

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JUNE 6, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 715

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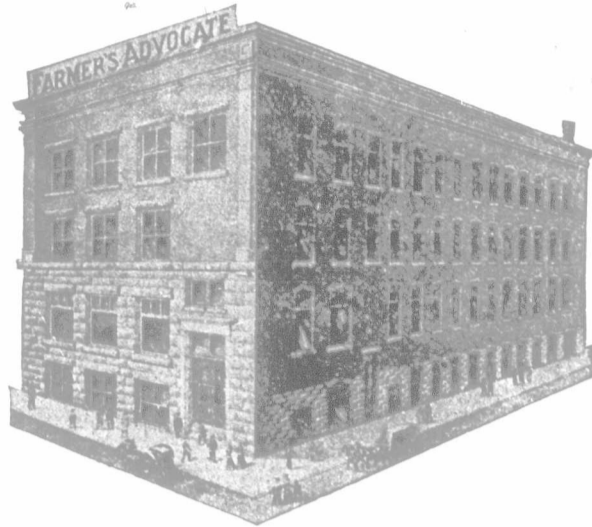
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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Saskatchewan Lands

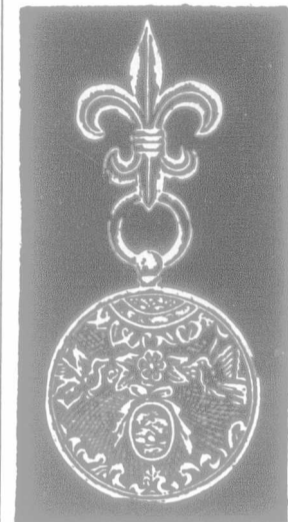
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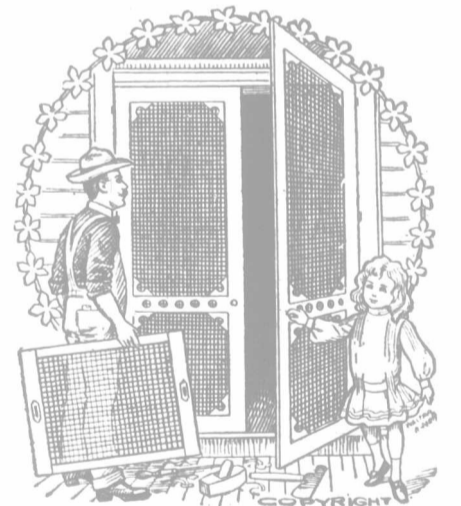
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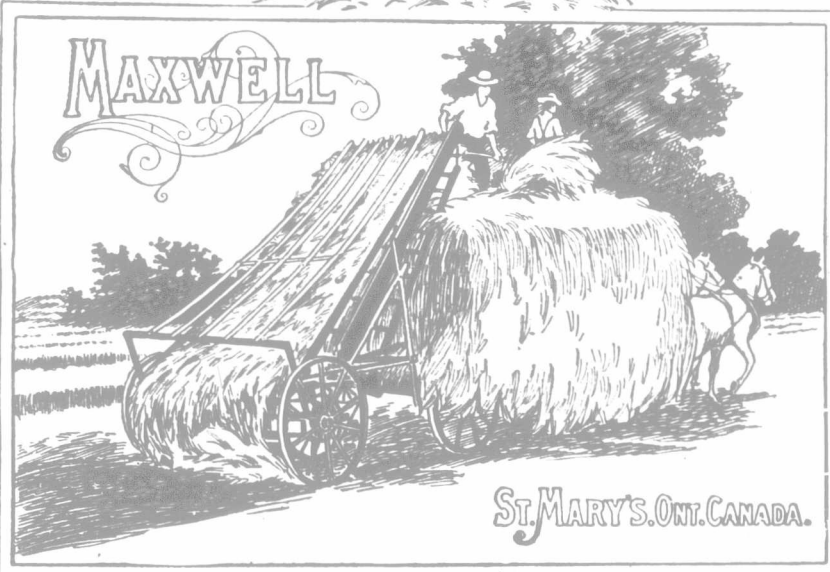
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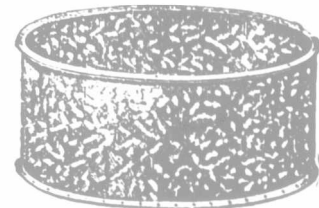
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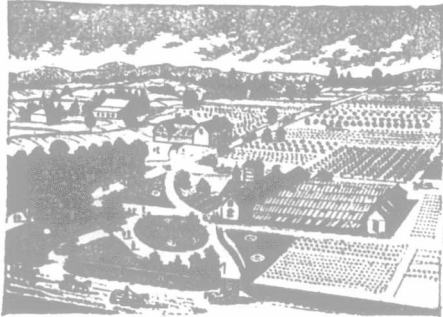
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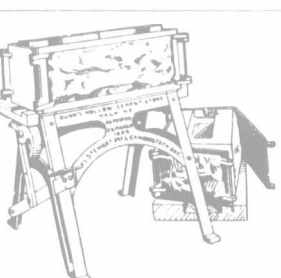
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

June 6, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 715.

### EDITORIAL

That motion passed in the Saskatchewan legislature was capital.—Regina! Hats off to the Queen of the prairie.

All successful evergreen growers are agreed that after planting, frequent surface cultivation keeping down both weeds and grass is the cause of success.

The construction of paved roads at the Industrial may be expected to provoke a protest from the boat builders, who in the past had opportunities to do a thriving business.

The policyholder that drops his insurance because of the revelations before the commission investigating life insurance will be the loser. The investigation will tend to make his investment safer than it was before; why drop it then?

The fruit garden to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, needs frequent surface cultivation; to get that the bushes should be in rows far enough apart to allow the passage of the one-horse cultivator. Do not expect the women to do 'the man with the hoe' act!

The member for Winnipeg made a capital suggestion to the committee, of the House of Commons at Ottawa, charged with looking into the composition of patent medicines, viz.: That a law should be made to compel a maker of a patent medicine to take out a license and register his formula with the Department of Inland Revenue. If that formula was approved, license to sell the medicine could be issued, and an analysis from time to time would determine whether the medicine was being made according to the license.

#### Will Compulsion Give Clean Votes?

The press at the present time is devoting some space to compulsory voting and there seems to be many good reasons for so doing, those in the main being to stop corrupt practices. This particular reason, however, is to our mind not a valid one and is avoiding the real trouble, because as is well known, coyness about voting is too often a ruse to find out the price that may be obtained or that may be current. Compulsory voting is advocated by some party papers largely because they recognise the fact that it will not really interfere with manipulation of elections. What is really needed is a more thorough administration of the present election laws, rather than more laws; a complaisant J. P. makes many a good law either a travesty or inoperative. Our halls of justice are now-a-days peopled with an effeminate lot of men, whose sympathies are easily switched to consider the feelings of a culprit's family, rather than the public interest. We believe it foreign to British principles to make voting compulsory, especially in view of the fact, that the idea was promulgated to remove the stigma from the people, that infractions of the election law are generally winked at. The bribe taker should be disfranchised for life, and the bribe giver jailed for at least a year, if such measures were enforced there would be little need for a law to compel voting.

#### 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.

#### Captious Criticisms by M. P'S.

One of the things that many M. P's of either side of politics could divest themselves of for the country's good, is the tendency to make captious and partizan criticisms with a hope of party gain. An illustration of such sliding down from the standards that should be aimed at by parliamentarians is found in *Hansard* for May 4, 1906. Two Manitoba M.P's were particular offenders in this respect, betraying an amount of ignorance, marvellous even in an M.P., and especially reprehensible in an M.D. The two worthies showed plainly in the debate that all they cared for was their political skins, which they hoped to save by an onslaught on the Health of Animals branch, undoubtedly the best run branch of the department of agriculture, and an endeavor to extort more compensation money for slaughtered animals than the law allows. Not only so but the Manitoba men, who ought to be better posted before debating such an important subject, confused local veterinarians with departmental officers. Further to charge the Minister of Agriculture with neglect of duty because he did not step in and over-ride the provincial authorities is ridiculous; if any blame is to be attached to anyone, it rightfully belongs to the province for not relinquishing work which it could not hope, under the law, to do nearly as well as the Dominion authorities could. If these would-be friends of the farmers would only possess themselves of some reliable information before seeking to prejudice the government in the eyes of the people a much better feeling would result; the man who will deliberately attempt to stir up the popular mind, and seek to prejudice it against the administration of an enactment to stamp out that awful disease of human beings as well as animals, viz., glanders, is a dangerous man and a menace to the community. There are plenty of opportunities for effective and valuable criticisms directed against the department of agriculture, but the members need to show more judgement in their criticisms than was shown at the time mentioned above.

#### The Fever for New Railroads.

One of the results of the ingress of thousands of new settlers into the Canadian West is the bracing up of the appetite of western people for more railroads. Many of the earlier settlers, those of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or more years ago felt in their day the sore need of transportation facilities which need caused them to undergo many financial hardships and physical discomforts. Many were the railroad schemes discussed, and often was the one existing road abused, justly sometimes, unjustly as often; and even in those early days many hoped to solve the problem by a railroad to Hudson's Bay. Later on the politician so bred and multiplied that when looking about for attractive music with which to charm the electorate, he piped lustily of the feats of the Hudson's Bay Company's voyageurs on the great rivers which empty into that great northern sea, and told marvellous stories of the ice battles of the company's boats en route to and from the British Isles. The settler was, and is yet, according to both political parties to get great ease from the transportation burden, and satisfaction from the country's investment of its funds in a road to the Bay. Is it needed? Will the investment be worth the money? Should Canadians pay for it? and other pertinent questions should be asked by each and every Canadian whether resident in Eastern, Central or Western, Canada. Before a reasonable decision can be arrived at, there are other questions that should be answered, viz.: Where do our markets, present and prospective lie? Is it well to make an investment, about which there is considerable doubt as to whether it is either feasible or absolutely necessary,

and which might tend to destroy the value of previous investments made by the country? Have previous investments by the country, in the shape of land grants, subsidies, bonuses, guaranteeing of bonds been entirely satisfactory, when the service rendered for the price paid is considered?

Before going further the address of J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, which appeared on page 784 of our issue of May 23 should be carefully read and thought over; his utterances are those of a man whose success is largely due to his wonderful gift of foresight; and in reading his words do not forget, that "commerce knows neither race, creed nor politics!"

That address compares very favorably with that of a Canadian railway magnate, whose plaintive appeal to a section of Canada to aid him in keeping Western Canada as a preserve for his company. The West is quite willing to have more railroads, and extends a hand to welcome them, if they come without financial aid of any description, let them come one and all as Mr. Hill proposes to do, without aid, and because the business to be done is worth coming after. There are many large commercial enterprises in Western Canada which came unhelped by public funds and we see no reason why a railroad either to Hudson's Bay or to Mars should be helped either by the provincial or federal governments. The prodigality of our legislators has gotten to such a pass as to lead one to think that Canada's resources and wealth must be inexhaustible.

The road to Hudson's Bay is a popular cry if one judges by the party papers, but, as already stated, is being urged not from patriotic but from partisan motives.

Mr. Hill predicts that the U. S. must soon change from an exporter to an importer of wheat. That being so and statistics seem to substantiate the idea quite strongly, large quantities of wheat will be called for to the south of us. It certainly looks as if, seeing that Western Canada will have two all rail lines from Fort William to the Atlantic (C.P.R. and G.T.R.) and four lines from Winnipeg to the Great Lakes (C.P.R. double track, G.T.P., C.N.R.) and four or five lines to the U. S. (G.N.R., three or four, Soo line one, C. N.R.) that Canada has no more excuse for locking up capital in, or assisting a railway to the Bay, than a dog has for a fifth limb.

It should also be kept in mind that the market for flour in the Orient is increasing; and that a railroad to the bay will only be of service for a period each year, some considerable time less than the navigation period on the Great Lakes, and that no tramp steamers would be available to help reduce ocean freights, that extra strong vessels would have to be built, that marine insurance would be very high, thus increasing the freight rates, and that it is doubtful if a large portion of the road could be made pay its way owing to the absence of a fertile tributary country and also that inward freights would be small, consequently transportation rates could not, in the face of all these handicaps be low. A road to the Bay is one of the cherished hopes of many a settler of days gone by, whose only idea of a market was Great Britain. The zeal of the politicians in this matter to-day, is pretty largely due to the hope of securing a cry with which to successfully woo the electorate and outfoot the opposition and, its adoption by any party is largely in the hope of its being a successful wavery, nothing more, nothing less! Mr. Hill's advice to take care of the public domain (in other words, our great asset) is something to be heeded, and his statement, that, "If a railway cannot live on the business it develops on its line it will die no matter what subsidy you give it. Nobody, no animal, man, woman, or child is worth raising if it has to be fed with a spoon from youth to old age." should be considered in conjunction with schemes to aid Canadian railroads by land, cash grants or guaranteeing their bonds.

We go on record here as doubting the advisability of aiding or assisting any new or existing railroad company in the manner described above by Canada or her provinces, as according to the greatest (acknowledged we believe) railroad magnate in the world to-day, no legitimate railroad needs such aid, because if there is business to be done the railroad worth having will go in without bonus, grants or assistance of any sort.

#### Competitors Under One Roof.

In these days of investigations of the business of large corporations the people of the West would like to see the operations of the shingle manufacturers at the coast laid bare. At a meeting of shingle manufacturers recently held in Seattle it was voluntarily agreed to curtail the production of shingles for a time. This action concerns Canadians for it is an admitted fact that, whatever may be their relative positions in the lumber trade, the Canadian mills control the shingle industry. The curtailing of production has not the slightest justification in economic conditions but is rather a deliberate attempt to maintain high prices. The volume of trade offering is larger this season than it ever was before. The Northwest is prepared to buy in enormous quantities, San Francisco alone will be an insatiable consumer and the trade on the Eastern coast is enlarging all the time. Why do not some of our mighty political Nimrods go gunning for the shingle octopus?

#### Do Not be Stamped into Commercial Enterprises.

Within the last few years an idea regarding the marketing of wheat was hatched in the fertile brain of a western Canadian farmer, and from that a big scheme outlined to put the idea into effect; and in so describing it, we mean thereby no disrespect to the originator, in fact we admire the boldness of his conception.

The lack of success of many farmers' elevators should cause those about to take stock in the big grain marketing venture to ponder well before doing so. We believe it would be a good thing if a farmer's elevator could be successfully operated in every town from which quantities of grain are shipped; but until the farmers generally are successful in the smaller enterprises, we think it better to go slow on the bigger ones.

Unfortunately, whether by accident or design, those great farmers' organizations the Grain Growers', in the eyes of the public, have been made, as it were, sponsors for the above scheme. The Grain Growers Associations have distinctly declared that they are not behind this scheme, and the use of their name looks as if some parties are anxious to trade on the success of an institution gotten up for an entirely different purpose. Such methods may be dubbed 'sharp practice' and is not in accord with the well known standards of commercial honesty, which unless lived up to means eventual failure.

In the country to the south of us, the Rockwell system of farmers' elevators was tried and, we believe, successfully, but it started in a small way.

We confess to having very grave doubts of the ultimate success of the new company; not because of an idea that farmers are in any way lacking in business acumen or commercial perceptions, but because in its very inception the company has, perhaps accidentally, and in spite of the discussions and protests at the G. G.'s convention, elected to sail under colors belonging to another organization.

It will be remembered that the promoter, before the Saskatchewan and Manitoba G. G.'s, admitted that, after a few weeks spent on the ground among the grain men at Winnipeg, he was very little wiser or unable to get behind the somewhat heavy name of common sense a bit plainer, such as the new scheme looks to be, with good results at a reasonable price to the patron, remains to be shown. "Experience" is a word which is commonly accepted as a good thing, and is worth having, provided the experience is that of the farmer. If a farmer chooses to put his money into a sort of gamble all well and good, but he should consider that the men at the head of the concern are not men of experience in commercial enterprises unless in a very broad way.

There are some men in the world who are placed in the front, who are not to be taken for granted, enough for an enterprise of this kind.

tude of the one mentioned. It has been at times our duty to criticize in a friendly way the Grain Growers because this paper has noted the success of that organization, and desires that success continued, yea increased, but we would repeat to our readers among the Grain Growers, 'go slow before you tie yourself up to this big scheme,' which may be feasible enough, may be just the thing that is needed but which is not endorsed by the Grain Growers' associations. The invariable rule among men in business and commercial life is to invest in companies which have at their head safe men, successful in their respective walks of life and of known commercial ability; and unless a company is made up largely of such men it is bound to come to grief; even though the cause be a righteous one and intended to remove irksome conditions.

For advising caution by our readers in this matter, we expect to be accused by some people, as being unduly solicitous for the welfare of the grain companies now doing business, and charged by some others, with working against the farmers' best interests, both ideas false and untrue; but we believe there are instances yet fresh in the minds of our readers of companies formed ostensibly to benefit the farmers, which have gone down to graves, unhonored and unsung, without even a "requiescat in pace"! Appreciating then the great responsibility on our shoulders, we feel we should be recreant to the trust reposed in us by the great family of our readers, did we not advise—Caution!

#### The Attitude of the Teacher to the Community.

The discussion regarding "Educational Reconstruction" brings forth some interesting facts and valuable ideas even if somewhat obscured by severe criticism and unnecessary verbiage. In this issue the debate is continued and the one taking the dominie's side is quite characteristic of the profession with regard to criticism by the laity. In as much as it is assumed that lack of knowledge is nearly always to be charged solely to the parent, trustee or ratepayer. Criticism, if fair and honest, is quite allowable and justifiable and is one evidence of interest being taken in the work, that such interest is evinced in the form of criticism cannot be justly charged as a fault against the ratepayer, the parent or the trustees.

First with regard to the salaries—the teachers themselves have been largely responsible for the low salaries, so we are informed by an inspector of experience in Ontario. They started bidding against one another. The salary (\$40 to \$50) is a pretty fair remuneration during the training period of the teacher because after all, that is what the first few years of teaching really are, although we know it is assumed by many teachers that their training ended the day they filed out of the Normal; but surely a teacher has ambitions to get to be more than a one-roomed pedagogue.

It is quite a common occurrence, almost the rule for the Canadian village bred youth or miss, who may happen to wear a teacher's certificate, to sniff at or speak disparagingly of the profession of agriculture; are such likely to get sympathy from the people they effect to despise? If there is work to do in the way of bringing more culture into the community, why not attempt that work as tactfully as possible. The teacher is a servant to the community, just as a doctor, a lawyer, a minister and other members of the community are servants for the general good. As to the lack of sympathy from the parents and the neighborhood, the bond rarely exists in any walk of life unless both parties make an effort to fasten it on themselves. The self-imposed isolation of many a teacher destroys all chance of happiness or good work in a community. There is many a farmer whom it would profit the youth to visit at eventide and get the wisdom and experience of years, and there are many sweet-faced farmers' wives who can help the girl away from home, but one must get close to them! How many teachers were ever known to take an interest in improving their surroundings, the school grounds, or how many ever betray the slightest interest in the farmer's work, or if a woman teacher, how many ever interested themselves in the bringing of the latest ideas in domestic science to the farmers' wives and daughters in the neighborhood. Farmers' and farmers' wives are as a rule busy people and friendly advances are made few will repulse such, the hospitality of the farmer is proverbial

and if the teacher fails to benefit by it the blame cannot justifiably be laid altogether at the farmer's door. Occasionally a boor is to be found in the profession of agriculture and he may even get on to a school board, but the majority of trustees mean well, and because they are not certificated, are not necessarily lacking in knowledge—one can be educated without even being conversant with Carlyle, Kant, Jevon or Pestalozzi.

For work to be done successfully, the worker must love that work or at least show more interest in it than the salary earned stipulated for. We know school districts to-day where the memory of former teachers some married, others dead and gone, is revered and loved. They visited around in their parish but did not gossip.

The building of houses for teachers is not a new idea but it is a good one, provided a garden of fair size is attached. The Scotch system is unsurpassed in that respect. It is open to question if our school system is not distinctly inferior to that of the Old Country; we are ahead, in that we have free public schools all under one authority, the state, and undenominational, but in every other way we are behind them.

We think the cause given for the frequent change of teachers is not the right one unless in very exceptional cases; undoubtedly there are some foolish parents and trustees, who would interfere with school discipline. Recently we met two janitors of schools in two fair-sized Manitoba towns, one accused the teachers of inability to enforce discipline, and pointed out the rough way the pupils handled the school property, the other lauded the pupils for their orderliness and for the care taken by them of the school, theirs and their parents' property, and so it goes!

The confession by our correspondent, that hardly any two teachers have the same methods, does not speak well for those engaged in the training of the teachers.

And as to conventions, the time might well be set so as to avoid cutting down the school term in country districts, even if there were fewer conventions held. The individuality of a teacher will count no matter what his or her environment, if a mere timeserver the treatment usually accorded such, he or she will fall heir to, but if on the other hand they are animated by a desire to give of themselves to the community more than the mere salary calls for, the community can be depended upon to respond in a fitting and appreciative manner.

#### Weak Spots in the Ottawa Department of Agriculture.

It has been our pleasure to refer at times to the good work done by the above department, in the way of assisting in the improvement of seed grain, in the improvement of agricultural products and especially in the work of stamping out diseases of animals. It is only to be regretted that occasions are afforded by the department and its head for the opposite attitude to be taken by this paper in the interests of the agriculture of Canada, particularly of western Canada.

The dilatoriness shown in providing experimental farms for Alberta and northern Saskatchewan is hard to explain; had the need been in Quebec or the Maritime provinces how quickly it would have been attended to.

Then again with regard to appointments, the Minister states in *Hansard* his difficulty in securing good men, and yet seems to lack the necessary backbone to withstand political pull, the result of which is that he loses tried men and takes on old and untried men. Years ago we believe he approved of civil service reform, and yet flaunts it at the first opportunity to appease a political comrade. Again with regard to the poultry interests, neglect of those interests in western Canada must be charged to him, probably due to the fact that, those provinces nearest his official heart or ear, get more attention. Then again it is common knowledge that an ex-official who left the department months ago, and has been engaged in other work is to be permitted to draw a salary months after he quit the government service. The minister does not seem to have good command of the reins, for we notice two bulletins issued from his department on swine raising within a few months, both good, but necessarily very much alike; one would have done and the country been saved the expense, if coordination of the various branches was insisted upon. For years he permitted an official to exercise such

autocratic power as to withhold financial assistance from a western province, because the live stock men of that province would not appoint the official's nominee to an office, which was strictly the society's prerogative. We confess to being afraid, judging from recent events, that should need arise for a head, say for the Health of Animals branch, to hear of an M. D. appointed to the position. Just recently Father Burke of P. E. I. drew attention to the uselessness of some of the eastern experimental farms. In the public interest it would seem that the time has arrived for some housecleaning in the department of agriculture.

## HORSE

The Clydesdale men are preparing for a strong show at Winnipeg this year.

Regina will hold a race meet on July 16th and 17th, \$5000 will be distributed in prizes.

Rex the champion saddle horse at the Winnipeg Horse show was sold by Mr. Kenneth Price for \$300.

It will be in order for Saskatoon to get after the Agricultural College and University now that Regina has the capital.

