers have fed their stock, I am convinced that lack of animal matter in the food is seldom the cause of the mischief. From experience, I am fully aware that the habit of feather-plucking may be acquired by the healthiest bird during the simple arrangement of her toilet. A feather gets broken at its root, and the bird in trying to neatly arrange it with her beak pulls it out, and, tasting the animal substance at its base, realises that there is something palatable in feathers. Such a culprit as the above I think crops up but rarely in the poultry yard, and that in the majority of cases the vice is created by the birds being tortured by insect pests. I have, by the aid of a powerful microscope, examined feathers taken from the bodies of feather-pluckers, and have, in nine cases out of ten, found them to be infested with minute insects. These insects were undoubtedly at the root of the mischief. The poor birds had plucked out the feathers in their vain endeavour to rid themselves of the pests, and in doing so had tasted the animal substance secreted in the quills—a substance that so appealed to the taste that they became confirmed feather-pluckers.

It is seldom that fowls free from insect pests, and fed and kept under hygienic conditions, become habitual feather-pluckers. Out of every ten cases that have come under my notice, nine have occurred among fowls kept in confined runs. In such limited quarters, should the vice break out and the birds be unprovided with exercise, it often spreads throughout the flock, owing to the birds having nothing to do but study each other's faults and failings. On the other hand, where fowls are kept under sanitary conditions and well employed the vice is less liable to spread.

Feather plucking is often created by birds suffering with scurvy, an ailment that is extremely irritating to the bodies of the fowls. Ill-ventilated, damp, and unclean houses, lack of exercise, injudicious feeding, lack of fresh green food and pure, clean water are all at the root of this ailment.

If the vice of feather-plucking is traceable to insect pests, the birds should be well dusted daily with insect powder, and carbolated vaseline should be applied to the affected parts; but, in applying this, care should be exercised, as a too free use of it is liable to have an ill-effect upon the fowls. If scurvy is at the root of the mischief, a little pure vaseline may be applied to the bare parts of the fowl's body, but the conditions under which the birds are kept must be changed. Improper feeding, overcrowding, and lack of exercise debilitates fowls, and the result is often scurvy.

To cure a confirmed feather-plucker is a thing that wants some doing; still, for the sake of its companions it should, if beyond reform and not valuable, either be killed or provided with a "bit." Such a "bit" can be made by passing a thin piece of leather between the mandibles of the culprit, and kept in position by means of a thin wire passed through the front part of the comb. Such a "bit" should be thick enough to prevent the bird from closing its beak sufficiently to grasp a feather, but not so thick as to prevent the bird from picking up full-sized grains, soft food, grit, etc. As stated above, feather-plucking generally begins with insect pests or scurvy among the fowls, and as prevention is better, and certainly, in the case of feather-pluckers, much easier than cure, the aim of all poultry-keepers should be to so keep their birds as to ward off all danger of one of the worst vices of which our feathered friends are guilty.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Lawns and Lawn Grasses.

A sample of lawn grass seed sent to the seed laboratory at Ottawa from the province of British Columbia showed the following analysis:

Orchard grasses.....	56.75%
Perennial size grass.....	
Blue grass.....	18.50%
Red clover.....	23.50%

This is a fairly good sample of a poor lawn grass mixture. Orchard grass is a bunch grower. It forms tufts and tends to crowd out other grasses and then become bunchy itself. It is also light in color and coarse in habits of growth. Taken altogether, it would be pretty hard to mention a worse grass for lawns.

Perennial rye grass has some advantages. It starts early in the spring and is of finer growth than orchard grass. It is, however, but poorly adapted to dry summers as it is a shallow rooted plant. Rye grass is also short lived and does not do well with other grasses.

Red clover is a biennial and should therefore be left out of the mixture. The only suitable clover for lawns is *Trifolium ripens*—white Dutch, a low growing plant.

Blue grass is the only one in the list that can pass muster. It should be the basis of all lawn mixtures. Low growing, hardy, and of excellent color it forms the most velvety carpet, the most even sward of the desired color.

Buying lawn mixtures is a gamble—you stand a fair chance of getting what you don't want. It is far better to study the habits of the different grasses and buy to suit individual needs.

It is an excellent idea to cover the lawn in winter with a good coat of farm yard manure. The refuse can be raked off in the spring, and such a covering gives not only protection but also stimulates growth. A lawn is a thing of beauty; if carefully tended to it should be a joy for ever. Prepare the ground well, grow good seed, keep the soil in a high state of fertility, water well if you have water convenient, and you will have a beautiful lawn. But if you haven't water remember that much can be done without it. Many of our most beautiful lawns are not irrigated.

### Gooseberry Mildew.

The mildew occurs on many species of the gooseberry genus (*Ribes*) and has been noticed on the red currant. Though observed in Russia and Sweden, it has not yet been noticed on gooseberry plants in England. Growers should do their best to stamp out the pest, or the cultivation of gooseberries may in the future become a matter of some difficulty.

In its early stages of attack the disease forms a flour-like coating on the leaves, twigs, and young fruits. Later, the white covering looks like a rusty brown cobweb overgrowth, readily recognisable on the berries. In the flour-like stage the fungoid body consists of branching, cotton-like threads growing on the gooseberry plant, sending into its surface-cells minute suckers, and sending out from its own surface innumerable upright threads which end in chains of spores or conidia. The spores fall off easily and are carried by the wind or other means to other gooseberry plants and berries, which thereby become infected by the pest. The mildew may make its first appearance before the end-buds of the gooseberry shoots have burst, and when the ordinary green leaves are only half opened. It may destroy the young shoots completely and cause great injury to the older shoots, so that no buds are formed for the following season, and the plant itself becomes so damaged as to succumb to the winter weather. As the white mealy stage gives place to the rusty brown one the chains of spores disappear, and in the dark web-like overgrowth other fruiting bodies make their appearance. These, with the dark web on which they grow, make the gooseberries very unsightly and quite unfit for use, causing them often to become shrivelled and misshapen. It is in the form of the dark web-like growth, chiefly on the young shoots of the plants, that the fungus passes through the winter. The fruiting bodies produced are well protected by a thick

brown coat, and each body contains eight spores. In the spring they burst, and the spores escape to attack the gooseberry plant and form on it the floury coating.

As the mildew is a surface fungus and is easily recognisable by the characteristics described above, growers should have no difficulty in noticing its first appearance. The safest step is to uproot and burn the attacked bush. Failing this, the plant should be sprayed thoroughly with a solution of potassium sulphide (not sulphate) in the proportion of one ounce to two gallons of water, and this treatment should be repeated at intervals of a fortnight. For subsequent sprayings, however, a stronger solution may be used, viz.:—two ounces of potassium sulphide dissolved in three gallons of water.

As the fungus exists during the winter on the branches and young twigs, the bushes should be given close spur pruning. The cuttings should be raked together and burned, as soon as the young leaves appear they should be thoroughly sprayed with the weak solution above, every two weeks until the berries are well developed.—*Leaflet 76, D. of A. for Ireland.*

### When and How to Plant Tree Seeds.

Maple seeds can be sown late in October, or early in May. It is not safe to sow all the supply of maple seed in the fall, as very often germination takes place too early in the spring, and frost kills the entire crop.

Ash seed should be sown in October. Elm seed should be sown as soon as gathered in June, though it sometimes succeeds if sown the following spring.

Elm seed requires a very light covering of fine, moist soil, not over 1/2-inch in thickness, while maple and ash should be covered 1 or 1 1/2 inches.

Tree and shrub seeds should be sown in rows about 30 inches apart to permit horse cultivation when considerable quantities are grown. In all cases the land should be prepared the year preceding sowing, so as to have the soil as fine as possible. Breaking and backsetting new land, and summer-fallowing old, make the best and safest preparation.

Trees should be transplanted when seedlings are 2 years old. When left until 3 or 4 years old, the trouble and expense are greatly increased.—ANGUS MACKAY in Report for 1905.

### Pasturing Irrigated Lands.

An experiment conducted at the Montana Station a few years ago gives a very good idea of the possibilities of intensive farming under irrigation. On 5.04 acres of irrigated land 11 steers were pastured for 108 days and 7 steers for 93 days or an equivalent of 18 steers for 102 days. During that time the total gain was 4560 pounds which, at 4 cents a pound brings a total cash gain for the period of the experiment of \$182.40 or \$36.19 for each acre of land.

This land has been seeded to alsike and a good growth was allowed before the experiment was begun. Alsike will stand closer pasturing and more tramping than ordinary red clover.

The results in this experiment may seem phenomenal and no doubt the conditions were exceptionally favorable, but with abundance of water during the warm summer of Alberta equally good results are not only possible but probable.

### Vitality of Alfalfa Seed.

A remarkable test of the vitality of alfalfa seed is reported in Bulletin No. 110 of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. It is generally considered that seed must be perfectly new in order to come up freely. In Bulletin No. 35 of the Experiment Station, some tests were given of seeds ranging from one to six years old. Dr. Headden has retained samples of the same seed and tests have been again made when the seed has been from eleven to sixteen years old, and the tests have shown that from 88 to 96 per cent. germinated. The screenings showed less vitality, the first quality of screening running from 50 to 70 1/2 per cent.; second quality, 38 per cent.; and third quality, 40 per cent.



(Photo by Winnipeg Photo Co., Napinka.)

BUILDING THE G. T. P. IN WESTERN MANITOBA.

Mr. Anticknap on the Defence.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Would you allow me a small space in which to reply to Mr. Spring Rice re Suitable Trees?

There is surely something wrong with Mr. Spring Rice's method of planting balm of Gilead for this tree will grow on almost any kind of land, from very light to very heavy, and as to the common aspen or white poplar being hard to transplant, he is wrong again for they are the very easiest, of all the trees that I have tried, in fact I do not see how a man would transplant them to keep them from growing.

I have a plantation of about 1,700 trees of balm of Gilead raised from plowing in rails six years ago; the trees are now twelve to fourteen feet high and nearly large enough for rails. At the same time I put in a few hundred white poplars, small trees about two to two and a half feet. The white poplars have never been cultivated at all and are growing in brome sod as also are the balm of Gileads, as my brome field is on two sides and as I have always cut brome for seed it got spread among the trees. But the maples that have better care are not doing nearly so well as a quick grower for a few years the maple is all right, but will never make a tree worth growing.

Mr. S. Rice is right about the elm and jack rabbits, they will eat them to the ground every winter. But for an all round tree to stand hard usage, and that is what most farmers want, I put the balm of Gilead first, last and all the time, with the white poplar a close second and third in the list, green ash.

Balm of Gilead will grow very easily from slips but the slips should be taken from last year's wood and then ninety per cent. should grow.

I will not say anything about the evergreens. I believe for the man who can look after them a few are all right.

But what I want is a tree for the ordinary farmer that does not want too much care. [The spruces need surface cultivation and are worth all the others for making a place homelike. Ed.] I will furnish Mr. Spring Rice with a hundred rails twelve feet in length, also one hundred small balm of Gilead trees, gratis, go to his farm at once, plant same, if after three years he is not satisfied that they will grow and are small round good trees, I will give a clean receipt. But on the other hand if they are all I claim for them he pays to the Regina hospital \$25. H. ANTICKNAP.

A Pioneer's Experience in Apple Growing.

Since 1885 he has made a special point to secure trees growing mainly on their own roots, planting such varieties as Hibernian and Virginia crab, and has ceased cultivating excepting a small space immediately around the base of the tree, which is kept clean to make it easy to detect insects and protect the tree against rodents preying on them during deep snows. When these trees have grown five to seven years he has top-grafted them with other known varieties, taking special care in setting the scions and training the new growth to have it, as far as possible, growing towards and not away from the sun. He sets nearly all his apple trees inclined slightly toward the sun, training the heaviest side to grow in that direction, whereas ninety-nine out of a hundred orchard trees growing naturally show their heaviest growth on the northeast side, working out thereby their ultimate and certain destruction.

The writer is endeavoring to show the imperative necessity of growing apple trees in the Northwest towards the sun. In planting such trees do not follow the advice that says to set them slanting towards the three or three-thirty o'clock sun, but rather to the one o'clock sun or, at least, not later than one-thirty sun. I would nearly as soon set a tree leaning northeast and be done with it as to set one leaning southwest. Thousands of trees have gone to a slow and lingering death by setting them slanting to the southwest, as so often instructed to do.

All agree that an apple tree in the Northwest, under our dry air and burning sun, sends most of its sap into the branches on the northeast side, and for this the writer has found a remedy, which is to clip off nearly all the branches that grow on the northeast side, cutting them off close to the trunk and keeping them cut off until the tree is in bearing. This will also permit a convenient opening to slip up a ladder to gather the fruit in the top of the tree. As soon as the tree begins to bear, it seems that the habit of growing in this way has become fixed, and from then on the tree will need no further care and will live to a good old age and continue to be self-protecting.

Following this advice will enable the orchardist to do away with a thousand and one devices that have been and are still used. Think of one growing apples in among the various kinds of shrubs and bushes set on the sunny side of the apple tree for protection. Do your best, and sooner or later every device herein described for self-protection will prove an eyesore and a failure. Cutting off these northeast shoots forces the tree to feed the branches of the sunny side of the tree. In addition to this, I take special care by mulching of such roots as are exposed to the sun.—EDSON GAYLORD in Minnesota Horticulturist.

Don't Prune.

Most amateurs worry them selves over what they consider the intricate problem of pruning. My advice

is simply this: Don't prune! Avoid the annual trimming that ruins so many of our gardens. There are many more shrubs ruined by the pruning mania than by any one cause, and the worst part of it all is that the damage is suffered by just those people who would most appreciate having a few good shrubs. After the thinning out of surplus specimens the only attention that the shrubery needs is a thinning out of the old growth to make room for the new season's wood, and, of course, the removal of any dead or dying branches. Remember that shrubs do not need the attention of the pruner to make them grow; pruning is only a means to make the garden look neater. And remember this golden rule: "Prune after flowering." This means that a late flowering shrub like the hydrangea can be pruned in the spring because the flowers are produced on growths that it will make in the summer, but it is just as satisfactory to prune it in the winter time. The early flowering shrubs that flower on the growths of the previous season may be pruned in the spring, but not until after they have done flowering. Therefore spireas, lilacs, deutzias, golden bells, and such like, must not be cut back if you want to have flowers the same season. They will in all probability require some reduction of the top, but it must be done by reducing the number of the growths, rather than by shortening.—LEONARD BARRON in April Garden Magazine.

FIELD NOTES

Military Bounties Unclaimed for Service in 1885.

A Bill, number 177 House of Commons, contains the following section, which should prove of interest to those who in the past have neglected to avail themselves of their chance of reward for volunteering for active service in the Riel rebellion:

"Notwithstanding the time limited by chapter 17 of the statutes of 1900, any person who was granted any such military bounty warrant under the authority of the said Act of 1885, and within the times limited by the said subsequent Acts, and whose warrant is still outstanding and unsatisfied, or the substitute of such person, duly appointed and duly qualified, shall be entitled to obtain free of charge and subject to the law governing ordinary homestead entries, an entry for a homestead of two adjoining quarter-sections of Dominion lands of the class open to homestead entry and to receive letters patent thereon upon proving to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands that the homestead conditions prescribed by the Dominion Lands Act in the case of an ordinary homestead have been complied with; provided that such entry is made and obtained on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and eight."

A Canadian Appointed Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at the I.A.C., Ames, Iowa.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, held on June 5th, the position of Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry was filled by the election of Professor J. A. McLean of the Colorado Agricultural College, Vice-Prof. W. J. Rutherford resigned to become Agronomist, M. A. C., Winnipeg, Man. Professor McLean is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College and has made an excellent record as a teacher and investigator as head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Colorado Agricultural College. Few men engaged in agricultural college work have had such a thorough training as has Professor McLean. He was reared on one of the best stock farms in eastern Ontario, where his father and brothers are extensively engaged in the production of high class live stock. A good public school education has been supplemented with a thorough course in the best high schools and normal colleges of Ontario. In addition, he graduated with high honors in the science course of McMaster University, Toronto, Ontario. Later on he taught in the best schools and also at the Ontario Agricultural College before entering the Iowa Agricultural College where he completed the four year course in animal husbandry. Professor McLean now returns to the Iowa Agricultural College to devote his time to teaching and investigation work along the lines of animal nutrition.

The Greenway Sale of Purebred Live Stock.

A large crowd, fair prices and fine weather were the features of the fourth annual sale held at Prairie Home stock farm, the home of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, on the 13th inst. Forty Short-horns and ten Ayrshires were catalogued for the sale and all were brought out in first class condition showing the inherent possibilities of the stock offered. The depressed state of the cattle trade reacted to a certain extent upon prices but in spite of this fact the excellent individuality and superior breeding of the offering commanded bids which though they came rather slowly nevertheless reached a fairly satisfactory level.

The demand was less brisk for bulls than remales, the demand for the former being apparently satisfied by recent auction and private sales.

Twenty five females of various ages, some of them with calves at foot made an average of \$158, but only four of the bulls catalogued were sold. There were few buyers from a distance present, the only bidder from outside the province being J. McCall of Crossfield Alta., who took a bull and a heifer. The largest individual purchaser was Alex. Smith of Gretna, who is establishing a herd.

The Ayrshires did not bring the figures their breeding and quality warranted, the principal buyer being W. F. Roome of Balmoral, who took five at an average of \$86.

A two-year-old stallion colt Jack McQueen a grandson of the old champion McQueen, sold for \$350 to Shaw of Cartwright.

After the sale a bunch of five head of Aberdeen Angus belonging to J. P. Cochran were put up and sold for creditable figures.

The prices of Prairie Home stock were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Price. Includes entries like Canopus, 1894, Val Winkler, Morden \$100; Red Sharon, 1896, McGuire, Elgin \$120; Princess Buckingham, 1902, Bowen, Hamiota \$135; Beatrice of Locklake 2nd, 1897, O. Ring, Crystal City \$100; Sylvan Beauty, 1900, V. Winkler \$155; Mary C., 1901, Geo. Armstrong Cartwright \$110; Isabella 5th, 1896, E. Chambers, Boisevain \$115; Winsome Lass, 1902, V. Winkler, Morden \$125; Rose of Prairie Home, 1902, A. Smith, Gretna \$215; Golden Butterfly, 1903, A. Smith \$245; Starling of Prairie Home, 1901, Jas. McColl, Crossfield \$115; Rosabel 5th, 1902, A. Smith \$155; Hazel, 1903, A. Smith \$185; Louisa Begonia, 1904, A. Smith \$250; Princess Mysie, 1902, A. Smith \$175; Princess Anchovy, 1902, Sharp, Crystal City \$195; Melody 4th, 1904, Sharp, Crystal City \$180; Mysie Westburn, 1904, B. Ring, Crystal City \$195; Victor's Beauty, 1904, A. Smith \$145; Beauty Spot 2nd, 1904, O. Ring \$120; Toss 5th, 1904, J. S. L. McKinnon \$155; Bella 2nd, 1905, Geo. Armstrong \$125; Isabella 10th, 1905, A. Smith \$105; Judge's Fashion, 1905, J. S. L. McKinnon \$125; Lady Jilt, 1905, Geo. Hughes \$110.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Price. Includes entries like Warrior's Victor, 1904, R. H. Curtell, Miama \$100; Judge Buckingham, 1905, J. McColl \$140; Count Careless, 1905, C. H. Sanders \$70; Loggan's Heir, 1905, Geo. Armstrong \$80.

T. C. Norris, Griswold, and W. G. Duff, Crystal City officiated with the gavel and secured the utmost dime that the purchasers were willing to give.

Further Evidence at Ottawa re Wheat Grades.

Before the committee on agriculture and colonization, John Millar, of Indian Head, was the first witness at the agricultural committee to-day on the question of fixing grain standards. He said that of late years there was very little No. 1 hard. Some attributed this to deterioration of the soil and climatic conditions. He did not think so. He attributed the cause to the elevator parties, who in the early part of the season decided that No. 1 hard was to be a small quantity, and therefore refused to buy. No. 1 hard used when mixed with No. 1 northern to grade up No. 2 northern to No. 1. Another reason was that unfortunately seed was less clean than formerly. There were too many foreign seeds with the wheat.

He favored omitting extra No. 1 hard grade, leaving the word "plump" out of the description of No. 1 hard and dropping to a percentage of 70 of good hard grains Mr. Millar also expressed the opinion that the omission of the word "plump" would not reduce the value of the grade for milling purposes. He said producers were sure there was a nigger on the fence somewhere, because grain that would grade as No. 1 northern south of the line would not get the same grade here, and farmers wanted some change that would protect them from this lowering of grade.

Hon. Mr. Fisher read a resolution forwarded by the association of British and Irish millers protesting against the lowering of grades of Canadian wheat. Similar resolutions from the London Corn Exchange and the Hull Corn Traders' association were also read.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan also gave evidence on behalf of western producers.

A movement is on foot to organize an agricultural society for the Moose Mountain district, to include all the towns and districts contiguous to Arcola.

Parents Take Considerable Interest in the Education of the Children.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: In common with many country parents I have taken a deep interest in the discussion, in your late numbers, of our rural educational matters, and while I heartily agree with the ADVOCATE'S position as outlined in your issue of May 16th, would like with your permission to offer a few suggestions on this, at least to every rural parent, vital subject. As, for the past twenty eight years, I have been sending continuously children to our country schools I might be supposed to have some inkling of their inefficiency or otherwise and of the influences which tend toward either result.

I agree with other correspondents that so far as our rural schools are concerned they are not giving our children the education that they should and that as a part of our provincial educational system the results are not at all commensurate with the cost to the

country. But I do not think that one of your correspondents is right in saying that the responsibility, therefore, rests upon the parents through their indifference and neglect. Neither do I put all the blame on our teachers, for while many of them are young and inexperienced, some indifferent and others utterly useless, there are many young men and women in the profession who are nobly and unselfishly doing their duty, as they have a high conception of their responsibilities. That there are a few parents who are indifferent about their children's education no one will deny—but this is the exception not the rule. Anything like the conditions suggested by Mr. McDougall exists only in the imaginations of those who do not understand and cannot sympathise with the difficulties to be met with in our sparsely settled rural districts in comparison with our populous towns. I venture to assert that in any of our rural school districts where there is a teacher having common sense and an earnest desire to do his best for the children committed to his care, the people, both trustees and parents will ever be found ready with their sympathy, support and co-operation.

Instead of lack of interest on the part of the parents as the chief cause of the inefficiency of our rural schools I would venture to submit the following:—

(1) Irregularity of attendance—the result of the distance many of the children have to travel, two to four miles; (2) continual changing of teachers, when initiated by trustees showing generally a desire for more efficiency; (3) unnecessary and harmful changing of text-books, utterly indefensible; (4) unwarranted wastefulness of precious time holidaying and otherwise; (5) and last but not least "attempting", as the *ADVOCATE* puts it, too many subjects. By this last assertion I feel that I am verging on dangerous ground for it attacks our much vaunted provincial educational system—"From the primary school step by step to the university," say our prominent educationalists. How many of the children of the province follow these steps to the summit?

Not ten per cent. of them I will venture to assert. Then what kind of a system is it that while providing for the education of one child who will follow it, is a hindrance and a handicap to nine other children who will not nor cannot take advantage of it. I am satisfied that fully ninety per cent. of our country children must and will get all their education in our primary country schools; then why should at least half their time be wasted and worse than wasted in studying subjects which they will never have an opportunity of pursuing sufficiently to be of any benefit to them.

What we want is a system of education designed not in the interests of the few, but of the many and which will provide for our rural schools giving our youth an education, if not very extensive, yet complete in itself and one that will fit them with a fairly good knowledge of the subjects most essential in the ordinary vocations of life. In addition to the three Rs, at the age of fifteen, our children should be fairly well grounded in a knowledge of composition, book-keeping, geography, history and political economy, and if thought desirable a taste for the sciences might be fostered through the use of suitable readers, as was done some forty years ago while the writer was attending school.

Now I do not want to pose as one of those who thinks the farmer has no need of an education, for I appreciate fully the great assistance that a knowledge of many of the sciences is to the agriculturist, but I also realise fully that while our present system is not giving him that, it is also preventing him attaining something more desirable because more essential, a fair intelligence in ordinary matters.

If the *ADVOCATE* will continue to press upon our legislators and educational experts the great need of more intelligent attention being devoted to rural education, that is, the education of the mass of the people, and if our farmers will unite in its support we may yet hope to receive at least a modicum of the benefits which we should get from the heavy load our present system burdens us with.

Oak Bank, ROBT. FRYER.

**A Hail Insurance Director Does the Fair Thing.**

The following appears in the daily press simultaneously with some further remarks by the Hail Commissioners and make clear the status of some matters connected with the company referred to. "The following letter from Mr. George Greig, one of the directors of the now much discredited Crown Mutual Hail Insurance Co. must be very gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Greig, many of whom felt that his past record as a public man has placed him far above the suspicion that he would willingly become a party to any crooked or underhand work:

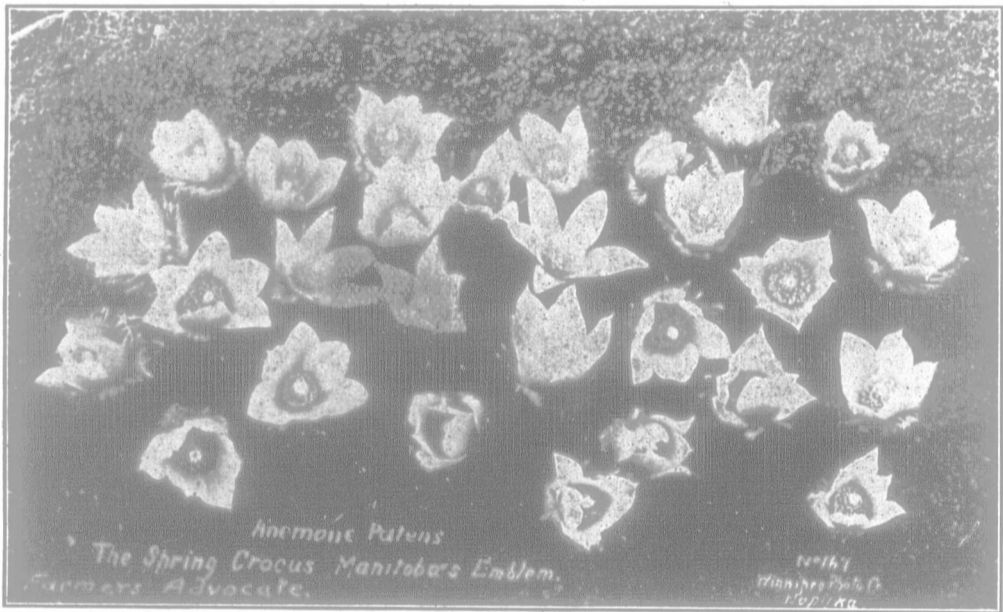
June 9, 1906.  
F. W. Heubach, Secretary the Crown Mutual Hail Insurance Co., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I was very much surprised to learn that so much dissatisfaction existed among the policyholders of the above company regarding the business done during the past year, with which I was first made acquainted in a definite form by the publication of evidence given before the royal commission, consequently I wish to withdraw from any connection with the company, and therefore tender my resignation as a director.

Under the circumstances, I do not wish to participate in any way in the earnings of the above company, and enclose you herewith my check for \$300, a refund of the whole amount paid me for acting as a director of the company."

**A Doddie Man Must Have Written This.**

Did you ever see a cattle buyer riding his horse lame through stockyard alleys in search of cattle? It is a mistifying stunt. There are cattle to right and left of him, in front and behind him. Cattle all around him. Why, then, does he ignore the bovine multitude? The answer is easy; he is after quality. Suddenly his pace is halted by an inquiry from a salesman, who says, "Want a load of good black ones?" "You bet I do," is the enthusiastic answer



**Annual Plowing Match at Portage.**

"How jocund did they drive their teams afield; How oft the stubborn glebe their furrows broke." The plowing match on the Portage Plains under the auspices of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society is an annual event, which creates as much local interest as a fair and in its educative effects is unsurpassed by any other event.

The match this year was held on the 12th inst., and was attended by a large list of competitors and an immense crowd of spectators. The land was in very fair condition and the weather perfect for such an event.

The Portage farmers believe in the utility of the plowing match and every one can notice the greater interest taken, not only in plowing, but in all farm operations as a result of the friendly rivalry created by the annual plowing matches. Each year witnesses keener competition and better work. This year there were twenty five plowmen at work, including little Willie Brown, a boy of about fourteen summers. The classes provided for walking plows with one team, open to all, walking plows open to those who had never won a first prize, and walking plows for boys. The same sections were provided for the gang plows with two teams. None of the plows were less than fourteen inches and all the plowing was done in stubble, so that the work was necessarily quite different to what we used to see in Ontario and the Old Country. The competitors with walking plows turned over three quarters of an acre and the gang plow artists an acre and a half.

The open class for men with walking plows was won by Wm. Rodgers, who last year won second place. The second prize went to D. Little winner of his class last year. Alex. Brydon won third and John Cuthbert fourth.

Men's class with walking plows, those having won first prize not to compete, was led by Chester Dunstedt; second Jas. A. Campbell; third, Fred Smith; fourth John Brown. Floyd Bradley won the boys' class and W. G. Brown got second.

There were three competitors in the open class for men with gang plows; Thos. Yuill, Geo. McVicar and Roy McMaster, who won in the order named. The second class was much larger and was the center of keen interest as the winner has to go up against the seniors next year. The fortunate disciple of Jethro Tull in this class was Kenneth Grant followed by Thos. Wishart, Thos. Carroll, A. M. Brownridge and W. M. Dow.

Only two boys competed with gangs, W. M. Bray winning first with a score of 78 and Russell McMaster second, score 73.

The judges were Tully Elder, Peter Elder and S.A. Bedford, Brandon, Jas. Cathrae, Jos. B. Lyons, Carberry, Andrew Hood, Winnipeg and Jas. Yule, Selkirk. All competitors were judged by the same standard as follows: Straightness 15; feering 15; in and out at ends 5; depth and width of furrows 15; evenness of surface 10; finishing 15; covering weeds and stubble 25.

**Another Plowing Match.**

The Carberry plowing association will hold a plowing match on the farm of Wm. Bailey on July 4.

**The Swine Industry.**

An investigation in Ontario regarding the swine industry shows that the contest as to the most popular breed lies between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire. The general tendency throughout that province is a slight increase in production. The average cost of summer feeding is placed at \$4.50 per hundredweight, and of winter feeding \$5.38.

**Things to Remember.**

- Edmonton Show..... June 29—July 1
- Inter-Western, Calgary..... July 4—6
- Springfield..... " 11
- Elkhorn..... " 11 12
- Crystal City..... " 17—18
- Hartney..... " 1
- N. W. A. A., Neepawa..... " 4, 5—6
- Minnedosa..... " 19—20
- Industrial, Winnipeg..... " 23—28
- W. A. A. Ass'n, Brandon..... July 31—Aug. 3
- Prov. Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2—6
- Lakeside Fair, Killarney..... Aug. 7, 8—9

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

**SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.**

- Indian Head..... July 12—13
- Churchbridge..... " 17
- Saltoats..... " 18
- Yorkton..... " 10—11
- S. Qu'Appelle..... August 2—3
- Moosomin..... " 7
- Wolseley..... " 8
- Wapella..... " 9
- Sturtevant..... " 10
- Ft. Qu'Appelle..... " 14
- Fairmele..... " 15
- Gretna..... " 16
- Stoughton..... " 2
- Creechman..... " 3
- Moosomin..... " 7—8

of the buyer, and if the cattle are black and half decent, they go over the scales with the same celerity that marks the movement of the hired man toward a well-laden dinner table at the welcome honk of the noon horn. Yes, brother, they want the black ones, because they dress well and look well when the retailer, always a critical cuss, comes round to stock up his coolers. Black cattle are noted for their victories in the show-ring and on the hooks. They are the cattle for the feeder, the slaughterer, and the meat vendor. When you see a load of fat Angus beeves in the stockyards you can rest assured that the man assigned to the task of selling them is not worrying about the difficulty of his stunt, and, in most cases, they are sure top-price getters.—*Live Stock World*.

**British Columbia's New Governor.**

On Saturday, May 26th, Mr. James Dunsmuir was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. The Dunsmuir family has for many years been prominent in British Columbia industrial affairs and for a time the present Lieutenant Governor was in politics there. He has always been considered a Conservative though he professes to detest party manipulations. Those who know say that it was in order to permit his family to indulge in liberal hospitality that he consented to accept the gubernatorial office. Of his family he is exceedingly proud. Most of them are abroad, two daughters are married, three are at Leipsic, one in France and the youngest son is in Edinburgh.

It is said of Mr. Dunsmuir that in his personal life he is admirable. His beautiful home on Victoria Arm is one of the beauty spots of a city famous for its scenic charms. There is no worthy charity, benevolence or enterprise, scientific or practical, which does not make heavy claims on his support. Although a millionaire coal miner he is extremely good to his employees both in the matter of accommodation and pay. He is extremely temperate, his only indulgence being in a good pipe. He is fifty-six year of age.

MARKETS

Table listing various locations and their corresponding dates, including Regina, Prince Albert, Alameda, Carnduff, Gainsboro, Carlyle, Kinistino, Duck Lake, Broadview, Maple Creek, Estevan, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Lloydminster, Battleford, and North Battleford.

ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Table listing fair circuits in Alberta, including Lacombe, Edmonton, Calgary, Pincher Creek, Okotoks, Fort Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, Cardston, Magrath, Raymond, Olds, Didsbury, Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake (Vegreville), Medicine Hat, Macleod, Red Deer, Ponoka, and Innisfail.

MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Table listing fair circuits in Manitoba, including Emerson, St. Pierre, Morris, Carman, Cypress River, Wawanesa, Swan Lake, Melita, Deloraine, Cartwright, Virden, Oak Lake, Carberry, Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, Birtle, Strathclair, Oak River, Hamiota, Dauphin, Swan River, Souris, Manitou, Woodlands, St. Francois Xavier, Stonewall, St. Jean, Beausejour, Plumus, Gilbert Plains, Macgregor, Russell, Meadow Lea, Headingly, and Harding.

Begin to Figure on Haying.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among experienced alfalfa growers, that the time to begin cutting alfalfa is when it begins to bloom. It is not desirable to begin earlier on account of the difficulty, very great at the best, of curing it properly; but the sooner the harvest is commenced after blooming begins, if the weather is at all suitable, the better.

There are two reasons for commencing at this time: First, the hay contains a larger per cent. of nitrogen and hence is more valuable in making up the ration, particularly where it is desired to use the crop as a balance for corn. Second, because the crowns are then forming, and a much heavier second and third crop can be secured than when the first cutting is delayed. In other words, you will grow more total tonnage and of higher nutritive value by commencing at this period than by cutting at any other time. Where there is a very considerable area to be cut, even at the very best, much of it will be in half bloom, and often in full bloom, if the weather is bad.

The same rule applies in cutting alfalfa hay as in cutting clover. Begin as soon as it is fit, and just a little sooner if the weather is first-class. Keep on cutting and curing as fast as you can until you are through. Where a man has a large acreage of alfalfa it will not be many days after he is through with the first before he will need to commence on the second cutting.

In any reasonably good weather alfalfa is no more difficult to cure than clover; nor is it as difficult with the same temperature, for the reason that alfalfa when it begins to bloom contains only about 70 per cent. of moisture, whereas clover at the same stage contains about 80 per cent. Any experiment in growing alfalfa will surely be a failure unless this first crop is cut at the right time.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—During the past week the wheat markets have continued to exhibit a nervous situation, at least this is so on the American markets, if not on the World's markets generally. The advance in the American speculative markets last week was followed by further advance the first days of this week, but there has been some reaction in the last two days with a decline of around 1/4c. so that market quotations at the close of business to-day show only a slight variation from a week ago, some of them being a shade lower and others a shade higher. The general situation of the World's wheat trade does not give any warrant for advancing prices at the present time, but in the U. S. markets there seems to be a bullish sentiment which is not easy to give reasons for. Perhaps an organized attempt is being made by large operators to advance prices in face of good crop prospects in order to get the public to buy wheat at higher prices, and then to sell freely to them for future delivery once the bull fever has fairly caught the public. This attempt may be causing the bull sentiment, or in may be only taking advantage of it to run a bull campaign, but unless some widespread crop damage is yet to develop over this year's crops a good many people are going to get hurt by speculating in wheat at the present time. The crop situation over North America as regards wheat is more than ordinarily favorable this season. Every district in the winter wheat country is not equally good and in some parts it is more or less of a failure but the average aggregate yield is likely to produce as much as last year. On the 11th inst. the U. S. Government report for June was issued. It estimates the condition of winter wheat on June 1st as 83 compared with 86 on June 1st 1905, 78 on June 1st, 1904, and a ten year average of 81. The acreage and condition figures out a probable yield of 417,000,000 bus. against 419,000,000 bus. harvested last year. The spring wheat condition is given as 93 compared with 94 on June 1st, last year, and 93 on June 1st 1904 and a ten year average of 94. Acreage of spring wheat is increased 2 per cent and with acreage and condition a probable yield of 281,000,000 bus. is indicated against 273,000,000 bus. harvested last year. So much for the probable crop. Then the stocks in hand in the U. S. must be considerably larger than one year ago; the Visible Supply itself is 11,500,000 bus. larger than last year and this increase is all in the U. S. because the Canadian portion of the Visible Supply is less than a year ago. The visible stocks in farmers, millers and dealers hands will be larger because last year these were brought down very low owing to the short crop of 1904 and the high prices obtained for it, and there will not this fall be the replenishing of empty bins and storehouses on the part of millers and flour merchants which took place during the first four months of the present crop years. Therefore if the weather of the next two months continues favorable for the maturing and ingathering of the wheat crop in the U. S. there will be a large quantity of new wheat seeking a market, and unless something happens to cause a sharp advance in wheat for export to Europe, prices on this side are bound to decline, although in the meantime, manipulation may carry prices in the speculative markets somewhat high. The first car of new wheat of this season's crop was received at St. Louis yesterday. It tested 62 lbs. to the measured bus. which would indicate a good crop. Harvest is progressing well under good weather all along the southern line of the winter wheat belt, and in a few days the movement will become considerable. The crops in Europe continue to make reasonable progress in the aggregate but better than a fair average is not looked for. Harvest has begun in Italy and other southern districts. The Visible Supply decreased last week 1,027,000 bus. against a decrease of 1,152,000 bus. the previous week and a decrease of 1,828,000 bus. last year. The World's shipments were 9,020,000 bus. against 9,968,000 the previous week and 11,288,000 bus. last year. The World's Visible Supply according to Bradstreets decreased 5,247,000 bus. against a decrease of 5,543,000 bus. the previous week and a decrease of 3,061,000 bus. last year.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been firm during the week and while influenced by the changes in the U. S. markets it is not so easily moved either up or down as Chicago, etc. On the week prices show an advance of 1/4c. in spot 1 Nor. and also in June and July futures, but October is 1/4c. lower. The speculative influence is clearly apparent as 1 Nor. is now 3c. to 4c. above export basis, and the spreads between the higher and lower grades show a large widening out. At the beginning of May, 2 Nor. was selling at 1 1/2c. under 1 Nor. and to-day it is 3c. under and is only held at that owing to 2 Nor. being applicable for delivery on option contracts at 3c. under 1 Nor., 3 Nor. which at the beginning of May was selling at only 2 1/2c. under 1 Nor. now shows a spread of 6 1/2c. Export and shipping business is practically at a standstill in the meantime, and although lake freight is lower there is no inquiry for space. In regard to the progress of the crop over our Western country it may be stated that it has seldom if ever shown a more promising condition than at present. There are one or two points where complaint is heard of damage by wireworm and cutworm, but the area affected is very small and not likely to affect the aggregate yield to

any important extent. Generally the grain is now from 12 to 18 inches high and well stooled out. Plenty of rain has fallen up to the present time and has been followed by heat and sunshine making splendid growing weather, and a large yield is assured if only seasonable weather continues over the ensuing two months. The North West Grain Dealers' Association in a report made up to June 1st, estimate the acreage under wheat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at 4,495,000 acres against 4,019,000 acres last year, an increase of 11.8 per cent. This at 20 bus. per acre would indicate a probable yield of practically 90,000,000 bus. compared with an actual yield last year of 85,574,000 bus. To-day's prices in the Winnipeg market are as follows: 1 Nor. 82 1/2c.; 2 Nor. 79 1/2c.; 3 Nor. 75 1/2c., spot or June delivery. The demand for wheat rejected for smut is now rather poor and prices are as follows, viz.: 1-1 Nor. 76 1/2c.; 1-2 Nor. 73c., 1-3 Nor. 69 1/2c., 2-1 Nor. 74 1/2c., 2-2 Nor. 71 1/2c., and 2-3 Nor. 67 1/2c., all prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS. The oat market is steady to firm. The high prices in May when 2 white sold up to 30c. did not stay, and by June 2nd a decline of 3c. had taken place. This had been followed since by a firmer feeling and some advance and to-day we quote 1 white 38c., 2 white 37 1/2c., 3 white 35 1/2c., spot or June delivery. July delivery is 1/4c. over June. All prices in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

BARLEY. Barley is firm but very little doing in it. No. 3 is worth 43 and No. 4, 41 1/2c., in store Fort William.

FLAX. There is nothing doing in flax and price is nominal at 108c. for No. 1 North Western and 106c. for No. 1 Manitoba in store Fort William.

Prices of creamery butter and potatoes are jobbers' prices to retailers. Prices of dairy butter, cheese and eggs are jobbers' prices to producers.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including BUTTER, DAIRY BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAY, DRESSED MEATS, DRESSED HOGS, LIVE POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, and HIDES.

"How long is your pound of twine?" is a cute question, put by some salesmen of this harvest time need.

We hear several reports of wheat fields being damaged by cut-worms. How is it in your neighborhood?

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### FOR VALOUR.

The intrinsic value of the most coveted decorations seems to be in inverse proportion to the dignity and honor conferred by them. Take for example, the decoration presented to the winner of the great event in the Olympic games, the Marathon road race—the fleetest runner is presented with a wreath of olive leaves having no money value whatever, but much more to be desired than gold to the competitors. In the same class is the most highly prized of British decorations, the Victoria Cross. This is made of bronze, the value of the material being a few pence, and its market value, nil, since it is forbidden to any buyer to purchase the decoration under any circumstances; but to the man who has won it and received it from the hands of Queen Victoria, the price of that bit of bronze is above rubies.

The cross itself is of the Maltese form perhaps an inch in diameter. It is surmounted by the Imperial crown and crest, while lower down is a scroll with the words "For Valour".

Any man, no matter what his standing, is eligible for the decoration, and when won by a private or non-commissioned officer it is accompanied by an annuity of fifteen pounds. If a man having won the cross should again perform an act worthy of this reward an extra bar is added to the ribbon holding the cross. Sir Hugh Gough, for instance, has three bars on his cross. The Gough family record is unique, Sir Hugh his brother and his nephew each having won the enviable distinction.

It is just half a century since the decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria. The first presentations were made in Hyde Park on the 26th of June, 1856. The Crimean war had just closed and the troops sadly depleted by hunger and cold as well as wounds, had come home. Many who had shown conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy were left lying under Russian snows, but of the returning forces no fewer than a hundred and eleven left Hyde Park that June morning wearing the little bronze cross. Larger still was the number of crosses bestowed after the Indian mutiny. Nearly two hundred who had faced the horrors of that time had been found worthy to wear the Queen's decoration. Since that time there have been many who have worn the cross, and at the present time there are about two hundred recipients of it living, among them Lord Roberts, (whose gallant son won his cross but gave his life at Colenso) General Buller, Vice-Admiral Wilson, Sir George White, and Sir Noel Salmon the admiral of the fleet.

### SCHOOLS IN JAPAN.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by T. G. Nosse, Consul-General of Japan to Canada before the Winnipeg Canadian Club:

"Probably there are only a very few nations who have such an extensive system of public education. We had in 1904, 30,000 public schools with over 6,000,000 pupils; boys 3,200,000 girls 2,800,000.

The public school education is compulsory; every child has to attend school at the age of six and remain until fourteen. They are divided into junior and senior courses, each for four years. In the senior classes, moral lessons, reading, mathematics, history, geography, science, drawing, painting, gymnastics and English are taught; sewing lessons are added for the girls. Girls and boys are fairly well educated by the time they leave the school. All schools are in Japan non-sectarian, and no religious services in the schools.

The religion is entirely separate from education, therefore the necessity arises of teaching moral lessons in the school. George Washington and Admiral Nelson are quoted in the Japanese textbook of morals.

The children are taught to be:  
Obedient to their parents;  
Kind to their brothers and sisters;  
Faithful to their friends;  
Respectful to their superiors;  
Sincere to their inferiors.

It is a mistaken idea that women are degraded in Japan, they stand very high in our society. Only good mothers could bring up a man like Togo or Kuroki. The most of our eminent men are brought up by their widowed mothers."

### A NEIGHBORLY OPINION.

Canadian editors are giving the optionists encouragement with their editorial sermons on the commercial tendencies of the United States, and urging Canadians to take warning and follow a more utilitarian program than that pursued by the industrial and political leaders in the neighbor nation south. Even the money magnates, in certain instances, are finding that conscience has an appropriate place in finance, and that equity is just as good a word in commerce as it is in court. Last year a Toronto banker pleaded with his colleagues to recognize and patronize arts and letters as essential to the stability of a nation. And only recently a Saskatchewan land promoter has urged the establishment of a college of arts and science in the wonderful wheat lands whose horizon line to-day is broken by elevators alone. The efforts to concentrate wealth have an ill effect upon the social and civic structure of the country. The United States has developed innumerable illustrations of this kind, and Canada can not well afford to copy. The Dominion Government has an advantage over her republic sister in that it has her mistakes to profit by. But an exceptional financier or group of eloquent editors can not mould the public conscience and direct the ethics of a great people unless those people are themselves both intelligent and self-reliant as a nation. Colonial patriotism is a conquest patriotism that always demands all a country can yield, and invests but little of the spiritual return. It is the love of a home bunting that inspires the development and promotion of the better values of life. It is this element of patriotism that has made England, that will save the United States, and that will, when it comes, make Canada great among the nations of the earth.—*Collier's Weekly*.

### INGALLS' EULOGY ON GRASS.

The following tribute to grass, written by the late Senator Ingalls of Kansas, although published many times, will bear much repetition. It may well rank as one of our choicest literary gems:

"Majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant! The corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain, and laid foundation for the social excellence that is, and is to be. This glorious plant, transmuted by the alchemy of God, sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song and strengthens everywhere the thousand aims that work the purposes of life.

Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, these three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Exaggerated by tropical heats and vapors to the

gigantic cane congested with its saccharine secretion or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of northern solitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize with its resolute penons, the rice plant of southern swamps, the wheat, rye, barley oats and other cereals, no less than the humbler verdure of the hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings and is at once the type of our life and the emblem of mortality. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and the dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of the mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grown green again with grass and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned with traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes and obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of the deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of the nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

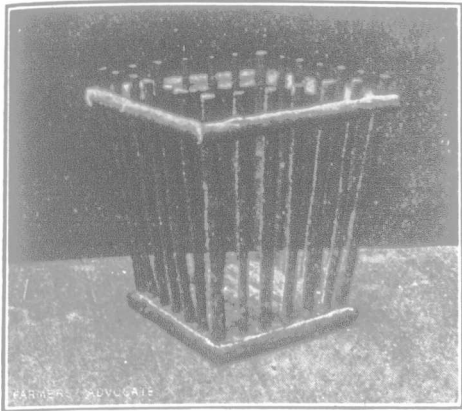
### CAN WOMAN ADAPT HERSELF TO THE FRANCHISE?