The four year old French horse Jardy by Flying Fox—Airs and Graces has been sold to an Argentine gentleman for \$150,000.

Rock Sand winner of the triple crown, (Derby, Two Thousand Guineas and St. Ledger) in 1903 has been purchased by Mr. August Belmont the American horseman for \$125,000.

Hazle Patch won the free for all at Brandon on May 24th. The race was somewhat of a disappointment to the talent as it was expected several of the fast ones would compete. As it was, Red King was the only other contestant.

Brown Bros. of Portage la Prairie have decided to sell out their racing string and abandon the turf. They will still continue to raise horses for the market. The well known racers Chestnut Brown, Star Lady, and Nathalia Brown are among those to be disposed of.

### All Stallions Must be Enrolled.

It is important that owners, whether individuals or syndicates, should not forget that under the Horse Breeders' Act of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, all stallions must be enrolled and that a copy of the department's certificate must be printed on all advertising done for such horses. The penalty for violation of or failure to comply with the provisions of the Act is a fine not exceeding \$25. We believe it the duty of each agricultural society to take steps to see that every stallion travelling or standing for service in the district is enrolled.

### Some Causes for Mortality in Foals.

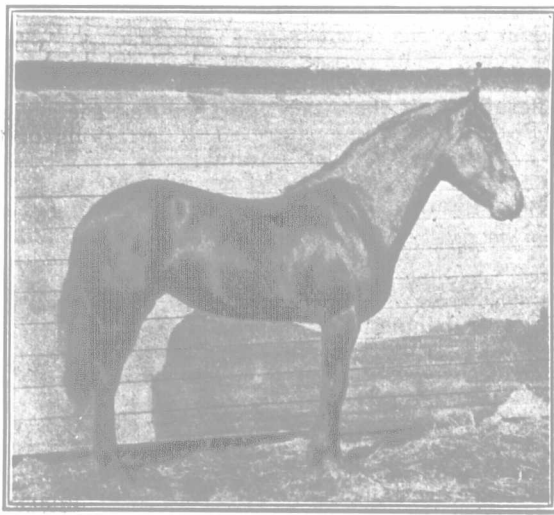
According to reliable information recently given us, the mortality among foals in some districts is alarming, as high as 30 per cent., and causing serious financial loss. There are many causes for foals dying, nearly all preventable if reasonable care is exercised.

A common cause is that the foals at birth lack the necessary vitality, due to immaturity on the part of the sire, or to lack of vigor in the male element due to a too prodigal use of the stallion. For such prodigality with its concomitant result in a heavy mortality among foals the stallion man is not altogether to blame. Most farmers want the foals to come after seeding and as a consequence, the stallion has little patronage at the early part of the season and an excess at the latter part. An instance was related to us of a man having a valuable mare who took her to one of the stands early in the afternoon, and found that the horse had been mated with seven mares already that day; he promptly and properly took his mare home without an embrace, realizing that the mare would be wasted. Further instances from last season's record of some horses are as follows: Some were bred to over one hundred and twenty mares, the percentage foaled was from thirty to

fifty. The profitable percentage is sixty or higher. The severe drain on the seminal vitality of a stallion does not seem to be appreciated by those responsible for such abuse; the results are dead foals or weaklings that expire soon after entrance to the equine world. From time to time this paper has printed suggestions from practical horsemen as to the number of mares a stallion may have during the season, and the maximum number in one day, in order to get the desired results. Generally speaking three or four mares a day is the outside number for a mature, healthy horse, services not being closer than one hour apart; a matured horse may have eighty to one hundred mares during the season, a four-year-old sixty to eighty, a three-year-old forty; younger than that a stallion should not be used at the stud for public service; in fact the man using an immature (under four or five years) stallion is taking too many risks. Many a stallion man hates to refuse a client the use of his horse, but both stallion and mare owners need to exercise more judgment so as to husband the sexual strength of the stallions if they wish a large crop of strong vigorous foals in 1907.

### The More the Merrier!

"The more the merrier"; this is the way a large importer recently expressed himself when some one said that the large number of men now in the business would spoil the profits of the trade. "It will really have the opposite effect," said the speaker. "I am a breeder as well as an importer and every good animal brought out only tends to increase the demand. People realize that blood tells and as soon as that truth is thoroughly drilled into the hearts and brains of the people there will be no market for the scrub breeding animals. I wish there were twenty importers



FIRST PRIZE ROADSTER AT HARTNEY FAIR, 1905. Property Robt. Thomas, Hartney.

to every one there now is, provided he brought across stock of the right stamp—stuff that was fit to win in the best of company. May the importer prosper and wax fat like a city alderman, that's my wish."

### The Horse Stable.

When a man sets about building a horse stable he usually has his mind made up as to what he wants and very frequently when he has his stable completed he finds some of the things he wanted are not provided.

Horse stables are generally most satisfactory when built apart from the cattle barn or other buildings. And when isolated the plan that seems to answer most universally is that where a row of stalls extends down both sides leaving a wide passage behind. In building a stable of this kind the first object should be to place it so that it will get the most sunlight. This is of more importance than is generally accredited. A plentiful supply of sunlight in late winter is one of the safest insurances against spring sicknesses. To get the most sunlight have the stable with the sides to the east and west and put large windows in the sides and south end.

Coming to the internal arrangements, have the ceiling ten feet high so as to permit of the partitions between the stalls being high enough without interrupting the light from the windows. Have several box stalls and do not use a concrete floor either for the stalls or the passage unless it is much cheaper than wood. If used in the passage do not put on a smooth finish.

In building the walls make them sufficiently frost proof so that considerable fresh air can be admitted in the winter time without making the stable too cold.

### Our Scottish Letter.

#### HACKNEYS SELL HIGH.

We live in stirring times, and it is certainly the unexpected that happens. It is believed by many that the days of horses are over, and soon we will be puzzled to know what to do with the grain and hay now grown for horse provender. Motor-cars are everywhere, and, as if the petrol motor were not a sufficiently weighty menace to the horse, the streets of London are about to be invaded with the electro-bus, the evil-smelling, noisy automobile to give place to the smoothly running and noiseless electric car. Yet, while these are the portents, yesterday the writer saw a five-year-old Hackney mare sold by public auction for 1,175 gs., or \$6,165. This was the London champion, Menella (16799), a dark-brown mare, bred by Mr. R. C. Marshall, Burnt-shields, Killearchan, Renfrewshire, and owned by Mr. William Scott, of Thornhome, Carluke, whose stud horse, Mathias (6473), was her sire, and he also now owns her dam, Norah Garton, a daughter of the great sire, Garton Duke of Connaught. Menella was champion driving animal at the London Hackney show nearly two months ago, and in respect of shape, color, size, manners and action, all round, is at present peerless. The purchasers are Can & Co., Clydevale Stud, Carluke, who do a very big trade in carriage horses, and have a splendid outlet for the very choicest, in the United States. The wonders of the day did not cease with Menella. Her half-brother, Gay Mathias, a lovely four-year-old black cob, also bred by Mr. Marshall, made 650 gs., or \$3,410, and others by the same magnificent harness sire drew such prices as 285 gs., 265 gs., 180 gs., and 110 gs. The average price of ten harness geldings and mares got by Mathias was £319, and the average of twenty harness horses sold at Thornton yesterday was £184 17s., as against £178 at last year's sale, when the highest price was 585 gs., paid for Bryony, another of Mathias' progeny, since exported to New York. It is obvious, from these figures, that motor-cars do not in any way threaten the supremacy of the highest class of driving horses. At the Gowanbank sale, on Thursday, Mr. Alexander Morton sold 39 harness horses, cobs and ponies, at an average of £44 6s. 16d. Considering the fact that 19 of these 39 were ponies, this must be regarded as not bad business. The 19 ponies made an average of £37 1s. 7d. There is, however, a distinct lack of confidence in the trade for light-legged horses generally. The tip-top section sell for more money than they were ever making, but there is a big chasm between their value and that of the best class of commercial harness horses. The well-known Hackney stallion, Matchless of Londesboro (1517), which Mr. Andrew Montgomery brought back from Canada last year, has been purchased by Mr. Alexander Morton, and joins his Gowanbank stud. Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, Islay, has also purchased a famous old Hackney in Lord Hamlet (3750), which has come north, and joins his famous Islay stud. This horse was the first of the produce of the great Ophelia, the London champion mare, and dam of Mathias Polonius, Heathfield Squire, and one knows not how many more first-class horses and mares. Ophelia is, without question, the most successful Hackney breeding mare on record. So far as I know she is the only London Hackney champion mare which had bred champions.

The highest priced individuals including Menella have been shipped to New York and will doubtless be seen at the horse shows there.

Clydesdales were both numerous and good at Ayr. On account of the lamented death of their owner, Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, the champion of the Kilmarnock show, and other outstanding exhibits, were not forward. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, Dollar, was first and champion with his beautiful three-year-old mare, Veronique. She was got by Montrave Ronald, an extra well-bred horse, and looks like taking a deal of beating this season. Mr. Kerr's stud also provided the first-prize yeld mare and two-year-old filly, both being got by Baron's Pride, and the first-prize brood mare, Mr. Chapman's Winsome Baroness, was got by the same sire. The first-prize yearling was Mr. Robert Park's Mannora, by the celebrated Marmion, the sire of Rosadora, the Cawdor Cup champion of last year now in Mr. Bryce's hands at Arcola, Assa. The champion of the male section was Mr. John Pollock's Undaunted Prince, by Hiawatha, a very tall, narrow colt, with great showy style and good action. He is a two-year-old and when he fills out will have few equals. Mr. James Kilpatrick had first in the three-year-old class with Haplant's Pride, another son of the same sire, and a wonderful mover. The winning yearling in a big class was a very lovely colt, owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and got by Baron's Pride. This rare stamp of a quality Clydesdale is a treat to look at. The longer one's eye dwells on him, the better does one particularize his many fine points. He is all the time a gentleman's colt. He was bred by Mr. Robert Sherman, Balig, Kirkcudbright.

#### SCOTLAND YET.

### The Orphaned Foal.

Occasionally a breeder is unfortunate enough to lose a brood mare at the foaling and the work devolves upon him of raising the foal by hand. A useful formula for the first three weeks, is

three parts warm cow's milk and one part water, with a teaspoonful (not heaping) of sugar to each half-pint; from thence forward add a tablespoonful of lime water to each quart, and tempt the foal with fine oatmeal, mixed with milk and sugar, and play with him by introducing tender grass into his mouth until he gets the flavor and nibbles on his own account. Orphans learn very much sooner to feed themselves than those with a dam having plenty of milk. There are two special points to be borne in mind—little and often, not forgetting that the foals suck in the night, and watching against indigestion, which shows itself as scour. If the foal looks drummy and dull do not wait for him to scour, but give a dose, two to four tablespoonfuls, of castor oil; it is always safe, whether scouring has begun or not. Do not be afraid to let him get hungry, and beware of giving too much when you do feed him again. Some people use large rubber nipples, but by feeding from the palm of the hand the foal is soon taught to drink from a dish as the hand is lowered into the milk in the bowl drawing it out from under the sucker's mouth.

#### Draft Horses with Action.

To-day witnesses the coming of the draft horse with action. About ten years ago the fashion in draft horses, at all events for the English market, was for a horse with weight, not so much stress being laid upon how fast he was able to move, or in what particular manner. Nowadays, however, the ideas of buyers for town work have altered entirely. They have altered, we may say, with the coming of the motor and not only must an animal walk its four and a half miles an hour, but it must be capable, under certain conditions, to do perhaps six or seven at a pinch. These are facts which every large auctioneer is willing enough to vouch for, and it is just as well that breeders should realise the fact that weight is not everything, particularly when it is not allied with action. The showyard has always made a strong feature of draft horse action, and a slovenly mover is generally penalised to an extent which illustrates the importance which pedigree breeders attach to action. On the other hand, we have seen not a few animals which were comely enough when grown up and exhibiting some of the best points of the Shire horse quite high enough in the prize list on account of their really indifferent action. The short, mincing step, which suggests a shoulder-tied or straight-hocked animal, has no place in the demand of the city buyer to-day. He wants the long, sweeping stride, and the well-flexed hocks, knowing that as age creeps on there will be more work in the animal than if he is unable in his prime to utilise his hock joints as he ought. The demand for action is founded upon other than economic reasons. More work is demanded nowadays of a horse than used to be the case. He has longer distances to traverse, and speed is becoming a necessity. Moreover, the horse with action is invariably the horse that lasts. Where there is any defect of action, particularly where the pastern joints are short, the wearing life of the horse is considerably curtailed. The jar and shock consequent upon weight and speed are not conducive to longevity, or soundness of the foot. It is this fact no doubt that has induced the Clydesdale breeder to carry joints and quality to an extreme. Shire breeders are following in a more leisurely way in their footsteps; but they hold, of course, that weight must have more consideration than has been given in the curriculum of the Clydesdale breeder. The oblique pastern should not be too long, otherwise it becomes a source of weakness.

There are little errors in action which are reprobated by every breeder, but in varying degree, according as importance is attached to it. The ordinary disher suggests a waste of muscular energy, besides being unsightly. The converse, which is the open-kneed horse, is extremely unsightly, and never quite suggests safety, as it not invariably happens that when old age creeps over a horse, a prelude to the broken knee is the open knee. Then there is clicking, or forging, and its attendant discomfort perhaps to the horse and at all times to his owner. One sees it very frequently in the showyard, but, as a rule, it is due to the fact that the shoeing has been very generous, and judges as a rule, unless they see some evidence of brushing or forging, overlook it. The remedy is the exact converse of what the show man does. There are many horses which walk well, but do not flex their hind joints. These are not the animals to wear well. It is highly important that the hocks should be flexed and kept close together. Shire breeders within the past fifteen years have consistently endeavored to secure a closer moving horse, and we think they have succeeded. In the olden time a good deal of power was wasted, because the animal did not keep its hocks close enough together. That charge cannot be laid against most of the best Shires of to-day. The propulsive power comes from the hind hocks, hence the importance attached by the breeders to the action of the hocks.

Another advance in the price of gasoline must help to impress the public with the wisdom of removing the legal obstructions from alcohol and making it a competitor as a source of power.

## STOCK

### The Ruddington Shorthorn Sale.

The late Mr. Philo L. Mills, of Ruddington Hall, Nottingham, although born an American citizen, was long resident in this country, where he amassed great wealth, much of which he expended in the wholesome and beneficial occupations of a country gentleman. His estate of Ruddington, situated about five miles from Nottingham, is beautifully laid out, and on it he kept a great herd of Shorthorn cattle, a great stud of Shire horses, a famous flock of Shropshire sheep, and celebrated herds of Middle White and other breeds of pigs. His death took place about six months ago. He had no family and as none of his nephews, to whom the option was under his will, offered, cares to follow up the life pursued by his uncle, the whole of the great stock is being dispersed. The manager at Ruddington is Mr. Arthur Gibson, whose brothers are foremost among your Canadian stock-breeders, and the first of the dispersions, accomplished under Mr. Thornton's hammer on May 3rd, was a magnificent tribute to the memory of the deceased and the combined skill of himself and Mr. Gibson. Among the crowd, which included many fanciers from the Argentine, Australians, and breeders from all corners of the British Isles, I noticed our good friend Mr. John Dryden, from Ontario. The sale was one to be remembered. The average for 135 head, of which 21 were sucking calves, was £132 16s. 3d., making a grand total of £17,929 16s. The auctioneer's average for 115 lots (reckoning cow and sucking calf as one lot) was £155 18s. 2d. or 7s. per head less than the Uppermill dispersion average for 113 lots, in October, 1904. Thirty seven bulls made an average of £151 2s. 10d.; 44 cows and three-year-old heifers, £136 9s.; 17 two-year-old heifers, £166 4s. 2d.; 16 yearling heifers, £88 9s. 3d., and 21 sucking calves, £99 13s. Mr. Mills was an ardent supporter of the Cruickshank sire, but his great merit as a breeder was his success in mating such sires with Bates cows. The consequence was that on Thursday the visitor found himself in presence of cattle with the fleshiness of the Aberdeen type and the style of the Bates stock, and the best illustrations of the cross were just such animals as no breeder could possibly ignore. A marvellous cow was Countess Farewell V., a lovely roan, calved in 1899, and full of Bates style and feminine quality. She belonged to a tribe which Mr. Mills bought "en bloc" from Mr. Gibson when that gentleman was persuaded to give up farming on his own account, and joined Mr. Mills as his agent. The cow herself sold for 600 gs. to Senor Pablo Olivera, from Buenos Ayres; her sucking heifer calf, by a Duthie bull made 400 gs., to the same buyers. Her yearling son went at 200 gs., to Mr. Lahausen, from the Argentine; her two-year-old son at 1,100 gs., to Mr. Miller, from the same country; and her three-year-old son, the lovely prize bull, King Christian of Denmark, to Mr. A. W. Hickling, Adbolton, Nottingham, at 900 gs. The family, as sold on Thursday, consisting of five animals, sold for 3,200 gs., or £3,360, and average of £672 each. Was this ever equalled in the history of Shorthorn breeding? That the mating of Duchess cows with Duthie bulls, when wisely gone about, is good business is further shown by the fact that the red-roan yearling bull, Duke of Ruddington VI., sold for 420 gs., the buyer being Mr. Joseph Harris, of Calthwaite, Cumberland, the owner of one of the few remaining Bates herds in the north of England. Some of the bulls were a bit rough, but prices like 290 gs., 255 gs., 210 gs., 200 gs., 165 gs., 160 gs., along with those already quoted, soon brought up the average, so that there was general satisfaction when a halt was called for luncheon, after the bulls were sold and the average of £151 2d. 10s. was announced.

The sale of the females was far more sensational than that of the bulls. Several breeders from the Argentine had come prepared to buy what they wanted, and it was next to impossible for any Britisher to beat them, once they started. The late Mr. Mills was the only man who could have beaten these gentlemen at their own game. He never bid unless he meant to buy, and when he began to bid he held on until he obtained what he wanted. The second highest-priced female was a red six-year-old named Dainty Lass's Daughter, for which Mr. Duthie gave 500 gs. All the calves by King Christian of Denmark made extraordinary prices. For example, a badly-colored Duchess cow, with Ayrshire-like horns, herself made 65 gs., but her red cow calf, by this great bull, sold for 150 gs. The roan bull calf by him, out of Mr. Duthie's 500-gs. cow, made 130 gs. A red-and-white cow named Lady Charlotte, calved 1902, made 215 gs., and her red cow calf by King Christian made 210 gs. Mr. Hickling bought the red cow, Duchess of Ruddington III., at 310 gs., but her beautiful roan calf by King Christian sold for 300 gs. A five-year-old cow named Carlotta went at 300 gs. to Sir R. P. Cooper, of Shenstone, the head of Cooper's "dip" firm. Mr. Douglas Fletcher of Rosehaugh, Inverness, gave 310 gs. for a red three-year-old Duchess. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Bouchan, Stirling, gave 300 gs. for the beautiful roan three-year-old Lavender Lady II., and Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, gave 210 gs. for the roan three-year-old

Lady Dorothy XXVIII. Scotland repaid Mr. Mills' enthusiasm for the Scots type by buying many of the best females, although frequently the Argentine buyers proved too many for them. Mr. Fletcher got the highest-priced two-year-old heifer, Ruddington Countess Farewell II., at 410 gs. A red heifer of the same age went to Senor A. Olivera, at 330 gs., and others made 280 gs., 260 gs., 210 gs., 205 gs., and several were below that figure, but over the 100 gs. Lord Winterstoke, under which designation is concealed Mr. Wills, of Bristol tobacco fame, was a good buyer in this section. The best animal in the sale, age considered, was the yearling heifer, Dainty Lass' Daydream, an uterine sister to Mr. Duthie's 500-gs. cow. Mr. Duthie wanted the yearling also. She is a wonderfully well-finished, level-fleshed, gay roan. He bid hard, but many more were of the same mind as himself regarding her, and one of them was Senor A. Olivera, who had not crossed the South Atlantic for nothing. He held on severely against all comers, and carried off the youngster at 420 gs. Shorthorn breeding is certainly not "done."

#### STOCK SHIPMENTS TO CANADA.

While South Americans have been buying Shorthorns, Canadians have been buying Ayrshires. A magnificent shipment of dairy cattle left a week ago by the Donaldson liner Athenia. Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville Ont., had 51 head, and Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., an equal number.

The Clydesdales have also secured attention from these shippers and Mr. Carruth, from the Northwest, as well as Prouse & Innes, Ingersoll, Ont. Altogether, stock-breeding is proving as in the past, the backbone of the British farmer. If he had not his pure-bred stocks to fall back upon, it is difficult to see what he would have.

SCOTLAND YET.

#### Prolific Ewes.

Mr. Thompson, of Hamstead Hill Farm, near Beverley, has a cross-bred ewe which dropped four lambs last year and reared them all. They went to the butcher on August 18th, and weighed respectively 46½ lbs., 40 lbs., 41 lbs., and 43 lbs. This year the same ewe has again four lambs. A Shropshire ewe on the farm of Mr. Billington, Ridding Hey, Clitheroe, has given birth to five lambs, all strong and healthy, and doing well.

(Not being from an American (!) source, the above may be accepted as true.)

#### Some Cattle Feeding Figures.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I enclose a small item as it might be useful to some person through your paper. Last fall I sold to the local butcher thirty head of steers, cows and heifers at \$2.80 per 100 lbs. a mixed lot. About December 1st I closed in for feeding, fifteen steers and five cows, only about four of them fit for the butcher. I let them run loose, all dehorned, watered twice a day, fed oat straw, hay and sheaves till January 1st, when I quit the oat straw and fed sheaves morning and evening and hay at noon. About the middle of February I gave them oat and barley chop at noon before the hay. When put up December 1st, the cattle were worth as follows:

15 steers, ave. 1100 lbs. @ 2½c. per lb. \$412.50  
5 cows, ave. 1000 lbs. @ 2½c. per lb. 112.50  
an average of \$26.75 per head. On the 15th of April, 1906, I sold them, the twenty head weighed at Arcola 26,750 lbs. at 3½c. per lb. being worth \$935.25, after shipment to Brandon the weight was 24,775 lbs. which at 4c. was \$991.00, which less the freight \$33.00 equals \$958.00, an average price of \$47.90. It was very warm on the day of shipment and they were twelve hours on cars and shrank 98½ lbs. each. I figure the profit per head as \$21.15.

Arcola, Sask.

W. H. BRYCE.

#### Two Breed Societies Incorporated.

The Red Poll and Aberdeen Angus men having formed breed societies have now been incorporated under the Live Stock Records Act at Ottawa. The registrar for each breed is J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa, to whom registrations should be sent. The secretary pro. tem of each society is George H. Greig. The following are the officers, for Red Polls, president, H. V. Clendinning, Harding, Man.; vice-pres. R. E. Barkley, Westholm, B. C. directors: W. A. McComb, Beresford, Man.; W. J. Garbie, East Clover Bar, Alta.; J. T. Maynard, Chilliwach, B. C.; J. T. Dantritch, Shoal Lake, Man.

In the Canadian Aberdeen Angus Society Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, is president; Jno. Turner, Carroll, Man., vice-president; and for directors Jas. Bowman, Guelph; S. Martin, Rounthwaite; J. Fraquair, Welwyn, Sask. The A. A. Society will inaugurate a system of inspection of the herds entered in the herd book.