One of the first and most severe of the tests to which the diplomacy of the new British premier was put was the reception of a large delegation of woman suffragists. The meeting ended unsatisfactorily for the weaker sex, and they at once indulged in conduct calculated to demonstrate that the power to enforce law is not monopolized by the male portion of the population. The act was rash and injured the cause of franchise extension. Men are willing to grant that woman is superior in her sphere, but it does not follow that the field of her superiority is public life. Nature, whether rightly or wrongly, made the two sexes and allotted to them different spheres and different functions. In our day artificial conditions have tended to obliterate the lines dividing the spheres, so that now we see women doing the work and doing it well which it was formerly thought man alone could do. Whether woman could improve the tone of public life by the use of the franchise is one of the problems that will have to be solved by extensive experiment. It may have a negative or an affirmative result. Natural adaptability to the conditions will be the reagent. If it is powerful enough woman wins. If she loses she will have made an attempt at bettering her condition by one of the most rational methods, one, though the experiment should cost us dear,



**MANUAL TRAINING.**

The aim of all public school education should be toward the development in the child of a clear understanding of the dignity of labor—labor of any kind whatsoever that is a benefit to mankind. A perverted idea it is that the term "manual labor" implies a form of toil which calls for the exercise of no gray matter, and suggests that because the hands are busy, the brain by implication, is not. In this country where we all belong to the "laboring classes" that idea needs to be shown the door as expeditiously as possible. There is no room for it in Canada.

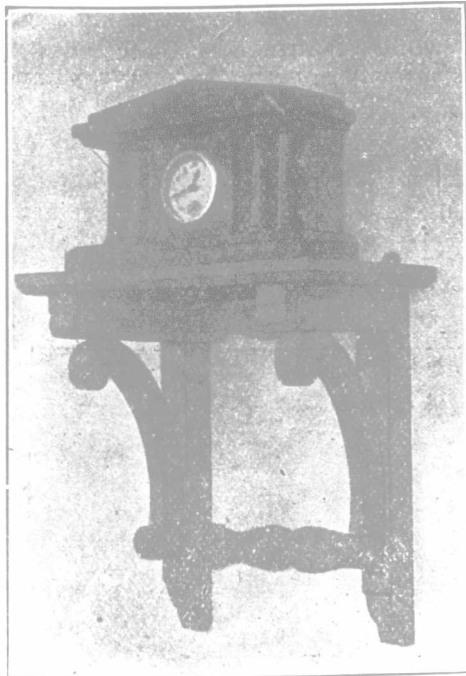


A WASTE-PAPER BASKET.

Instead in the mind of every Canadian should be placed the thought of hand labor as honorable because of its utility and uplifting, because of the necessity for brain behind the hand of the work is to be done well. The soil for the planting and growth of this idea is the mind of the child and the time for sowing the seed is in his school days.

And this is where manual training comes in. The great cry of the parents and ratepayers is for utility and practicability, fewer subjects taught and taught more thoroughly. Manual training is useful and practical and renders other subjects taught as useful and practical as itself. A boy says, "I see no sense in drawing. What good is it to draw pictures of flowers, or draw maps and diagrams to a scale? I can never make any use of that." But when he draws a spray of blossoms or leaves as a pattern for a bit of hand carving to decorate a picture frame for his mother, he is going to learn something of the nature of the flower which is his model, and take a great deal of care to make a perfect copy. Why? Because it is to be a permanent affair, a lasting monument to his care and skill, not a piece of work that goes to the waste paper basket when the book is full or a page that he can tear out if mistakes are made. A careful plan drawn to a scale to be worked out later into a box or a bracket gives him a different idea altogether of drawing. Arithmetic helps him in calculating dimensions for some new piece of work; his reading and nature study furnish him with ideas, and as these subjects help in carrying out work of intense interest, so they, in turn, come to have an interest of their own.

Manual training connects the school and the home, and every true educator



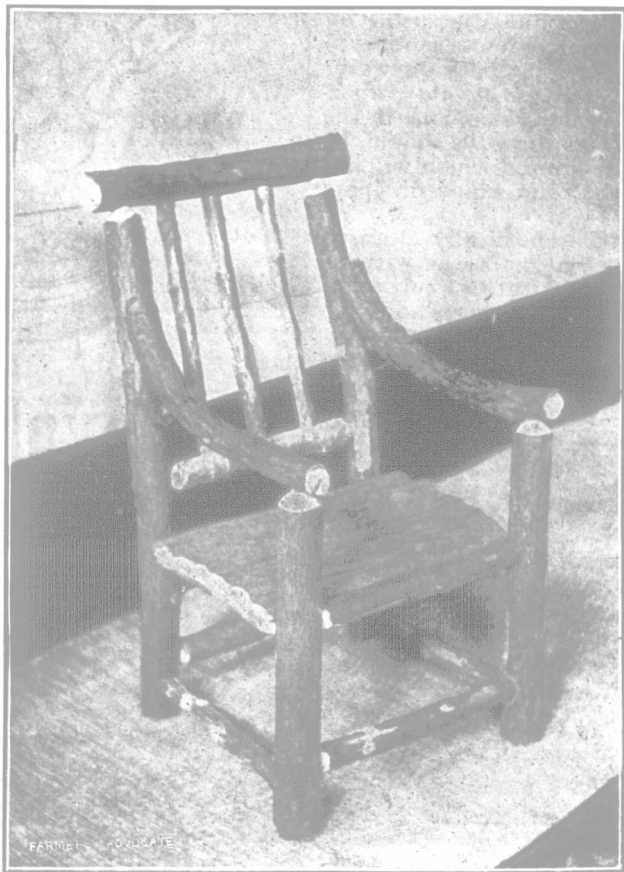
A SIMPLE BUT HANDSOME CLOCK SHELF.

insists that the close connection of these two forces is essential to success in child training. The ideas the pupil gets at school he can carry out at home; a shelf, a frame, a dog kennel, a dove cote, or a milking stool may be the tangible results in the home of the lessons in the school. Original ideas thought out at home are taken to school and shared with other pupils. Interest in school where he learns, and in home where he has before his eyes the result of his learning is one of the consequences of manual training. This interest is necessary to hold boys who have reached the awkward age. Every teacher knows how hard it is to hold the long-legged boy who perhaps has had to be out of school considerably, and who feels embarrassed at being in a class with children much smaller. He may not be able to read and spell as well as his mates, but if he finds that he can carve out a boat, make a cricket bat, or a chair or basket better than the others his courage will return and will make him do better work along the lines in which he is weak.

As an outlet for originality no subject on the school curriculum can surpass manual training. The intelligent boy with a few lessons on the foundation principles of the craft and a little instruction in the use of tools will branch

out and accomplish marvels of his own conception. Among my acquaintance there is a boy who went to night classes in a technical school one winter. One by one he gathered his tools, little by little he experimented until now he feels confident in attempting quite difficult tasks for which a trained mechanic is usually employed. He has made a handsome grill work for his mother's drawing-room, has put into the house the necessary fittings for both heating and lighting by gas, has built most of the furniture for his own room, and as a crowning achievement requiring delicate skill he has put a new main spring into his watch.

Children in rural districts generally have more hand work after school hours are over than city children, but manual training is not thereby rendered unnecessary. It will help them to do those tasks better, to find an easier way, to construct some little labor-saving contrivance, to find something new and fresh in an otherwise commonplace task. It will teach neatness and thoroughness and accuracy—things half done will lose the power to satisfy. It will train the eye and the hand, and most of all the judgment that controls hand and eye. It will nourish the self-respect that comes with successful accomplishment.



A RUSTIC CHAIR.

**CHILDREN'S CORNER**

**HORSES TO RIDE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to the Farmer's Advocate. My father has taken this paper for a long time. I am ten years old. I am in the second book. I have four miles to go to school and I have five horses to ride. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss B. RUTH LINK.

**A DEEP WELL.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa takes the Farmer's Advocate, and I like our boys' and girls' page. I am a girl ten years old. I have no pets. But I have a hen that hatched out on the 27th of May. Our well is about twenty feet deep and we found oyster shells in it. We have six kittens but one of them died. SARAH GSCHUENDTNER.

**AN ALBERTA MEMBER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate. We take the paper and I like it very well. Our place is situated on a low hill in Alberta. I have one sister and

three brothers. We had a little colt but it died. We also have three calves, Cherry, Blossom and March. I am thirteen years old. I have never got a prize before but hope to see this in print. EVA GSCHUENDTNER.

**A JOLLY 24TH**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm of 480 acres. We have just finished seeding this week. Our home is about a mile from the school and the post office. I go to school every day as my brother and I are going to try our entrance examination this year. I had a good time on the 24th of May. It was celebrated in Elm Creek. There is a new park in Elm Creek and the Hon. R. P. Roblin opened it, and gave a speech. We had a lot of races and there was a baseball match between Elm Creek and Treherne. Treherne beat by five. We have fifteen horses and quite a number of cattle. We have two dogs. PEARL GRAHAM.

**TOPSY AND BUSTER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa has eighty-five acres of wheat and twenty acres of oats. We have two cows and

five horses. One is a pony. We call her Topsy. We have a saddle to ride her. We have a dog whose name is Buster. He is not altogether grown. We live in town and our farm is four miles out. When mamma goes Buster does too. Papa is out there all the time; sometimes he comes in. I am ten years old and in the third reader. There are about one hundred and eighty pupils here. I have a brother and a sister and we all like the Farmer's Advocate. I like the stories and letters in it. Please excuse me for making so many blunders because this is my first time. CARRIE WALKER.

**COULD NOT STAY AWAY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the Children's Corner so much that I can not keep from writing any longer. My father keeps the Creeford post office; he is also councillor. I have three sisters and two brothers. My eldest sister is married and I have two dear little nieces and a nephew. My next oldest sister has passed her entrance and first part of third class work. I am going to school and am in the eighth grade. We live only a few rods from the school and one mile from church. (age 13 yrs.) ANNA S. BRANDT.

**ENJOYS THE LETTERS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I must say I was very pleased to see my letter in print as it is the first I have ever written to a paper. The letters of the girls and boys in the Children's Corner are very interesting and I enjoy reading them very much. We keep the post office and my father carries the mail from De Winton to Gladys. I have two cows and a calf of my own which my father gave me. We have thirty-five head of horses, fifty head of cattle, nine pigs, and thirty hens but no ducks or geese. I am in the fourth reader and I go to school nearly every day when it is fine. Our teacher's name is Miss C. and we all like her very well. There is a store about a hundred and fifty yards from our house.

As my letter is getting long I will close wishing the Children's Corner every success. MARY MCNEILL.

**HAS NINE SHEEP.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a boy ten years old. My father takes the Farmer's Advocate and I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. But the best of all I like Glengarry School Days. I went to school a year and two months. I am in the third reader. I have one sister younger than myself. I have 9 sheep; my father has 53 sheep, 24 young pigs, 12 head of cattle, and 14 horses. I have a waggon and I drive my dog in it. We have two pet cats. My father has a farm of 320 acres and we have our grain very nearly all sowed. GEORGE WILFORD TAYLOR.

**CAN SEW AND KNIT.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the Farmer's Advocate, and thinks it a fine paper. I live on a farm five and a half miles east of Plumias. We have seventy-nine head of cattle, eight work horses and ten colts and my brother has a pony. I go to school, I am in the fourth reader. My sister and I feed the chickens. We have a little kitty that we call Daisy. I can knit and sew. We live one half mile from school. My sister and brother are going to school, too. (Age 11 yrs.) ESSA M. E. ARMSTRONG

**A LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write to you. We have a little pup named Nip. One of our cats went away this spring. We have a cat at the stables and one at the house, and the cat at the house has kittens. I have three brothers and no sisters. I have been going to school for a year, and am in Part II. I like my teacher. I have a calf and I call her Geneva. My oldest brother writes to the Maple Leaf Club. I can bake sponge cake and apple and rhubarb pudding and I can do lots of things for mamma. I am eight years old. My brother George sets the hens and attends to the chickens. We have

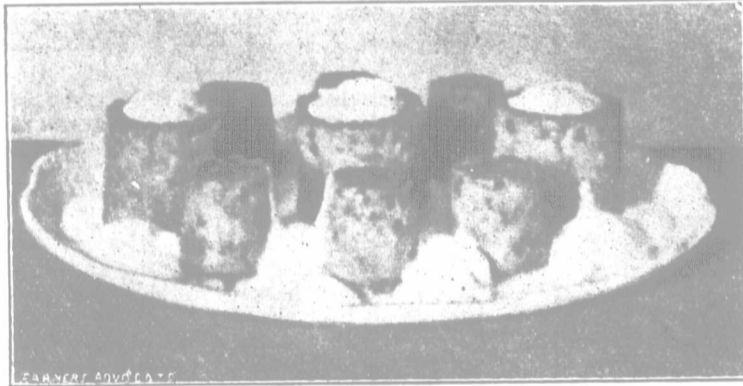
**CLARK'S**  
VEAL LOAF



**CLARK'S**  
Ready Lunch  
**Veal Loaf**  
made from carefully selected veal, eggs and savoury herbs and then perfectly cooked—most appetizing—can be sliced thin as wafers for sandwiches.

WM. CLARK, MFR.  
MONTREAL 6-1-06

some chickens now. My brother Robert takes music lessons on the piano, but I have not started yet. I write to my Auntie quite often. I am the youngest in the family. We had ten



BREAD PUDDING.

tame ducks last year, but the coyotes have taken all but five. We have seven horses, a lot of cattle, and eleven little pigs. I had my picture in the Farmer's Advocate last year with some of the calves. We have to write a story at school sometimes for the teacher. The teacher does not let us use ink yet. I have another cousin Dorothy. We walk to school together every day.

ISABEL SINCLAIR.

## ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

I wonder how many of you have solved the problem. Here is the solution: The boys concluded to sell their apples in dozen lots at one cent per dozen, and the remaining apples at three cents each. A had 85 apples, or 7 dozen and one over, he therefore sold his fruit for 7 cents plus 3 cents or 10 cents. B had 50 apples or 4 dozen and two over. He sold for 4 cents plus 6 cents or 10 cents. C had 15 apples or one dozen and three over. He sold for 1 cent plus 9 cents or 10 cents. C. D.

## A DANGEROUS FLUID IS GASOLINE.

H. D. Davis gives the following valuable information regarding the danger of gasoline or as the English term it, Petrol:

"Gunpowder is safe when compared with gasoline. Gunpowder stays where it is put while gasoline will expand and burst a can if warmed and it has a ghost which will hunt for a light to ignite it if the can is open or leaking. And, too, gunpowder exerts less heat and force in

exploding than gasoline.

Using gasoline for cleaning anything in a room in which there is a blaze of any sort is very dangerous, for its gaseous ghost will hunt the flame.

A popular way of burning oneself to death is to use a pan of gasoline, for cleaning some article, in a room in which there is a fire or light.

Among the serious accidents last year were five from gasoline being poured into the washboiler. The gasoline floating over the clothes was converted rapidly into vapor which made the air above the stove an explosive compound.

Every day of the year brought an account of a woman burned to death, while cleaning some article with gasoline, by the gas from it reaching a light or a stove.

Seventeen serious accidents were from gasoline being mistaken for kerosene, either by the user taking the wrong can or by a dealer filling a can from the wrong tank, and in seven accidents gasoline was mistaken for water. A mother brought gasoline from the store in a tin bucket and her daughter filled the coffee pot with it and was burned to death by its explosion.

A barber washed some wigs in gasoline and put them in a drawer. Soon, a streak of fire was seen from the stove to the drawer and the wigs were consumed without firing the building.

To dispose of gasoline after using by pouring it into a sink or house sewer is to invite calamity, for it floats on water and continually gives off its vapor. Cleansing with it should be done in the open only. When dirty it should be thrown upon the ground which will absorb it while the four winds dissipate its gases.

Clothing can be chemically cleansed by ammonia or benzine soaps without danger. A safe substitute is a substance in which 25 per cent benzine is added to a mass of soap, water and ammonia. It can be handled without spilling; the amount of vapor given off is slight and

the amount of inflammable material in it is small.

If the revenue tax on alcohol for use in the arts is removed potato alcohol may be produced as cheaply as it is in Germany, and, will displace gasoline for domestic use.

Gasoline fires may be extinguished by smothering with wet rags, woolen cloth, sand, earth or ashes, if the amount of the fluid involved is small.

If the amount be large, a little water spreads it. It is particularly important that any can or tank from which burning gasoline is boiling or flowing should be cooled with water to lessen the amount of vapor given off.

## AN OLD COUNTRY CLYDESDALE BREEDER DEAD.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, the eminent breeder of Clydesdale horses, died at his residence, in the close of last week, after a long and serious illness. Mr. Smith had an extensive business in the city of Chester as a woollen merchant and outfitter, and farmed 500 acres rented from the Earl of Crewe. He was an alderman and magistrate of the city, and had reached his seventy-sixth year when he was taken away. Under the skillful management of his trusted bailiff he built up one of the best studs of Clydesdales in Great Britain. He bought the best as a foundation, and achieved the highest distinction both in the showing and the sale ring. Fully a year ago, having relinquished one of his farms, he sold the pick of his younger mares and fillies, and the sale consti-

tuted a record in the history of the breed. Thirty mares and fillies made £4565, the average being £152 3s 7d. Mr. Smith did not abandon his favorite pursuit. He retained about half a dozen of his old breeding mares, and was in the fair way to building up another choice stud when his end came. As a master Mr. Smith was beloved by his servants and retainers. He was kind and considerate in his dealings with every one, and certainly one of the best sportsmen who ever entered

the list with Clydesdales. He was a most honorable and upright man, being held in the highest respect by the inhabitants of the ancient city in which his business life was spent. He was for several years a member of council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and took a kindly interest in all its affairs. On several occasions he won the Cawdor Challenge Cup for mares, and altogether was one of the most judicious and successful patrons the Clydesdale breed has known.

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Always in the Nick of Time



The ELGIN WATCH

Elgin Watches are tested by oven heat and by refrigeration before leaving the factory. They maintain their accuracy in heat or cold, damp or drought.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.



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

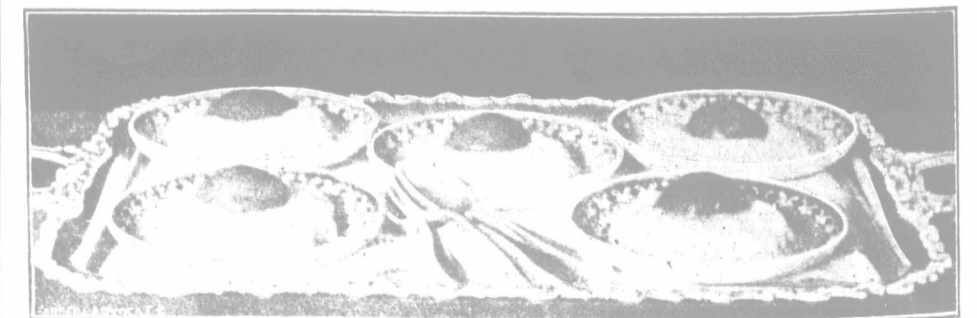
is not only the finest and purest of flours but also the most nutritious. It is milled by a process which gives you all of the nutritious properties of the wheat in the best form for your use. You can get it from your grocer.



Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.  
MONTREAL.

"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.

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EGGS EN SURPRISE.

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### THE BORROWING.

The borrowing habit is of very ancient vintage. From the days of the captivity, when the children of Israel borrowed jewels from their Egyptian neighbors, even until now, the population of the world has been divided into borrowers and lenders. There is nothing to equal the borrowing habit for developing pure, unadulterated nerve, and your experienced hand will ask for anything from your new preserving kettle to your switch, and, unless you are very determined, will get them. A neighbor of ours once sent to borrow some cake as she had company come unexpectedly to tea. My mother gave her the best she had and the next morning received in a paper parcel the remnants that the guests had not eaten.

A bit of borrowing that came from a little girl amused me immensely. It was during my teaching days, and in a series of hygiene lessons I had been trying to impress on the youngsters the necessity for keeping their teeth in good condition by careful brushing, etc. The day after one of these lessons my landlady was almost paralyzed when Celia appeared and proffered the cool request: "Please, may I borrow your tooth brush?" I considered that such speedy springing up of seed sown must indicate good soil, and was overjoyed that an extra tooth brush enabled me to encourage the growth of a good habit.

In the country the borrowing evil does not flourish to anything like the extent it does in villages and small towns. The distance between homes is greater and people learn to depend almost entirely upon their own resources. Only the very shiftless transgress the limits of friendly and neighborly assistance which no one better knows how to give than the dweller in the country. But in both town and country there is a form of borrowing which prevails widely, that is the borrowing among members of the same family. This, in moderation, may be very harmless and a check on selfishness, yet it can easily be carried too far. It used to be a joke in a family where there were five sisters that the girl who dressed last in the afternoon was likely to find the wardrobe almost empty, and to recognize upon one sister her shoes, on another her blouse, collar or gloves, as the needs of the borrower required.

The victim of this bad habit in a family is usually the tidy member whose buttons and tapes are in place, whose stockings are in good order and whose collars are clean. The trial of seeing her pretty things destroyed or soiled (for your chronic borrower is invariably as careless over other people's things as over her own) is no light matter even to the most unselfish person.

Clothes are the most common but not by any means the only articles borrowed in families. Some one takes the book you are half through and is busy reading it during the few spare moments you have planned to read; your stationery and stamps are family property; someone has your wheel when you want to ride; and because you bought and paid for an umbrella is no sign that it will be between you and the clouds when the rain descends. It is much more likely to be protecting your sister's millinery.

The law of unselfishness and kindness is good. "Kind hearts are more than coronets," but neither of them will keep your head warm while Johnny borrows and wears your fur cap. But the law regarding mine and thine is not a bad legal measure and would occasionally be the better for a little gentle exercise.

DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—Being much interested in Ingle Nook chats I thought perhaps I could add an item of interest. I have never used the "hay oven" but can testify to the merits of a "feather cosy," something of the shape of a tea cosy. Rice will cook "to a turn" in this. It is invaluable for keeping water hot. Indeed many are its

uses as one who is interested enough to make one will discover.

I wonder if any of the readers of Ingle Nook ever set their bread sponge over night on a feather cushion. If not they will find this an ideal way, especially in the winter. The sponge if well wrapped over will be almost as warm in the morning as when set to rise the previous evening.

I am sending a recipe for Devil's Food, cake which has been tried and not found wanting.

First part—One cup brown sugar, one cup grated chocolate, half cup of sweet milk. Cook these ingredients together until dissolved, but do not boil.

Second part—One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, scant, one half cup of sweet milk, yolks of three eggs and one teaspoon of soda. Add the first part before stirring in two cups of flour. Bake in two layers and put together with thick boiled frosting which has been flavored with vanilla.

Will some kind reader add a recipe for something "good" for a picnic basket.

"FLIGHTY."

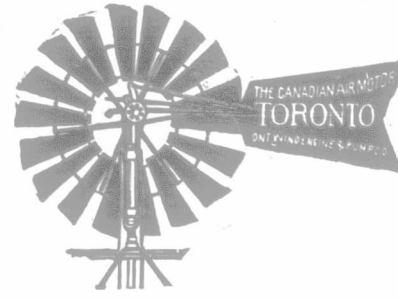
### ABOUT THE HOUSE.

#### PRESERVING FRUITS.

With the strawberry the canning and preserving season begins and continues steadily until late October when the citrons finish the course. Some directions and recipes will be given in this column each week for the benefit of those who have had little experience in putting up fruit or who have had difficulty in getting the fruit to keep. Will all the housekeepers who have tried and tested methods watch this column and supply us with some good ideas that we have missed?

In the preservation of fruits by canning, preserving, etc., the essentials of the process are the sterilization of the fruit and of all the articles used in handling it, and the scalding of the fruit to keep it sterile. Spoons, strainers, glass jars and their tops should all be put on in cold water and allowed to boil. The jars should be left in the boiling water until the moment they are to be filled. The work should be done in a clean well-dusted room and the clothing worn by the worker and the towels used should be perfectly fresh. Have everything in readiness before beginning the work,—sugar, spices, utensils, a measuring bowl the capacity of which is known, plenty of hot water and the necessary fuel. Test your sugar by making a little syrup. If a bluish gray scum gathers on top after boiling, the

## Did It Ever Strike You?



that the **Canadian Airmotor** is the cheapest of all Powers for the Farm.

**WHY?** Because the power costs nothing after it is put up. Abundance of strong winds blowing over your head every day wanting to be harnessed up, so as to Pump Water, Grind Feed, Saw Wood and a dozen other things about the farm.

Not only do we make **The Best Windmills**—but we have **The Best Line of Gasoline Engines, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Saws, Pumps and Grinders**, and we have something entirely new in the

## New Frictionless Empire Cream Separator



the very latest and best Separator on the market. WE WILL GIVE YOU A TRADE for that old one, no matter what make it is.

Write us for Terms and Particulars To-day

Any of our New Catalogues free for asking, please say which you want when writing.

## Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

grade is an inferior one and its use will make the preservation of the fruit improbable. Never use tin utensils in doing up fruit, silver, wood or granite are the proper materials.

Successful preserving depends to a very large extent upon the selection of the fruit. Fruit which has just ripened has the perfect flavor. Fruit at all over-ripe can scarcely be made to keep even with considerable boiling. So that it is safer to choose fruit a little under-ripe for preserving, and for jelly-making it should always be under-ripe. If the fruit is naturally very juicy, such as strawberries or cherries, avoid adding water to it when canning and so preserve the full flavor and color.

There are various methods of preserving and every housekeeper can give good testimonials for some one of them. A common method and one that is splendid for juicy fruits is putting the fruit in jars and baking in the oven or boiling in the hot water on the top of the stove. Fill the jars with the raw fruit adding the sugar little by little during the filling process. A cup of sugar to a quart jar of fruit will be sufficient unless you wish it very sweet. Seal the jars when filled and place in the oven for baking, or in the wash boiler for cooking in water. If the boiler is used place some bits of board or some other material in the bottom on which to set the jars, or they will be liable to break from

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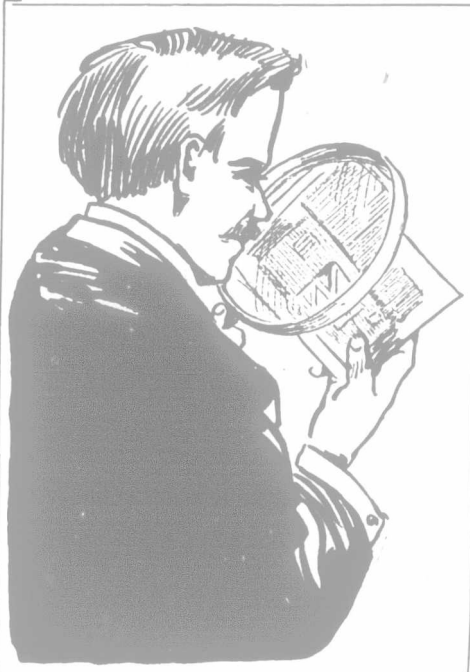
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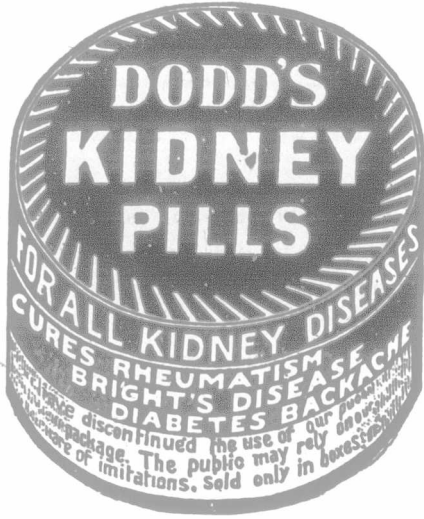
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the intense heat on the bottom. Cook until the fruit is soft through, twenty minutes being long enough for berries. The jars will have to be filled one from the other and resealed.

For fruits which are not very juicy try this method: Make a syrup of sugar and water, stir on the stove until dissolved. Heat slowly to the boiling point and boil gently for a few minutes without stirring. Use the following table to judge the amount of sugar:—

Preserving, three quarters pound sugar to one pound fruit.

Jam, one pound sugar to one pound fruit.

Canning, one third pound sugar to one pound fruit.

Jelly, one pound sugar to one pint fruit.

While the syrup is cooking place the prepared fruit in cans, then pour in enough syrup to fill the jar entirely, seal and cook in the boiler as in the case of juicy fruits.

In preserving fruits by using the preserving kettle, put the prepared fruit into the kettle with just enough water to prevent burning. Cover closely and stew until tender, stirring often. Add the sugar and let the fruit boil a moment or two longer. Then put into jars. A syrup may also be prepared as explained above and the fruit put into this and stewed until tender and then bottled.

After the boiling is over, no matter what the method has been, it is well to turn the sealers upside down for a few minutes to see if they are perfectly air-tight.

**THIS SKIMMING MACHINE** takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a quarter to a half more cream than by setting, because it uses centrifugal force—3 force thousands of times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.

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**MISS ELLEN TERRY.**

On April 28th, fifty years ago, Ellen Terry made her first appearance on the stage. She was then only eight years of age; the theatre was the Prince's in London, and the play was "The Winter's Tale," in which the little girl took the part of Mamilius. Miss Terry has given a pen-picture of herself as she appeared on the stage: "I recollect perfectly my little red and white coat, which was very short, and my pretty pink—oh, very pink—silk stockings. Then my little tight sausage curls which clustered round my head in absolute regularity. My dear mother was very particular about those curls. I wish that you had seen them." She played the part of Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" that same year, and liked it better because she could let herself go in it.

It was in 1876 when she was nineteen, that she began that long career of fame (twenty-four years) with Henry Irving, the like of which no other period in dramatic history has produced. Shakespeare himself could not have asked more for his "Merchant of Venice" than that Ellen Terry should be Portia and Henry Irving Shylock. It is natural that in view of the celebration of her fiftieth year of success upon the stage her thoughts should turn to the man with whom she did her best work. In speaking of the pleasure it gave her to receive such kindly words about her



ELLEN TERRY  
The Foremost Actress of Our Time.

work and of the pure delight that people were wise enough to tell her now and not wait until she was dead before giving voice to their appreciation, she says: "There is only one thing that could have increased my happiness, but that, alas! cannot be. I had looked forward for many years to a double jubilee—Sir Henry Irving's and my own. It would have been a glorious thing if we could have had a joint celebration—it would have set the seal on our long artistic association—one that is unparalleled in the history of the stage. But fate has intervened, and after his fitful slumber our dear friend sleeps well."

Of her talents as an actress an English paper says: "She possesses that rarest and highest art which attains perfect naturalness and hides all appearance of effort. Other actresses of our time may have displayed greater dramatic emphasis; none has more exactly reproduced the action of human beings under all conditions. She has never exaggerated and never yielded to that excess which the Greeks reprobated. Her art from start to finish has been marked and distinguished by the observance of the golden mean. No one who has watched her upon the stage can be blind to the singular charm and directness of her impersonation, to the womanliness of her bearing, to the grace and dignity of her actions and attitudes."

An Ellen Terry Jubilee matinee was given in the Drury Lane theatre on the twelfth of June. It was a performance worthy of the occasion. The King and

Queen were present; Madame Melba sang; W. S. Gilbert arranged the play "Trial by Jury" in which leading British authors composed the jury; musicians and actors connected with Irving-Terry days lent their talents toward making the event a success.

**WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE.**

In the re-arrangement of the University of Toronto which now goes into effect, the Ontario Medical College for Women goes out of existence, after having occupied a distinguished position in the professional education of women for twenty two years. During that time it has turned out 121 graduates, who are now at work in many parts of the world.

It was in 1883 that the first active steps were taken towards carrying out what had been a long-desired end. The late Dr. Michael Barrett was foremost in the work, and at the first meeting, for the purpose of organizing, held in Shaftesbury Hall, there were also present Mr. Justice Patterson, Dr. Carlyle, Prof. Kirkland, Mr. James Beaty, Q. C., Mr. James Gooderham, Mrs. Adam Miller, Mrs. Lauder and Mrs. S. McMaster. It was decided to purchase property for a hospital and to secure incorporation.

The house and lot at the corner of Gerrard and Sumach streets, adjacent to the Toronto General Hospital, was purchased for some \$1,100, the money being the gift of friends of the movement. Here the first college term opened in the fall of 1883 with one student. In 1886 there were six students taking the course and the following year five more entered.

The first board of trustees consisted of Rev. Principal Caven, Mr. Beaty, Dr. Barrett, Dr. George Wright, Dr. Adam Wright, Mr. Irving Cameron, Mrs. Gooderham, Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. McEwen. Dr. McPhedran succeeded Dr. Barrett as dean for a short time, and since then Dr. R. B. Nevitt has held that position continuously.

**THE FIRST GRADUATES.**

Of the first graduating Dr. Susie Carson is a medical missionary in Thibet, Dr. Jennie Carson is practicing in Chatham, Dr. Alice McLaughlin married and is living in L'Original, Dr. Lilah Davis is in practice in Toronto, and Dr. Mary J. McKay is a medical missionary in India.

The next class, graduating in 1890, is as widely scattered. Dr. Graham is working as a medical missionary in China, Dr. Boyle was in charge of a large asylum in the United States until she was married, Dr. Louisa Agar practices in Chatham, Dr. Mary Hutton married and resides in Forest, and Dr. Ida Lynd is in practice in Toronto.

Thereafter the attendance has been steady, the graduating class this year numbering nine. Since the purchase of the original building the college has been maintained by the fees of students, and a more modern building replaced the old one, costing about \$10,000.

The college has had students from every part of Canada and from many distant quarters of the globe. This year one of its graduates is Miss Ah Mae Wong, a Chinese young lady, who was a picturesque figure in the group of medicos at the University convocation. Two Australian graduates are Dr. Stone, one of the best known women in the Commonwealth, and Dr. Taylor, now superintendent of the New England Hospital for Women. The daughter of a doctor, a life-long missionary in China, is preparing to follow her father's profession out there.

A free dispensary was established in connection with the college seven years ago, and some 12,000 persons have been treated there in that time. It is probable that this work will be continued by the women doctors of the city.

General regret was expressed that the college was being closed, and some mis-giving as to whether the training would be as thorough as it has been. The college year closed was the first in which the students took part of their course at the University. It was stated that their general standing this year was not as high as it has been in former years, and that the subjects in which they did well were all those which they followed in their own college.



The fact that John D. Rockefeller, who has been totally bald for almost fifty years, now wears a wig, should dissipate the prejudices which have long kept thousands of less renowned personages bald. Perfectly invisible head coverings for men, \$10.00 and up. Booklet and price list mailed free under plain cover.

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### Until You are Cured

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

I want you to know what I have done for others. O. JOHNSON, North Bay, Ont., says: "For building up a weakened and run-down constitution nothing can equal your Belt. I feel like a new man, and consider it worth its money many times."

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

WM. SOUTH, Erindale, Ont., says: "I suffered severely from sciatic rheumatism, and tried different remedies, but got no benefit, and am pleased to say your Belt has completely cured me in less than two months."

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me, and let me show you what I have, or if you can't then cut out this ad. and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men; all free.

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### ALCOHOL, ITS COST AND USES.

At the present time a great deal is said and written with regard to alcohol and the uses to which it can be put and the cost for manufacture. It has been shown that one bushel of corn will produce 4.76 proof gallons or approximately 5 gallons per bushel of 70 per cent alcohol which is the strength to be used for burning purposes. In other words, alcohol can be produced according to the best estimates available at Peoria Illinois where are situated the largest distilleries at a cost of 10.78 cents per gallon. In Cuba it is manufactured at a cost at the present time of 10 cents per gallon. Add to this a reasonable profit and it would then be sold for less than 20 cents per gallon.

Alcohol will furnish a light for about twice the length of time that kerosene will or in some experiments recently made by the Electrical Testing Laboratory, New York, where a round wick center draft kerosene lamp was used in comparison with a French incandescence metal alcohol lamp the results were as follows:

Lamp	1 gal. oil lasted	Candle power
Alcohol	57 hrs. 5 min.	30.35
Oil	28 hrs. 40 min.	30.8

It will thus be observed that in actual experiment a gallon of alcohol furnishing approximately the same amount of light lasted more than twice as long as a gallon of kerosene.

There is another great advantage in

the use of alcohol. In case of fire it is a well known fact that with gasoline or kerosene, if water is thrown upon it the fire is distributed while with alcohol the addition of water would at once put out the fire hence there is much less danger with the use of alcohol around buildings than with the use of gasoline.

It is stated that there are now at least 300,000 small gasoline engines used in this country and that the increase has been so rapid that 100,000 are made each year. If alcohol could be substituted for the more dangerous and expensive gasoline there is not only a great gain but the cost will be materially reduced for at the best but 2 per cent of the petroleum oil can be utilized in the manufacture of gasoline and it is a well-known fact that the supply is limited, hence with every new demand there is an increase in the price. The production of alcohol would mean the utilization of a large amount of waste material in our sugar beet factories and sorghum factories and a larger utilization of corn products all of which would be of benefit to the agriculture of this country —N. D. Farmer.

### IMPROVING THE DAIRY COW.

Primrose McConnell, the noted farmer, and author of works on agriculture is quoted as follows, his remarks back up the cow testing work now going on in Canada:

"Our live stock shows for a couple of

generations now have been—nominally at least—devoted to the improvement of our live stock. In nine cases out of ten, however, the method of improvement has been simply one which took notice only of the conformation of the animal, its style, its coat of hair, the set of its horns, the size and shape of the udder and teats, and so on. While the most important point of all—the milking power—has been neglected. I believe the milking trials of the London Dairy Show were the first attempts to encourage and test the milking powers of our cows—organized principally by the late Mr. Tisdall and the late Dr. Voelcker. For many years these trials have been the most important feature of the show, and the "Inspection Prizes" have to take a back seat. Prejudice and custom die hard, however, and we seem only beginning to realize the fact that the principal value of a cow depends on the amount and quality of the milk she yields.

The improvement of our dairy cattle resolves itself into two heads:—(1) The improvement of the cow herself, and (2) the improvement of her milk yield.

To my mind, you cannot improve the milk yield of cows by feeding any possible combination of rations, as far as the quality of the milk is concerned, though you can, of course, improve the quantity of the same. Another fact that has been brought home to us is that extra food is not always followed by extra yield in the quantity of milk. Repeated tests have shown many cases where high feeding gave poor results at the pail. It would appear that many cows get more food than is good for them, and that over-feeding is very easily done. I have in my own experience, on two occasions, increased the milk yield as to quantity by reducing the food—especially the concentrated food—the cows were getting, and I have come across various cases of a similar nature. The soil and other characteristics of a farm have a great effect on the milk yield, independently of the breeding and feeding of the animals. For instance, the cows in a limestone country always yield milk rich in fat, and which keeps well, while the milk from cows on, say, a clay soil is of a poorer quality, and does not keep so well. Our association has made some attempt to develop all our dairy breeds in this way. Some years ago a movement was made to start a register of cows of a certain proved milking capacity. The scale adopted for the different breeds was as follows:—

	Weight of Milk in 11 months	Pure butter-fat per day by analysis (av. of 2 tests)
Shorthorn	8500	1.25
Jersey	6000	1.25
Guernsey	6000	1.25
Ayrshire	7500	1.00
Red Poll	7000	1.00
Kerry and Dexter	4500	0.75
Dutch	8500	1.00

The most extensive and thorough-going tests and attempt at development yet made, however are those which have been conducted by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland with the Ayrshire breed during the last three years. This is so noteworthy that some details may be given. A test of a cow's milk once a fortnight as to quantity and percentage of fat has been found to be quite sufficient if carried on during the whole of the milking season. Accordingly one person was appointed to go round twelve herds in rotation and weigh and sample each cow's milk a night and a morning at each visit. The milk is reduced to the 'common denominator' of 3 per cent of fat—that is, the gallons per annum are totalled up and the average of the analyses is taken, and then the proportion is added on which would equal the yield if the milk were 'watered down' as it were, to a 3 per cent basis. This is done by multiplying the total natural gallons by the average percentage of fat and dividing by three. Thus a cow yielding 600 gallons of milk with 4 per cent of fat is reckoned as giving 800 gallons at 3 per cent, while to arrive at comparative money values this 3 per cent milk is calculated out at 5d per gallon. By this means we get one figure representing the combined quantity and quality of the milk yield, and it is amazing to find the differences among cows, even in one herd, where they all appear to be similar and are similarly treated. Thus, taking a single

case by way of example, I find in one herd the best cow yields 1312 at 3.80 per cent fat, equal to 1679 gallons, worth £34 19s 7d, and the worst 481 at 3.20 per cent fat, equal to 521 gallons, worth £10 17s 1d, and so on with almost any lot taken at random. Complete records have been made out for about 30 farms in two districts in Ayrshire, and I have summarised the figures for 1905.

From this it was seen that in one case the best cows were yielding over £10 more produce per head in the season than the worst ones, and in the other case over £6 per head during a part season of 34 weeks. If, therefore, these worst cows were eliminated, the average of the whole would be very much improved. Regarding the future of the scheme, Mr. Speir says, in a private letter I had from him when preparing this paper, that this year there are somewhere about 4000 cows being tested. There has been a great demand for the names of certain herds, and several buyers have been round buying up bulls, calves, and heifers out of the best cows. The work is going to boom the Ayrshires in a way that they were never boomed before, and on such a sound basis that buyers have confidence in giving big sums for the progeny of the best cows. Each year is revealing a greater number of good cows among the Ayrshires, but also a great number of useless ones, and if these latter were only got rid of, the breed would be very much more profitable, even without any further improvement in the best of the animals, on which I look for even some improvement. The periodic visit of the tester keeps up a continuous interest in how the cows are doing. One more point about these tests is the fact that milking power seems to run in families or strains. It was found, on comparing some of the best herds with the worst ones, that the worst of the good lots were better than the best of the worst herds. This may have been partly due to the character of the respective farms, but it appears to be due more to the inherent milking power of the particular families or varieties on the farms. No feeding or other treatment could alter this, and the only course to follow is to get a strain of animals which have the inherent milking power, and to keep and develop them. To sum up, therefore, the gist of the whole matter is to test your cows for their milking powers, to keep the progeny of the best animals only to supply the next generation, and to kill off the inferior animals as quickly as you reasonably can."

Mr. George Taylor differed in respect of the idea that we cannot have a dual purpose cow. One of the Red Polled cows seen at Sir Walter Corbet's was winner in the milking trials, and she was the dam of two prize-winning steers. He differed also about the effect of feeding on increasing or diminishing the quality of milk. He had seen other results in his own experience. He approved the idea given forth about the Shorthorn dairy cow being the best. As for milking trials, his own plan was to weed out every cow which fell below a 720 gallons per annum standard. He found that anything below this did not leave a profit. He defended the Shorthorn dairy cow movement, and explained how the council proposed to work the thing out. He did not agree that the dairy cow deteriorated the land. He kept 150 cows himself, and his farms extended to about 500 acres. He had to buy from £1500 to £1800 purchased food every year. And so long as he did that his land did not go back in value. (Cheers.)

Mr. Blackshaw, Principal of the Midland College, Kingston, Derby, agreed with Mr. Taylor that the conclusions of Americans on effect of feeding were not quite sound. The farmers with whom the Midland College makes contracts can, and do, increase the quality of their milk by feeding. It is not so much a question of the quantity of the food as a question of the balancing of the ration. The quantity of fat in a cow's milk is constant, but by feeding the quantity may be increased or diminished, and so the percentage of fat may fluctuate. A cow that gave 1200 gallons per annum was not so valuable in the cheese dairy as one giving 1000 gallons, because the percentage of fat and of solids not fat was not so high in the one case as the other. B. D. F. Ass'n.

### THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SOIL.

This year, as last year, and every year preceding since Cain began to till the ground, the magnitude and quality of the crop, other things being equal, will depend upon the physical condition of the soil during the growing season, or from the planting of the crop till it is harvested. What do we mean by the "physical condition of the soil?" Simply the condition best adapted to the development of plant life.

The plant requires plant food, a balanced ration, so to speak; plant food that meets the requirements of the plant. Some plants are largely carbon; others have a large per cent. of albuminoids, flesh-formers, what we call protein or nitrogen. All of them require mineral elements—potash, phosphorus, lime, and a number of others that are usually found in such abundance that they are not regarded as having any particular value. All plants require nitrogen, which the leguminous plants are able to obtain, in part at least, from the air; non-leguminous plants secure their nitrogen altogether from the soil.

The ability of the plant to avail itself of these needed elements of fertility depends more on the physical condition of the soil than on the abundance of these elements in the soil. A recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture says truly: "Results appear to show, contrary to opinions long held, that there is no obvious relation between the chemical composition of the soil as determined by analysis and the yield of crops, but that the chief factor determining the yield is the physical condition of the soil under suitable climatic conditions."

The reader may again ask: What do you mean by this physical condition of the soil? We mean, as above stated, the condition of the soil under which the plant obtains its fullest development. Plants must have the soil in such condition that the rootlets may have full development. There must not be any great chasms, for example, between clods over which the roots cannot reach; for a space between clods is to the rootlets what a chasm forty feet wide and a mile deep in the road would be to the traveler.

Again the roots of plants must have air as well as the leaves, and a heavy crust on top of the soil excludes the air from the roots almost as effectively as a fruit jar excludes the air from canned fruit.

Again, plants must have much more water during the growing season than the rain furnishes. Hence the soil must be in such physical condition as will enable it to pump up water from the reservoir below. A soil stirred to the proper depth, from four to eight inches, and compacted so that the overturned furrow is again brought in close capillary connection with the subsoil, and the upper surface kept loose, giving access to the air and conserving the moisture that comes up from below, is in proper physical condition.

The crops do not depend so much upon the amount of fertility in the soil as they do upon the physical condition that enables the plant root to develop and use what fertility may be at hand. Our readers have often noticed that what is regarded as rather thin land when properly farmed produces in certain seasons surprising crops. They have often noticed the effect of deep freezing on the crops of the following year, but do not always stop to think of the effect of frost in putting heavy soils in fine physical condition. When soils freeze up wet and are frozen deep, and this canned moisture, or in other words, frost, goes out of the ground, it separates the soil particles and puts the land in fine physical condition. All farmers know how much easier it is to prepare a seed bed on a stiff sod if it has been plowed in the fall and allowed to freeze hard. The going out of the frost tears the stiff sod apart, so to speak, and enables them to prepare a good seed bed.

They have often noticed the great damage done to crops from an encrusted surface. They may have sowed their oats or wheat in the spring on a fine seed bed; but if after seeding and

before they came up a heavy rain falls, followed by hot weather and drying winds, a crust forms and they know in advance that they will have a short crop. Why? The fertility is in the soil, the plant is in the soil, but the crust excludes air, and hence the plant cannot avail itself of the natural fertility.

No man expects to get a big crop of corn off a very cloddy corn field. The soil may be rich and the seed good, but unless the farmer has prepared a proper seed bed, in other words, put it in the right physical condition, he cannot utilize it.

A great many farmers in the eastern states, and some in Illinois and Missouri, are beginning to think about using commercial fertilizers when crops begin to fail, forgetting that the failure is not always due to lack of soil fertility, but to the fact that they have so managed their soil that it is out of physical condition, and they do not know how to get it back.

It may be stated that no soil can be kept in proper physical condition unless it is supplied with humus, that is, decomposed vegetable matter. The man who religiously hauls out the manure, has a proper rotation of crops, and who uses his plow and his disk and harrow to good advantage, need have no trouble in an ordinary season in maintaining the proper physical condition necessary to develop big crops.

The farmer, however, who neglects this and keeps selling off his crops, his hay, corn fodder and straw, will sooner or later reach a point where it will be very difficult for him, even under the best circumstances, to maintain his soil in the proper physical condition, and commercial fertilizers won't save him. Keep your soils in proper physical condition, and as a general rule they will not need any commercial fertilizers.—Wallace's Farmer.

### NEW MEAT INSPECTION ACT FOR THE U. S.

The Beveridge meat inspection bill provides for:

"A rigid post mortem inspection of all cattle, swine, sheep and goats killed for human consumption in any state, territory or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, according to rules of the agricultural department. All meats found healthful shall be tagged and all meats found unhealthful shall be destroyed.