The idea of disfranchising the indifferent is taking hold. If people are unwilling to bear their part in public affairs they should not be left with the power to interfere.



**Second Annual Winnipeg Horse Show**

There are four cities in Canada in which horse shows pure and simple are held, Toronto, Montreal, Galt and Winnipeg. The two former have a continental reputation, Galt's is purely local, while Winnipeg's, the latest to attain distinction, is essentially western in its scope and tone.

**The Economical Use of Wheat Screenings.**

With the prime object of drawing attention to the use of wheat screenings which bulk so largely every fall in the wheat marketings of the West, one of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE visited Port Arthur and looked into the methods there followed.

the public maw is an insatiable one for really good mutton, to get which, some grain must be fed to sheep of the mutton breeds or their grades. The sheep industry needs to be considered more from the view point of the grade flockmaster by our big shows, than it has in the past. Sheep do exceptionally well on the native herbage of the prairie and also on the stubbles, and winter without trouble and with but small percentage of loss from any cause.

During the past winter several schemes for fattening sheep on the by-product of elevators has been tried, and with entire success. The fact that on the American side there were feeders of sheep willing and anxious to buy screening and pay freight and duty on them suggested that there would be an even larger profit in feeding these screenings at home. Indeed this has been done from time to time in the past on a small scale, some man near an elevator or owning one, getting a car of wethers and finishing them through the winter. Two more experiments were carried on at Port Arthur and Moose Jaw. Port Arthur was selected as having the advantage of being near the great terminal elevators, where screenings are plentiful, and Moose Jaw as a point where screenings were to be obtained and yet which was quite near the range country where the sheep are raised.

The following lucid description of the Moose Jaw experiment thus detailed by Miss E. Cora Hind, Commercial Editor of the *Manitoba Free Press* should be of considerable interest to all the farmers and in conjunction with our former articles on this important subject should draw attention to a method by which the cost of the large waste and loss to the farmer may be greatly reduced.

**SHEEPFEEDING.**

The full results of the Port Arthur experiment are not yet known, but the sheep and lambs after 100 days' feeding were nearly all marketed in Toronto at \$6.70 per cwt., almost the highest figure that has been made on that market.

During the present month a Free Press staff correspondent spent a day at Moose Jaw, looking into the results obtained at that point. The scheme has proved so profitable as to give results that are almost startling. The gentleman who has mainly interest in the scheme was Mr. Grant, and he was not in town on the day of the visit, but Mr. Annable, who has watched the experiment closely and had access to the books, furnished the following figures:

**WHERE THEY WERE FED.**

The point selected for feeding was the valley just south of the town, the high hills forming an excellent windbreak to the north and west. Here sheds were erected with accommodation for 4,000 or 5,000 sheep. Unlike the sheds at Port Arthur, they were closed in and had a good roof; they were not floored, but were furnished with automatic feeding troughs and plenty of good water.



**BEST GIRL RIDER.**  
Winnipeg Horse Show.

The show was organized a little over a year ago and the first exhibition was given outside, but owing to unpropitious weather did not attain the success anticipated. The second annual show was held in the large rink, the Auditorium, which was specially floored, and profusely decorated for the occasion giving a gala holiday air most appropriate for Victoria Day week. For three days large audiences surrendered themselves to the fascinating charms of King Equine and forgot the sensations of whirling down asphalt streets in the odoriferous gas wagon.

The object of the horse show is to give prominence to certain types of horses that usually receive scant recognition at the regular exhibitions. Breeding classes are generally well fostered at fairs, but the commercial classes, while having splendid cash prizes offered them as an inducement to show, have not the best opportunity to show to advantage before critical audiences. The horse show is further intended to give impetus to the breeding of fancy driving and saddle horses by making horsemanship a popular pastime among wealthy people. In this connection the event held last week was an unqualified success for on every hand men of means could be heard declaring they would have a horse to win such and such a prize.

The greater number of the exhibitors were city residents but a few horses from outside were able to get into the charmed circle and carry off some of the best trophies. The greatest interest of the show centered around the saddle classes in which there were some magnificent entries. Early in the show Ma Mignonne owned by Miss Cameron of Winnipeg captured several firsts, but later Kenneth Price of Moosomin came forward strongly with his heavy hunter Rex and finally won the valuable Grain Exchange cup for the best saddle horse of the show. Another popular win by an outsider's horse was that for the grand championship of the show, the Osler, Hammond and Nanton cup, which went to Barron Moss Meteor, Dr. Henderson's, Carberry, Hackney stallion of show yard renown. The same horse won this cup last year so that it now becomes the absolute property of the Carberry horseman.

For fancy leather horses A. M. Nanton's Prince and Charlie made a show which was a revelation to the spectators and a credit to any ring. They appear to be of standard bred blood. Miss Cameron showed a team of similar breeding, while Mr. Hugh Sutherland showed a pair which appeared to carry considerable Hackney blood, although they were not well educated.

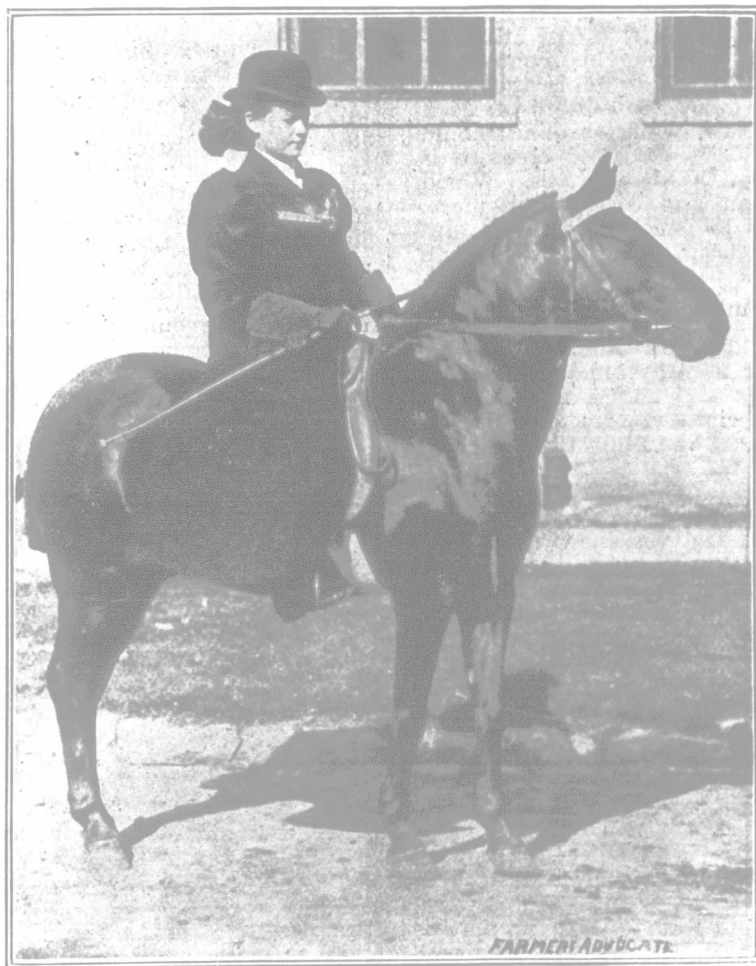
The combination class was popular with exhibitors and spectators alike, a horse of apparently Hackney breeding belonging to D. E. Sprague won, after being exhibited to dog cart and under saddle.

The judges were Dr. A. J. Armstrong of Regina, W. G. Darling of St. Paul and A. G. Hopkins of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The association feel gratified with the success of the show and look forward to the time when they will be able to offer substantial cash prizes.

Sheep are at the present good property on farms, in fact always are when their beneficial effect on the land, from the standpoint of weed destruction, soil packing, manuring, mutton and wool, and utilization of the grain growers by-products are considered.

In the first there have been difficulties in the way of sheep raising in the Canadian west, chief among such being the depredations of wolves and coyotes, and these difficulties are not yet over, judging by the frequency with which farmers' meetings petition government for wolf bounties and a reduction or the entire abolition of duty on lines of wire fencing that afford protection against wolves. In spite of these difficulties the sheep is a very profitable animal, and



**A POPULAR WINNER.**  
Winnipeg Horse Show.

During the first week of December, 1905, some 3,000 sheep were landed in these sheds. They were a mixed lot, composed of yearling and two-year-old wethers and ewes, and a percentage of ewes that were three years old.

#### THE RATION.

The ration provided for them was screenings, a very small allowance of hay and plenty of water. No salt is needed in that section, as the small amount of alkali in the water seems to take its place.

During the winter three men were employed about the sheep, two at the sheds to tend them, and one to purchase feed, see to its delivery, etc., and finally to market the finished product.

The sheep were shorn during the month of March and were all marketed between April 15 and May 15. During the last month or six weeks of the experiment the supply of screenings that had been purchased at \$6.50 per ton gave out and oats at 25c. per bushel were substituted.

The sheep were contracted for rather late in the season and cost, landed at Moose Jaw, \$5.25, so that the sum would stand something like this:

3,000 sheep at \$5.25.....	\$15.750
Screenings and oats average 75c. per head.....	2.250
Hay.....	250
Three men at \$50 per month each for 5½ months.....	825
Depreciation of buildings, etc.....	250
	<hr/> \$19.525

Or sheep ready to market cost an average of \$6.40 each.

#### RETURNS.

Fleeces of 3,000 sheep after cost of shearing and marketing averaged \$1.00 per fleece or \$3,000; sheep ready for sale averaged 124 pounds in weight. All sheep sold to Moose Jaw butchers (about half the entire number) brought 7c. per lb. live weight. The balance brought varying prices, so that Mr. Grant by striking an average found that each sheep netted \$8; this with an average of \$1 each for the fleeces brought the selling price to \$9.00 each or \$27,000, or a profit of \$2.60 per head or \$7,800 for the season's work.

In all of this nothing has been allowed for cost of erecting buildings. Mr. Annable stated that Mr. Grant had been offered an advance on the land which would cover the cost of buildings, but even if they were entirely paid out of one year's earnings there would still be a handsome margin of profit.

No difficulty whatever was found in securing a market for the sheep when finished. It is difficult to imagine any enterprise where it would be possible to secure the same return for the capital invested.

The gentle baa lamb as a safe and profitable method of disposing of screenings can hardly be surpassed.

#### For Worms in Live Stock

The United States Department of Agriculture has made a good many experiments in treating sheep for worms, particularly for that worst of all parasites, the stomach worm (*Strongylus contortus*). Stiles concludes that coal tar creosote is the most efficient remedy and the easiest to administer as it needs to be given but once, while gasoline should be repeated for several days. Coal tar creosote is not always to be found at the drug stores. Wood creosote is not so efficient and costs much more. The druggist can get it if he is asked to do so. An ounce will treat 20 adult sheep, at a cost of less than half a cent a head. A one per cent. solution is used. To make it; dissolve one ounce of coal tar creosote in 99 parts of water. The dose of this mixture as recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry is, for lambs above four months old, two to four ounces; calves, three to eight months old, five to ten ounces; yearling steers, one pint; two year old steers one quart.

One should get at the druggist's a glass graduated in ounces, so that he may know what amount he is giving. One should fast the sheep for twelve hours before drenching. A sheep should be dosed standing naturally on its feet, and with its head raised very little; if the nose is elevated above the eyes there is great danger that the dose will pass into the lungs. Sheep set up on their haunches are easily dosed, but the medicine passes too much into the paunch, while it is the fourth stomach that needs it. If an overdose should be given by mistake and the sheep suffer from it the animal should be placed in the shade, where it may recover completely in an hour or so.

One of the oldest churches in the class—the Indian Anglican church at Deseront, S. D., was destroyed by lightning May 14th. Many of the pictures were removed including a communion table presented by Queen Anne. A beautiful stained glass window, a gift of Oronhyatekha, was demolished.

## FARM

### Conference Recommends Change in Grades.

Representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations met in Winnipeg on the 15th and 16th inst. and engaged in two days' honest discussions upon questions brought to their notice at the annual conventions of the associations last winter. The chief points of consideration were the amending of the Grain Act to make alteration in the grades, and to facilitate shipping at country points, the legitimate toll for milling wheat, and the advisability of making Winnipeg an order point and establishing a sample market. In the course of the session committees interviewed the Attorney General of Manitoba and the C. P. R.; the former advised that the revised statutes of Manitoba stated that a miller can charge and can collect seventeen cents a bushel toll for grinding, and that he must return to the farmer the full weight of the grain in out-turns and the executive will therefore protect any farmer who has a grievance against a miller if he takes proceedings in the courts in this respect. The committee who interviewed the C. P. R. arranged as follows:

In regard to the charge of excessive freight rates on local produce, the C. P. R. officials requested to be furnished with specific cases, and if the charges are correct they will take action.

The company also acceded to the request to place any responsible person selected by the Grain Growers' Association who resides near the station in question, who shall keep an order book and receive orders for cars, allot the same, bill out and seal cars when loaded. The company promised that special seals would be prepared for these cases.

After a careful investigation into the matter of making Winnipeg an order point, the executive committee did not consider it in the interests of the grain growers to take any further steps in this matter at present.

With regard to the grades the following resolutions were passed with two dissenting voices:

That extra No. 1 Hard be struck out.  
That No. 1 Manitoba hard—Wheat shall be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 75 per cent. of wheat known as Red Fife wheat.

That No. 1 Northern—Shall be sound, well cleaned, weighing 60 pounds per bushel, and composed of at least 60 per cent. of wheat known as Red Fife wheat.

That No. 2 Northern—Shall be sound, clean, of good milling qualities, fit for ware-housing, weighing not less than 58 pounds per bushel, and shall be composed of at least 45 per cent. of wheat known as Red Fife wheat.

This is very little change from the grades now in force, the word "plump" is struck out of the definition of "One hard" and the substitution of the phrase "wheat known as" before Red Fife detracts from the importance of color and attaches more value to the variety even though it is speckled or bleached. The weights and percentage composition of a bushel in the different grades remains the same.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

That the Grain act be amended in the following sections: Sec. 59, by striking out all the words after "supplied" where it occurs in the sixth line, and substituting the following words therefor, "when any applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him, he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefore by placing his name at the bottom of the list and again when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name at the bottom of the list and so on until his requirements have been filled, provided that no applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time. Provided also that when an applicant has ordered a car of certain capacity, until that car of that capacity is allotted to him, his name will remain on the list until a car of that capacity is supplied him.

That the Grain act be amended to provide that whenever it can be proved to the satisfaction of the warehouse commissioner that not less than 100,000 bushels of grain are grown within an area which naturally may be considered as tributary to any railway siding, and that the bulk of such grain would be shipped from such siding, if shipping facilities were provided, he may order the railway company to place a temporary agent at such points for the space of three months, beginning at the commencement of such season, and when the amount of grain grown in the area aforesaid amounts to 200,000, he may order the railway company to erect a station and appoint a permanent agent.

Sec. 59, as at present reads: "If there is failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, then the following order of distribution shall

be observed:—Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied; then beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downwards again to the bottom of the list, giving each person whose name appears on the order book as having unfilled orders one car; and the above method, beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list shall be followed until all orders have been filled; provided always that no applicant shall receive more than one car in any one round."

President McQuaig of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was named to carry the resolutions to Ottawa.

### Locating Water With a Wand.

We have had dry weather so we have been digging several wells. Those that have been "located" have been a success. The locator took a green willow fork branch and it drew down over the underground vein. I took the same fork and walked over the same place but noticed no change. Can any one through the paper explain the locating by a willow fork from a scientific point of view? Is it a reality that cannot be explained by our educated scholars?

Alta.  
C. O. A.  
[Scientists do not attempt to explain the locating of water by the use of willow or witch hazel wands, as there does not appear to be any scientific reason why they should be affected by the presence of water below the surface. Ed. note.]

### The Farmer Everybody's Prey.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read in your issue of March 21 an article entitled "Are Farmers Dishonest?" also a criticism which appears in your issue dated May 9. This issue also contains a criticism entitled "Setting Arbitrary Prices."

All these go to show that a farmer is not a gold mine and that farmers are not in as good a financial position as they should be.

The wholesaler you mention asserts that "nine out of every ten farmers are dishonest." I say that this is false and I defy him to prove his statement. But first of all, it would be best to come to an understanding as to terms. What does he mean by dishonesty? Does he mean the inability of a man to meet a bill when due? If that is what he means by the term, then there is not one honest man on earth, including kings and princes, all men get a bit "hard up" at times.

Your wholesaler is evidently dissatisfied and ought to pack his dry goods and go to the "old world" to start business. When a man wants to collect money from a farmer, he knows where to find him. If he has the money, the farmer will pay him, if he has not the farmer will pay him when he can.

If you go to collect money in the old world from a man living in style, you will be received by a powdered footman dressed in all the colors of the rainbow and usually he will tell you that his master is "not in". This means either that he is out or that he is in but does not want to see you. If you were so lucky as to get your money at all, you would never get any interest and the farmer in this country pays a heavy interest when he gives a note.

I consider a man "dishonest" when he buys a lot of things which he has no intention of paying for. But when a man gives his word to pay at a certain date and through unforeseen circumstances fails to fulfil his promises, I do not consider him dishonest but unfortunate.

I do not believe that one farmer out of ten buys without the intention of paying. The fact that so many farmers fail to meet their bills when due shows that farmers have not enough "margin" as it is termed in business.

My point therefore is that farmers are not all in a sound financial position. The local markets are small and prices are often too low.

I criticize "Anti-Trust" because he is too sentimental and not enough practical. I have lived in the two largest cities in the world and have had hard jobs, soft jobs and sometimes no job at all. The toiler in the largest city will pay about five cents for a two pound loaf and about eight cents in the smaller one whether the Canadian farmer gets ten cents or a dollar a bushel for his wheat.

I am farming now. I am willing to pay a fair price for all I buy and want a fair price for all I sell. To be satisfied with small mercies is not good enough for me.

An Edmonton miller was paying last fall sixty five cents a bushel for Red Fife wheat and fifty five cents for Preston wheat. He said he docked ten cents off Preston wheat because the flour produced had a "yellow" tinge. I had my suspicions about the yellow tinge, so I wrote to our common friend, Mr. Angus Mackay, and asked him for information regarding the milling value of Preston. This is what he says about it: "The manager of the large flour mills in Minneapolis and the leading flour expert in London, England, tested Huron and Preston wheats, and pronounce both equal for flour with Red Fife."

For the sake of argument we will suppose that they have bred a new wheat which is smut-proof, rust-proof, frost-proof and every other proof. For

the sake of convenience we will call it "Alberta Wonder." It will surpass anything yet seen in creation. We will suppose that we have had a heavy crop and that we are taking a few loads to the mill. The miller will look at the wheat and admire it and ask us what new variety it is. We will say, "This is 'Alberta Wonder.'" "Well," he will say, "this is the finest wheat I have ever seen but I am going to dock you twenty cents a bushel." "Why?" "Well, your Alberta Wonder is a fine wheat but the flour made from it has a "green" tinge."

If farmers like to stand together they can get all which is in itself reasonable and fair. I shall be satisfied with nothing less. I speak boldly because I am a farmer and have no one to fear.

ALLAN SWAN.

**Suggestions for House Plans.**

In addition to suggestions offered in our last week's issue on house building by J. E. G. we give below the opinions of others on this subject. In house building the tendency has been to favor a very large edifice, with the result that for the greater part of the year several of the rooms go unoccupied, or certain rooms that should be in constant use are thrown open only on rare occasions. This latter defect is due to the fact that many houses are so constructed that the sitting room is too difficult of access from the dining room or that the one room is made to serve as kitchen, dining room and living room. Of late habits of occupying houses have been changing people are coming to use the kitchen only for kitchen purposes and to use the dining room for ordinary living purposes and the sitting room more frequently in the evenings. The plans published in our May 23rd issue are examples of houses where this practice can be carried out.

The opinions given below are by farmers and are mostly upon the average size and cost of the house the ordinary farmer should build. If any others of our readers have ideas upon house building we should be glad to give them publicity. We especially ask the women to comment upon the plans published in our May 23rd issue and to offer any suggestions they may think valuable or commend any one to the plans.

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

In this locality, which is an old and well settled one, the tendency is to build houses with about eight rooms for the average farmer and to have cheaper cottages or frame houses for the hired help.

Some stone is used, but brick veneer, solid brick and frame are more common. More attention is being given to the surroundings and outside appearances than formerly.

In looking over some of the more modern houses there are some things that one wonders should be found in them. Too often the foundation is too low which makes a dark cellar, and very often a house costing from three to five thousand dollars is built on the old fashioned T plan with two large rooms in front down stairs and a large combined kitchen and dining room behind. In these days of advanced architecture one would think something more attractive and convenient would be built.

One of the most popular plans is to have rather a small kitchen with modern conveniences, a good sized dining room with wide arch into the sitting room, something like plans B and D in your May 23rd number. Farmers are realizing more generally that the comforts of a home do not consist in a large house as in having the house well furnished and comfortable, and much of the money which formerly went into the building of a miniature mansion now goes into the furnishing and outside adornment.

Man.

J. F. S.

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

With regard to size I think about ten rooms for the average half section farm house with the average family is big enough; less would hardly

do, and two more would be preferable. As a rule a house grows with the farm, and I have found my own grow into a fairly comfortable one.

As for walls, cement blocks would be my choice for appearance, durability, warmth and dryness (of the walls), if the blocks were well made by a competent man; but unless first class sand is obtainable near the building site, the cost would be prohibitive. Stone in some localities is easily obtained, and if there is no need to rush, the work can be gradually accumulated by the force on the farm, making it a comparatively cheap material. It of course requires a dead air space between the walls and the plaster to prevent sweating. Brick veneer makes a warm house, but it is a regular fire trap. Solid brick makes a splendid house, warm, safe and durable, but is very expensive. Lumber, which must enter very largely into the construction of every house, especially the best or grades, is getting to be almost out of reach of any but a millionaire, and I fear when I come to look at the matter from all points, we shall soon have to return to the original sods and canvas, at any rate as far as cost and availability go.

The cost of the house must depend entirely on the available means of the farmer, and his tastes. To build a comfortable ten roomed house, well furnished inside and out, and with average modern conveniences, would require at least \$1,500.00, and might easily cost \$5,000.00. Whilst a new settler with only average means could comfortably house himself and wife for about \$500.00 and have room for his hired help and a child or two. He would have to do a good deal of the work himself for that.

The first point for a farmer to consider in planning his house is whether he will require more room in the future. If so he should lay out his house so that it can be easily added to as required. The next is the choosing of the site, which, in the first place should insure good drainage. Nothing is more annoying, or detrimental to health, than a door yard which in spring, and after all heavy rains, is ankle deep in mud, for which the only means of escape is often by filtering into the well which supplies the house and perhaps also the stock. In the latter case the filth accumulating round the wells in the winter and working up into an unsavory morass in the spring is sometimes appalling. Next, the grounds should receive far more attention than is frequently the case. A lawn big enough for tennis or croquet should be provided for, especially if there are young folks in the family with a few flower beds near the house and an ornamental fence between the lawn and the vegetable garden; caragana, lilacs or maples will be satisfactory if given ordinary attention. No more should be laid out than can receive proper care or it will surely be neglected and unsightly. There should be a veranda facing garden and lawn with virginia creeper trained over it, and if possible a belt of trees between house and stables.

The dairy should be of stone with cement floor and open from the kitchen for convenience, and for this reason if possible the kitchen should be on the north side of the house. If the well is convenient to the kitchen there is no difficulty in arranging the pump inside the kitchen, running the pipes well underground to the well. The same arrangement can be used to a soft water cistern using lift pumps with angle joints on the pipes. I don't like the idea of a cistern located under a house as it is bound to get foul occasionally.

All steps should be low and the stairs not steep, as the women folk have to use them many times a day, and the men will appreciate the difference after a hard day's work. A bow window in the sitting room is a wonderful improvement. When filled with healthy looking plants it makes a room bright on the darkest winter day. A summer kitchen and woodshed are a wonderful comfort and convenience.

I regret to say some of these suggestions arise from the knowledge of what it means to do without.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

With regard to house building in the Northwest I may state that about a six roomed house, kitchen, dining room and sitting room and three bed rooms, is large enough. You can get this amount of room in an 18 x 24 main part and 12 x 14 addition, for kitchen use, 12 x 14 foot studding for the main part. We are using principally wood but if there be stone convenient it is in some cases preferable, but will cost about the same as wood and is not as warm. A house as above described will cost from \$700.00 to \$900.00. Of course a much cheaper one can be built and I might state that the majority of farm houses do not cost more than \$500.00. I mean in cases of new settlers. We are now seeing many farm houses erected costing from \$2,000.00 to \$5,000.00, principally brick at this cost. I advise in erecting houses to first excavate for cellar, and for this to be frost proof, the excavation should be about three feet inside of the foundation. It can either be boarded up to joist or stoned, making stone foundation for outside dimensions of the house. The house should be back plastered between studding inside, double boarded and papered outside. By doing this you save in fuel besides having the comfort, etc.

D. J. DUTTON.

**Agriculture in Different Provinces.**

Reverend Father Burke is a progressive parish priest down in Prince Edward Island and is one of the leading lights in the agricultural life of the little Island Province. He has made a study of agricultural methods and practices and in a letter to FARMER'S ADVOCATE of London, Ont., speaks optimistically and prophetically of the agricultural future of the several provinces. In part he says:

"The amazing generosity with which the public purse of Ontario helps out the basic interest of agriculture within her limits, is still a matter of the greatest edification to the other Provinces where no such understanding of the public necessities on this head obtains, and, therefore, as yet no adequate attempt made to require them. We have before us the reports and other agricultural bulletins authorized by the Department of Agriculture of Ontario for the past year. They are as comprehensive in the matters they touch as those of the General Government at Ottawa, and they extend far more fully to every department of agricultural effort. They are a credit to Ontario. She is well ahead in the agricultural race, and with such organization, and a policy so just and adequate to agriculture, must keep well ahead. An influence like that, too, must do much for contiguous States and Provinces.

The new Provinces are setting out with plenty of means. They will model their agricultural institutions on Ontario's best effort, and all her methods will be adopted, at least all desirable for and requisite in the new political divisions. The Deputies of Agriculture, in organizing, have a free hand, and may be depended on to equip the different departments of the service with the most up-to-date appliances. There is no reason to fear but that they will speedily come up to the standard in efficiency now exacted for agricultural administration everywhere. The Western leaders came out of Ontario—Guelph, likely—all of them, and will not want artificial stimulants for their already buoyant ambitions. British Columbia, for a mineral country, is surprising everybody in the encouragement she is giving to the various branches of husbandry, which, one place or another, over extensive or restricted area, she is developing so wonderfully. The generous grants, the well-qualified staff of workers, the enthusiasm and unbridled ambitions of her farmers, stockraisers and fruit men—all promise a substantial triumph. Manitoba is now well equipped with her agricultural college centering all hopes, and aiding in the prudent direction of her teachers. In Quebec there is a spirit abroad which promises to place her in rivalry with Ontario, even. No longer are her farmers satisfied to get their instruction from abroad; they are preparing to do the work effectually at home. The Province will be generous to agriculture, give it everything it asks for, and all now depends on the prudence of her leaders. The St. Anne's College and Dr. Robertson, whilst such may reach the French-Canadian, because of the denominational character of the school, will



PLOWING ON McBEAN BROS. FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

doubtlessly very beneficially affect the section of the community it can reach. Laval University should, we feel satisfied, organize and equip a thoroughly modern faculty of agriculture in her great educational sphere, thus rounding out her work of usefulness to meet the needs of French Canada.

Down by the sea, in the Maritime Provinces, things educational are not so promising. The divisions are so numerous, the theatre so small, the money so scarce, that one often despairs of great results. Then, the Government-supported institutions, like Nappan, in Nova Scotia, and the Government Farm, in Prince Edward Island, are more harm than good—have been so for a long time, if not always. Nappan nobody takes any stock in, be he an Islander, a New Brunswicker or a Nova Scotian. It is no good. It is worse than no good. It is a source of danger. Tuberculosis has broken out there, and the cattle, a costly herd, are now out of it. They are taking the open-air cure at Ottawa. They will never go back. And nobody in Maritime Canada will drop a single tear if they don't. In Prince Edward Island the authorities have been playing at choice-stock breeding, little as they could afford it, and only mixing and muddling things generally. Now comes a crisis: The cattle, like those of Nappan, have reacted to the test for tuberculosis. There is, therefore, general consternation. The people don't care a rap if there was never an animal at the Farm at all; they are not in need of it, and they will not use it as a stock

center, and make it second to none, even if there be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Maritime Canada is behind every way because of its divisions. We must be unified in many ways before we can hope to take our own out of the things about us; but the commencement in agricultural unification is now imperative. If the ends of great Ontario had clamored for a share of Guelph's grant, where would the Province be to-day, agriculturally? Truro, we are confident, will do the same grand work for us down here, if supported properly. We want to try it, anyway."

#### Improving the Quality of Potatoes.

That the west can and does grow bumper crops of potatoes is beyond dispute but it is unfortunately also true that in many cases the quality is not sufficiently high to place this crop in the No. 1 class. In every 100 pounds of potatoes there is about 75 pounds water, of the remaining 25 pounds about 20 pounds is carbohydrates (starch and sugar) and 2 pounds is protein. The protein content is therefore low and potatoes should be used with some article of food rich in protein such as lean meat, eggs etc.

From this it will be seen that the starch content of the potato is very important and the expression "a fine mealy potato" really means a "starchy" potato or one in which the percentage of carbohydrates is high. It is therefore important that we should study means to increase this starch content if we desire potatoes

good from the bad by the brine test and have good potatoes for your table all winter.

#### Our Competitors.

Comparisons of the wheat producing capacities of different countries are interesting. We in Canada are a great wheat producing people, so great in fact that the idea of forming a corner in the wheat market sometimes seizes some of the producers, but a comparison with other wheat growing countries like Russia, United States, Argentina, India, etc., shows how relatively insignificant our total production of 80,000,000 bushels is. Russia grows about 57,000,000 acres of wheat annually, but the yield is appallingly low, 9.05 bushels per acre. This is attributed to the wretched condition of the peasants, which leads to poor farming. The United States grows from forty five to fifty million acres of wheat, which yields between five hundred and fifty and six hundred million bushels or an average of 13.43 bushels per acre. Argentina statistics are very unreliable, but the reckonings for 1905-06 are 12,830,000 acres with a five years average of 10.96 bushels per acre. In 1905 the area of the wheat crop of India was officially returned at 28,231,585 acres. Added to this British India grows 70,000,000 acres of rice and over 80,000,000 acres of other food grains such as pulse and millets. The average yield of wheat extending over ten years is 10.63 bushels per acre. The wheat yields have averaged in Manitoba for the past ten years at 18.45 bushels per acre and in the Territories, that were, 19.13. This average is exceeded in Great Britain, 30.95; Holland, 29.83; New Zealand, 28.63; Denmark, 28.18; Germany, 28.25; Belgium, 27.43; Sweden, 24; and France, 19.57.

#### Alkali Spots.

A correspondent wants to know the cause of alkali spots in some portions of the country, and what plants, if any, are tolerant of alkali.

Alkali is usually found where the rainfall is insufficient to carry off the salts that have accumulated in the soil and in consequence these form in crusts on the top of the soil. Sometimes where irrigation is practiced alkali spots may be due to the seepage from the irrigated lands above. The salts consist of sodium sulphate, sodium chloride (common salt) and sodium carbonate. Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate are by far the most injurious to vegetation. All the cultivated grasses are extremely sensitive to alkali, while sugar beet, barley, rye and alfalfa will stand considerably more than wheat or oats. Shallow root plants suffer more than others.

An interesting experiment was conducted at Wyoming a few years ago to test the effect of alkali on germination. It was found that small amounts hastened germination, and stimulated growth, while large amounts prevented germination by interfering with the absorption of water.

As to the remedy, the only thing is drainage, where possible, accompanied by cultivation, to prevent evaporation and by growing the plants mentioned which are measurably tolerable of alkali.

#### Some Transplanting Worthy of Note.

An Old Country contemporary refers to the death of a breeder of Yorkshire, whose main business was landscape gardener and nurseryman, and whose father, so 'tis said was the greatest living authority on coniferous plants and the removal of large trees. The father and son (Wm. and John Barron, Derbyshire, Eng.) successfully moved the Buckland yew, near Dover, a tree 1100 years old and mentioned in the Doomsday Book; and also the John Knox yew at Longbank, Scotland, a tree under which the great Scottish divine administered one of his first sacraments.

#### An Encouragement to Farm Home Adorners.

Those having attractive farmsteadings, in the shape of comfortable houses enflanked by trees and shrubs and grass lawns, together with convenient barns and spacious paddocks and yards should take note of the prizes offered by the Industrial for plans of such. Drop Dr. A. W. Bell a postcard for a prize list and look up class



BEAUTIFUL FARM HOME OF R. MARSHAL, MONTROSE, MAN.

source, anyway. It will have to go. If the Federal Government would use it as an Experiment Station for grains, roots and fruits, all well and good. We need experimentation—proper, accurate, scientific experimentation along these lines badly, not otherwise. As it is, money, hard to raise, is wasted, and actual harm done to our husbandry.

What we would like to see down here is one good, well-equipped and competent educational school for agriculture, and experimental stations enough to meet all the needs of the profession everywhere. There is the Truro Agricultural College, with its substantial buildings, its competent teachers, its broad acres for general experimentation. It is to be a center of educational agriculture. The Nova Scotia Government is now bearing the whole burden of cost, and that uncomplainingly. The other Provinces contributing, and the Nappan grant transferred to it, as it should be for the general good, what could it not promise Maritime Canada? Certainly, everything Guelph does for Ontario. There cannot be several centers of this sort here. There is barely room for one, and there is no good on earth of trying to prevent the Truro institution from assuming the work and efficiently discharging it, as is most desirable. Because Nappan was once opened, that is no excuse that it cannot be shut, when its usefulness is gravely questioned. Because a lot of petty interests clash, is no reason, either, why the large-minded friends of agriculture do not agree to establish one good, creditable

of first class quality. How is it to be done?

We all recognize the importance of seed selection in any movement for plant improvement. We have heard of increasing the protein content of corn by selection and of the increase in the saccharine matter in the beet by similar means. Can the same not be done with the potato? Let us see. How are we to select the "starchy" potato for seed. Potatoes are mainly starch and water. Starch is heavier than water, therefore if you take a solution of brine of a definite strength the "watery" potatoes will float and the starchy ones will sink to the bottom. In this way you can separate the good from the bad and as like produces like, if given a fair show, you should produce potatoes of superior quality from the selected seed.

Another point to consider is that the smooth, even potatoes have a larger percentage of starch than the rough pronged ones. The deeper growing potatoes show a higher starch content than those near the surface, and level cultivation gives better results than hills. This is probably due to the difference in the soil temper and suggests the possibility of further improvement by mulching in the hot days of summer. It has also been found that close planting gives better quality. This is due to the influence of shading on the temperature.

These little schemes for the improvement of quality are all very simple but they are worth trying and when the summer is over and your crop is harvested you can again separate the



REGINA STALLION SHOW.  
Perpetual Motion. Baron's Gem.

**Smut Growth, Manuring Grasses,**

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**  
I have been a constant reader of your paper for about one and a half years and like it very much. Of course there are some items that do not interest me but probably they interest some one else. I am always glad to read letters from farmers who have had actual experience. I noted very carefully the contents of Tully Elder's letter which appeared some time ago in regard to smut in wheat. I am a great deal like him, a non-believer in the theory that smut produces smut, and have treated my seed simply because other people did and never raised smut until last year when I prophesied that it was going to be a dry season and set my seed extra deep. I am trying an experiment this year by sowing in my garden at different depths seed that has been treated with bluestone and seed that has been treated with smut until it is black. Kindly let me also know if it is successful to put manure on a newly seeded meadow, say sow the seed this spring and manure in the fall.  
D. E. C.

[Although there are many circumstances that might appear to indicate that smut does not reproduce like the higher plants still they can all be explained away when all the conditions are known. One thing about it is that deep sowing is conducive to its growth as it germinates better in the damp, cool soil than near the warmer dryer surface where wheat starts best.

Manure applied in late fall or winter should be of immense benefit to the grass provided it is spread on thin enough.]

**British Wheat Prices.**

We have been furnished quotations of wheat and flour prices of different grades upon the Great Britain markets and we publish them for the sake of comparison. The quotations are given in Canadian currency for the better understanding of our readers.

April 17th, 1906. To-day's spot prices. Liverpool wheat per 100 lbs.: Australian, \$1.66 to \$1.68; Wall Walla, \$1.63 to \$1.64; 1 Nor. Manitoba \$1.58 to \$1.59; 2 Nor. Manitoba \$1.57 to \$1.57 1/2; 3 Nor. Manitoba \$1.54 to \$1.55; 4 Nor. Manitoba \$1.54 to \$1.54 1/2; Canadian Spring \$1.55 to \$1.56; Rosario Santa Fee (new) \$1.52 to \$1.59; Southern Plate (new) \$1.56 to \$1.57; Russian \$1.62 to \$1.63; Danubian \$1.51 to \$1.62; Syrian \$1.36 to \$1.44; New Zealand \$1.52 to \$1.53.

Flour per 280 lbs.: English made patent \$5.88 to \$6.90; English made baker \$5.40 to \$5.52; Australian \$5.78 to \$6.12; Hungarian \$7.32 to 7.44; Argentine Fine Patent \$6.24 to \$6.48; Argentine Second Patent \$5.88 to \$6.12; Argentine Medium grade \$5.16 \$5.52; American Spring 1st Patent \$6.00 to \$6.12; American Winter Patent \$6.00 to \$6.12; Kansas Patent \$5.52 to \$5.76.

**PRICES COMPARED.**

All prices refer to the English cental 480 lbs.:

	Now, April 17.	Week ago, April 10th.	Month ago, March 20th.	Year ago, April 18th.	2 Years ago, April 19th.
Australian Prompt	\$7 44	\$7 44	\$7 38	\$7 56	\$7 20
Plate (Argentine)	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 54	7 48
Liverpool					
1 Nor. Manitoba	7 62	7 62	7 60	8 52	8 24
London.					
2 Nor. Manitoba	7 54	7 50	7 42	8 40	8 40
Liverpool.					
Russian	7 68	7 62	7 58	7 68	7 72
Eng. Red Mid. price	7 02	7 02	6 98	7 58	6 96
London.					

**Lupine a Troublesome Weed.**

A reader in British Columbia asks for a method of eradicating lupine and as our experience of weeds has never brought us in contact with the troublesome variety of lupine, we ask any of our readers, who may have had success in exterminating this species to give us their experience.

**List of Farmer's Institute Meetings for Manitoba.**

Morris	June 8th	2 o'clock
Emerson	" 8th & 9th	6 "
Swan River	" 13th	" "
Dauphin	" 14th	" "
Gilbert Plains	" 15th	" "
Plumas	" 16th	" "
Gladstone	" 18th	" "
Portage la Prairie	" 19th	" "
Macgregor	" 20th	" "
Carberry	" 21st	" "
Blyth	" 22nd	" "

Speakers—Prof. Rutherford, Agriculturist, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Alex. M. Campbell, M.A., Argyle, Man. Prof. Rutherford will be prepared to speak on "Agricultural College" and "Conditions affecting the growing of crops."

Mr. Campbell will be prepared to speak on "How to make more money on a farm" and "Maintaining soil fertility."

Russell	June 5th	2 o'clock
Birtle	" 8th & 9th	6 "
Shoal Lake	" 7th	" "
Strathclair	" 8th	" "
Minnedosa	" 9th	" "
Arrow River	" 12th	" "
Hamiota	" 13th	" "
Oak River	" 14th	" "
Harding	" 15th	" "

Speakers—J. J. Ring, Crystal City, Man.

Subject—"Grasses and rotation of crops" and "Maintaining soil fertility."

J. J. Golden, Winnipeg. Subjects—"Course at Manitoba Agricultural College", "Noxious weeds and how to destroy them" and "Improving the value of the homestead."

**Things to Remember.**

**SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.**

Indian Head	July 12-13
Churchbridge	July 17
Saltcoats	July 18
Yorkton	July 10-11
S. Qu'Appelle	August 2-3
Moosomin	August 7
Wolsely	August 8
Wapella	August 9
Santaluta	August 10
Ft. Qu'Appelle	August 14
Fairmede	August 15
Stouffville	August 16
Stoughton	August 16
Creelman	August 3
Moose Jaw	August 7-8
Regina	August 8, 9-10

Prince Albert	August 14-15
Alameda	August 7
Carnduff	August 8
Gainsboro	August 9
Carlyle	August 10
Kinistino	September 21
Duck Lake	September 28
Saskatoon	October 2-3
Rosthern	October 4-5
Lloydminster	October 11
Battleford	October 9
North Battleford	October 12
Broadview	September 25
Maple Creek	September 27
Estevan	September 28

**ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.**

Calgary	July 10, 11-12
Pincher Creek	July 13
Okotoks	July 17
Fort Saskatchewan	Aug. 14
Lethbridge	Aug. 16-17
Cardston	Sept. 18
Magrath	Sept. 20
Raymond	Sept. 21
Olds	Sept. 24-25
Didsbury	Sept. 26
Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake (Vegreville)	Sept. 27-28
Medicine Hat	Oct. 2-3
Macleod	Oct. 4-5
Red Deer	Oct. 9-10
Ponoka	Oct. 11-12
Innisfail	Oct. 12
Lacombe	July 2-3
Edmonton	July 2-5

**MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.**

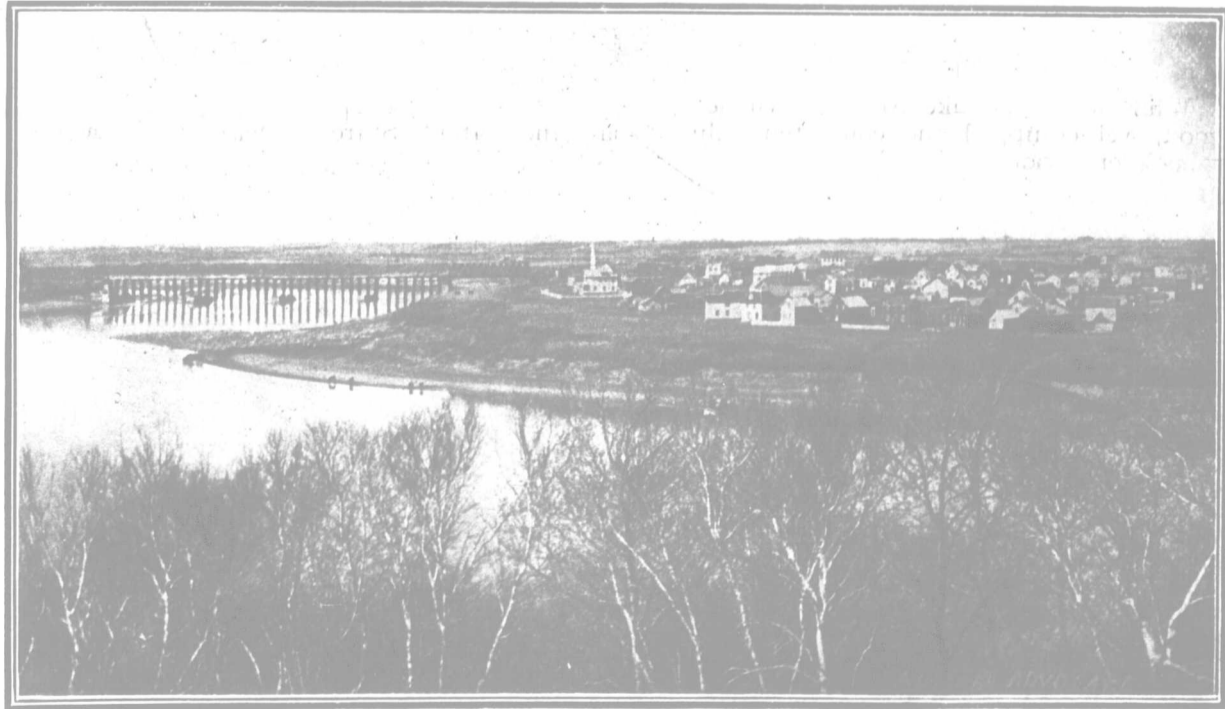
Emerson	July 9-10
St. Pierre	July 11
Morris	July 13
Carman	July 16-17
Cypress River	July 18
Wawanesa	July 19
Swan Lake	July 20
Melita	July 17-18
Deloraine	July 18-19
Cartwright	July 19-20
Viriden	July 16-17
Oak Lake	July 18
Carberry	July 19
Portage la Prairie	July 2
Gladstone	July 20
Birtle	Aug. 7
Strathclair	Aug. 8
Oak River	Aug. 9
Hamiota	Aug. 14
Dauphin	Aug. 16
Swan River	Aug. 17
Souris	Aug. 6-0
Manitou	Aug. 9-18
Woodlands	Sept. 22
St. Francois Xavier	Oct. 3
Stonewall	Oct. 2
St. Jean	Oct. 4
Beausejour	Oct. 3
Plumas	Oct. 5
Gilbert Plains	Oct. 3
Macgregor	Oct. 5
Russell	Oct. 0
Meadow Lea	Oct. 1
Headingley	Oct. 2
Harding	Oct. 25

**PLOWING MATCHES.**

Bird's Hill on T. Smith's farm	June 7
Portage la Prairie on F. A. Connor's farm	June 12

**Plowing Matches.**

The list of things to remember contains the dates of plowing matches which deserve encouragement at the hands of farmers, tillage being one of the things in agriculture, either mixed farming or grain growing, that we cannot afford to overlook.



SASKATOON, THE CITY THAT IS DESIGNED TO BECOME THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

### The Lady Teacher in the Rural Schools.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I note in a recent issue of your paper a keen discussion upon the all important question of educational reform and with your permission I would like to add a word or two to what has been already said. I believe that our school system needs reforming but at the same time I am not inclined to think that all the reforming energy should be exhausted upon the secondary schools and universities but rather that the major portion should be expended upon our common schools. They form the ground work of our educational system and unless the foundation rests upon bed rock we cannot expect the capstone to sit secure.