It provides for reinspection when inspectors think any meat product has become spoiled and for destroying it, even if it has been passed once.

All slaughterers and packers and all others engaged in preparation of meat products must admit inspectors to all parts of their establishments.

All canning, rendering, salting and packing products are included, and any products treated with dyes or deleterious chemicals or preservatives shall be condemned.

All establishments must be maintained in a sanitary manner, according to rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture.

No animals shall be allowed to enter any killing or packing establishments unless they have been inspected and passed, and none but healthy animals shall be used.

After January 1, 1907, no railroad nor any other common carrier can transport any meat product not inspected or passed, and no ship with such articles on board shall be given clearance papers, nor can any common carrier transport any meat product that is not prepared in an establishment where specified sanitary conditions do not prevail.

All canned, potted or canvassed meat products shall be labeled as inspected and passed, and shall not be offered for sale until so labeled.

Severe penalties are provided for forging labels.

Inspection shall be made during both night and day, but there shall be no slaughtering in the night time except in cases of emergency.

Fees for inspection are fixed.

Packers and dealers in meat products are forbidden to offer for sale any fresh, salted, canned or otherwise packed meat products that have not been properly inspected and passed.

Penalties are provided for attempts



It is not the price you pay for a furnace that makes it cheap or expensive, but the fuel it afterwards consumes.

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to bribe inspectors.

Animals slaughtered by farmers on farms are exempt."

Press dispatches say that the President is of the opinion that the bill is not stringent enough.

### A BACHELOR VISITOR.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am always interested in reading your Ingle Nook articles in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and have made use of many of your recipes, but being a bachelor I am only able to profit by a limited number of them; however, I feel sure the ladies must find your help very useful. Would you kindly give a recipe for making chokecherry wine? The cherries are plentiful around here and I should like to try making a small quantity of wine. Thanking you in anticipation of your kind reply.

FRANK.

[We are all glad that the bachelor boys find this corner an interesting one even if it is not always a source of much help. Won't you write again and give us an idea of what kind of dishes would prove possible? Have you eggs and milk,—either or both? Ask any questions you like and somebody will try to answer them. This Corner is for housekeepers and homemakers and all the "bachelors", in the western sense of the word, come under that heading. I am giving you the only recipe I have at present for chokecherry wine. Perhaps another and better one in the future to light up the cherry season. Why

not make some chokecherry jelly too?

Chokecherry Wine—Measure your cherries and crush them. To every gallon of bruised fruit add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain the liquid into a jar and to every quart of juice add two large cups of sugar. Cork tightly and let remain for six months.

Chokecherry Jelly—Crush the cherries as for making wine. Place in a granite kettle with water enough to cover them. Let boil for half an hour and strain through a piece of cheesecloth. After straining, let the juice boil for twenty minutes. In the meantime heat in a moderate oven a cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Add the sugar and let the jelly boil up well. Then pour into dishes. To cover these cut some circles of thick white paper the same size as the top of dish and lay over each as soon as the jelly sets. If there are no regular covers to put on, cut other circles of paper half an inch in diameter larger than the top of the glass. Beat the white of an egg in a teaspoon of cold water. Wet the edges of the paper covers with this mixture pressing down the sides well to make them stick to the glass. D. D?

I believe in a spade and an acre of good ground. Whoso cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, seems to me a universal working man. He solves the problem of life, not for one, but for all men of sound body.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

# Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

### ALBERTA.

**ESTRAY.**

**Ribstone Creek**—Since May 21, 1906, dark brown mare 3 years old, slightly dappled, white star on forehead, black legs, docked tail, and gelding 6 years old, nearly black, black legs, very small white star on forehead, small white mark on right shoulder, weight of each about 1200, 1300, both halters on. G. Hunt, Vermilion P.O. (18-44-4w4).

**Crossfield**—Red heifer with some white on, last seen between Rosebud and Stoney Creek about 18 months ago, five dollars reward for information leading to recovery of the same, hcle in ear with wad cutter and branded FO on left side. Lvi Bare (S.E. 1-4 36-28-29w4).

**Ponoka**—Since December, 1905, buckskin mare, three white feet and white face, about 15 hands high, 9 years old. W. E. Ferguson (20-44-25 w 4).

**Little Plume**—In locality of Angus A. Dickson for about two years, one bay mare, white hind feet and white stripe in face, weight about 1,050 pounds, blurred brand on left shoulder. One bay pony mare, white hind feet and white face, weight about 600 pounds, branded O on right shoulder and reversed E on left thigh. Angus A. Dickson.

**Carstairs**—Steer, red, three years old, both ears under cut, branded U S quarter diamond over on right ribs. A. D. McCannel (31-29-28 w 4).

**Edmonton**—Since May 1, black mare, white face, weight about 800 pounds, indistinct brand on shoulder. F. S. Mitchell (12-54-25 w 4).

**Didsbury**—Buckskin pony, branded C 5 quarter circle over on right shoulder. J. M. Reed.

**Red Deer**—Heifer, red, white spots on under part of body, top of horns cut off, no visible brand. J. C. Brazier 2 1-2 miles S. W.

**Okotoks**—Heifer, red and white, about three years old, no visible brand. Andy Thompson (36-19-2 w 5).

**Bassano**—On Red Deer River, mare, black, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded dumbell on left shoulder. Mare, brown, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded dumbell on left shoulder. Charles H. H. Powlett (3-14-24 w 4).

**Hurry**—Small roan mare, white face, branded D E on right hip. B. M. Heath (N.E. 1-4 28-48-15 w 4).

**Nanton**—Since May 1, 1905, horse, bay, branded I over V E monogram on left shoulder, reversed E H monogram on left thigh. Carl Holland.

**Quaral**—Since November 10, 1905, steer, red with white spot on belly, part of left ear missing, three years old. Onuphry Stayusa (N.E. 1-4 30-46-15 w 4).

**Medicine Hat**—Mare, pony, bay with white hind feet, aged, branded lazy V 3 monogram over inverted U over arbitrary sign heart shaped on left shoulder. Woyeske Bros., Steerford, Red Deer River.

### LOST.

**Tofield**—Sorrel mare, two white hind feet, halter on, six years old, branded I over O joined on left hip. Reward, R. S. Bailey (owner) 12-51-20.

**Holmtown**—Since April 9 last, pinto mare, blue roan, thirteen and a half hands high, hobble marks on forelegs, slight swelling on pastern of foreleg, wearing a leather halter. Gray & Grieve (Owners) (S. 14-7. 44-R. 11).

**Sedgewick**—Since June, 1905, two bronco mares, one white, five years old, one iron gray, four years old, each weighing about 900 pounds, both branded eyelet on left shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery \$15 for one or \$30 for both. H. A. Syngeved (owner) (10-41-14 w 4).

### ESTRAY ENTIRES.

**Murray Valley**—Since beginning of winter, bull, red, two years old, no visible brand. Ambrose Brown (28-33-2 w 5).

**Innisfail**—Bay stallion, white star on forehead, small white stripe by nose, both hind feet half white on inside of hoof and left front foot white, two years old, no visible brand. D. Ennis (N.E. 1-4 13-35-28 w 4).

### IMPOUNDED.

**Raymond**—Saddle pony, aged, brown, branded three leafed clover on left thigh vent on left shoulder, I B on right shoulder. Horse, bay, two years old, branded reversed inverted F inside of diamond on left thigh. Horse, sorrel, white stripe on face, white spot on right side of belly, left hind foot white branded O followed by larger incomplete O on left shoulder, O followed by larger O on left thigh. Steer, black and white, branded 5 reversed inverted F quarter circle over on left thigh. Heifer, red, about three years old, branded inverted 4 H bar under on right ribs. J. B. Wasden.

**SASKATCHEWAN.**

**IMPOUNDED.**

**Moose Jaw**—Dark bay colt, three years old, small star on forehead, two white hind fetlocks. Robert Moore (W 1-2 16-18-26 w 2).

**Rocanville**—Dark bay horse, stripe down face, hind feet white, branded on left shoulder hook design. Wm. Skinner (10-17-30 w 1).

**Huster**—Since May 27, 1906, red bull, about three years old, branded horizontal bar reversed 7 on left hip, one horn bent downwards, and ring in nose, has appearance of a Shorthorn. H. Dopper (N.W. 32-22-29 w 2).

**Antler**—Red calf, four months old, white face, and bay gelding, four or five years old, branded double BB monogram on left hip, the right hind bone is done. James Rutherford (10-8-20 w 1).

**Fenwood**—Black sow, six or seven months old. George Sauer (N.W. 30-19-17 w 2).

**STRASSBURG**—Since May 23, 1906, small bay mare weight about 950, branded JL on left hip,

one white hind foot, star on forehead. Address W. T. Patterson, Box 153, Regina.

**Moose Jaw**—Since May 31, 1906, bay pony gelding, aged, weight about 1,000 pounds, one hind foot white, white spot on forehead, branded 7F on right shoulder. D. Copeland (10-17-26 w 2).

**Rosthern**—Dark gray horse, four years old, has leather halter on, gentle, white spot on nose, weight about 800 pounds, when impounded on May 19, 1906, had a piece of chain on halter, hind left foot white, no brands. George Lang (S.W. 27-43-5 w 3).

**South Qu'Appelle**—Since May 17, 1906, bay stallion, two years old, very small, white blaze on face, hind feet white. H. E. C. Harris.

**Caron**—Roan mare, six years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, rope round neck, no visible brand Jas. Campbell (22-17-28 w 2).

### ESTRAY.

**MOOSOMIN**—Bay mare, about four years old, no brands and gray mare, one year old, no brands. John Storm (10-14-31).

**MILESTONE**—Black mare and foal, branded on left hip two inverted T's with half moon combination. Geo. D. Armstrong (34-13-19 w 2).

**MIDALE**—A roan broncho pony, about 900, branded on left hip V with lazy P combination. E. Erickson (28-4-12 w 2).

**WEYBURN**—Since May 15, 1906, aged mare (no color given), about 800, leather halter on, brand resembling inverted V with M on left shoulder, and 7L on left thigh. S. G. Buffam (S.E. 22-8-12 w 2).

**FILLMORE**—Bay mare, four years old, weight 1,300, branded JAL combination on right JAL combination, right shoulder; iron gray mare, ready to foal, weight 1,200, branded JAL combination on right shoulder; bay horse, eight years old, weight 1,300, branded rowlock design and figure 2 on right hip, plus sign and S on left hip, and indistinct brand on left shoulder; an old gray mare, colt at side, weight 1,400, branded JS on left shoulder; dark bay mare, four or five years old, branded L K monogram on right shoulder, reversed E with bar running horizontally through letter on left thigh, two wagon rods parallel on right thigh, white front foot and hind feet white, white stripe on face. W. H. Davis (28-11-11 w 2).

**SASKATOON**—Red and white cow and red cow. Peter Kennel (30-3-12 w 3).

**WELWYN STATION**—Bay horse pony, between 1,000 and 1,100, branded HH on right shoulder. G. P. Johnston (4-16-30 w 1).

**FLEMING**—Light gray mare, 15 years, weight 1,300. E. J. Wilson (7-13-30 w 1).

**Quill Plain**—Since May 12, 1906, bay gelding, branded, curb bit and letter P on left thigh, black stripe down back and shoulder, no brands Edward Field (6-33-11w2).

**Montgomery**—With James Driscoll's band of horses, since May 1, 1906, white mare, aged, no brands. Address enquiries to Jas Driscoll (20-13-3w2).

**Fillmore**—Since May 9, 1906, gray horse, nine years old, branded on left hip with design resembling FU monogram and moccasin imprint. W. M. Corbett (25-10-13w2).

**Midale**—Since May 5, 1906, bay horse, lame on front feet, saddle scars on back, branded E. H. on right hip. M. E. Olmstead (22-6-10w2).

**Millwood**—Running in band, black horse, 15 hands high, no white marks, no visible brands. Black horse, 15 hands high, two white marks on face, branded H on left stifle, also has brand on right shoulder. G. H. Bradshaw (36-18-30w1).

**Alameda**—Dark bay pony, six years old, has rope halter on, forelock cropped, weight about 800 pounds, no brand visible. Berthold Lappe, Sr. (2-10-3w2).

**Midale**—Since May 1, 1906, roan pony, broncho, about 900 pounds. E. Erickson (28-4-12w2).

**Frobisher**—Since April, 1906, grey gelding, seven or eight years old, weight about 1200 pounds, branded S on right cheek and on right shoulder has a scar or indistinct brand. C. L. Kirby (2-4-5w2).

**Halbrite**—Roan horse, Roman nose, weight about 1500 pounds, has brand indistinct or scar on right shoulder, animal has strap around neck; and sorrel horse, white face, light mane and tail, weight about 1500 pounds. J. L. Black (34-7-12w2).

**Foam Lake**—Since May 5, bay broncho mare, branded on right shoulder resembling C with a bar inside, probably brand is indistinct, weight 1000 pounds. H. L. Kaufenberg.

**Osage**—Chestnut gelding, white strip on face, weight about 1400 pounds, about ten years old, and brown roan gelding, about five years old, weighing about 1400 pounds. John Sostak (24-10-13w2).

**Meridian**—Since May 18, 1906, yearling heifer, spotted red and white, no horns. W. J. Doukes.

**Balgonie**—Since May 23, 1906, black and gray steer, three years old, ring in nose, and red steer, three years old, and red heifer yearling, muley, and black and white heifer, yearling, small horns. Peter Galenzowski (S. W. 26-18-17w2).

**Lipton**—Since the end of November, 1905, red steer about three years old, white spots on shoulder, white legs and white end of tail branded on left flank O. Moses Baltzan.

**Weyburn**—Since May 15, 1906, dark chestnut or brown colt, four feet white, weight about 800 pounds, no brands visible. Chas. Sawyer (9-9-14w2).

**Broadview**—Since November 1906, on Sakimay Reserve, bay pony mare, four years old, about 14 hands high, tail docked, both hind feet white, white blaze on face, lower lip white, branded lazy Z or inverted N with inverted V. Crooked Lake Agency.

**Strassburg**—Since April, 1906, bare mare, three years old, white spot on face, branded with design resembling a running A on left thigh. Julius Schwandt (N. W. 18-24-21w2).

**File Hills**—Since spring of 1905, dark gray mare, front feet white, white face, branded with design resembling lazy mule shoe with bar through. Leonel Charrette (10-24-11w2).

**Yellow Grass**—Red yearling steer. John E. Davis. (10-9-17w2).

**Lebrat**—Black gelding, star between eyes, driver, tall-shows signs of string halt, and black mare colt, about two years old, blaze on forehead, hind feet white, heavy limbs, and dark iron gray gelding, two years old, head mouse color, star forehead, heavy limbs, and mouse colored yearling gelding, heavy limbs. Eug. Giferer (28-20-12w2).

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**CARON**—Roan mare with halter on, branded dash over W on left shoulder; dark bay horse with three white feet and white stripe on face, branded 7F on right shoulder. Ten dollars reward will be given for information that will lead to their recovery. Austin Bell (32-18-29 w 2).

**CARNOUSTIE**—Since April 30, 1906, two mare colts—one two year old light bay with black points, and the other a yearling dark iron gray. Any information leading to their recovery will be rewarded. George Calder.

**GARNOCK**—Light bay mare, branded SH on shoulder and P on hip, buckskin horse branded with design resembling a heart on shoulder; both animals had halters on when lost. Reward offered for information leading to their recovery. John Edlund (20-26-12 w 2).

**LUMSDEN**—Pinto pony, aged, one eye blind, since middle to last of April, 1906, reward will be given for its recovery. David Greensides (20-18-21 w2).

**Yellow Grass**—Dark bay mare, branded on left shoulder with design resembling lazy J open R combination, white spot on forehead, and grey horse branded on left hip P.H. with bar below, weight 1200 pounds. James Bennett (32-8-19w2).

**Yellow Grass**—Bay mare, weight 1100 pounds, branded U. L. on left shoulder. James Bennett (32-8-19w2).

**Regina**—Since May 20, 1906, sorrel gelding, aged, branded G with J inside, position right shoulder, weight 1300 pounds. Samuel Lovelock (17-16-18w2).

**Yellow Grass**—Since May 24, 1906, two colts one a sorrel, white face, hind feet white, one front foot white, branded F on right front shoulder, the other is a bay colt, branded F on right front shoulder. John Phillips (19-10-18w2).

**Headlands**—Since end of April, 1906, blue roan pony mare, unbranded. Angus McLeod (S. E. 4-25-14w2).

**Bekevar**—Since May, 1905, red heifer, two years old, branded with design resembling house or hay stack, position left shoulder, and N over R on right side, and white and red steer, two years old, branded with design resembling house or haystack, position left side. Benjamin Saukaes (28-12-4w2).

**Longlaketon**—Bay horse, white spot on forehead, white stripe on nose, white spot on off hind foot, branded 7 HJ combination on nigh shoulder and bar over T on nigh shoulder vented inverted T with bar below on nigh hip. Alex. M. Waterston (12-22-22w3).

**Wolsley**—Aged bay broncho mare, branded R on right shoulder. John Elliott (10-15-10w2).

**Fairville**—Since the middle of May, 1906, gray mare, about nine years old, has halter on branded 44 on right shoulder, weight about 1050 pounds. N. R. Read (11-18-23w2).

**Sedley**—Gray pony, aged had halter on, crippled on left front leg, weight about 800 pounds, branded FS on left shoulder, indistinct brands on right shoulder and left hip, and bay horse, aged, weight about 1000 pounds, shoe on left front foot, no brands. Chas. Blish (18-13-16w2).

**Oxbow**—Since April 20, 1906, bay horse, weight about 1300 pounds, right shoulder, hip and tail rubbed as if by travelling in car. T. R. Scott.

**Tyvan**—Sorrel mare three white feet, branded on left hip, weight about 1000 pounds. G. Orser (S. E. 4-12-13w2).

**Estevan**—Steel gray filly, white face, three years old, left hind foot white. Matt Rose (N. E. 6-1-7w2).

#### ESTRAY ENTIRES.

**Crescent Lake**—Two year old stallion, dark bay, white stripe down face, two legs on right side white from the knees down to the feet, left hind foot also white and has bog spavin in both hind feet, branded on left shoulder design resembling 7 inverted 3 with bar over. W. C. Middleton.

**Bladworth**—Since May 22, 1906, yearling chestnut stallion, white face, has halter on, and yearling gray stallion, white face, has halter on. Harry Stephenson.

**Hazelwood**—Two year old bay stallion, star on forehead, halter on, no brands visible, and bay stallion about one year old, small white star on forehead, no brand visible. R. W. Baker (S. E. 20-11-5w2).

**Captured**—May 23, 1906, on Section 30, Township 24, Range 15, West of the Second Meridian, bay pony stallion, star on forehead, about two years old, halter broken, no visible brand.

**Sheho**—Since May 28, 1906, an "original", bay, white face, four feet white, black mane and tail, branded L on left shoulder. Chas. Prouse (12-30-9w2).

**Bladworth**—Since May 22, 1906, gray mare, aged, bunch on nigh hind leg, and brown gelding, four year old, white star on face and white on nigh hind leg, white hip and nose, has indistinct mark or brand on left hip, and brown gelding, rope round neck, hind feet white, branded GS on left shoulder, and brown mare, aged, star on forehead, foaled at my place on May 23 last. Harry Stephenson.

**Aberdeen**—Grey horse, no brands, medium size, halter on made of rope, and two bay horses, about 14 hands high, one is branded on right hip Y and right shoulder HA; the other animal has two white hind feet and one front foot white, branded on right shoulder A. Jacob D. Doerksen (SE 34-39-2w3).

**Neudorf**—Since May 16, 1906, buckskin horse, mane and tail are black, four legs black, white strip on nose, 14 1/2 hands high, no brand visible. Heinrich Wirth (S. W. 22-20-8w2).

**Caron**—Red cow, rope around horns, indistinct brand on ribs. A. H. Powell (14-18-29w2).

**Caron**—Chestnut mare, white face, left hind foot white, branded H on left side, about six years old. James Campbell (22-17-28w2).

**Lumsden**—Cow, aged, brindle, branded on right thigh RU bar under. W. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21w2).

**Earl Grey**—Black mare six years old, star on forehead, weight about 1100 pounds, has new halter on, and bay horse, weight about 1200, branded 6 with quarter circle over, is wearing an old halter. G. Norbraten (S. W. 28-23-19w2).

**Marihill**—Brown mare, 12 to 14 years old. Johann Hornung (S. W. 5-20-6w2).

**Fort Qu'Appelle**—Entire dark bay pony, white spot on forehead, hind feet white, and red milch cow, white spot on side. W. J. Prizeman (N. E. 33-20-14w2).

**Langenburg**—Bay gelding 5 years old, white face, 1250 pounds, right front and hind feet white, branded on left shoulder with design resembling JK monogram. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31w1).

**Fallowhead**—Sow, year old, white, weight 170 pounds, looks as though it has had young. John Hill (N. W. 14-14-10w2).

**Wolsley**—Bay horse, aged, white spot on face, has had legs clipped, no brand. F. C. Barber (S. W. 20-16-8w2).

**Qu'Appelle**—Bay horse, white star on forehead, branded W on right shoulder and H on left hip. Wm. Jones, Ingleswood.

**Dundurn**—Two year old, black pony filly, white stripe down face, one white foot, no brands, and two year old, roan pony filly, white strip down face, one white foot, no brands. T. W. Richardson (S. W. 10-32-4w3).

aged, crippled in front feet, slit on top of ear about an inch deep. George T. Anderson (N. E. 13-6-3w2).

**Moose Jaw**—Grey mare, aged, sore on knee caused by barbed wire, branded A on left jaw, several other indistinct brands on different parts of body. James Campbell (S. E. 22-17-28w2).

**Cailmount**—Black mare, branded quarter diamond or crescent mark over bar on left hip and H3 on left shoulder, and dark bay yearling colt with very few white hairs on forehead. Richard Cail (N. E. 12-15-31w1).

**Fort Qu'Appelle**—Entire horse, white spot on forehead, dark bay in color, hind feet white, branded TW monogram on right shoulder. W. J. Prizeman (N. E. 33-20-14w2). Springbrook.

**Richard**—Steer or ox, three or four years old, black and white, horns turned down and sawed off at ends, no visible brand. E. Richard (N. E. 8-13-12w3).

**North Battleford**—Large red ox, beast has been cut about, branded round T combination with half circle under and, large red and white ox, branded with S in three places on left side, left horn off. H. A. Esplen (S. E. 17-44-15w3).

**Swift Current**—Gelding, buckskin colored, 10 years old, no visible brand, and black mare, 9 years old, no visible brand, and bay mare, 12 years old, no visible brand. Albert Romanowski (N. W. 25-16-14w3).

**Moose Jaw**—Cow, red, calf at foot, three years old, has brand resembling 71 on left shoulder. D. Copeland (10-17-26w2).

**Weyburn**—Two mouse colored mules, one blind in both eyes and has lump under jaw, both animals appear to have been working; one gelding and one mare. John F. Bauer (S. E. 30-8-12w2).

**Ellisboro**—Light bay mare, about eight years old, branded on nigh shoulder with an indistinct brand resembling HO monogram, two off fetlocks white and white stripe down face, weight 1100. John K. Garden (S. W. 5-19-9w2).

**Saskatoon**—Black bull. Petteer Kennel (30-32-12w3).

**Wolsley**—Since May 30, 1906, brown horse, white stripe on face, scar on right hip and scar on left hind foot, sore shoulders, aged, no brand, and bay horse, six or seven years old, white strip on face, hind feet white, tail cut square, branded on left shoulder round top T or pick with bar under, on left shoulder 7 inverted L, and black horse, white star on forehead, aged, white on nose, stiff on front feet, no brands. F. C. Barber (20-16-9w2).

**New Warren**—A bunch of ten horses the description of which is as follows:

Roan gelding, weight about 1000 lbs, not branded. Pinto mare, weight about 900 lbs, not branded. Bay gelding, weight about 1,200 lbs, branded G D on left shoulder; bay gelding, branded lazy D T monogram on left shoulder, some white on nose, left hind foot white, weight about 900 lbs.