That there are defects in our system of common schools no one can deny. That these defects tend to perpetuate themselves in the secondary schools the university and the nation is also true, and while it is a simple matter to point out the defects it is a more difficult problem to begin at the other end and find the cause. Yet only by reaching the cause and removing that can any remedy be made effective.

There is in our schools too strong a tendency to place form before substance. There is too much memory work and servile following of established text books that must be crammed for examination rather than assimilated for the knowledge they contain and for the effect of study upon the development of the mind. The result is that we see in our schools, children who can define a noun and repeat from memory yards on yards of rules in false syntax upon whose minds there never dawns the idea that all this may have a practical application in their every day talk. How often too we find children who are able to tell the exact date of the battle of Something in the reign of Alfred, who know nothing of the Canadian constitution and who could not even tell how our honored senators receive their appointments. History by the mile, that deals with the past and gone, they are all taught, but the living present, the growth of democracy and the evolution of the Anglo-Saxon form of government are ignored.

Why is this? Simply because our teachers are not men of ideas and judgment. In many sections of the country there exists a penurious spirit which leads to the selection of a teacher "on price alone". As good men cannot be induced to continue the teaching profession on account of the low salaries immature girls are drawn toward it, and this tends to what is, I think, one of the greatest evils in our educational system—"the feminization of our educational standards." I am well aware that this statement sounds severe and will probably draw upon me the attacks of some of the bachelor ladies of the profession, but at the same time it is a fact, and facts, you know, are stubborn things. We frequently see in our common schools teachers with characters as yet unformed. Before these we place our children at the most formative period of their lives, at a time when they are but clay in the hands of the potter, and the natural result follows—they are moulded in the model of instability.

Even if the lady teacher is of more advanced age and mature judgment she is hampered in her work by the natural differentiation of sex. Women as a rule possess less individual initiative than men. They are good memorizers, are able to learn well from books placed before them, but fall down when forced to teach in a practical manner. Then too, the presence of the lady teacher tends to a feminization of the school spirit. Manners improve, no doubt, but in the repression of the natural spirit of the "bump-tious" boy his individuality is lost and he tends to become a dreamer and a follower—not a worker and a thinker. That these traits of instability are deepening in our national character no one can deny. We are becoming more and more the followers of sets and parties. We fail to think and reason [and act! Ed.] for ourselves and this is but the natural result of the anemic teaching of our public schools. I do not condemn all lady teachers no more than I would support all male followers of this noble profession but I do think that there should be some means of sifting the silly, sentimental girl and equally namby-pamby young man from the grist of teachers that year by year pass through the examination mill. We want more rugged manhood in the nation more freedom of thought and action, and more trained men who do their work because they know and feel the consciousness of inward strength. And it is because I feel that this type of manhood is not being developed under the tuition of the school girl teacher that I write this note of warning, this message of protest.

EUGENE DARE.

### Experience with Clover.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In response to your recent query I may say that I have a plot of one-half acre of alsike and another of one-quarter acre in alfalfa. The ground was clean having been well worked with a root crop—turnips and potatoes—three years previously. The seed was sown at the rate of twenty and twenty five pounds respectively to the acre on May 15, '04 with a light nurse crop of barley which was not cut until matured. This was a mistake as the rich ground made a very rank growth and allowed some weeds to go to seed. It should have been cut with a mower or preferably the binder set seven or eight inches high about the middle of August. The soil is heavy black loam two to three feet deep with a clay subsoil not having particularly good natural drainage. The catch was a good one, was not pastured in the fall, and for winter protection had the barley stubble and a large poplar bluff on the north side.

The condition the following spring was good, as no plants were winter killed. The alfalfa was cut twice. I do not know the weight but the first cutting was as high as twenty eight inches. The alsike was only cut once and gave a yield (estimated by old clover growers) of four tons to the acre. Some individual plants measured as long as three feet six inches. Both patches went into the winter of '05 with a strong aftergrowth. The clover was quite green when the snow went in the latter part of Feb., but after that came several hard frosts and two months of very dry weather which seemed to try it severely killing off all the foliage although the crowns of the plants remained alive. The rains of a few weeks ago revived the whole patch and the alsike now seems good for another four tons to the acre. The alfalfa was very brown for a while but tender green shoots are now coming up and these seem to be unaffected by frosts or rain. The soil has never been inoculated with bacteria and I have failed by careful examination to detect any nodules on the roots.

Clover has, I believe, come to stay, and although I do not think alfalfa is an established success so far, yet by sticking to it we can make it so. When my plot shows signs of failing I intend to replot and reseed and the necessary inoculation will come in time.

Alta.

C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN.

### Steam Plowing Explained.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Replying to Mr. Green's enquiries in your issue of May 9th I may say the gears built on plowing engines are far too light, also the counter shafts. I purchased what was supposed to be a plowing engine; the total weight of these gears was about twelve hundred pounds but I removed this gear and replaced it with a twenty three hundred pound gear which has broken with us since. As to the oiling device on plowing engines up to date, they have practically none, as oil when cold that will pass through those small oil cups, supplied by the makers, is too light for lubricating a gear on a plowing engine. I think the proper method of oiling a gear is with a very heavy oil supplied from a tank, on top of the boiler, heated so as to run freely and conveyed with a small pipe to the smallest pinions of the gear, as those small pinions revolve so much oftener than the larger wheels. I used this system of oiling last year and found it very satisfactory and a wonderful saving in time. As for the gears being protected from dust they have none whatever.

From what I have seen, as a plowing engine, I think the Reeves engine has them all beaten. The additional cost of sixty cents per acre is the cost of the coal as the straw practically costs nothing and the man and team that supplies coal or straw is all the time occupied.

The cost of operating a steam plow per day is as follows.

Straw or coal team, man and board	5 00
Tank team, man and board	5 00
Engineer and board	4 50
Fireman and board	2 50
Plowman and board	2 50
Wages for engine	6 00
Wear of six plows at 25c. each	1 50
Oil and grease	1 00
Total	28 00

Sask.

L. F. CLEMENT.

### Change of Dates at Yorktown.

The Directors of the Yorkton Agricultural Society, to prevent the conflict of dates with Minnedosa, have seen fit to hold the Yorkton fair on the 10th and 11th of July instead of the 18th and 19th as advertised as they intend to run an excursion train from Minnedosa on the latter dates. Additional grounds have been purchased and fenced, and the race track completely rebuilt. The grand stand, attraction platform, band stand and judges stand have been moved from the north to the west side of the track and thereby provide sufficient room for mid-way attractions, exhibits of agricultural implements, steam calliopes, merry-go-rounds and other amusements.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Suggestions Re Suitable Varieties of Trees

EDITOR, FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I saw an article in one of your late issues from Mr. Henry Anticknap protesting against the recommendation by Mr. Norman Ross of the native larch as a profitable tree for prairie planting; may I endorse every word that Mr. Ross said in his last letter to you? I should much have liked to have sent you a photograph of a plantation set out here under Mr. Ross' auspices, which would have shown you how larch do with us. I consider them quite the most ornamental of our native trees, and almost the easiest to plant. Rabbits which destroy ash and elm, the latter especially, do not seem, so far to attack larch at all. They are early in coming into leaf and hold their foliage very late, they seem to grow very rapidly, and I only wish we could get the government to send out more of them, instead of the maple which though it is very easy to grow from seed and consequently very useful as a nurse to more profitable timber will, I am afraid, in the territories or, at any rate, in the heavy land portion of them never amount to much more than a shrub.

Mr. Anticknap puts in a good word for the native aspen poplar in which I think he is quite right, but as he knows himself this is a tree that grows almost entirely from suckers, is hard to transplant, and like balm of Gilead which he also advocates is very local. We can't grow it on this farm at all. I should like to see the government put the Forestry Department into the position of being able to send out more of the rarer sort of trees for experimental purposes, such as the balsam fir, the Colorado blue spruce and most delightful and feasible of all, our native birch. They could try these wholesale for a mere song while to the individual buyer the prices at the local nurseries are still quite prohibitive.

GERALD SPRING RICE.



ONE OF NATURE'S GARDENS IN THE FOOTHILL COUNTRY.

# APIARY

## Spring Hints on Bees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Don't "spread brood" until you have been keeping bees and working with them for ten years. There is not much likelihood of your doing a great deal of it after that time. There are cases where it can be done to advantage, but even an old hand misses his guess on it sometimes (especially if he tries it before the first of June), and a beginner is almost sure to make blunders. Let the brood nest alone this time of year, unless something serious is wrong in it.

To stimulate brood-rearing, lift a comb of sealed honey out of one side of the hive and bruise the capping with a flat knife or something, to make the bees take it up fast and move it into the brood nest. Do this every few days unless the honey is coming in well from the fields. If there isn't a comb of honey in the hive, put one in if you can get one.

Keep the entrances small until settled warm weather, which seldom comes before the end of May.

To find the strength of a colony, take out a side comb, and move the others one at a time until you come to the first one containing brood. Then shove that side together and look in the other side the same way. You know that all the combs between the two outside combs containing brood have brood in them. It isn't necessary to pull them out to look at the brood. Let them alone. Remember, it is the amount of good healthy brood, at this time of year, more than the number of bees in a hive, that indicates strength; and the less the brood is handled, the better for its general health.

If you run across a hive containing a drone-laying queen, hunt her out and kill her, and unite her bees with a good hive a day or so later. If a colony is queenless this time of year, destroy their cells, if they have any, and unite. It is a mistake to try to run more hives than you have bees and good queens for.

Don't try to raise queens in May, unless you are an expert. An expert knows better than to try—in this climate.

A colony with brood on six frames at the middle of May this year is a good one. A five-frame brood nest is pretty good; a four-frame one is fair. Anything smaller will probably require help to get ready for June bloom.

Don't waste time fiddling with very weak colonies. Get busy with the medium ones, and boom them up strong. It isn't the number of colonies in the apiary that indicates what the honey crop will be, but the number of strong ones. It is the big ones that do the work. The weak colonies' part in the proceedings consists in pulling down the average yield per colony.

If any colonies die in the winter, get the combs and hives cleaned of dead bees as soon as possible. The longer this work is delayed the more injury it does to the combs, and the more disagreeable it is to do.

And don't forget to be ready for the honey crop and swarming when they come, for they won't wait for you. E. G. H.

# POULTRY

## How One Breeder Handles Exhibition Stuff.

I never breed from more than two or three hens. I never have more than that many good ones. I do not do as lots of other poultrymen do. They have three or four yards and they sell their eggs at \$5, \$4 and \$3, and if they have not any of the \$5 eggs you get the \$4, and if they have not the \$4 you get the \$3 ones. I do not sell any eggs except from the yard I breed from, and, as I never have more than three females to lay the eggs for myself, the people who buy from me get from the same pen. The males and females must have the right spangle in order to breed good birds. I only try to breed for quality and not for quantity, and I think I am pretty safe for the shows if I can raise five or six of each kind. I get most of my birds raised in the country. I send the eggs out to the farmers and pay them fifty cents apiece for raising them. Supposing I get an order for a bird I go out to the farmers and give them \$1, and then I will sell that bird to you for \$10 or \$15, and that is the way I like to divide

up with the farmers. I would rather have a bird raised in the country than one raised in the city. I always get better color on the birds I get from the country than I do on the ones I rear at home. I think it is because they are kept clean and have a variety of insect food.

I have heard a great deal at the Institute about dry feed and soft feed. I know I can take soft feed and partly hard feed, and I can raise chickens as fast as anybody I have ever seen. My chickens get soft feed not less than three times a day. You cannot raise first-class chickens on hard food alone. You must feed soft food. I never water a chicken until I cannot help it, because it will do as well without water. When I see a chicken running and licking the dew on the grass I give them some water. My hens will go from May and June to August without any water, and they will stay with the chickens all the time that they get soft food. I think diarrhoea is caused by too much water. The first thing my chickens get is dry bread and hard boiled eggs; then I give them a little oatmeal, and use considerable of Spratt's Patent Food, and bran and shorts in equal parts.

I have tried for the last five years to feed all the grit I can and I make a practice of feeding grit with the soft food; feeding the chickens from six to seven times a day, and generally give them as much as they will eat at any one time.

I have a special coop for drying the chickens after washing them. The trouble with birds, if you do not have a special place in which to dry them, is that they will sit down on the straw and they will never get properly dried; but if you have a special coop with a double wire net bottom, there will be no trouble. Put the birds in the coop and have a thermometer hanging up in it, and let the heat go up to 109 or 110, and they will dry off very quickly. You can stand this box on top of a stove or a hot air register, but watch them that they do not get too hot. I have mine on the pot of the stove.

It is hardly necessary to wash a black bird; with black birds I go around with a pail of soft water and sponge, and take the bird up in my hand and damp it all over, and then put it back on the perch, and that bird will not go to sleep until he has every one of his feathers dried, and everyone of them will go through his beak.

## Things to Remember.

- R. McLennan, Holmfild, Man., Shorthorns Sale June 7
- Thos. Greenway, Crostal City, Sale June 13
- Edmonton Show June 29—July 1
- Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary July 4—6
- Springfield July 11
- Elkhorn July 11—12
- Crystal City July 17—18
- Hartney July 1
- Minnedosa July 19—20
- Winnipeg Industrial July 23—28
- W. A. Ass'n, Brandon July 31—Aug. 3
- Prov. Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2—6

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

# DAIRYING

## Cleaning Glassware.

An eastern Canadian dairyman, H. Weston Parry tells the *Produce Review* how he cleans his glassware in the factory. His method in his own words is.—

"Accurate testing demands clean glassware. I make a practice of using only soft rain water in testing and am able to clean my bottles the easier for doing so. Directly the fat is measured and recorded I empty the test bottle by placing it upside down in a stand. I thus lose no time as it drains out while I proceed with the next bottle. When the bottle forty in number, are all out of the tester and drained, I place the bottom on my stand and reverse all the bottles, bringing the necks up. They are then half filled with lukewarm rain water and well rinsed. Immediately after rinsing the whole stand (with the bottles held firmly in place by hooking the top perforated board to the bottom of stand) is submerged in my lead sink in a strong solution of Gillet's concentrated lye. The steam is left on to maintain the high temperature of the water while I give each bottle a thorough brushing inside with the test bottle brush. They are then taken out, wiped on the outside with a clean cloth, emptied again, and thoroughly rinsed with very hot rain water from a jet and then put aside until dry. I then put them away upside down in a glass-doored cupboard where there is no chance for dirt or dust to intrude. By the above method, always carefully followed, I am able to avoid the necessity of using shot, and other "heroic" measures which are so often indispensable when bottles have been allowed to get into a condition which ordinary cleanliness easily prevents."

## Breeding Ayrshires for Milk.

"Slowly, but surely," says the *Scottish Farmer*, "is coming the Ayrshire dairy cow, which pays not by winning a prize for fancy vessel and teats, but for yielding a profit to the dairy farmer. The day has been long in coming, and even yet it is but grey dawn, but the demands of the Canadian, who means business, and the operation of the milk standard, are teaching the Scottish dairy farmer that his so-called milk stock, with the tight vessel, short teats, and make-believe body, is not necessarily the kind that gives milk and yields most profit. We are told that some of the more prominent patrons of the milk-stock section are opposed to the milk-record scheme; when it was applied in some such stocks, it proved how illusory was the idea of securing profit from cattle having only fashionable vessels and teats to recommend them.

"Many show animals in this country will be of no use whatever for the Canadian Advanced Register, as they are not pedigreed in the right sense. A right pedigree includes both herdbook ancestry and ancestry with a milk record for several



WASHING SHEEP.

A reminder of former days to some of our newcomers.

generations. In view of these things, it is necessary that the believers in the milk record scheme should bestir themselves. If they desire a continuance of the work which has been going on during the past few years, they must not be caught "napping." There is a strange glamor about the show-yard, and the honors secured there cover a multitude of commercial defects. The tyro may be taken by a first-prize ticket, but a man who means business wants to see the milk record."

The editorial concludes with a reference to the application of the tuberculin test by Canadian importers of Scotch stock, clinching a well-grounded appeal to breeders with the hard-headed reflection:

"Whatever may be said by way of adverse criticism of the tuberculin test, the stubborn fact is before us that foreign and colonial buyers believe in it, and their trade is worth cultivating. Scotland has splendid herds, flocks and studs, but she cannot dictate to the world. If the advantage gained is to be improved on, she must, in respect of milk records and testing, lead, and not follow."

#### Across the Line.

A Montana dairyman writes: "We paid 30c. for butterfat for the month of March, 1906. Our creamery is picking up fast and we are doing a very nice business. Gam Tegarden received \$51 from six cows for his check in March, and these cows were not dairy cows either, only the common run of Montana stock, making \$8.50 per cow. If anybody says it doesn't pay to milk cows and patronize the home creamery, just tell them to ask the patrons of the Cascade creamery or the buttermaker."

#### Use Lime in Creameries.

The Danish creameries, which years ago practised the "steaming" of all churns, cream barrels, and other wooden utensils, regularly, in order to keep them sweet and pure, says C. Marker, superintendent of creameries in Alberta, in the Dominion Department of Agriculture Bulletin, on "Some Phases of Dairying in Denmark," now simply scrub them in hot water, and while the surface is still warm apply with a brush a generous coating of thick lime wash, which is partly absorbed by the pores of the wood, purifying and making it bright and firm. The surplus lime is afterwards washed off.

In fact lime takes the place of washing soda, being much superior for cleansing purposes, and a great deal cheaper as well. Lime removes grease and sour smells from floors and utensils, makes tinware brighter, and the grain of the wood firm, bright and close. All articles used in preparing fermentation starters are kept submerged in a barrel of clear lime water when not in use.

Lime has no superior for removing oil or grease from floors if applied in a fairly thick layer, and left on for a few hours.

The by-laws of some creamery associations recommend strongly to the patrons the use of lime instead of soda for washing their milk vessels, as well as for whitewashing stables, milkhouses, etc.

A U. S. contemporary commenting on Prof. Dean's ideas regarding dairy cows, heads it as "A Radical Idea on Dairy Form and Production."

Prof. H. H. Dean is made in his address before the meeting of the Ontario Dairymen's Association to express some decided opinion in regard to the influence of dairy form on milk yields. In the course of that address he made the following remarks: "The cow at the head of our list at the college weighs 1,436 pounds. She will sell at \$40 or \$50 for beef at almost any time and she is what would be called the beef type. Her dam was a Shorthorn grade. From very close observation I have come to the conclusion that the bony form of a cow has no more to do with her milk production than the color of a man's hair has to do with his mental capacity. In my judgment the milk production of a cow depends first upon the inherited characteristics of a cow, and second upon the care and feed and training which she receives. If a cow has the inherited natural tendency to produce milk and is properly fed and looked after, she will produce milk irrespectively of what kind of a form she may have."

"Cow No. 65 in our herd which gave profit of 99 cents in butter, we bought when about a year old for \$100, and I think she would go into almost any show ring in this country and win first in her particular breed. I think so far as appearance goes, type of breed, dairy form, and all the rest of it, she will take a good standing. It is like looking at a pretty woman. There is an attraction about it that the average man cannot resist, and I dislike very much to sacrifice that cow because she is certainly a pretty cow, but if she does not do better in 1905 she will be sold to the butcher."

## FIELD NOTES

#### Notes.

J. H. MacEachern was elected the first mayor of Pincher Creek, Alta. \* \* \*

Carman, Man., declared for the municipal ownership of the electric light plant by a vote of 186 to 12. \* \* \*

A flour mill of 125 barrels capacity and an elevator holding 40,000 bushels will be erected at Macleod, Alta. \* \* \*

G. Hodgens of Foxwarren, Man., had the good luck to capture forty nine wolves. \* \* \*

#### Events of the World.

##### CANADIAN.

Sir Daniel McMillan has been sworn in for a second term as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. \* \* \*

The King has decided that the wife of the Governor-General of Canada is entitled to be called her Excellency. \* \* \*

Dr. John Seath of Toronto has been appointed the first Superintendent of Education under the Ontario government. \* \* \*

Ogilvie's big elevator at Fort William containing 350,000 bushels of grain, slid from its foundations and now overhangs the river. Most of the grain can be saved. \* \* \*

The trial of the Kamloops train robbers was not a lingering one. On June first the decision was given by which Edwards, alias "Bill Miner," and Dunn go to prison for life, while Colquhoun, the young easterner was given twenty five years' imprisonment. \* \* \*

##### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Japan has decided to declare for equal opportunity for all nations in Manchuria. \* \* \*

In order to meet the deficit the premier of Western Australia has announced a reduction of £200 in the salaries of the ministers. \* \* \*

Deacon Daniel Bryant, overseer for Zion in South Africa, has deserted Dowie and joined Voliva. \* \* \*

The constructing of a tunnel through the Andes Mountains to connect Chili and Argentina is being seriously considered. \* \* \*

The French have sent a warship to Tangier on the north coast of Africa in order to obtain satisfaction for the assassination of a Frenchman there. \* \* \*

The abnormally high price of rice in China is causing food riots in the Yang-Tse valley. Floods have caused the crops to fail and merchants are holding their supplies. \* \* \*

News from Natal says that six hundred Zulus surrounded and attacked Col. Leuchar's force. Seventy Zulus were killed in the encounter, while the British loss was one man killed and three wounded. \* \* \*

The demands made by the Russian people through the Duma have been but partially granted. The Council of Ministers agrees to the demand for universal suffrage, but the questions of land division and the pardoning of all prisoners are not to be so easily settled. The Duma has called for the dismissal of the Ministry. It dare not itself dissolve for it is questionable whether the Czar would allow a new election. It remains then in assembly and so averts immediate civil war. The situation is however very disturbing and in many places riots are occurring, while assassinations of men in power are an almost hourly occurrence. \* \* \*

The wedding of the Spanish king and the English princess which occasioned such lavish preparations and was looked forward to so joyously ended in the deepest gloom. The wedding party had left the church and had almost reached the palace when a bomb was thrown and immediately the cheering of delighted crowds was changed to groans of agony and cries of alarm. At least sixteen persons were killed including several members of the military escort, and three ladies. The king and queen escaped without injury. Many arrests have been made but so far the actual criminal has not been identified. Whether the newly married couple were the object of the attack is not known; one theory is that the bomb was aimed at the carriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. \* \* \*

#### Sale Postponed.

The sale of Shorthorns and Herefords advertised by Mr. A. R. Ibbotson of Beresford for June 5th has been indefinitely postponed, as he finds it impossible to present his cattle in the condition in which he would wish. The sale is therefore postponed.

#### The Barron Sale of Shorthorns.

If there was the slightest feeling of doubt as to the soundness and future of the pure bred cattle industry, that doubt should have been dispelled by the successful sale held June 1 at Fairview, by Jno. G. Barron, Carberry. It is doubtful if there is another herd of home bred Shorthorns in Canada that can surpass that at Fairview. Others have spent more money in importing crack females, may such men never lose the inclination to invest their money that way and continue to bring the best cattle to be had in the West; but here was a draft from a herd, noted for breeding its own exhibition stuff, and on which a succession of high class males has been used continuously. Two features stand out as the result of this sale, viz., that pure bred stuff to sell well must be well fitted, similar emphasis was placed on condition, at the recent Winnipeg sale, note the success of the James (Rosser), Graham, and Morrison (Carman) offerings; also and that while the bulk of the Shorthorn buyers do not in the West as yet show the tendency to discriminate strongly in favor of certain families or blood lines, and fortunately so, the demand by those who know the breed is for breeding females with large vessels and well placed teats. This stand augurs well for the continuance of the breed as the general farmers' favorite, it also means that owners of cows with the milky appearance and great bags are not likely to be disappointed in the annual calf crop. Once or twice we heard a whisper that such and such an animal was too fat to breed, a heresy which is unfortunately too widespread among the people it does most damage to, the owners of grade herds. Probably one of the greatest needs of the agricultural community to-day is not so much cattle breeders, as cattle feeders to preach that sound gospel, that "feed is half the breed." The day was a superb one, warm and sunny, the crowd assembled being undoubtedly optimistic, partly due to the genial rays of old King Sol. The sale was a great success as may be seen by the prices and averages obtained; buyers were present from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba and under the vigorous leadership of Auctioneer T. C. Norris, who wielded the gavel, interest was not allowed to droop or the sale to lag. Mr. Barron naturally feels pleased at the results and desires to thank the public for this patronage accorded him and has announced that he intends to make this displishing sale an annual event. Forty eight head in all were sold, not including the calves at foot, John Graham's contribution of imported stuff did not meet with the appreciation his home bred animals did, probably due to lack of flesh.

##### FEMALES.

Waterloo Sunshine 3rd and c. c. by Pilgrim, Holly Simpson, Brandon.....	\$ 255
Red Baroness, Mark Ellerington.....	160
Laura and c. c. by Meteor, Brown, Portage.....	100
Laura 2nd, Harry Jackson, Neepawa.....	160
Lauretta Gem and b. c. by Nobleman (imp.) Jno. Duncan, Carrievale.....	150
Lady Lorne, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.....	200
Myrtle, D. Stewart, Gilbert Plains.....	300
Myrtle 3rd, H. E. Waller, Medicine Hat.....	150
Myrtle 2nd, Robt. Henry, Rossendale.....	175
Waterloo Sunshine 2nd at the calving, Henry.....	205
Waterloo Sunshine Beauty, Jno. Munroe, Mackenzieville.....	170
Primrose and b. c. by Meteor, Simpson.....	145
Waterloo Sunshine 4th, W. Blakemore, mgr. Philpott farm, Westbourne.....	170
Red Rose and c. c. Wm. Carruthers, Carberry.....	300
Milliner 21st, Jackson.....	200
Milliner 22nd, Joe Laidler, Neepawa.....	200
Lady Sunshine, Brown.....	195
Lauretta Gem 2nd and b. c. by Topsman's Duke 2nd Hunt & Johnson, Austin.....	285
Lauretta Gem 3rd, Blakemore.....	175
Maggie 3rd, D. Johnson, Rossendale.....	100
Rosie 7th, Blakemore.....	175
Emily 4th and b. c. J. A. Nichol, Rossendale.....	285
Nonpareil's Beauty 2nd and calf by Meteor, Jno. Manion, Melbourne.....	335
Louisa Cicely, Brown.....	150
Laura 4th, W. Walker, Carberry.....	180
Red Baroness 5th, Jno. McKae, Wellwood.....	190
Red Baroness 7th, Blakemore.....	170
Keefoot Beauty, 2nd, R. W. Parsons, Neepawa.....	215
Janey 2nd, Blakemore.....	225
Gipsy Queen 4th and b. c. by Nobleman, Hunt & Johnson.....	210
Gipsy Queen 5th, Simpson.....	165
Gipsy Maid, Walker.....	130
Daisy Belle and b. c. by Meteor, Hunt & Johnson.....	180
Emily 5th, J. A. Nichol.....	200
Lily of Maple Grove, Blakemore.....	165
Nonpareil's Beauty 6th, Simpson.....	165
Merry Maid, Hunt & Johnson.....	145
Elgitha 25th, Blakemore.....	.....
Total.....	\$7145

Thirty eight females averaged \$188.

BULLS (YEARLINGS)	
Majestic, T. Hodgson, Quill Lake, Sask.....	\$ 135
Pilgrim's Pride, McKae.....	150
Royal Nobleman, Manion.....	140
Fairview King, Munroe.....	140
Fairview Boy, Jno. Watt, Petrel.....	100
Total.....	\$ 665

Five yearling bulls averaged \$133.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN GRAHAM.	
Hawthorne Blossom, Jno. L. Oliver, Carberry.....	\$ 120
Lillias, Noble Duncan, Austin.....	125
Queen Ann, Alex Porter, Alexander.....	95
Ringlet, Porter.....	120
Blossoming Rose (imp.), O. Dunn, Alexander.....	120
Total.....	\$ 590

Average for five head, \$118.  
Grand total for 48 head, \$8,400, an average of \$175; only one female sold less than \$100.



The Manitoba Provincial Auction Sale.

The second provincial sale under the auspices of the Manitoba Live Stock associations held in the C.P.R. sale pavilion at the stock yards, May 30th, was handicapped severely by the heavy rain, none too favorable spring and recent low prices for beef cattle; the buoyant spirit so necessary to the success of a sale being absent, in fact some, as the saying is, seemed to have 'lost their nerve' before the sale started, these wet blanket chaps were certainly aided by Dame Nature and the sale suffered to some extent thereby. There was a large entry list, one hundred head being catalogued, some good stuff, a lot of medium and some very poor. Buyers were not plentiful although, to those competent to judge, there were snags to be had. Managing director George H. Greig had had things well planned, and a similar method was followed to last year, when a man could get his money for his animal within an hour of making the sale.

The averages for 1905 and 1906 are as follows:—

Table with columns: Breed, 1905 No., 1905 brought, 1905 average, 1906 No., 1906 brought, 1906 average. Rows include Aberdeen Angus, Herefords, and Shorthorns for both years.

Considerable interest was evinced in the awarding of the ribbons in the various classes, which was done in an acceptable manner by Jas. Yule who was however, handicapped in some of the classes by the large number crowded into the small arena. The following are his ratings in each class:—

Ayrshire bull, any age—First and championship, Duke of Dunoon, Albert McGregor, Cypress River.

Aberdeen Angus, bulls of any age—First and champion, Major of Houghton, F. J. Collyer, Welwyn.

Hereford bulls, any age—First and champion, Roger, second, General Wood, Jno. Wallace; third, Eros, H. M. Bing, Glenella.

Shorthorns, bulls any age—First and champion, Paddy Ryan, a rather good bull, much resembling his noted sire Scottish Canadian, but with a slight roughness over the shoulder, an heirloom from his grandsire; he is a well covered bull and will, we understand, be shown by his new owner James Lyttle, High Bluff; second, Prince Charlie, a bit coarse in the head, made more noticeable by the bull being a bit wee, A. & J. Morrison, Carman; third, Lynch, another son of Scottish Canadian, W. Beachell.

Bulls, two years old—First, Crimson Chief, a good bull who had a very strong competitor for the place in the second prize bull, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; second, Golden Stamp, a masculine looking fellow with a good head and neck and well filled in the vein, Morrison; third, Avondale Ensign, G. L. Ferguson, Souris.

Yearlings—First, Royal Windsor, a youngster with a furry coat and considerable come to him, not at all in high condition or any too big for his age, James Duthie, Hartney; second, Silver King, a mellow well covered chap, Colin D. Rex, Elkhorn; third, Buster, K. McIver.

Shorthorns, females three years and over—Forest Lily, Graham.

Heifers, two years old—First, Bonnie Lassie, A. & J. Chadbourn.

Yearling heifers—First, White Heather, a smooth well covered one and later the champion, R. L. Lang; second, Marcellin, one of a fine quintette shown by the Rosser firm, Walter James and Sons, Rosser; third, Ury Girl VI., well bred, well formed but younger than her successful competitors, Andrew Graham.

Auctioneer Norris wielded the gavel and gave excellent service to the association, getting every possible cent for the vendors. Jas. Spencer, deputy live stock commissioner and Jas. Murray, superintendent of Saskatchewan fairs and institutes were in the ring and assisted materially, as did Manager A. W. Bell of the Industrial, who was present getting acquainted with the stockmen, inviting them to compete for the rich prizes hung up at the 1906 show. Jno. Graham sold a well bred year-old bull, out of an imported dam, and by imported King James to head Dr. Kuehtel's grade herd at Souris, a bull fit to go to the head of a herd of purebreds, breeding and information considered. David Jackson, New-

dale made several purchases of females, selecting such with judgement. The whitefaces lacked friends and it would seem as if the Alberta climate and people suit them better than the spring wheat districts. Jno. Turner, Carroll, got a rather nice Angus bull from the Collyer herd.

The animals sold with their buyers and prices will be found in the Gossip columns. The sale prices cannot be considered as a fair index of the trend of the purebred stock industry, but is an indication of the feelings of the breeders for the past few months. It was continually remarked, that many females sold as low as good grade cows were bringing at local points. Many prominent breeders were present and we can look for their presence and effect at the sales to follow the one held by the associations, of which the expense is largely borne by the Dominion department of agriculture.

The Great English Derby.

Derby day was favored with ideal weather at Epsom on May 30th. The dusty road from London to Epsom never carried a greater crowd, and the railways, although they ran scores of specials, were unable to accommodate all the Epsom bound people. The contrasts and cosmopolitanism of the throngs composing the road-borne traffic, were as marked as ever. The general din was terrific. To the inharmonious wails of the bugles, cornets, harps, concertinas, violins and mouth organs was added the rattle and throb of motors and the blasts of their horns incessantly sounding in futile endeavors to get the costers to draw their donkeys on one side so as to allow the automobiles to hurry on to their goal. King Edward and a party of friends went down by special train in time for the first race. The crowd at the course was believed to be a record one.

The horses were sent off to a good start. Troutbeck jumped to the front and led to the mile post when Picton assumed command but gave way again to Troutbeck. A quarter of a mile from home Picton came with a rush and again took the lead, but shortly afterwards "Danny" Maher, riding a splended race on Spearmint, challenged the leader, gradually drew up level, forged ahead and won a great race by a length. Picton was second, Troutbeck was third, and Radium was fourth. Two lengths separated second and third horses.

The betting was 6 to 1 on Spearmint, 100 to 6 on Picton, and 3 to 1 on Troutbeck. This was Maher's third Derby. His previous wins were on Rock Sand and Cicero. King Edward's entry, Nulli Secundus, made a poor showing.

- Winners of the Derby, 1870 to 1906. 1870—Kingscraft, Lord Falmouth. 1871—Favorius, Baron Rothchild. 1872—Cremorne, H. Laville. 1873—Doncaster, Mr. Merry. 1874—George Frederick, G. L. Cartwright. 1875—Galopin, Prince Batthyany. 1876—Kisber, A. Baltazzi. 1877—Silvia, Lord Falmouth. 1878—Sefton, S. Crawford. 1879—Sir Bevis, Mr. Acton. 1880—Bend Or, Duke of Westminster. 1881—Iroquois, P. Lorillard. 1882—Shotover, Duke of Westminster. 1883—St. Blaise, Sir F. Johnstone. 1884—St. Gatien, J. Hammond; Harvester, Sir J. Willoughby.

- 1885—Melton, Lord Hastings. 1886—Ormonde, Duke of Westminster. 1887—Merry Hampton, Mr. Abington. 1888—Ayrshire, Duke of Portland. 1889—Donovan, Duke of Portland. 1890—Sanfoin, Sir J. Miller. 1891—Common, Sir F. Johnstone. 1892—Sir Hugo, Lord Bradford. 1893—Isinglass, Mr. McCalmont. 1894—Ladas, Lord Rosebery. 1895—Sir Visto, Lord Rosebery. 1896—Persimmon, Prince of Wales. 1897—Galtee More, Mr. Gubbins.

- 1898—Jeddah, J. Larnach. 1899—Flying Fox, Duke of Westminster. 1900—Diamond Jubilee, Prince of Wales. 1901—Volodyvoski, W. C. Whitney. 1902—Ard Patrick, J. Gubbins. 1903—Rock Sand, Sir J. Miller. 1904—St. Amant, L. de Rothschild. 1905—Cicero, Lord Rosebery. 1906—Spearmint, Sir Tatton Sykes.

Brag and Its Cost.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Dominion of Canada is the biggest, finest, noblest, grandest, that ever was, has been, may be, or shall have been on the face of the green earth, past, present, future or time to come. The railway companies say so, the immigration departments say so, parliament says so, the newspapers say so, the real estate agents say so, and even the farmer says so. Why? Because some day it may grow three billion bushels of wheat. Prof. Saunders says so.

In the meantime, what, if any effect has this bragging on our own day and age? I am not to answer the question. It is easier to ask than to answer. Perhaps the ADVOCATE legion of readers will answer.

But for this season's crop of 1906 the game has already started. Look at the C. P. R. crop reports; at Canadian Northern R'y crop reports. Any note of discord? Any hint of a cold spring, raw high winds, great sand-storms in the lighter districts, cold rains followed by frosty nights? Why no! Wheat up five inches, six inches, great acreage, fine rains, crops looking splendid, magnificent prospects, hooper up!

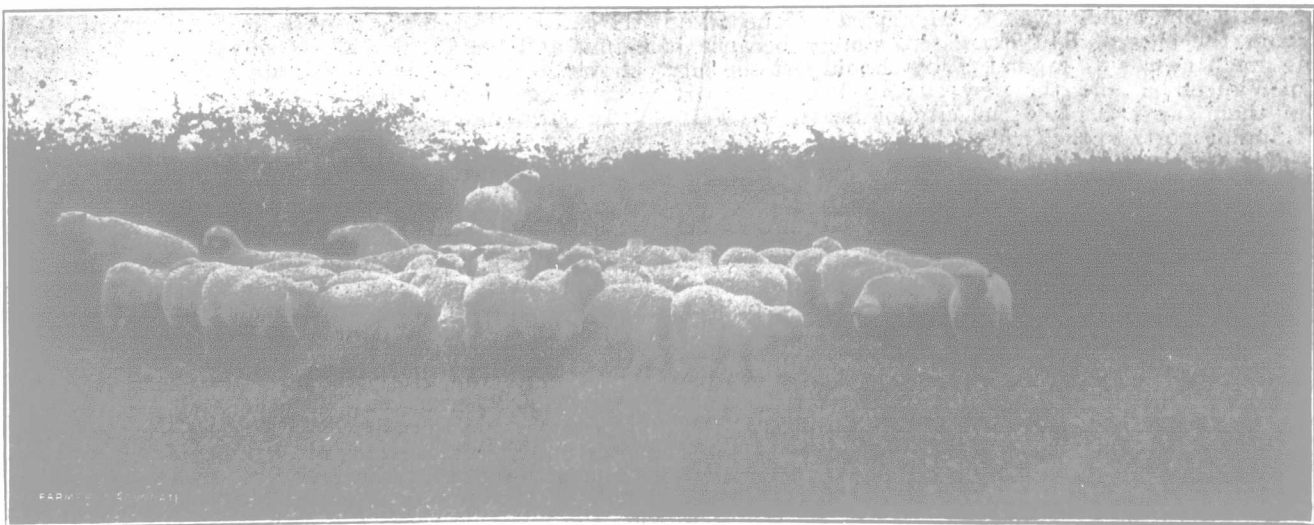
And then, Mr. Whyte has an hour to spare, and he thinks he'll figure a bit. "Let's see, last year I said 100,000,000—well these crop reports from my operators look pretty good. Oh! say 150,000,000 this year." Presto! that wide-awake reporter rushes to the inner sanctum, and to-morrow there's a big black poster on our dailies' front page, with a boubleaded prophetic braggadocio by the active head of a big railway.

How much did Mr. Whyte's brag of a hundred million bushels last year cost the grain growers of the wheat belt? It is said the grain gamblers have no influence on the price of wheat—it's all up to supply and demand. The supply being in excess of demand down goes the wheat. Then it's naturally bad enough, so far as the price is concerned, if we have a good crop. But if a man in Mr. Whyte's position who is supposed to be able to know, puts our marketable crop at twenty-five millions more than it was, did that have any effect on wheat tumbling from 88 to 65 cents?

It did not hurt the C. P. R. stocks—the prospects of getting one-eighth of this big crop for hauling it, or that part of it which this railway hauled. But did it hurt the farmer, the man that got out at 5 A.M. every morning, in cold and dismal raw days, in wind and dust-swept hot days, eating sand, following the high-tariff drill-mark with tear-blurred eyes, hustling till after dark, day in and day out, rustling to get in that crop? Did it hurt him? Not then, for the big man says a hundred millions sure, and so he figured that out to mean at least thirty bushels to the acre in his district. So he goes to bragging himself—writes back home, down east, down south, the 'Hold Country,' to every part of the globe—"We're going to have a hundred millions this year, the Prophet says so, and he's boss of the railroad that bosses the country, and so he knows." And all over the globe they said, "Wheat will be cheap, Canada has a big crop." And wheat was cheap.

Poor fools we mortals be! We had in Manitoba about eighteen bushels per acre, and got 60 to 68 cents, because such a tremendous crop threatened to make wheat a drug on the market. And that same year one of our careful farmers handed the Government's Tariff Commission an itemized statement showing a profit of \$14 on a good half-section of land.

We believe in our land, and we have faith in a kind Providence. From these two sources we have no fear; but from ourselves, our newspapers, our



SHROPSHIRE LAMBS AT GRASS.

Vertical list of numbers and prices on the left margin, including values like 160, 100, 160, 150, 200, 150, 300, 150, 175, 205, 170, 145, 170, 300, 245, 200, 195, 285, 175, 100, 175, 285, 335, 150, 180, 190, 170, 115, 225, 190, 210, 165, 130, 200, 165, 145, \$7145, \$135, 150, 140, 140, 100, \$665, \$120, 130, 125, 95, 120, \$590, only one

prophets in high places, all tainted with this idiocy of bragging, we are in a bad way. I believe in being first just, then generous. But if the farmer is the bulwark of the nation, and the rest of the nation that depends upon him wants to help him, let them keep hands off, or let them, in the generosity of their better nature devise some way to get him a dollar for his wheat, so that they may collect what he owes them for their tariff-protected commodities upon which they place the price, and which price he must pay or do without.

South-western Manitoba.

J. H. CARSON.

Japanese Trade.

In a recent interview on Japanese trade relations with Canada, the Consul-General of Japan, the Hon. T. Nasse made the following statements:

"I believe that there never was a time when the possibilities of trade between two countries were more favorable than is the case at present between Canada and Japan. To begin with, the attitude of Great Britain toward Japan in her recent war, and what is known as the Anglo-Japanese alliance, have given the people of Japan a very friendly feeling toward Great Britain and her colonies. Through being part of the British Empire, Canada has, within the present year, been placed on the same footing in the matter of trade with Japan as Great Britain and the United States. Heretofore goods going to Japan from Canada have been subject to a heavy customs duty, while goods from the United States were admitted in accordance with the rates fixed for most favored nations. This gave the United States a very great advantage over Canada, which advantage she has availed herself of to extend her trade with Japan, but Canada now, in consequence of being part of the British Empire, has been admitted to the position of the most favored nations.

But there are other things besides which have been done by the Government of Canada during recent years which have also caused the Japanese to look with great favor upon Canadians, and which have prepared the way for future trade. As you know, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, visited Japan as the representative of the Canadian Government at the great national exhibition held at Osaka in 1903. To Mr. Fisher is due the credit of having taught the Japanese the value of Canadian wheat and its bread-producing qualities. In the Canadian exhibit which Mr. Fisher's department controlled at the exhibition, flour from Manitoba hard wheat was made into bread. At the same time bread was made from flour which came from the United States, and it was demonstrated openly that a given quantity of Canadian flour was capable of producing a larger amount of bread, and bread of a finer quality.

The bread was given away by the government and distributed freely among the people. At the time it seemed to me that it would have been a wise thing if the government of Canada had started similar exhibitions in different parts of Japan. I think that to-day the government could not do a better thing for the future trade of Canada than to start in different parts of Japan, particularly in the large cities, bakeries where bread made from Canadian wheat could be baked and distributed at net cost to the people.

I know so well the great demand there is in Japan at the present time, and which will increase year by year, for the foodstuffs of this continent, that I feel that the business men who are interested in the production or sale of any of the products which this country has, and which Japan is likely to need, could not go to too great an expense in sending their agents to Japan, and in beginning a business there, just as they have started trade in other parts of the world. I suppose it is because Canadian producers are not able to supply the present demand from other parts of the world that they are indifferent to the opportunities of Japan. They should, however, look ahead and see what the future has in store.

Perhaps if the business men are not shrewd enough the railway corporations, who are always looking out for future trade, will see the importance of doing something in this direction themselves. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will have a great advantage in the matter of trade with Japan over any of the other railways on the continent, because the route from its terminus to Yokohama, say, will be so much shorter than the route from any other ocean ports on the Pacific coast. As a matter of fact the city of Seattle has taken away a large part of the trade from the city of San Francisco, simply because it is much nearer to Japan. Why should not the city of Vancouver and the new city of Prince Rupert, in their turn, displace the city of Seattle as great shipping ports to the Orient?"

In the course of the interview mention is also made of the possibility of developing trade in condensed milk and other farm products. The fact is that Japan is just now undergoing an economic revolution. Freed from the danger of further encroachment on the part of Russia, the island kingdom is turning the industrial and energy of the people toward the production of goods. The standard of living will be high in a few years. The Empire of the Pacific will go forward with the strides of a giant and no effort should be spared to promote commerce between the United States and our yellow brothers across the sea.

Opposed to Spoon Feeding by Governments.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I like Mr. Hill's independent...

road without a bonus; that's the true American spirit but of course not always followed. I was born and lived in Ontario until 1878 but have lived in the States ever since until three years ago I came here. I noticed that open, independent, manly spirit while there to a great extent, and of course took kindly to it and I hope profited some thereby. I have noticed since coming here, too many want to be clothed or covered up, as it were, with government protection or some other protection, in a sort of childish cunning way, as if they could not come out manly and openly and make a living for themselves. While I love and respect my native birthplace and the Dominion of Canada, yet I say for one let us cultivate this manly, 'paddle your own canoe' spirit like Jim Hill and we will profit thereby.

Aita.

WM. WRIGGLESWORTH.

Judges for the Industrial.

The directors of Western Canada's great fair have made the careful selection of judges for the annual show to be held at Winnipeg, July 23rd to 28th. The following is the list.

Heavy horses—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Standard bred horses and roadsters—Dr. Scurfield, Crystal City, Man. Carriage Thoroughbreds, Hackneys and saddlers—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa. Shorthorn cattle—Capt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. Other beef breeds—Prof. Rutherford, Manitoba Agricultural college. Dairy breeds of cattle—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. Sheep—A. J. Hopkins, Winnipeg. Swine—J. H. Grisdale. Poultry—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. Pigeons—A. P. Mutchmor, Winnipeg. Dairy products—G. G. Publow, Dairy school, Kingston, Ont. Field grain—D. Horn, Samuel Spink, Winnipeg. Field seeds—Alex. Leitch, C. J. Turnbull, Winnipeg. Fresh fruits—A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man. Plants and flowers—Prof. A. B. Baird, Prof. Fuller, Winnipeg. Natural history and school exhibits—D. McIntyre. Photography—F. T. Gill, Mr. Ransom. Ladies' work and china painting—Miss Perkins, Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson. Lace embroidery, etc.—Mrs. A. C. Bulling, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Mrs. J. Kobold. Knitting, quilts, etc.—Mrs. W. H. Cope, Mrs. Warner.