Bay colt, about one year old, not branded, hind feet white. Dark grey mare, hind feet white, no brand visible. Bay mare, weight about 1000 lbs, white hind feet, branded T6 monogram bar to the right, on right hip. Bay gelding, white strip on forehead, hind feet white, weight about 1200 lbs, not branded.

Bay gelding, star on forehead, weight about 1100 pounds, not branded. Bay gelding, white chest, left hind foot white, not branded. W. J. Bedford (S. E. 1-4-10-13-23w2).

**Tregara**—Mare 10 years old, chestnut or sorrel, white strip on face turning on to the left nostril, hind feet white, square cut tail, branded JM on left shoulder, and bay mare, about ten years old, star on forehead, few white hairs on left hind foot, square cut tail, branded H with half diamond over, on left shoulder and blue roan or grey pony gelding, spot on nose, star on forehead, long tail and mane, branded with design resembling reversed B half circle over, on right shoulder, and buckskin mare, 9 years old, star on forehead, black tail, mane and legs, weight about 1400 lbs., and bay entire horse, 2 years old, white face, hind feet white, heavy bred, and black gelding, 9 years old, white star on forehead, weight about 1400 lbs. M. W. Colton (S. W. 1-4-3-20-20w2).

**Oxbow**—Steer, dark red, about eighteen months old, has long horns and looks rangy, no brand visible, red and white spotted steer, about eight months old. Charles McWilliams (S. E. 1-4-28-4-12w2).

**Vaudeur**—Two brown horses, 3 or 4 years old, bay mare, about 3 years old, one horse and mare branded 05 bar under on right hip, no visible marks on other horse. William Elliot (S. E. 1-4-16-39-1w3).

**Moose Jaw**—Three horses, two brown, one bay, weight about 1100 each, branded indistinctly on left thigh, and brown mare, star on forehead, hind feet white, branded on right shoulder with a brand resembling a round disk, and mare dirty white in color, branded SB on left shoulder, and brown mare, weight about 1050 pounds, branded M.C. on left shoulder. J. I. Weber (S. W. 1-4-22-16-27w2).

**Pheasant Forks**—Dirty grey gelding, about two or three years old, branded on left shoulder JB monogram with figure 7, and dark bay mare white star on forehead, branded with a diamond with O inside, position on left flank, and RI on right shoulder. Mare filly has colt at foot, and dark grey gelding, about two years old or more, white star on forehead, branded RI and minus sign on right shoulder, and black mare, age unknown, brand H and vertical bar below has stallion colt at foot with right front foot lame, and right hind foot white, and brown mare, age unknown, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, branded R above K with plus sign on right shoulder, quarter circle with plus sign below, mare has dark brown yearling filly at foot. W. F. Stillborn (S. E. 32-21-9w2).

**Qu'Appelle**—Dark buckskin pony stallion, branded open C with dot inside, and 6 on right hip, and light roan heifer calf, about five or six months old. Wm. Jones, Ingleswood.

**Frances**—Black mare, hind feet white, weight about 1050 pounds, had halter on, branded S on left shoulder. Rudolf Deutscher (16-15-14w2).

**Summerberry**—Red heifer, two years old, red and white heifer, two years old, spotted blue and white heifer, two years old, five black New Ottawa—Since May 31, 1906, red bull, eight months old. Wm. Jones, Ingleswood.

**Dalesboro**—Since May 29, 1906, bay gelding, white star on forehead, left hind foot white, blemish on right hind leg, shoes on front feet, branded D on left shoulder, and gray gelding,

**Good Looks**  
are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

## Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE

on the walls of any home will do more to enhance good looks IN HOME SURROUNDINGS than anything else that can be used.

ALABASTINE IS GOOD, looks rich, and is healthful. Wall-paper, with its arsenical coloring matter, and moulding paste, gives a room a stuffy smell and impregnates the air with disease germs. Save money in decorations and doctors' bills by using ALABASTINE. Write us for booklet.

Alabastine is for sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk. Address The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

## Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

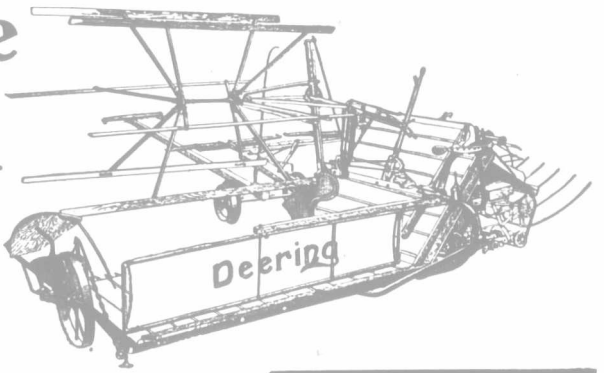
Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even banded bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in



patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

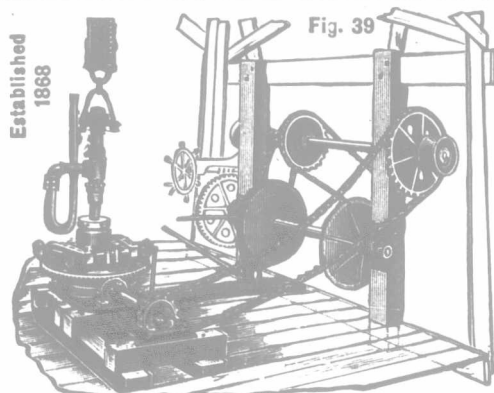
Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, (INCORPORATED.) Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.



## LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY,

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling,

Any Diameter, Any Depth, for Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral Prospecting,

Descriptive Catalog on request.

The American Well Works,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.

CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

yearling calves; black and white calf, one year old; black and white bull calf, one year old; two grey calves, one year old; red heifer calf, one year old; buckskin mare, aged, white face and white hind feet, brown horse, white face and hind feet white, shod on one front foot branded; bay filly yearling, a few white hairs on forehead; black yearling filly, star on forehead and brown filly yearling, no brands. Thos. Fleming (30-16-8w2).

#### LOST.

Regina—Team of ponies about four years old, namely, dark roan gelding, weight 900 pounds, two hind and left front feet white, two indistinct brands on left shoulder and hip, a mare, dark bay, weight 1,000 pounds, pacer, black feet, small white star on forehead, forefoot cut off. \$10.00 reward will be given to any person giving information leading to recovery of these animals. Address: H. S. Carpenter, Department of Public Works.

Wolsley—Spotted pinto mare, large white face, light mane and tail, branded LX on left shoulder, age about six years; iron gray mare with some light gray spots on back, branded U3 on left shoulder, age about three years; iron gray mare, one hind pastern white, brand 32 combination on right shoulder, age about three years; light gray gelding, age about three years, brand 32 combination; bay gelding with small stripe on face, age about three years, brand 47 over 4 on right shoulder. A reward of \$10.00 will be paid for information leading to recovery of said animals. E. J. Scott.

Wolsley—Bay mare, three years old, white stripe on face, three white feet, branded on left shoulder JE, weight about 1,200 pounds. Any information leading to recovery of said animal will be rewarded. John Elliott.

Howell—Since May 27, 1906, one bay mare, four years old, left fore foot and hind feet white, white star on head, branded with quarter circle over vertical bar on left shoulder; bay gelding, four years old, white star on head, white hind feet, no brand; also sorrel yearling. Joseph Frank (34-39-27w2).

Indian Head—About April 15, 1906, dark bay blood mare, two years old, branded M on hip; dark bay yearling, oil heavy set, no brand. Joseph Glenn.

Broadview—From Crooked Lake Indian Reserve, gray broncho gelding, about five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded half moon on left jaw. Address: M. Millar, Indian agent.

WE edit, compile and print Live Stock Catalogues.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited, 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba





**TAKES ALL THE WORK OUT OF WASH DAY**

Get out your easy chair and a book—fill the tub half full of hot water—put in the clothes—and start

**The New Century Washing Machine**

going. Rock and read and wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-chapping, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash-board.

Sold by most Dealers at \$8.50

Write for free catalogue about the new and better way to wash clothes at home.

The Dewswell Mfg. Co., Limited  
Hamilton, Canada

**LEASING PUBLIC LAND AND PURCHASING SAME.**

The following answers by the Minister of the Interior are to be found on page 3740 of Hansard and throw light on the regulations governing such matters.

The term of the lease (to E. B. Stone, Bow River) is twenty one years from the 1st of March, 1906, but the minister may cancel the whole or part on giving two years notice. The rental is two cents per acre per annum.

The conditions are the usual. The lessee is required to place stock on the leasehold within three years from the date of the lease to the number of one head of cattle for every twenty acres thereof, and must place thereon not less than one third of the total number required in each year. He is also required to furnish a return on the first day of July each year showing the number of head of stock on the leasehold. Should the lessee fail to place the required number of stock upon the lands within the time allowed for this purpose, he is liable on being given three months' notice, to have withdrawn from his leasehold an area of twenty acres for each head of stock less than the number which he is required to place thereon.

Notwithstanding the inspection made in 1905, which inspection showed the land to be neither occupied in any part, nor used in any part for grazing purposes it is provided (a) that should it be found that any person had settled on the land prior to the date of the lease, such person shall not be disturbed in possession by the lease without the consent in writing by the minister, who may, if he deems it expedient so to do, grant to such settler an area not exceeding 640 acres and withdraw the same from the operation of the lease; and (b) that should it be found that any person was using on the first day of December preceding the date of the lease, any of the land for grazing stock, land may be withdrawn from the operation of the lease, to such an extent as to provide twenty acres for each head of stock.

It is further provided that should it be found that the leaseholder has been secured through misrepresentation as to ownership of stock or as to other material fact, the lease may be summarily cancelled.

The lease is subject to the withdrawal of lands for grants to railways as subsidies or otherwise, for irrigation purposes, the working of mines, the cutting of timber, and to the right of the minister to grant permits to cut hay to other than the lessee.

In reply to the question, what are the terms of any option of purchase that may go with the lease? the following was given:

The lessee must either homestead or purchase 160 acres as a home farm and corral within the tract leased (the price in case of purchase to be \$3 an acre) and place his buildings thereon. When the lessee has placed upon the leasehold the number of stock required under the regulations, he shall have the right to purchase such lands as the minister may decide, but not exceeding on the whole two sections.

**SELECTION OF LANDS BY CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

1. By virtue of what authority has the Canadian Northern Railway or its assigns been permitted to select lands, in old-numbered sections, within (a) the area comprised by townships 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, in ranges 10 to 30, inclusive, west of the third meridian; (b) the area comprised by townships 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, in ranges 10 to 30, inclusive, west of the third meridian; (c) townships west of the fourth meridian?

2. When and in what manner was such authority granted to said company or its assigns?

3. What quantity of land was said company or its assigns permitted to select within each of the above mentioned areas?

4. Did the company or its assigns in this connection abandon its right of selection to other lands? If so, where were the other lands situated, and why were they abandoned?

5. Has said company or its assigns selected all the lands to which it is presently entitled within the aforesaid areas? If so, when was such selection completed?

6. It is the intention of the government to permit said company or its successors to select further lands within aforesaid specified areas?

Hon. Frank Oliver (Minister of the Interior.)

Ans.—1. The Canadian Northern Company was permitted to select land in townships 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in ranges 10 to 29 inclusive, west of the 3rd meridian, by departmental letter dated September 16, 1904.

The company has not been permitted to select in the area comprised in townships 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in ranges 10 to 30 inclusive, west of the 3rd meridian.

The company has not been permitted to select in townships west of the 4th meridian.

2. Answered by answer to question one.

3. 243,479.35 acres in the area comprised by townships 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 in ranges 10 to 29 inclusive west of 3rd meridian.

4. The Canadian Northern Railway Company released in the year 1899 certain lands required by the government in order that they might be available in connection with the establishment of certain colonies of Doukhobors. These lands comprise odd numbered sections in the following townships or parts of townships:

Townships 33 to 36, inclusive, in range 30; township 29 in range 31; townships 33 to 36, inclusive, in range 31; townships 30 to 31 inclusive, in range 32, all west principal meridian. Township 31 in range 1; township 31, in range 2, west second meridian. Area, 108, 993.07 acres.

The company in the year 1904, released certain lands required by the government in order that they might be available for the establishment of a forest reserve, known as the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve.

These lands comprise odd-numbered sections in the following townships or parts of townships. Townships 18 to 20, inclusive in range 15; townships 18 to 21, inclusive, in range 16; townships 18 to 22, inclusive in range 17; townships 18 to 20, inclusive in range 18; townships 18 to 21, inclusive, in range 19; townships 18 to 21, inclusive, in range 20; township 20, in range 21; township 20, in range 22. All west principal meridian.

Area, 180,233.72 acres.

5. Yes. In March, 1906.

6. Negotiations have been in progress between the company and the government regarding the release of lands forming part of the company's reserves in the Duck Mountain and Lake Manitoba West forest reserve with a view to selection by company in the area comprised by townships 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 in ranges 10 to 29, inclusive, west of third meridian. Hansard, page 3739, May 21, 1906.

**A MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS.**

In our June 6 issue, page 873, the answer to the first question was made in accordance with the statements sent us, which we since have good reason to doubt the accuracy of. Consequently the answer given is incorrect and unjust to the V.S. who operated.

**The Man with an Axe to Grind**



98 % of the worlds' creamerymen are consistent advocates of DE LAVAL Separators, and the few who are not have "an axe to grind." The following is fresh from the mails and voices the sentiment of every man who is in a position to know the difference in cream separators:

"I would like you to send me catalog showing capacity of your No. 1 Separator and terms on which it is sold. I am an old cheese and butter maker and nothing but the De Laval will satisfy me."

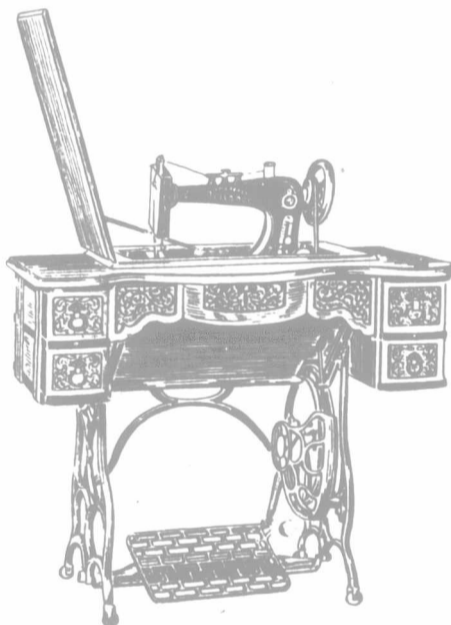
The most profitable separator in the creamery is most profitable in the farm dairy.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

**The De Laval Separator Co., 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg**

Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

**Automatic Drop Head Sewing Machines - \$18.75**



THIS IS SOMETHING SPECIAL in a sewing machine with all the newest ideas, made of good material and perfect in every detail for \$18.75.

It is an improved ball-bearing, high-arm sewing machine and it is covered by our ten year warranty.

Here are a few of its good points: High-arm sewing head, hardened working parts, self-threading shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, ball-bearing stand, solid steel foot attachment, golden oak embossed hand-polished case, automatic lifting device, and automatic belt replacer.

You ask the reason for our selling a machine like this at \$18.75. We buy direct from the maker, in very large quantities, and we sell direct to you. This means that you

merely pay our one small profit added to the maker's closest cash price.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

**INSECT BITES**

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

**7 MONKS OIL**

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

Sold everywhere for 25 cents a bottle.

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Right on Time -

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**Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited**

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## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FARMS**—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-34

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

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

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

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

**FARMS**—Improved and unimproved in the famous Gilbert Plains district. Apply Farrer and Nichol, Gilbert Plains. 20-6

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

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

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

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

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

**HERE IS A SNAP**—Northeast quarter section, thirty, Township five, Range two, near Alameda, eighty acres broken. Rented for \$160 per year. Price \$11.50 per acre. Apply to James Eadie, 500 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C. 20-6

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

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

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

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

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

**FARM**—Improved half section six miles from Battleford, all fenced, 28 acres in crop, for \$10 per acre, \$15.00 cash. John Frances, Box 41, Battleford, Sask. 20-6

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

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

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

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

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

**SITUATION WANTED**—Experienced Married Man on Farm, wife good housekeeper, capable of taking full charge if necessary. G. Mahagan Louise Bridge, Man. 27-6

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

**TELL THE advertiser** you saw his announcement in our columns.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from Choice White and Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per setting, two settings \$1.50, \$5 per hundred. Also Poland China Pigs. Thos. Common, Hazelcliff, Sask. 20-6

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from Barred P. Rocks, utility, pen headed by cockerels from non-sitting strain; private stock, \$1.00 per fifteen. J. Z. Raymond, Mille Roches, Ont. 13-6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Trade Note

THERE IS MUCH FOOD for thought and many helpful hints in the new Construction Catalogue, which has just come to hand from the Vermont Farm Machine Company. Of course the book is written around the merits of the U. S. Cream Separator, yet there are many pages of good sound advice on dairying,

### "Everybody works but father", He advertises in the Advocate.

You too will get results without working if you place an announcement in these columns. Sworn circulation 20,050.

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

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and a mine of information on how to make money out of milk and cream.

Any farmer or dairyman thinking of buying a Cream Separator will value this book, both for the information it holds about dairying as well as the complete description of the U. S. Although the explanation goes into technical details, yet they are written in an easy-reading way, and the fine and accurate illustrations of the various important features make them easy to understand. When you get through reading this book, you feel that you know all about the U. S. Cream Separator.

A free copy of this Construction Catalogue may be obtained by addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S., A.

### PROF. SANDSTEN ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE PLUMS.

The method followed, was to select pits from the varieties desired, taken in the fall stratified and buried during the winter. In the spring they were planted in rows four feet apart and one to three inches apart in the rows, the seed being covered.

To prevent drying or crusting the ground, boards were placed over the seed until the seedlings reached the top and were ready to unfold their leaves. The seedlings were permitted to grow in the nursery row for one to two years, depending on the size attained, when they were planted out in the trial orchard in rows eight feet apart and four feet apart in the rows. In order to get the best results a large number of trees

grafted on their own stock.

Professor Goff had the idea that in this limited space the trees would develop sufficiently to show the character and quality of the fruit, and save room, as the number of seedlings occupied considerable area. They were allowed to fruit a number of times before the final selection was made.

From this great number of seedlings it will be seen that the per cent. of really good varieties is exceedingly small, not one in one thousand. Then, too, we have found that there is a great variation in the size and quality of the fruit from year to year. A seedling one year will show very superior fruit, while the following season it may produce a crop of small and much inferior fruit, so that one season's test is not sufficient to judge the value of the seedlings. They should be fruited at least three or four years before final judgment is pronounced. We have also found that a great mistake was made in planting the seedlings so close together. They were not given the show that trees have in a permanently planted orchard. They were also subject to disease, especially to brown rot, due in a large measure to the closeness of planting. Then, too, it was difficult to thoroughly cultivate the ground with the trees so close together. We are now growing the seedlings twelve feet apart each way, and we get much better results. This is in brief the method pursued at the Wisconsin Experiment Station in growing seedlings.

In reviewing the work done by Professor Goff and what has been done within the last three years, I am of the opinion that there is little encouragement for the production of really superior varieties by this method. I have come to the conclusion, after much study and observation, that our native plums come practically true from seed. We can invariably be looking at the fruit and the tree of a seedling, tell the parent or parents. The most pronounced in this respect is the Wyant. The fruit of this seedling is uniformly the Wyant type, not only in color and form but in quality. The same is true with the other varieties, though perhaps to a lesser extent.

The old idea that plum trees should be planted in groups or thickets is certainly wrong. The copying of nature's method in this respect is not desirable, besides in fruit growing we do not aim at imitating nature to attain our desire but rather to supplement and improve on nature's way. It stands to reason that trees planted in groups, closely together, do not have the advantage of trees far apart. The argument that all trees are better protected when grown in clumps is hardly valid, since trees so plant or grown are rather short lived as compared with other planted at proper distances apart.

Our native plums are perfectly hardy and will stand alone better than when planted in groups. Not only this, but I have found invariably that farmers and fruit growers are prone to plant all their fruit trees too close together. A plum tree in order to attain its highest perfection should be planted from sixteen to eighteen feet apart, even twenty is desirable with some varieties. We cannot expect the best results when the roots of the trees are forced to occupy a small area and where the roots of the different trees are striving for possession of the ground and the plant food therein.

It should always be the aim of the grower to eliminate as much as possible the natural struggle for existence that the trees have to contend with in nature, as this struggle results invariably in poorer fruit and lessened productivity. The fact that the wild plums and wild apples found in many sections are grown in groups or in clumps is no argument for growing them in the same way in the orchard. The main reason why plums and apples in nature grow in clumps is due to lack of proper distribution. The fruit from wild trees naturally falls around the tree, and there the seeds start to grow and seedlings spring up. Hence it is that in nature the trees grow in groups and not at intervals as in the orchard.

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### SCOTS WHA HAE.

THE RECENT ELEVATION OF DR. SEATH, A "MON FRAE FIFESHIRE."

The appointment of Dr. Seath as Superintendent of Education for Ontario is another indication of the ability of the Caledonian to get on in the world. The new official was born in Auchtermuchty, in Fifeshire, and that very fact ought to be a proof of his ability. They are very intelligent people in Fife, as anyone will say who comes from there. Fortunately, however, there are other proofs besides these mere statements of interested persons. There is in the window of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, a fine Gourlay piano, which in a few days is to be sent to Fifeshire as a wedding present. This is the first Gourlay to be sent to the British Isles, and there is particular interest in the shipment for the reason that the senior member of the firm manufacturing the piano is a Scotchman. Fife is his native shire. The fame of the "Gourlay" as a real high-grade piano and one of the finest art products of Canadian industry is rapidly spreading throughout the world. It is made by expert workmen, many of them from European countries and the materials used are the best that money can procure. The resultant instrument is a marvel in piano-building.

### A NOTEWORTHY SPEECH ON THE INDEMNITY OF M. P.'S.

The following fair discussion of the indemnity bill providing \$2,500 a year to M. P.'s and pensions to ex-ministers, was set forth by that brilliant, if occasionally erratic French-Canadian, M. Bourassa, who is a credit to Canada, even if he is not infallible in his ideas or opinions. We believe this excerpt from his speech in Hansard will be read with interest by our readers.

Mr. H. Bourassa said: "I am going to state my position, and I think I might sum it up by saying that the chief objection that has been raised in the country in reference to this measure although it is not as strong as the *Montreal Star* would make it appear, is not so much to the indemnity itself, as to the manner in which it was dealt with by parliament last year. I must say that I felt myself rather surprised at the way the question was introduced and carried, with almost no discussion, and with sweeping changes in what had been considered during most of the session as the probable decision of the government and of parliament upon this question. But I differ with the hon. member for East Grey in his effort to hold the government solely responsible for this measure. I think, if he will pardon me for saying it, that this is an argument of small politics, it is, as an hon. gentleman has suggested, a pettifying argument that is not worthy of the hon. gentleman and of the rest of his speech, with which I concur almost from beginning to end. Practically and morally speaking, the hon. gentleman must know that this measure was prepared and discussed by members of both parties, and that almost every member in the House signed the round robin. I may say to the hon. gentleman that I am in exactly the same position as he is in, that I refused to sign the round robin, and always shall refuse to sign anything of that kind.

I know because I saw it myself. But as to this phase of the matter, I leave every one of my fellow members to judge for himself what he thinks is consonant with his dignity as a member of parliament in dealing with it. I think every fair-minded member of this House will endorse me in saying that this measure was the expression of both parties in the House, and both parties must accept the responsibility for it. I have just said the chief objection to this measure among the electors was on account of the manner in which it was introduced. No doubt that objection was strengthened in the eyes of many people by the fact that five years ago this parliament adopted a measure practically saying that the indemnity of \$1,500 was sufficient. I have never concealed my opinion on that point. I think it was a mistake on the part of this House at that time not to have raised the indemnity to \$2,000 and kept it there. If parliament had then been courageous enough to fix the indemnity at that sum, I do not think there would have been any fault found. However, that is a matter of minor importance. The question we are considering is this: Is the present indemnity of \$2,500 a proper one or not? I think much of the criticism which has been made in the country would have been avoided if we had been frank enough to admit that this is not an indemnity but a salary. Sir, we are living in a democratic country, every man is entitled to a salary for the work he is doing. Therefore the old word 'indemnity' should be discarded, and we should frankly say to the people that we are working to the best of our ability, and we think we are entitled to a salary proportionate to our work and to the functions with which we have been invested by the people.