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—With the ending of May the factor which for some time past has been the controlling influence on wheat prices in the American markets came to its end, when the May deal in Chicago wheat was wound up. And the finish has been quiet and unexciting. On May 24th Chicago May closed at 82c, and on the 28th at 86c, but on the 31st it went out quietly at 82c. At the same time the difference in May wheat in other markets only shows a decline of 1/2c to 1c, and July and September deliveries in Chicago, as well as other markets, show only a decline of 1/2c to 1c. Thus the artificial position of recent prices is evident. It has resulted in a dull narrow trade in actual wheat during the last three or four weeks, fresh export business being impossible, but now that the May deal is out of the way we look for a return to healthy market conditions and a revival in demand. It is possible that the July option might become congested in the same manner as the May, but it is scarcely likely that this will happen to the same extent, because recent experience with the May option will deter operators from the risk, and besides this, if there is good weather for harvest and threshing in the southwest winter wheat country, much new wheat can be ready to deliver on July contracts in Chicago. Prices in the next two months will be influenced a good deal by the out-come of the U. S. winter wheat crop.

During May the World's shipments have been on a liberal scale, all the large shippers, except India, having kept busy, but India has just begun her season's exports and in the long run is expected to ship as largely as last year. The American shipments including Canada are now running from two to three times larger than at same time last year, and Russia continues to ship very largely, averaging nearly 4,000,000 bus. per week, which makes it look as if there was no end of wheat in that country. However, the large European improters, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom continue to import largely, so that while supplies are ample stocks do not as yet increase too heavily.

In our Winnipeg market Manitoba wheat has been firm but the price has gradually weakened under the influence of the easier U. S. markets and the closing of the month. The difference in our prices on the week, however, only amounts to a decline of 1/2c to 1c. It has been impossible to work new export orders lately, prices being out of line and this has caused trade here to be very dull. With a further decline in price we think export business will be retarded. Freight rates on export are moderate.

Our outlook for our Western crop was probably somewhat better on the last day of May than it is this morning. We are 1 Nor. 84c, 2 Nor. 77c, 3 Nor. 70c, 4 Nor. 63c, 5 Nor. 56c, 6 Nor. 49c, 7 Nor. 42c, 8 Nor. 35c, 9 Nor. 28c, 10 Nor. 21c, 11 Nor. 14c, 12 Nor. 7c. Wheat not being in the market, the prices of wheat rejected for export are nominal, and dried wheat are nominal, in fact there are no buyers for them. All prices are in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS. We have had the same experience in May oats as the Chicago people have had in their May wheat. Large quantities of oats had been sold on our option market for May delivery and along about the middle of May it was feared the sellers would not be able to deliver all their May contracts. This had the effect of putting 1 and 2 white oats above shipping value and during last week these grades were sold at 40c. and 39c. respectively in store Fort William and Port Arthur where sellers could make immediate delivery. By the end of the week however the demand was seen to ease off, and price on Saturday closed at 38c. and is now down to 37c. That is 37c. for 2 white, a drop of 2c. from high point. We think this is about the value for shipping at the moment, but the demand is halting. We expect demand to increase again with prices about on a right basis, and we quote values, 1 white 38c., 2 white 37c., 3 white 35c., No. 2 mixed 35c. and rejected 34c., all prices for in store Port Arthur and Fort William.

BARLEY. This grain is dull there being scarcely any coming forward. Price is fairly firm at 42c. for No. 3 and 41c. for No. 4, in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

FLAX. The flax trade seems to be cleaned up for the season. Last sales were at 112c. for No. 1 North Western and 110c. for No. 1 Manitoba in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEEDS, per ton—

Bran	15	50
Shorts	16	50

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Oats and barley	23	00
Barley	20	00
Oats	28	00

BUTTER—

Creamery bricks	21	@	23
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DAIRY BUTTER—

Tubs, choicest	16	@	17
Fresh made prints	18		
Second grade, round lots	10	@	12

CHEESE—

Finest Manitoba	11		
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EGGS—

Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg cases returnable	16		
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LIVE POULTRY—

Good fowl, live weight	8		
Good fowl, dressed, f.o.b. Winnipeg	10		

LIVE STOCK—

(Off cars, Winnipeg.)

Steers	3	@	4 1/2
Heifers and cows	3 1/2	@	4
Bulls	1 1/2	@	3 1/2
Veal calves	4	@	5
Sheep	6	@	7
Hogs, 150 to 250 lbs.	7 1/2		
Hogs, 250 and over	6 1/2		

Some More House Plan Suggestions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In connection with house planning and building, so far as the planning is concerned I believe the ladies would be able to discuss that to your advantage, the building might be left to the men folk. I will give you my opinion of the latter. First, I like it two stories above ground with five rooms of fair size on the bottom floor and about four above. This would make nine, some of which might be arranged to allow of halls or closets in connection. I prefer wood of good thickness for a dry house but would have the foundation built strong enough and projecting enough to brick clad at some future time as wood requires to be repainted once in a while to look well and keep siding in good shape. I have heard complaints of cement walls cracking a good deal for some reason not exactly known. The cost should run around \$1,600 outside of a farmer's own time or labor. Dry walls, plenty of light, economy in fuel, good foundation, no wood used where liable to decay proper drainage if under soil is likely to have accumulated water, and properly seasoned lumber, no matter where used, to be painted as soon as possible where exposed to the weather, are some of the essential features.

My first attention would be directed to the kitchen, pantry and cellar; the relation of one to the other being to save as much time and as many steps as possible. On one side of pantry would connive to have a dumb waiter rise and lower by some easy mechanical contrivance. The exit from pantry to be either into kitchen or dining room at opposite ends or end and side. A properly arranged dish-washing vat should be in the kitchen with water pipes supplying hot or cold water without walking every time you want a supply. The kitchen should be easily and quickly ventilated of excessive heat or odors. In the matter of firing would plan to have a chimney with direct exit to the outside for summer, but in winter to have the pipes so run as to heat one or two of the sleeping rooms up stairs either by just pipes or possibly what is termed a "drum" I believe. All apartments in every day or night use ought to have our attention first, the spare or company rooms to take the overlooking if any room can not be properly arranged. I think it is generally conceded that a nearly square house divides up to best advantage as to space. As to being convenient, would all depend on how it was done. Would like a lean-to for a wash or dress room and fuel supply or a kind of store room for articles when not in use. Trusting others will forward their views.

Cartwright, Man. GEO. ARMSTRONG.

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

It's a sad sad delusion to think that because this world is not agreeable to you the next will be.

\* \* \*

Let your criticism begin where charity is said to. If your neighbors did likewise there would be more charity and less criticism.

\* \* \*

Willingness to be nothing receives sanction in the church but it takes more than this to make you amount to anything.

\* \* \*

No man halves his own sins by magnifying those of others.

\* \* \*

It's the man who is always wobbling who thinks the road is straight and narrow.

\* \* \*

People listen to your expressions, if your religion doesn't make your expression pleasant don't give it a testimonial.

### A SENSIBLE BISHOP.

The *Spectator* calls attention to the following splendid utterances of the Bishop of Carlisle on the educational question in Great Britain. The bishop in effect says the barrier in the way of a national settlement of the question of education is the lion of denominationalism. He says:

"It is a strong and loud lion; it is also a lion not without nobleness of mien and courage; but even at its best, denominationalism is departmental and not universal religion. In its essence it is sectarian and not catholic Christianity." After pointing out none of the churches are free from distinctive denominationalisms, and mentioning one of the special points of doctrine which belongs to the Church of England, and asserting also his determination to teach this doctrine on all right occasions, "through books, in sermons, at Bible classes, in lessons in Sunday schools," he goes on to say he will not ask permission to teach it in the day schools of the nation, because to do so would lead inevitably to secularism.

"I will not sacrifice," says the Bishop, "on the altar of my denominational doctrine, however sacred and sublime to me, the spiritual hope of the nation and the religious training of hosts of children whose only opportunity of learning of God and their own Divine origin and destiny is in the day school. To do otherwise is, in my judgment, not only a great national betrayal, but moral and spiritual infanticide on a stupendous scale."

### WHY GOVERNMENTS FALL.

Graft is no respecter of Governments. Neither the Laurier Government at Ottawa nor the Whitney Government at Toronto, nor any other Government at any other Capital, can afford to count itself immune from the unlawful greed of its professed friends. In vigilance alone is there safety for any Government. Foolish partisans and the Government's falsest friends may cry Peace! peace! but there can be no peace. The Government that is not forever on the alert, knowing that siege is laid against every department, that where all seems well is the likeliest spot for the looter to appear, and that in politics as elsewhere a man may smile and smile and be a villain—the Government that is not forever on the alert is doomed and its course has come to the beginning of the end.

Human depravity is said to be both total and general, but under our democratic system it has special opportunities, and it finds peculiar expression in some species of political plunder, some rake-off or loot or graft, by which a department of government is made the instrument of public robbery for private gain. The stake may be only some petty office with its salary of a few hundreds for which the politician's henchmen grasp, or it may be some great public work involving hundreds of thousands, or even millions, by which corporate ambition and greed are aroused. The financial margin varies with the size of the enterprise, but the moral quality is the same. And in every case the spirit of graft—the dishonest desire to profit at the expense of the public through the ignorance, the weakness, or the cupidity of public men or public officials—works for moral decay alike in public administration and in private life.

And it is this weakness and cupidity in its own departments and this greedy dishonesty on the part of its own friends that a Government has most to fear. As a rule—a rule almost without exceptions—no Government falls because of the attacks of its opponents either in Parliament or on the platform or in the press; it falls because of its own weakness or incapacity or corruption.—*Toronto Globe*.

### THE GROWING USE OF SLANG.

Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to England while presiding at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund took the opportunity to refer in strong terms to the increase of slang in British journalism, much of it borrowed from America. The warning is timely and as applicable to Canada as to the Old Land. Once the newspaper led in the use of English undefiled, and the readers followed. Now the writers follow the readers—the blind following the blind until both fall into the gutter of corrupt English. The choice aggregation of college slang (and students are old offenders) is passed along through the papers to the country at large. Sports and slang are inseparably connected and the way-faring man whose education has been limited to the use of dictionary language can gather as much information from a newspaper account of the baseball game as if it were written in Sanskrit.

The readers are to blame to a great extent for the increasing use of slang. Every paper caters to the real or fancied needs of its subscriber, and when those subscribers buy two copies where formerly they bought one, the editor reasons that what they want is not pure English and artistic illustration, but bowery stories and full page humorous (save the mark!) pictorials from which the humor and the art are conspicuously absent.

### THE ART OF LISTENING.

Listening is a fine art acquired by few; in America it is almost a lost art. - Speech is useless unless there is a listener, but that fact is disregarded when a group of men pursue an argument or a gathering of women give their respective versions of an incident. Everyone talks, no one listens. Speech is hurried and careless because haste is necessary if anything is to be said amidst the babel, and careful speech is wasted because no one is paying any attention.

If by any chance a man finds an opportunity to make his voice heard without interruption, his suddenly acquired sense of satisfaction in gaining an audience is punctured when in reply to his vastly entertaining story he receives an absent-minded smile; and before he can draw breath ready to begin again the other person, who, having ears heard not, is in the full tide of a narrative that he has been thinking out during that silent ten minutes. And so it goes on merrily, the talker afraid to stop, and the listener preparing to take advantage of the first breathing spell.

The individual in this respect sets the pace for the community. Theatre and concert goers are common offenders. Their plain and simple duty is to listen. But do they? Not many of them. They discuss the performance, the performers and the audience with equal volubility and audibility; if they have seen the play before, so much the worse, for all in their vicinity are given a synopsis of each act before it is presented, with the speaker's opinion of it thrown in. The canons of decent behavior decree that talking in church shall be considered bad form, but that does not insure a gathering of listeners for the preacher. He, if gifted with the power of observation in any degree, knows that many of those who are looking into his face, see him with the outward eye while their minds are far away from him, and he feels as if he were speaking to a collection of graven images. The very children are developing the evil. Fear of reproof keeps their little tongues still but the vacant stare fixed upon the teacher is often indicative of anything but mental attention. They are not listeners and little by little lose the power to become so.

### DIVORCE LEGISLATION

Of recent years the spread of divorce and the laxity of marriage and divorce laws has caused serious alarm among the more thoughtful of the citizens of the United States. The home and the family are threatened and thereby the safety of the nation is endangered. A decision of the Federal Supreme Court sustaining a decision of the New York State Supreme Court has made a sudden and radical change in the rules affecting divorce in the Union, a change which while a step towards reform will have disturbing and tragic effects upon many families. The test case which brought out the decision was of a couple married in New York State in 1868. In 1881 the husband secured a divorce in the state of Connecticut, where he then lived, and married again the next year. The first wife sued for an annuity which the highest court of New York awarded her and also named her the legal wife. The decree was appealed and carried by the husband to the Federal Supreme Court, which sustained the decision of the New York court and thereby rendered the second marriage null and void. The Court affirmed in rendering its decree that a state in which only one party to a divorce proceeding lives cannot dissolve a marriage tie in such a way as to compel other states to recognize its decree without question.

We in Canada are somewhat inclined to strike an "I-am-holier-than-thou" attitude when the divorce question is considered and to thank ourselves that we are not as our neighbors are in this respect. That may be all very true, but our own legislation in regard to divorce is not in a state of perfection by any means. If divorces are to be granted, and right-minded people can see that for certain causes divorce is a right proceeding, they should be as easily obtained by the poor as by the rich where the conditions are such as to render a divorce desirable from a moral standpoint. As matters stand now every divorce means a special act of legislation by the Dominion parliament and is not obtained without money and without price. Strict legislation applying to all the provinces, and a carefully chosen divorce court for each province whose duty it shall be to administer the federal laws would be a vast improvement on the present order.

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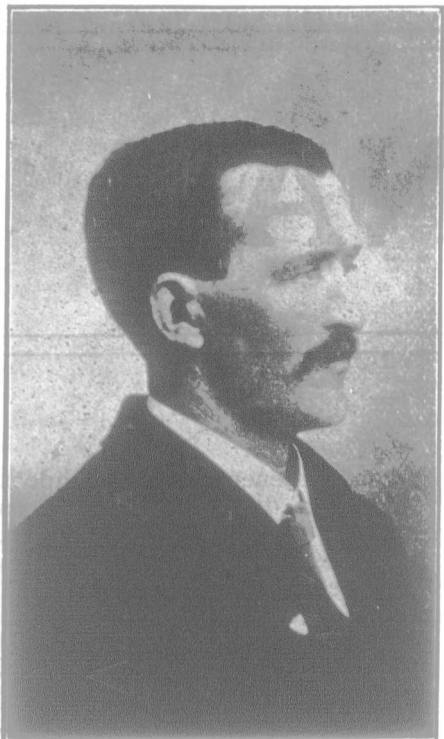
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L. BROWN, ONE OF THE BADGE WEARERS.

The chronic use of slang is like habitual profanity—meaningless to both speaker and hearer, and utterly absurd. Occasionally an expression is coined which lives and gradually passes into the fold of pure speech, but it is only occasionally, and the expression must have had force and meaning when originated and it must have filled a want that words of good usage did not supply. But these are rare exceptions, and the great bulk of slang words and phrases go out of fashion and die and are succeeded by others as inane and short-lived. The files of the popular paper of 1906 will be almost unintelligible to the reader of 1915 who will have an altogether different assortment of corruptions served up to him by the press. Surely there are enough strong simple significant words in the English language to express all the ideas we ordinary minds are likely to have.

#### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Julia Ward Howe, the famous American authoress, has just celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday by a family gathering at her home in Boston.

Mr. George A. Reid of Toronto has been elected President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art to succeed Mr. Robert Harris whose pupil he was. Mr. Reid's pictures are well known in Canada and the United States, the two most familiar being the "Foreclosure of the Mortgage" and "A

Modern Madonna." Mrs. Reid is also an accomplished artist, her pictures of flowers being particularly fine.

Henrik Ibsen the Norwegian dramatist and author died of heart trouble at Christiania. He was given a state funeral.

Rev. Hugh Black, minister of St. George's Free Church Edinburgh, and author of the well-known books "Friendship" and "Culture" has accepted the professorship of practical theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

As representative of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, Professor Bryce of Winnipeg addressed the general assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh. He said that the denomination did not now say "Canada for Presbyterianism," but "Canada for Christ," a broader and grander conception.

The monument of London was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671-1677. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether is two hundred and two feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the great

fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest column in the world and its erection cost about £14,500.

The gathering of the members of the Canadian Women's Press Club in Winnipeg will bring together some of the brightest women in the Dominion, as well as a number of newspaper women from across the border. The meetings of the club will take place on June 8th and 9th, the most interesting of which will be a public meeting on the evening of the 9th, at which short addresses will be given by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, New York; "Kit" of the Toronto Mail and Empire; Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Victoria; Mrs. Jean Blewett, Toronto.

Mrs. Wilhemina Paton Fleming, who has achieved fame through her discovery of stars in connection with her work as curator of astronomical photographs at the Harvard observatory, has been elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of England. She is the first American woman and the third of her sex to receive such honors. More star discoveries are credited to Mrs. Fleming than to any other person in the whole history of the science of astronomy.



WILLIAM SHERRING, HAMILTON, ONT.

Winner of the Marathon road race in the recent Olympic games at Athens, Greece. The Marathon was run in imitation of the flight of the man who brought to Athens the news of the victory of Miltiades over the Persians at Marathon. The first runner dropped dead when he had delivered his message.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

#### A SCOTCH LASSIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We get the Farmer's Advocate every week and I think it is very nice to see the nice stories the girls and boys tell about their school. I came from Scotland a year ago next month and I think this is a very nice country. I thought I would write this letter as I am trying for the competition in the Advocate. So I hope I won't be late as the men are very busy seeding and we are a long way from town. Please excuse these few lines because I want to catch this mail.

FANNY SUTHERLAND.

[I'm sorry that your list was too late. The Corner copy had already gone to the printer. Better luck next time! C. D.]

#### SOME CONUNDRUMS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been going to school and am at the last lesson in my book. The anemone and the buttercup are in blossom here. There are a lot of buttercups. Some nights we have quite a little concert by ourselves. My little sister and I are going to have a flower garden this year. We are going to have all kinds of flowers

in it. I am very interested in the Children's Corner and I always turn to that page when we get the Advocate. I will close and give you some conundrums. (1) As soft as silk, as white as milk, a green coat and a strong wall covers me all.—Ans., A walnut. (2) As round as an apple as deep as a cup, all the king's men could not pull it up.—Ans., A well. (3) What goes upstairs with its head down?—Ans., A nail in your shoes.

MAISIE SEEBACK

#### A LITTLE GARDENER.

Dear Editor:—The snow has been off the ground for about four weeks and my father has been working in the field ever since the last day of March, and there were others who began to work in the field before he did! I like to go to school very much, and have missed only one day. There are twenty-six children at school not counting myself; and most of them come regularly. My brother and I have a mile to walk. My brother is eight and I am nine years of age. I received a very welcome letter from one of your little readers, and would gladly receive a letter from any one of them. We have a hotbed made and the plants are all up. I have some very nice flowers up.

ERA COWAN.

#### A LONG WAY FROM SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My Papa takes the Farmer's Advocate, and I have been reading the Children's Corner I got interested in the country contest. I thought I would like to

join the race. I am a little girl eleven years old, and I have a little brother seven years old. We have four miles to go to school. VERA WILLIAMS.

#### AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate. We have taken it for four years and I like it very much. I always read the Children's Corner first; I think it is fine. Our nearest town is Ninga. I walk three miles to school, and I am in grade four. MAY ROBINSON.

#### NO SCHOOL YET.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope to see it in print. We live on my father's homestead, six and one half miles from our nearest town, Muenster, Sask. We have no school yet.

SARAH H. VONDERLOH  
(Agt 13 yrs.)

#### A BIG FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live in Manitoba, forty miles from Winnipeg. We all came to Manitoba in the year 1906. We lived in Stormont, eighty one miles west of Montreal before that. We have fifteen horses. I have five brothers and four sisters. Four of us go to school and we have to walk one and a half miles. We have 800 acres of land, 100 under cultivation. I am twelve years old. I guess I will close. Hoping to be successful and see my letter in print. Wishing you every success.

SARAH C. MACLEAN.



A YARD OF PUPPIES.

**A PRAIRIE CHICKEN.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live away out in the big Saskatchewan prairies of the west. I thought perhaps you would like to hear from a western girl and so took the liberty to write. I always read the letters and am greatly interested in some of the boys and girls. I'm twelve years old and going to school almost every day. I have seven sisters and two brothers. Our teacher's name is Miss Moore. We all like her very much.

MABEL FORBES.

The attendant at a boy's club noticed that a small negro who was a regular visitor at the reading-room always asked for the same book, and always turned to the same place, at which he would look eagerly and then laugh heartily.

The attendant's curiosity was aroused by a performance so many times repeated, so he followed the little fellow one night, and, looking over his shoulder saw that he had opened the book to a picture of a bull chasing a terrified negro across a field. He was just about to ask what the joke was, for the laugh had again come rippling up to him, when the boy looked around grinning:

"Golly, he ain't kitched him yit!

**TO OUR NEW SETTLERS.**

"Above all, fix it in your thoughts, as an unchangeable maxim that 'nothing is truly fine but what is fit,' and that just so much as is proper for your circumstances of their several kinds is much finer than all you can add to it. When you once break through these bounds you launch into a wide sea of extravagance. Everything will become necessary, because you have a mind to it, and you have a mind to it, not because it is fit for you, but because somebody else hath it. Try everything first in your judgment before you allow it a place in your desire."

The above advice was written two hundred years ago, by the first Lord Halifax to his daughter. Is it not just as useful to-day to us settlers in a new country? One of our first troubles is the having to do without many things to which we have been accustomed. But one of our greatest mistakes is the fancying that so many things are necessary to our welfare, and to the proper conducting of our lives. A true simplicity is the highest achievement of the art of living, as it is of all other arts. We read much nowadays of the simple life, and its desirability, but where can we find better opportunities for putting it into practice than in our simple western homes. The very framework of simplicity is prepared for us in the construction of our houses—just what is necessary—no more. We are at least happy in having escaped the monotony of a long street of city houses, where uniformity of construction almost compels to uniformity of furnishings. It is delightfully refreshing to find here and there a refined house-keeper who has firmly decided for herself that long lace curtains are both

unnecessary and unsuitable to an unfinished home. Instead, greater care is given to the material, and perfect working of the window blinds, and of raising or lowering them to obtain privacy or to admit sunshine, etc.