#### SESSIONS ARE TOO LONG.

Now, I think that the argument as to the length of the sessions is a mistaken one. I do not agree with the majority of the hon. gentlemen who have spoken in that sense, I think their argument is weak. The increase in length of the sessions is not a sufficient reason for raising our salary, in view of the amount of work we perform. If we make up our minds that our services are worth \$2,500 a year, we should also make up our minds that if we want to earn that salary we must expedite

the business of this country more than we have been doing, not by curtailing the discussion of important subjects, but by performing our business in as prompt a manner as is consistent with the proper discussion of public questions. Consider what the parliament of Great Britain does. That is the only representative body in the three kingdoms, and legislates for 40,000,000 people. It is the governing body of an empire of 400,000,000 of people, dealing with vast military, diplomatic and naval interests, with all the local affairs of the three kingdoms, and doing it all in a session of about nine months of the year. But here in this country, with a population of 5,000,000, with eight local legislatures charged with some very important legislative duties, relieving the federal parliament to that extent, we are sitting from six to eight months in the year. We have no military service to speak of to require our attention, in spite of the efforts of the hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence to build up a military force in this country. We have no large navy, no diplomatic service, no foreign relations; we are still, however humbling it may be to our pride, but a small colony. Therefore the argument as to the increased length of the sessions is not a good one.

The argument that the indemnity is for the purpose of meeting our expenses, is also a weak one, because, if the indemnity is merely for the purpose of paying our expenses, it would be quite large enough at \$1,500. But if we put it on the ground that it is a salary paid to members of parliament for their services, then \$2,500 is not too high. I heard an hon. member say the other day that it would be lowering our dignity and the dignity of our functions to call this a salary. To my mind it would be lowering the dignity of the members of this House if we were to fail to accomplish fully, and to the best of our ability, the duties we are set here to perform; and the moment we do that, the moment every one of us, tries to perform his duty effectually, I think the people are fair-minded and democratic enough to agree that we should be paid salary proportionate to the dignity of our functions, as well as to the amount of work we have to perform.

Before passing from this point I might recall to the memory of the House the fact that the view has been expressed by several members who have taken part in this debate that the reduction of our salary to a lower figure than the one which is proper would tend to bring into this parliament men of wealth. I am not a socialist but I may say frankly that I do not think that it would be a good thing for this country to induce the wealthy class to control the parliament of Canada. Partly owing to the state of our education and to our kind of civilization we may say that in Canada wealth and learning and the sense of duty do not generally go together in the same men. We have examples of that in the House, and this brings me to the suggestion that I want to make in reference to this question. We have men of great wealth in both branches of this parliament. Statistics were prepared by the *Toronto News* last fall as to the way in which the indemnity was drawn by some members of this House and some members of the Senate and we find that a man like Senator Cox who was present either three or seven days—I do not remember which—drew something like \$1,700 from the treasury of this country for three or seven days of attendance; which certainly proves that wealth is not accompanied by lofty ideas or a high sense of duty. In this House we have several members like the hon. member for Charlevoix (Mr. Forget) who, although he was not present for more than eight or ten days of last session, drew almost the whole amount of his indemnity which proves that men of great wealth and especially of quickly acquired wealth are not proper men to be representatives of the people of Canada.

The suggestion I would make in reference to this would be to amend the Bill in such a way as to provide that members of the Senate and House of Commons who do not attend at least two-thirds of the days of the session should be given a very small indemnity

and no more. In the way it stands now a member will receive, it is true, at the end of each month only \$10 a day for those days during which he has been present, but at the end of the session he will draw the balance of his indemnity, with an allowance of fifteen days for absence, so that he may be absent for four days out of five of the session and draw an amount entirely out of proportion to the service he will have rendered to the country. I think the same principle that is adopted in reference to sessions lasting less than thirty

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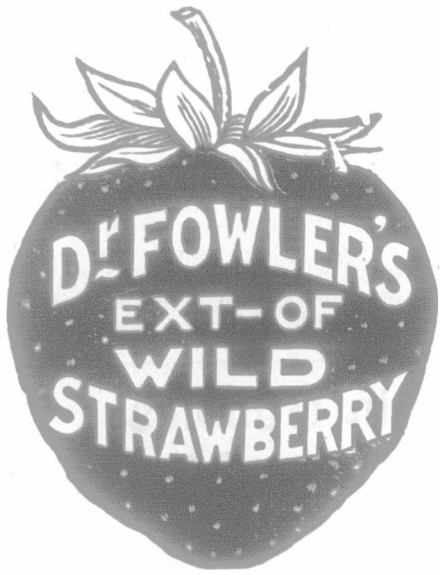
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Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Provincial Government Offices, Regina, Sask. June 1st, 1906.

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days should be adopted in regard to any member of the Senate or House of Commons who does not attend here, but who, being busy making money in Toronto or Montreal or elsewhere, will come here at the end of the session and will draw nearly two-thirds of his sessional indemnity while he has been doing nothing for the service of the country.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ELECTION FUNDS.

There is another feature of this measure as far as the indemnity is concerned which I want to point out. Perhaps it will be said again in reference to this that it is lowering the dignity of the House, but I do not believe in shams and subterfuges. I believe in facts and I believe it is the duty of the representatives of the people to put facts plainly and simply as they are. Had I been here last year at the time this bill was presented to the House I would have said then what I am just going to state. I may say that if we were going to consider only the duties that we perform here a salary of \$2,000 would be sufficient but when we consider the expenses connected with elections I think that an indemnity of \$2,500 is not too much. If both political parties in this parliament are really desirous, not of lowering the dignity of parliament, but of raising the level of morality and the standard of independence in this House, they should make an agreement that every member going out of this parliament shall not receive one cent from the electoral fund of either party to carry on his election.

This will mean a large economy to this country because we have to face the facts as they are and we know very well that the money which is spent in elections by both parties does not fall from the heavens. It is subscribed by people who expect to be repaid, and it is repaid by the country in the end. If they subscribe to the opposition it is because they expect that their friends will be in power at some time in the future and that they will compensate them for the money that they have subscribed to the election fund. If they subscribe to the government it is because they know that they are going to get back from the government probably twice or three fold the amount that they have subscribed to the electoral fund. It would be a great economy to the country, if we are going to consider it from the pecuniary point of view, if as a result of raising the salary of members to the present figure both parties would agree to stop this most detrimental practice of giving every member of this House a fund with which to carry on his election. Sir, the question is sometimes asked: How is it that there is so little independence of conduct in the parliament of Canada? The root of that question lies in the fact that most of the members of the House, except the wealthiest ones—and sometimes even the wealthiest ones, acting in this respect as they do in respect to the indemnity, are not the last to go to the committee to get their funds—are under a kind of moral pledge as our code of political morality would put it, of supporting their party tooth and nail under any kind of circumstances because their past elections have depended and their future elections will depend on the funds which are given to them by their party.

This is a question which should be faced courageously and frankly by the leaders of both parties, and they should see if they cannot find a means of stopping, at least in all rural constituencies, the expenditure of electoral funds, because, if they could, it would be a great advantage both from the pecuniary and from the moral point of view to the people of Canada.

DOES NOT APPROVE OF PENSIONS TO MINISTERS.

As far as the pension to ex-ministers is concerned, I am going to express myself as freely upon that as upon the other points. It has been stated in the newspapers, and especially in one newspaper edited by an ex-minister of the Crown, that it was somewhat mean on the part of members of parliament to defend the indemnity and say so little in defence of the pension to ex-ministers. Well sir, as both members of parliament and members of the government are receiving a salary at the hands of the

people of Canada, I claim that, at the present time, considering the functions that each perform, the ministers are getting much higher salaries in proportion to the services they render to the country than are the members of the House. If I might use an expression of one of those who are in favor of this pension law, I would say that all ministers of the Crown are of the same flesh and bone as we are. There are some able ones and some less able, some honest ones and some less honest.

My hon. friends opposite need not laugh. That is the story of every government that has been in power since confederation, and these hon. gentlemen have been longer in power than our friends have been. There is a variety of men in every government. Some deserve their salaries, some do not, but I entirely agree with my hon. friend from Toronto (Mr. Kemp) that we must take the average, take them all in all. The government keep us here for half a year when sometimes by a little activity, by the application of more business-like methods, by introducing their measures at an earlier period of the session and by knowing exactly what their policy is and sticking to it they could shorten the session by at least a month. That has been exemplified by all governments. When we compare the system followed by the British government with that followed by the Canadian government—and I speak irrespective of parties—we find a marked difference.

In England the budget is generally down the week after parliament is called, and all the government measures are brought in within the first month, while here we have been going on year after year since confederation deferring to the last of the session the most important measures, under the pretence that the government have to consult their friends, when the real reason is that the government prefers to have a tired parliament to discuss their policy rather than to bring their measures down at the beginning of the season when thorough and live discussions might be had. If the ministers would adopt business like methods; if they would go back to the obsolete British system of parliamentary government, we would have shorter sessions; they would be freed from members of parliament and members of parliament would be freed from them at an earlier date; every one would be happier and the country would be better governed. I repeat, that putting it on the basis of salary, members of the government receive a higher salary than members of parliament in proportion to the service each renders to the country. In the United States they have seven ministers who administer the affairs of 80,000,000 people, and if we had only seven ministers for our 6,000,000 I would not begrudge the ministers their salary. But, it has been the practice of all governments since confederation to have a number of portfolios which are filled by able and active men, and a certain number relegated to old worn-out politicians who are kept there simply as a reward for past services. I do not want gratitude to disappear from our political life, but after all gratitude should not prevail against the principles of justice. Allowing all that; allowing that our political traditions have kept us in our present condition, we are by this measure breaking our political traditions and breaking the traditions of the English constitution by giving a salary to the leader of the opposition, and by making the indemnity to members a real salary. I repeat that if the number of cabinet ministers were reduced,—and that is one of the principles we Liberals have advocated in the past—I would not begrudge paying a salary of \$10,000 or \$12,000 or even \$15,000 to the remaining active working ministers in the cabinet. And if that were done, not only would there be a saving of money but in my opinion it would be conducive to the better government of Canada.

GOOD AND BAD PENSIONED ALIKE.

As regards the pensions, I agree with the members for East Grey, and I think too with the great majority of the members of this House that granting of the pension to ex-ministers should be abolished. It is most absurd that the people of Canada should pay the salary to the honest and to the

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dishonest, to the rich man and to the poor man alike. With the reservations I have made I am ready to uphold the pension system, provided you put it on a moral basis and on a basis that can appeal to the fair sense of the people of Canada. Again, I shall be frank and go straight to the point, because general principles are better illustrated by concrete facts. I take the list of those who are enjoying these pensions as given by the Minister of Finance in reply to the member for South York. The first on the list is Sir Hector Langevin. I have a great deal of consideration for a part of the career of Sir Hector Langevin; he was one of the fathers of confederation. But at the same time when, after an inquiry by the parliament of Canada, it was found that Sir Hector Langevin had administered his department in such a way that he was obliged to step out of public life, disgraced—perhaps more sinned against by his friends than sinning himself—it is most immoral that the parliament of Canada which declared that man unworthy of presiding over a great department of government, should fifteen years afterwards decide to pay him a pension for the rest of his life.

What inducement is there for a minister of the Crown to be honest and keep an iron hand upon his department, if he is going to be treated in exactly the same way as the man who has been chased out of public life on account of his malversation? The second on the list is Sir Charles Tupper, and nothing has appeared against Sir Charles Tupper in the same way as against Sir Hector Langevin—but Sir Charles Tupper is by no means a pauper. The same gentleman who published in his newspaper that it was unfair for members of parliament to attack the pensions paid to ministers, stated also in *La Patrie* that most of the ex-ministers had entered public life with a fair amount of means and had gone out paupers. I never heard that Sir Charles Tupper had made great financial sacrifices on the altar of his country. I think Sir Charles Tupper was much poorer when he entered public life than when he left it. I will assume that he made his fortune by fair means, while being High Commissioner in England, Minister of Railways, Prime Minister, leader of the opposition; but, if in discharging his duties to the country he found a way for building up a fortune, that is

no reason why the people of Canada should now pay him a pension for the rest of his life. Then as to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, I never heard that he was in need of charity from the people of Canada. Take Sir Adolphe Caron. Undoubtedly Sir Adolphe Caron has lost a large fortune in public life, but I have never heard that that fortune was lost for the benefit of the people of Canada. It is not our fault if ministers should go into reckless speculations and lose their money. If any member of this House or if any minister should by reckless speculation be ruined in fortune is it fair that he should ask the people of Canada to compensate him on that account? Then there is Sir John Carling. Surely Sir John Carling is not on the verge of starvation and is not waiting for \$3,500 a year to make an allowance for his children. Surely Sir John Carling by his ability, and by his honesty of which I have no doubt, has built up an enormous fortune for himself. But his service as a minister is no reason why we should pay him a pension when we see around us so many civil servants who are living on a small allowance after thirty years of service to the country.

If Sir John Carling is not wealthy I will withdraw what I have said. I always understood that Sir John Carling had built up a fortune at the head of a prosperous industry, but if that be not so, then Sir John Carling comes under another class, of which I say that the country should not pay pensions to gentlemen who are members of the House of Commons or of the Senate. I would make the rule with regard to the ex-ministers so that the moment they are beaten by their electors or cease to be Senators, they should be entitled to their pension if their private means is not sufficient to sup-

port them. But so long as they are members of this parliament and receive a salary—I shall always call it a salary in the future—there is no reason why they should be entitled to a pension which is supposed to be given to men who are no longer in the public service. This rule will apply to Sir John Carling, to the Hon. Mr. Costigan, to the Hon. Mr. Foster, and to the Hon. Mr. Haggart, who are members of either Houses of parliament.

So far as Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is concerned, he is a practising lawyer with a large practice. He is a young man who comes entirely within the category of those whom the hon. member for East Grey has defined in a general way as being still too young to be pensioned by the country. There still remains the three ex-cabinet ministers who have stepped out of this government. There is first the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the gentleman who has written the articles I have referred to. I do not begrudge the services which have been rendered to this country by Mr. Tarte; but every one knows that when he came into this parliament he was in a straightened condition, and he is now at the head of one of the most prosperous journals in Montreal; and his sons—I knew them when they had not such means—parade around the island of Montreal in an automobile, and sometimes in a fine equipage, and they have a very comfortable steam launch on the St. Lawrence. All this has been done in five or six years. I do not say that it was done as a result of the entrance of Mr. Tarte into the ranks of ministers; but certainly it shows that he does not fall within the category of those who have sacrificed themselves for the country. So far as the Hon. A. G. Blair is concerned, I do not know anything about his private means; but the circumstances connected with his resignation from the government do not entitle him to claim consideration. I am not very strong on party allegiance as every one knows. I claim the right to vote against my party whenever I choose. I have received no favors from my party; I have always refused to accept from my party contributions towards my election expenses. But when a man conspires with speculators, as Mr. Blair did with Mr. Russell and with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, he is not worthy to be pensioned by the people of Canada. There remains the last but not the least, the Hon. Clifford Sifton. I do not know what his financial circumstances are, but I do not think he comes under the heading of those self-sacrificing heroes who have lost everything they earned in their private capacity by serving their country. Everyone knows that the hon. member for Brandon arrived in Ottawa a few years ago in very modest circumstances, and that he has stepped out of the government to all appearances not at all a pauper requiring a pension at the hands of the people of Canada. I say of him what I say of Sir Charles Tupper and every other member of the past and present governments, that I do not claim until it is proved that the hon. member for Brandon has built up his fortune at the expense of the people of Canada; but he was at the head of one of the largest departments of this government, and if he could, out of his salary of \$7,000 and his indemnity build up a large fortune, this proves that he did not sacrifice himself for his country. It is sometimes observed that politics act in a strange way towards some people. When I entered politics I had four horses and a country house. Now I have no horse and no country house. But I have seen members of the government who when they entered it had no horse and no house at all, and now they have several horses and several houses. I do not want to impute any thing unworthy of public men to these gentlemen to whom politics has been so fortunate; but what I have stated proves my contention that the fact that a man has been a minister of the crown for five years is not necessary prima facie evidence that he has sacrificed himself for the country.

**MEMBERS' SALARY SHOULD DEPEND ON WORK DONE.**

He does not receive a pension, I think that is provided for by the law; and I will say this for him, since my hon. friend has referred to him, he was a man

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of wealth when he came in, and he was still a man of wealth when he went out, and not only with his name never be connected with anything crooked done in this parliament but he will leave a revered name both in this House and in this country.

What I have said may look a little harsh. It has become my rather ungrateful task in the last few years to give names to situations which my fellow members, with probably a better sense of charity but a less keen sense of justice, did not like to call by their proper names; but I think the people of this country like things to be called by their proper names and like things to be investigated from top to bottom. Now, this Bill of indemnity and of pensions to ex-ministers is not a question of constitutional principle; it is a question of paying men who work for the people of Canada. Therefore I think it should be considered on the ground of whether the amount of money paid is proportionate to the services rendered, and whether the measures cannot be amended. For my part, in summing up what I have said, I think the Indemnity Bill should be called purely and simply the salary to members' Bill, or something to that effect, and not only should the salary be curtailed by the days of absence, but members who are most of the time absent from this House should receive a very small indemnity. The Pension Bill should be amended in such a way, first that the term of years of service should be eight or ten years; second, that the ex-member of the government draw his pension while occupying a public function entitling him to money coming from the treasury of Canada, whether a member of the House of Commons, a member of the Senate, a judge, or an official in the civil service of the country; third, that he should be in such a state of fortune that he cannot live comfortably without the pension; and fourth, that no malversation of office or delinquency of duty shall have been proved against him by any committee of this parliament."

#### SOFT BACON.

Economy of gain is not the only matter to be considered in outlining a system of feeding and management. The quality of the product is of equal importance.

In August, 1905, the best Danish and Irish bacon was quoted 13s. per cwt. higher on the English market than the best Canadian. This difference in price, if it could be obtained, would net the Canadian farmer about \$1.50 per cwt. live weight more for his hogs than he has been receiving heretofore, which, it is needless to say, would very considerably enhance his profit.

The defect in our bacon of which the English dealers complain the most, and which is chiefly responsible for the difference in the prices above quoted, is the large percentage of soft sides that are continually going forward among Canadian shipments. It is true that the quality of our product has been very much improved during the past two or three years; but there is still much to be done in this regard before we can hope to top the English market, and before our bacon industry can be said to have reached the limit of its possibilities as a source of profit to Canadian farmers.

Soft bacon does not necessarily imply fat bacon. A pig may be thick fat and yet kill out a firm carcass; on the other hand, a thin, underfed pig, like that shown in Fig. 11 is almost sure to be soft. The terms "soft" and "firm" refer to the condition of the fat in a side of bacon when it is taken out of the salt. Sometimes it may be noticed before the bacon goes into the salt; but frequently sides that were apparently firm when put into the salt will come out decidedly soft. Softness reduces the value of a side in proportion to its degree: a very soft side is comparatively worthless; and between this condition and firmness there are many degrees of tenderness. This is a condition entirely beyond the control of the curer. Of many thousand hogs, killed on the same day and put through the same process of curing, some will come out of the salt firm, almost hard; others so soft as to be almost worthless; and others of every conceivable shade of difference between these two extremes. It is clear, therefore, that the remedy must lie with the producer of the hog.

Many theories have been advanced in attempting to account for this softness in our bacon. It has been said to be due to overfeeding and forcing hogs to heavy weights at an early age; but the packers report that they find more softness among thin and unfinished hogs than among the thick fats. It has been said to be due to lack of exercise; and yet, perfectly firm bacon has been produced from hogs that have had very little exercise. The feeding of corn has been said to be responsible; but many soft sides come from pigs that have never tasted corn; and hogs fed on a ration containing a considerable percentage of corn, especially when supplemented with dairy by-products, have produced bacon of the finest quality. Feeding succulent foods, such as rape, clover, or roots, was for a time thought to be the cause; but experiments have shown that these foods, when fed in conjunction with a fairly liberal grain ration, have a decidedly beneficial effect on the quality of the bacon produced. Hogs enclosed in the same pen and fed at the same trough have been found to differ in the firmness of the bacon.

In 1898, Prof. Day commenced a series of experiments to determine if possible some of the causes that may produce soft pork. These experiments have been continued each year since that date, and hogs have been fed on nearly every kind of ration that was likely to be used by the farmer, and kept under all and various conditions practicable. These hogs when finished were shipped to the Wm. Davies Co., of Toronto, who killed and cured them and reported on the quality of the product after coming out of the salt. In this way much valuable information has been obtained, from which the following deductions may fairly be drawn:

1. An exclusive corn ration, continued for any length of time, will give unsatisfactory gains, and produce soft bacon.

2. Corn as a considerable portion of the ration may safely be used to finish thrifty shoats that have had plenty of exercise and a ration of mixed grains until they have reached a live weight of 100 lbs.

3. Pigs that have been raised to 100 lbs. live weight on a ration of mixed grain and skim milk may be finished on a ration largely composed of corn without any bad effect on the quality of the bacon.

4. An exclusive ration of peas will give unsatisfactory gains which are always associated with inferior bacon, but when fed in mixture with other grains, peas will produce bacon of excellent quality.

5. Barley, either alone or in a mixture with oats or middlings, will produce bacon of the very best quality.

6. Exercise contributes to firmness but will not overcome the bad effect of a faulty ration.

7. Skim milk and whey are exceedingly valuable in their effect on the quality of the bacon.

8. Succulent food, such as roots, rape, clover, etc., when fed to the extent of about half the ration by weight are conducive to the production of firm bacon.

9. Unthrifty, unfinished hogs, or those that have been held for a time on a short allowance to prevent them from becoming too heavy, while holding for improved prices or any other reason, have a marked tendency to softness.

Similar experiments were conducted in 1901 by Prof. Grisdale and Prof. Shutt at Ottawa, and these corroborate the conclusions of Prof. Day.

When all the experimental evidence is reduced to its last analysis, it seems to indicate that the firmness of the bacon depends largely if not altogether on the health of the animal slaughtered, and that any ration or system of management, that will maintain the hogs in a normal condition of health and thrift will produce firm bacon.

#### THE DANGERS OF IRONY.

Irony has its well known perils for the writer, and Mr. (Minister) Birrell has just discovered that it adds a new terror to politics. In the debate on his education bill the other day, no less a brother literary man than Mr. Wyndham flourished a note on religious education which Mr. Birrell had inserted in his edition of Boswell. It ran as follows:

"Happily we have it now settled under the hands of the prelates, both of the Roman and Anglican churches, that it is the natural and inalienable right of every parent to teach his child his own religious opinions, and that it is the duty of the state to allow all children attending elementary schools to be instructed on the school premises in their father's religion, irrespective of the question whether such religion is generally believed to be true or false."

This was triumphantly adduced by Mr. Wyndham as a direct contradiction of the position now taken by the minister for education. But Mr. Birrell rejoined:

"I was, I admit, covered with humiliation and shame when my right honorable friend, the member for Dover, whose acquaintance with the by-paths of literature even in its humblest manifestations is so extensive, read out to the House a note of mine which I was foolish enough to inscribe on a page of Boswell. He read it out to the joy and triumph of my opponents, and the mute confusion of my friends. But me it covered with shame, for that note was meant to be a piece of withering sarcasm. I fear at the expense of the prelates of the Church of Rome and the Church of England. I thought when I composed it that I had really done rather well, until it was my fate to hear it read out solemnly to the House of Commons with all the magnificent eloquence of the right honorable gentleman as being the sober, solemn expression of my own deliberate opinion. Henceforth I must leave it to my alone."

#### COMPARISON OF HOG PRICES.

Average price of hogs in 1905, May 31st, 1905. One year ago, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901.

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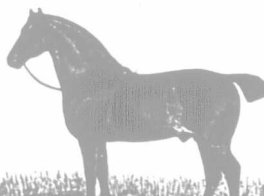
We breed the very best and soundest, which fr in birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor over-feeding for show purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

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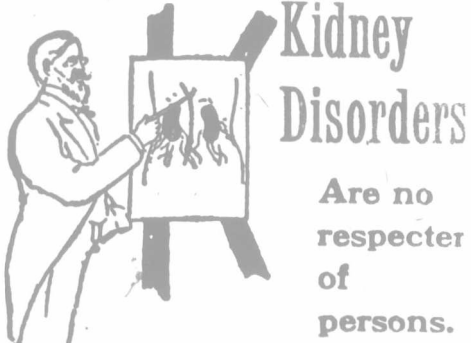
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A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

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handy in case of a Bruise or Strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and you can work the horse. No blister, no hair gone. ABSORBINE cures Lameness, allays pain, removes any soft bunch quickly. \$2.00 per bottle delivered or of regular dealers. Book 6-B Free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Badly Strained Joints or Ligaments. Kills Pain.

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## DIVORCES NOT EASY TO OBTAIN IN CANADA.

Senator McMullen gives some statistics to the *Globe*, re granting of divorces in the United States and Canada and the cost in Canada of obtaining divorces: "Amongst your editorials of the 1st inst. is one on the question of the divorce law of Canada. Your editorial might lead many to believe that the divorce law as it now exists can only be taken advantage of by the rich (that it is too expensive for the poor), but permit me to say that to any applicant who is in a condition to show that his or her financial condition is such that he or she has no prospects of being able to pay the expenses of a divorce, and yet is justly and legally entitled to release, a divorce will be granted without any costs, so far as Parliamentary expenses are concerned. A divorce was granted this session to a lady who was deserted by her husband and was left completely stranded, financially, and with two or three children to support, and without relatives to rely upon for assistance. She made application to the committee for a divorce, and it was granted without any cost whatever so far as Parliamentary proceedings were concerned.

The present system is not an expensive one, everything considered, and the establishment of a Divorce Court would virtually be offering inducements for separation by bringing the court to every man's door, and it would no doubt largely increase the number of divorces.

Since confederation up to 1904 we have had 58 cases of divorce in Ontario; in Quebec in the same time, 19; in Manitoba and the Territories, 8—in all, 85 divorces by Parliamentary proceedings. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia they had divorce courts before confederation, and that right was continued to them under the confederation act. In Nova Scotia during the above period 125 divorces have been granted, in New Brunswick 82, in British Columbia 66, in all 271 in these three provinces, having a pop-

ulation of about a million and a half, while the other portion of the Dominion, as outlined above, with a population of over four millions, has only had 85 divorces.

When in St. Louis a short time ago I took up an evening paper on Saturday afternoon and looked over the list of divorces granted that week, and I found there had been 67 in that city. As far as Canada is concerned, divorce proceedings are very creditably handled, and if any real case of hardship exists, as in the case of any person without means who is so unfortunate as to have to apply for relief, and can establish that fact to the satisfaction of the committee, relief will be granted."

## Questions and Answers

### THE CARBOLIC ACID TREATMENT.

I should be glad if you could give me the correct amount of pure carbolic to use in cases of abortion in cattle, or if there be anything better to use as an injection.

J. H. E.

Ans.—As an injection, you can use one ounce of pure acid mixed with two ounces of glycerine and 40 ounces of warm water. As an internal remedy against infectious abortion, one of our correspondents gave pure carbolic acid in food, over a long period, commencing with a teaspoonful daily, and working up to an ounce, in Shorthorn cows. He got rid of the trouble in his herd, and attributed it to this treatment.—VET.

### DIFFICULTY IN GETTING WATER.

I live about a quarter of a mile from the creek and there are a few ant hills. Some people have gone many feet over a hundred to get water and I don't want to do that as I cannot afford it, especially in this country where they say they will have a railroad through in three years and find I have to wait five or six. Now are ant hills any indication to water, because if so I'll dig on the ant hills? Secondly, if you dig over a willow is it supposed that anybody will find water within thirty or forty feet?

G. S.

Ans.—The provincial governments are we understand sending out well-boring outfits to farmers on certain conditions. Would suggest you write your department of agriculture at Edmonton re this matter.

### A LIKELY ACCIDENT.

About two weeks ago I had a mare abort. When taking her out to stallion she lay down and aborted; the fetus was just starting to have hair, three weeks prior to abortion we bred the mare, she coming in season regularly since last fall. Will mare be safe to breed to horse this season?

B. C.

R. H. W.

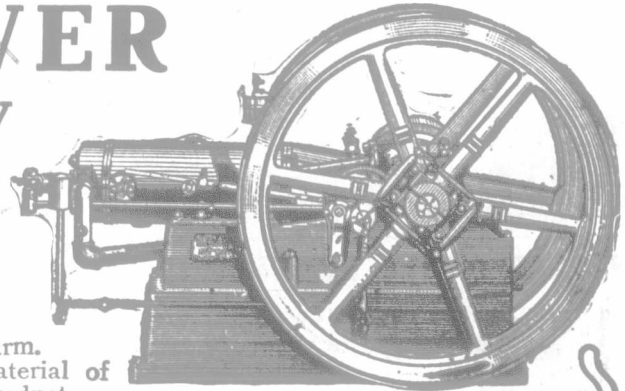
Ans.—This is a most unusual case, but it is impossible that such will occur. recurrence of oestrus (heat) was an indication of something abnormal; in such cases the animal should be examined by a veterinarian. It is rather remarkable that there were no signs to lead you to suspect pregnancy. It is quite possible that the mare may foal a living foal at a subsequent attempt.

### DAMAGE FROM WIRE—RECOVERING ON NOTE.

1. A. built a fence around his homestead, consisting of one strand of barbed wire, fastened to posts, which posts are three rods apart. B.'s two horses ran into this fence and cut themselves very badly. Can B. claim damages, and if so how much?

2. A. bought a team of horses from B. for which he paid \$25 cash and \$125 by note, note to come due November 1 next. Now as A. just moved onto his homestead and has only about twenty five acres in crop on spring breaking, which very likely won't amount to much, I do not think A. will be able to pay the note this fall. If this will be the case can B. take the horses back without process of law? If so, can B. collect the difference between the

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It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product. All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

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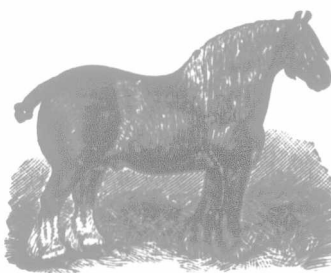
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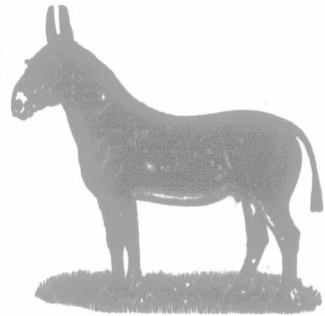
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amount the note calls for (\$125) and the real value of the horses, in case the horses are not worth \$125? If B. sells them to another party for more than \$125 to whom does the balance belong? Alta. W. T.

Ans.—1. If a fence was put around the outside of A's homestead of only one wire and B's horses were injured A. would be liable for damages. The fence is not a lawful fence.

2. If A. gave a lien note to B. and the note was registered, B. can take the horses back if the money was not paid according to terms of note. If B. takes the horses back he will be obliged to advertise them for sale giving A. due notice so that he or his friends could buy them in, or in any event see that they brought their value. If they brought more than enough to pay the note the balance would belong to A.

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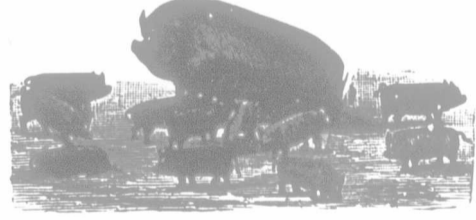


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**Brampton Jersey Herd** We have now or immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address,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

**The Gold Standard Herd**



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. McCILL, Neepawa, Man.

**YORKSHIRES**

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMENY TURK and (imp.)—13442—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham). Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper than and the Express charges are light. WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

**HOMESTEADERS MORTGAGE.**

A. is a homesteader and owes B. a store bill, B. insists on A. giving chattel mortgage which A. gives. Can B. foreclose when due if A. cannot pay and has not what the law allows?

Alta. J. W. S. Ans.—B. could only take anything A. might have which would not be protected by the exemption law. A list of articles exempted has been published frequently.

**POULTRY AT CALGARY.**

Have a plot of ground 50x50 feet, on this is a stable 16x16 feet and a shed 12x20. How many hens can be successfully kept? Hens have free run from November 1 to April 1.

Alta. W. J. F. Ans.—More depends upon the cleanliness of the quarters than anything else. If that lot were kept perfectly clean and dry you could keep at least five hundred hens on it. Provide plenty of material for scratching, give lots of pure water and fresh air and they will not feel the effects of crowding.

**WIFE WILL NOT EMIGRATE.**

A man married in France comes to Manitoba, and about ten months after asks his wife to come and join him. This the wife refuses and says that he is better to live alone. Can the husband ask and obtain a divorce in this country? Has he the right to marry again here in Manitoba? In case that he gets married again, after having tried all things possible to have his first wife in France to come and join him here in Manitoba what can the English law do against him?

Man. "ANXIOUS." Ans.—There is no divorce court in Manitoba. The only body which can grant a divorce in Manitoba is the Senate of Canada, and proceedings before the Senate are very costly and usually unsuccessful. Canadian law is very conservative in a matter of granting divorces. Moreover, the mere fact that a man's wife refuses to follow him to America from France would not be good grounds for a divorce either in Canada or Great Britain.

We need hardly add that if a man having a wife still living in France, marries again in Canada, he is guilty of bigamy, a very serious crime under our Code.

**COMPOSITION OF SOILS.**

Enclosed I send you samples of soil on my homestead. Will you analyze them and in the "Questions and Answers" column of your paper tell whether it should prove a good wheat producing soil? Package I. is the surface soil. This coat does not lie more than one or two inches thick on the average. Package II. is the subsoil which is about the same as sample for a depth much greater than the plow reaches. Below this some two feet from the surface is a heavier brown clay. The land in question is covered in many places with poplar, and some willow scrub. About twelve or fifteen years ago it was heavy bush but this was cleared off by fire. Your opinion as to the value of this soil will be considered a favor by

Sask. C. W. S. Ans.—We submitted the samples to the chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms who replies as follows: "The samples of soil sent are so small that any analysis of them is impossible. However, from their appearance and the information furnished by 'C. W. S.' I should not judge this to be first class wheat land. The surface soil, though apparently well supplied with vegetable matter, is too light and sandy, and, moreover, is very shallow, being but one or two inches. The subsoil, though of fair quality, is not of the character to 'strengthen' the surface soil for wheat if mixed with it by the plow, as it is very largely sand. Undoubtedly, the fire spoken of has been most destructive and it will require many years of careful cultivation before a sufficient depth of productive soil for the majority of farm crops can be obtained. Shallow plowing only must be followed and, if possible, the organic matter and nitrogen increased by the growing and turning under of clover or peas. Of the cereals, possibly oats will give the best returns."

FRANK T. SHUTT

**Lump Jaw**

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**Rushford Ranch Shorthorns**

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. R. K. BENNET, Calgary, Alta.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

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

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**

I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

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

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

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

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

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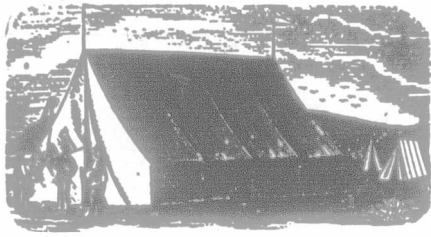
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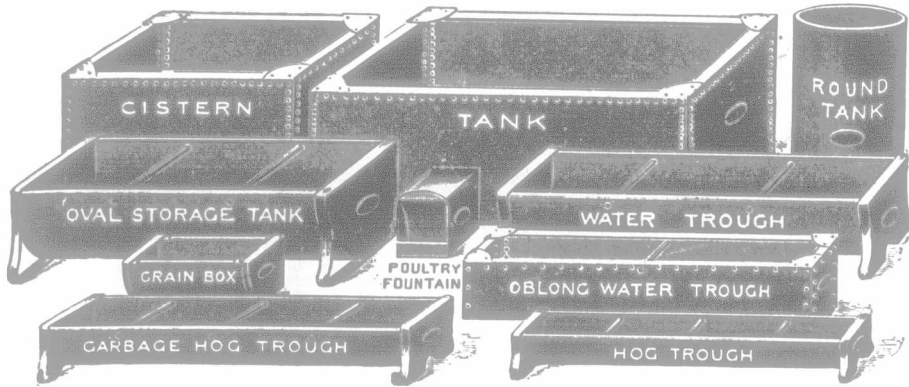
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THOSE WHO PASSED THE MANITOBA SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates who were successful in the second class professional normal school examinations held this month: Ethel M. Armitage, Mary Armstrong, Florence Axford, Ethel M. Bowler, I. Gertrude Broatch, C. Agnes Brydon, Ida E. Brydon, J. H. Buchanan, Elizabeth Burgess, Mabel Butler, Jessie A. Cameron, Jessie M. Cowrie, Alma E. Crispin, Lena M. Davey, Minnie Emmond, Nellie Emmond, Marie M. Fowle, Isabel M. Fox, G. Everard Fraser, Lily Gayton, Eleanor I. Gillespie, Christena Graham, Nellie Halpenny, S. N. Hamilton, Lily A. Harrison, Laura M. Hayward, Clara M. Howden, Anna Huennichen, Mary W. Johnson, Edith M. Johnston, Elizabeth Kelso, Laura G. Kines, Louise Kletzky, Emma Kuntz, Pearl Kyle, Elsie Law, Maude Lesson, Jean M. Lyon, Clara Manby, Gertrude A. Martin, Mary A. Morrison, Rufus Meadows, Annie W. M. Munroe, Margaret McCaffrey, Jessie McDonald, Gertrude McElrea, Elizabeth E. McKay, Mildred McKee, Isabel McKenzie, Ida McLean, Annie B. MacMillan, Gertrude M. MacNab, Margaret McQueen, Mary Ada McTavish, Maud B. Napper, Edna Mae Parkin, Ruby Philip, Annie E. Pollock, Mary C. Purdy, Ada Reive, Henry C. Reynolds, Helen Ross, Bertha L. Ruddell, R. Ethel Shaver, Ethel I Sibley, Nellie Y Skinner, Belle M. Smith, Ella M. Stewart, Maggie R. Stuart, Mary I. Todhunter, Maude Walkey, Helen Wellwood, Mary I. Whittaker, Allie L. Wilson, J. S. Wolkof, Sara M. Wood, Jessie Woodman.

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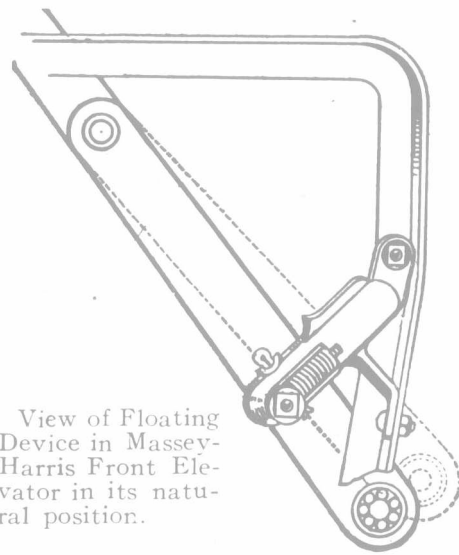


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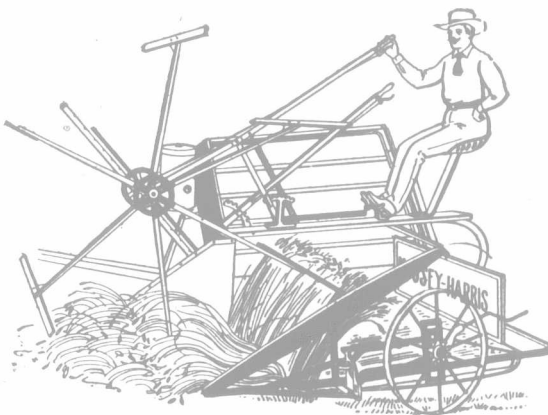
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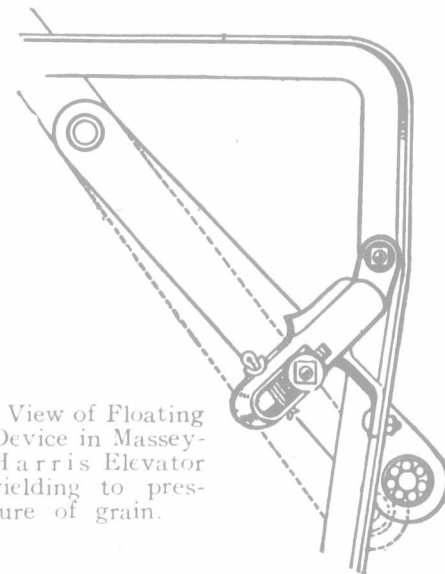
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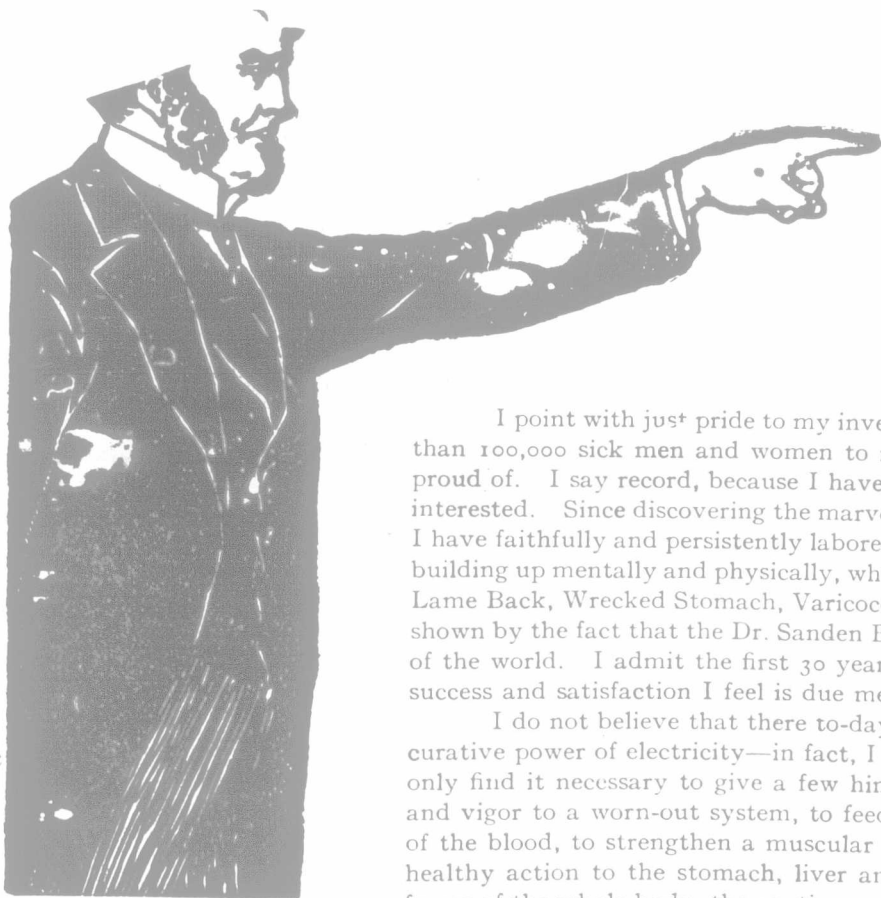
ELSEWHERE in this issue appears the advertisement of the North West Real Estate Co., of Calgary, Alberta. It is a well known fact that a great number of the world's greatest fortunes have been made from investments in real estate. It is, everything considered, the safest investment in the world to-day. Banks may break, factories burn, or commercial enterprises fail to yield a profit, but so long as farms continue to produce the food of the people so long will the man with money to invest find real estate, especially farm lands, safe and remunerative. This company has for sale over 150,000 acres in all parts of Alberta; they can supply you with farms, ranches or city property at terms and prices that will be of interest to you. Write the company to-day for their extended list. Remember the address, The North West Real Estate Co., Calgary, Alta.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS AND THOSE DESIRING QUESTIONS ANSWERED

We must insist on having the correct name and post office of the senders of all communications, not necessarily for publication but as an evidence of good faith, unless this rule is observed, unsigned communications will be consigned to the W. P. B. on receipt.

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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

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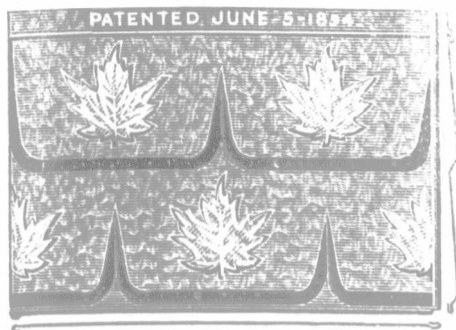
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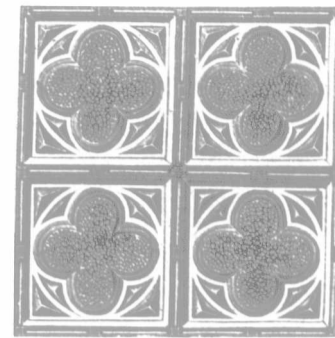
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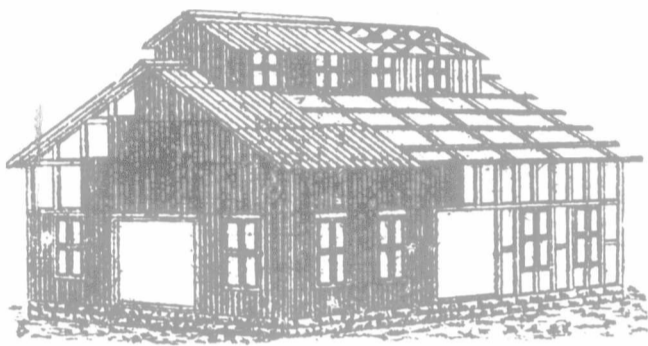


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Dept. F.A.

## Of Interest to Mail Order Customers

**We Prepay Freight or Express  
Charges on all Orders of \$25.00**

or over to your nearest railway station in ONTARIO, QUEBEC, and the MARITIME PROVINCES, except on some especially heavy goods, such as Furniture, Heavy Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Baby Carriages, Wall Paper, Pictures, and Sewing Machines; and on orders received for same amount from MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA, the NORTH-WEST and YUKON TERRITORIES. We prepay Freight or Express Charges as far as WINNIPEG, except on goods as above stated. Where Freight or Express rates are the same to points outside of WINNIPEG as to WINNIPEG, such charges will be fully prepaid. We reserve the right to ship by cheapest way.

### A Bargain in Women's

# JAP SILK WAISTS

Colors—Black or White    Sizes—32 to 42

Special Price to  
Mail Order  
Customers Only

**\$1.98**



The above illustration is an exact drawing  
of the Waist.

**A** LWAYS bear in mind the fact that you are just as safe in ordering anything you wish by mail from this store as though you were here in person, and that if you are in any way dissatisfied with your purchase, return it, and we will refund your money promptly and agreeably. Here's a splendid opportunity to test how easy it is to shop by mail, and at the same time secure one of these cool, serviceable and dressy waists at considerably less than you will buy one for outside of this store.

G<sup>2</sup> 238—Women's Waist, of heavy quality Jap Silk, black or white, nice full front with box pleat down centre, and five one-inch tucks on either side; tucked back; new full sleeve with tucked cuff, finished with silk stitching; sizes 32 to 42—

**\$1.98**

Address—

THE  
ROBERT

**SIMPSON** COMPANY,  
LIMITED

TORONTO  
CANADA