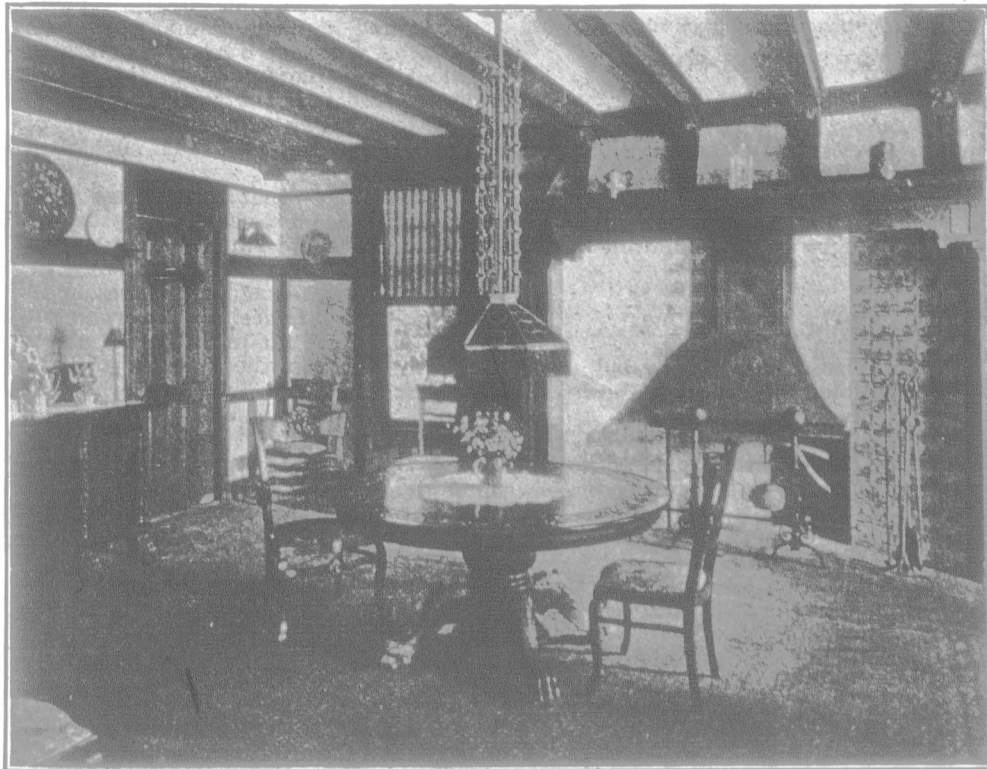
And so with regard to furniture, we miss our handsome mirrors, especially the full-length ones. But who knows? Perhaps it is well sometimes that we can't "see ourselves as others see us," both men and women, for chores must be done, trees cut down and land scrubbed, and possibly the reflection of torn coats, and wind blown hair, and spotted faces might look more fit than fine. Nor need our facial expression suffer. A child's story of long ago told of a little girl whose reflection grew day by day more ugly, until at last she met a fairy who made her promise not to look in the glass for a whole year. At the end of the year the fairy brought a looking glass with her, and to the little girl's great delight, her face had become perfectly beautiful. The secret of course was that she had thought more of others than of herself.

Having got our simple houses, and our equally simple furniture, it will hardly be necessary for some of us to adopt the Japanese system of putting away half our possessions at once. There will scarcely be too many at present. The difficulty will rather be as to how to dispose of, in anything like an ornamental way, the things which are quite necessary. If, however, one member of the household is a fairly good carpenter, that difficulty will soon be solved.

To some of us, the idea of camping, with everything quite different to what it ever was before, is charming. To others, the utter absence of comforts to which they have been accustomed, proves distressing, and, for most of us, the two sets of feeling will alternate, with the result that gradually we shall find ourselves uniting the simplicity of camp life with some of the comforts of civilization. Now to do this well and wisely, is the question.

One of the first necessary moves is to divide the sleeping from the living room if the stairs are not yet made. In many cases this can be successfully done by a curtain. The daintiest of partition walls are some times made by tacking lengths of strong calico or canvas tightly to a wooden frame or supports nailed firmly in position and the whole treated to a few coats of whitewash, thus giving the appearance of a firm wall. This can be so arranged that a wide piece can be unfastened, rolled from the bottom upwards and tied up out of the way overhead, when for any reason extra space is required. This reminds us of the Japanese cardboard houses, in which the whole walls are taken down and replaced at will. But we in the Northwest can't afford to take down our outside walls, which need to be firm and strong to keep out both heat and cold.

It has been helpful to some of us to recall the idea of an English Institute room, which, whatever purpose it may have been devoted to originally, is turned from time to time to all sorts



AN ATTRACTIVE DINING ROOM.

of uses. One evening we find the room filled with people who are listening to a sermon, concert, or lecture. Another day a gas stove and cooking table occupy the platform, and a neatly attired lecturer is showing a roomful of girls and women how to cook a complete dinner with one hour's consumption of gas, always provided that many things have been carefully prepared beforehand, or perhaps a laundress is showing her class how to get up linen, etc., or the room may be filled with people doing all sorts of things, sewing, reading, wood carving, singing or perhaps enjoying a merry tea party. Does not this give us some idea of the uses to which a one-roomed house may be put. Certainly there is this great difference that we have not the pleasure and stimulation of congenial friends around us while the various proceedings are going on. Never mind—we have plenty of unseen companions among our fellow settlers, and before us all is the hope of better things, so "Forward" be our watchword.

Perhaps in those coming days we may be able to carry out the delightful color schemes for floor, walls, and furniture, that are provided for us by the magazines. At present we need to learn to recognize all there is of beauty in clean unpainted woodwork, natural tints prevailing everywhere. Whitewash may be used and adds greatly to the lightness of a room, but in some cases this is not advisable and in others, not easily procurable. Those new settlers who find their hearts aching for the Old Country mantel piece may provide a substitute by fixing a wide shelf to the wall where most convenient, and then draping and decorating in any style preferred. A few nicknacks give a homely look to a room, but do not sacrifice utility to ornament. The out-door workers will need an ample supply of boots, coats, gloves and other things rendered necessary by our climate. These will all take up room, will need to be dried, kept warm and ready for use. This does not add to appearance, but is very necessary, therefore make allowance and arrangement for it all. Do not trouble too much about appearances and not at all about what people are saying. Remember the lines, Scottish I believe:

"They say! What say they?  
Do ye weel, and let them say."  
M. E.

**HUMOROUS**

"Buck" Kilgore, of Texas, who once kicked open the door of the House of Representatives when Speaker Reed had all doors locked to prevent the minority from leaving the floor and thus escaping a vote, was noted for his indifference to forms and rules. Speaker Reed, annoyed by members bringing lighted cigars upon the floor of the House just before opening time,

had signs conspicuously posted as follows: "No smoking on the floor of the House." One day just before convening the House his eagle eye detected Kilgore nonchalantly puffing away at a fat cigar. Calling a page, he told him to give his compliments to the gentleman from Texas and ask him if he had not seen the signs. After a while the page returned and seated himself without reporting to the Speaker, and Mr. Reed was irritated to see the gentleman from Texas continue to smoke. With a frown he summoned the page and asked:

"Did you tell the gentleman from Texas what I said?"  
"I did," replied the page.  
"What did he say?" asked Reed.  
"Well—er," stammered the page, "he said to give his compliments to you and tell you he did not believe in signs."

There is a young physician who has never been able to smoke a cigar. "Just one poisons me," says the youthful doctor.

Recently the doctor was invited to a large dinner-party. When the women had left the table cigars were accepted by all the men except the physician. Seeing his friend refuse the cigar the host in astonishment exclaimed:

"What, not smoking? Why my good fellow, you lose half your dinner!"  
"Yes, I know I do," meekly replied the doctor, "but if I smoked one I should lose the whole of it!"

Mark Twain, introducing Senator Hawley of Connecticut to a political gathering in New York State, told the audience that they could bank on the Senator's honesty; for, although he had closely watched the general as he passed the plate in the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, he had never seen him take one cent out. In closing, he said, "Now, my friends, I have paid high tribute to Gen. Hawley; but, I assure you, not one word have I said of him that I would not say about myself."

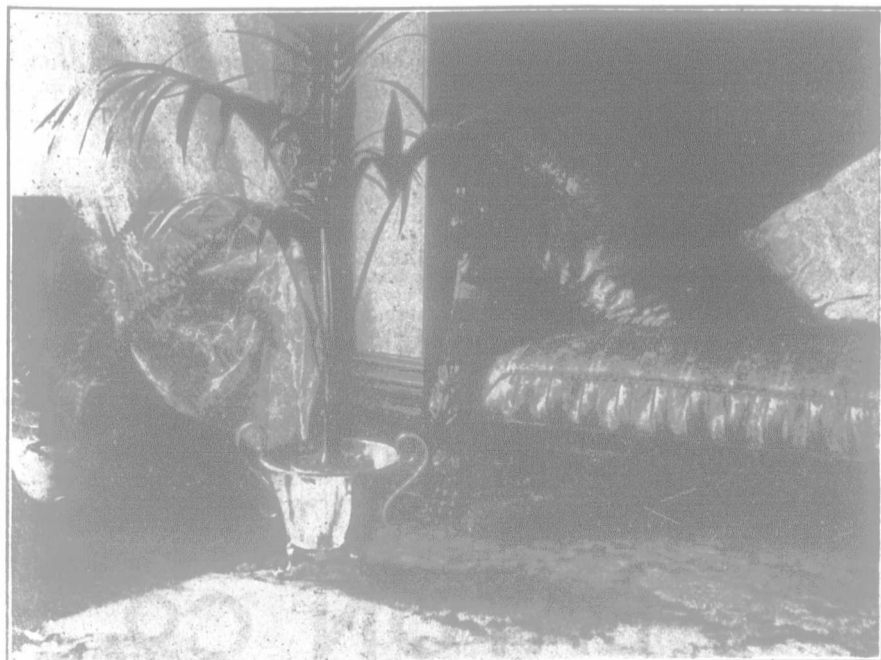
Joseph Jefferson was a strong believer in early marriages, and he never missed an opportunity to impress his convictions upon young men. In an address at Yale, he said:

"I abominate bachelors. The older they grow the more conceited they become. I was talking to one and I asked him why he did not marry. He parried the question by telling about different young women he had known, finding some fault with each one. But it appeared that all of them had married."

"'You are in danger of getting left,' I said to him. 'You had better hurry up before it is too late.'"

"'Oh,' said the bachelor, 'there are just as good fish left in the sea.'"

"'I know that,' I said, 'but the bait—isn't there danger of the bait becoming stale?'"



THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN OLD BRASS KETTLE INTO A HANDSOME, ARTISTIC JARDINIÈRE.

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## Life, Literature, Education.

(Continued from page 866.)

## THE BROOK-SONG.

Little brook! Little brook,  
You have such a happy look—  
Such a very merry manner, as you  
swerve and curve and crook—  
And your ripples, one and one,  
Reach each other's hands and run  
Like laughing little children in the  
sun.

Little brook, sing to me:  
Sing about a bumble bee  
That tumbled from a lily-bell and  
grumbled mumbly,  
Because he wet the film  
Of his wings and had to swim,  
While the water-bugs raced round  
and laughed at him!

Little brook—sing a song  
Of a leaf that sailed along  
Down the golden-braided centre of  
your current swift and strong,  
And a dragon-fly that lit  
On the tilting rim of it,  
And rode away and warn't scared  
a bit.

And sing—how oft in glee  
Came a truant boy like me,  
Who loved to lean and listen to your  
lilting melody,  
Till the gurgle and refrain  
Of your music in his brain  
Wrought a happiness as keen to  
him as pain.

Little brook—laugh and leap!  
Do not let the dreamer weep:  
Sing him all the songs of summer till he  
sink in softest sleep;  
And then sing soft and low—  
Through his dreams of long ago—  
Sing back to him the rest he used  
to know.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

## THE COURAGE OF PUNCTUALITY.

The courage of time is punctuality. When there is a hard piece of work to be done, it is pleasanter far to sit at ease for the present and put off the work. 'The thousand nothings of the hour' claim our attention. The coward yields to 'their stupefying power,' and the great task remains forever undone. The brave man brushes these conflicting claims into the background, stops his ears until the sirens' voices are silent, stamps on his feelings as though they were snakes in his path and does the thing now which ever after he will rejoice to have done. In these crowded modern days, the only man who 'finds time' for great things is the man who takes it by violence from the thousands of petty, local, temporary claims and makes it serve the ends of wisdom and justice.

There are three places where one may draw the line for getting a piece of work done. One man draws it habitually a few minutes or hours or days after it is due. He is always in distress and a nuisance to everybody else. . . . It is very risky—ethically speaking, it is cowardly—to draw the line at the exact date when the work is due; for then one is at the mercy of any accident or interruption that may overtake him at the end of his allotted time. If he is sick or his friend dies, or unforeseen complications arise, he is as badly off as the man who deliberately planned to be late and almost as much to blame. For a man who leaves the possibility of accident and interruption out of account and stakes the welfare of himself and of others on such miscalculation, is neither wise nor just; he is reckless rather than brave. Even if accidents do not come, he is walking on the perilous edge all the time; his work is done in a fever of haste and anxiety, injurious alike to the quality of the work and the health of the worker.

The man who puts the courage of punctuality into his work will draw the line for finishing a piece of work a safe period inside the time when it is actually due. If one forms the habit and sticks to it, it is no harder to have work done ten days, or at least

one day, ahead of time than to finish it at the last allowable minute. Then, if any thing happens, it does no harm. This habit will save literary workers an incalculable amount of anxiety and worry. And it is the wear and tear of worry and hurry not the amount of calm, quiet work, that kills such men before their time.

I am aware that orderliness and punctuality are not usually regarded as forms of courage. But the essential element of all courage is in them—the power to face a disagreeable present in the interest of desirable permanent ends. They are far more important in modern life than the courage to face bears or bullets. They underlie the more spectacular forms of courage. The man who cannot reduce to order the things that are lying passively about him and endure the petty pains incidental to doing hard things before the sheer lapse of time forces him to action, is not the man who will be calm and composed when angry mobs are howling about him, or who will go steadily on his way when greed and corruption, hypocrisy and hate, are arrayed to resist him. For, whether in the quiet of a study and the routine of an office or in the turmoil of a riot or a strike, true courage is the ready and steadfast acceptance of whatever pains are incidental to securing the personal and public ends that are at stake.—PRESIDENT HYDE, in the *College Man and College Woman*.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY

We are very pleased to be able in this issue to present a cut of one of the many members of the F. A. and H. J. L. S. He is a sample of what the society has attracted in the way of intelligent men and women. You will notice that he wears the badge of our order in a conspicuous place and as if he were proud of it.

For our new competition we have chosen a subject for an essay submitted by one of the brightest of our members, and this subject is well worth the attention of all who belong to the Society. "What are the advantages and Disadvantages of Cheap Literature?" By cheap literature of course is not meant literature cheap in quality particularly, but cheapness of form. What have we gained and what have we lost since the inventions and improvements in the printer's art have brought the works of almost every writer, dead or living, within our reach? It is worth thinking about and writing about. Let every member of the Society do both the thinking and the writing and we shall have a record competition. Essays will be limited to 300 words and should be in the office by the 25th of June. Come one, come all, old members and new, and make this competition a credit to the Society!

## A COURSE OF READING IN ENGLISH FICTION.

Not many years ago the formal study of literature was a pursuit almost unknown. Literature, prose and poetry alike, was read for the pleasure it afforded. The essay first came in for serious study; and soon the field of poetry was invaded by the student. That this change of attitude to literature has robbed reading of much of its charm is true; and equally true is it that the adoption of intelligent principles of interpretation and criticism has put new meaning into literature. Whether the gain has been greater than the loss may be regarded by some as an open question. It is the purpose of this paper, assuming that the subjection of literature to formal study is a forward step, to suggest the invasion of a department of literature into which the serious student seems least disposed to enter, namely the department of fiction.

There are several methods of studying English fiction, but of these the most logical seems to be the historical. This for two reasons: 1. Because the history of fiction discloses a series of reactions, from romance to realism, and, again, from realism to romance; 2. Because no writer has been free from the influence of one or more of his predecessors. The following outline will suggest, in chronological order, a list of ten works of fiction which might with pleasure and profit be read by the individual or studied by a club.

1. "Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan (1678).

To begin with Bunyan is to pass over a long period of fiction prior to the eighteenth century, which is of interest only to the specialist. Two classes of stories found favor in this early age—romances of the most extravagant type and rogue stories dominated by a note of cynicism. "Pilgrim's Progress" is the one noble exception, its author mingling with imaginative scenes of his own, the familiar scripture imagery, and the still more familiar incidents of village life, in such a way as to create in

the minds of his readers the illusion of reality.

2. "Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe (1719)

This work stands alone in the early part of the eighteenth century. The secret of its popularity is clear to read. The author, as one writer puts it "humanized adventure." Englishmen recognized in the experience of Robinson Crusoe a symbol of their own lives, their struggles, their failures, and above all, their faith.

This brings us in the eighteenth century to the point of a vigorous reaction from romance, finding expression in the works of Richardson, Fielding, Smollet and Sterne. These realists, whether they dealt with minute incident, as Richardson and Sterne, or in farce, intrigue and adventure, as Smollet and Fielding, have one characteristic in common: their subject is the heart. Each has an ethical motive. While these are the recognized leaders of the period, we venture to select as the type of the movement the work of a minor novelist, namely:

3. "The Vicar of Wakefield" by Oliver Goldsmith (1766).

This is the work which we would least willingly lose out of the century, because (a) its characters are most like the people of the time; (b) its humor is clean; (c) its style is poetical; (d) its philosophy of life is sane.

The early 19th century witnessed a return to romance. Out of this period we have no difficulty in picking a typical novel.

4. "Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott (1821).

Equally easy it is to select our next novel—

5. "The Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1850).

Again there set in a reaction toward realism, marked by the appearance of the humanitarian novels of Charles Dickens. From these we select,

6. "David Copperfield," (1850).

The humanitarians let the novel down from the "picturesque heroic" to the "matter of contemporary life."

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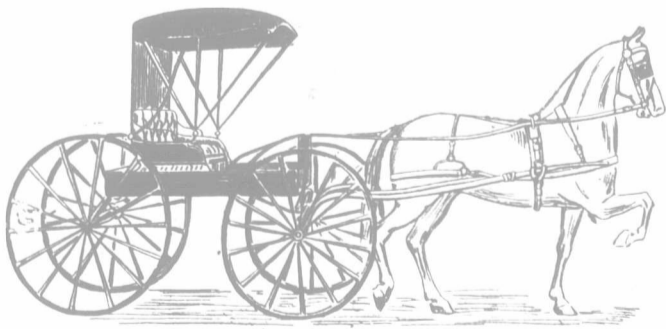
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While on the whole they did good, they none the less created in fiction and in society a false sentiment about criminals and blackguards. This weakness called forth the ridicule of another group of writers, including as its most prominent member, the author of the next book of our choice.

7. "Vanity Fair," by William Thackeray (1847).

In the same year appeared,

8. "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte (1847), who although not free from romanticism was essentially a realist.

The middle of the 19th century brings us to the psychological novel, which found its best form in the works

of George Eliot and George Meredith. Here we select,

9. "Adam Bede" by George Eliot (1859).

From a number of contemporary novels we select one only which would seem to indicate a return to romance.

10. "Treasure Island" by Robert Louis Stevenson (1882).

The above course of ten works of fiction can easily be extended in one or two ways, either by introducing representative novels by other writers, or by adding other works of the greatest of the authors already on our list.—D. M. DUNCAN, B.A., in *St. Stephen's Club Paper*.

affords, and as many flowers as can be artistically used. There is no need for elaborateness in the viands. Be satisfied with cold meats (fowl and ham) cut thin and placed on garnished platters, salads, good bread and butter, fruit and cream. Have these in abundance and there will be no demand for time-and-labor-wasting cakes and pastry.

Where the wedding cake is to be made at home, and let me whisper, that it is much to be desired above the confectioner's creation with all its decorations, a good recipe carefully followed is requisite. Here is a tested one which should be made some weeks before the wedding:

among them and bake in a slow oven for two hours, covering the cake with paper during the last hour. Test with a knitting needle or broom splint at the center to see if the cake is cooked sufficiently. If any of the mixture adheres, a little longer baking is necessary. When the cake is cold wrap each loaf in waxed paper. The quantity given here will fill fifty wedding-cake boxes. These boxes which are an inch deep and two and a half inches square should be filled a few hours before the wedding and piled on a table in the hall so that each guest may take one upon his departure.

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### WITH THE FLOWERS

At a recent floral exhibition at Bad Kreuznach, Germany, 24,000 rose bushes were on view; among the freaks were green roses and a bush that had roses of three colors, some red, others rose, and others yellow.

Darwin gave it as his opinion that some plants can see, and an Indian botanist relates some curious incidents which tend to verify the belief. Observing one morning that the tendrils of a convolvulus on his veranda had decidedly leaned over toward his leg as he lay in an attitude of repose, he tried a series of experiments with a long pole, placing it in such a position that the leaves would have to turn away from the light in order to reach it. In every case he found that the tendrils set themselves visibly toward the pole and in a few hours had twined themselves closely around it.

When Josephine, as the wife of the First Consul, was living at Malmaison, near Paris, in 1802, a gift of dahlia bulbs was sent to her from Madrid, whither the flower had been brought from Mexico in 1784. She was delighted with the present, and it is said that she herself planted the bulbs in the garden at Malmaison, and watched their growth every day, inviting all the famous people of the time to admire them. No flowers, however, were given away, for Josephine considered that the dahlia was her special flower, and that it belonged to Malmaison and must not be taken from there. Sometimes she gathered large bouquets for her reception-rooms or Napoleon's study, and showed great pride in possessing what no other woman in France could have. But when, one morning, she found that a large number of the flowers had been stolen by some workmen who had been bribed by a Polish prince to pick them for him at a louis (about four dollars) apiece, she lost all interest in them, had the gardeners all discharged and the dahlias torn up by the roots. So they gradually spread through France and were introduced into England in 1804. But the double dahlia was not produced until 1813; and in 1837 the dahlia was still referred to as "a fashionable and costly flower." It was named after a noted Swedish botanist, Dr. Andrew Dahl.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

The cyclamen was one of those plants specially dedicated to Hecate, the goddess of the infernal regions, and her daughters Medea and Circe. As a "witches' plant" it found favor as a love potion. On the other hand, if we are to believe the following couplet, it was a charm against witchcraft, as we are thus told—

"St. John's Wort and Cyclamen she  
in her chamber kept,  
From the power of evil angels to  
guard him while he slept."

To one of the species, *Ceuropeum*, was ascribed the virtues of a charm against bad weather, and under its popular name of the "bleeding nun" was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the language of flowers it is said to represent diffidence, as it was approached with this feeling, probably on account of its evil reputation.

### JUNE WEDDINGS

Have we any 1906 June brides among us? Of course the very sincerest wishes for all happiness are theirs in advance from the Ingle Nook. A little help will probably be as acceptable as the good wishes and is given just as willingly.

Perhaps in no one direction is a return to the simple life as much to be desired as in the matter of weddings. The preparations begin long before the actual ceremony. The bride-to-be and her mother, her sisters, if she has any, and the dressmaker are hard at it months before hand until they are all tired and cross. Shopping-tours and tryings-on wear their nerves as thin as fiddle-strings and their tempers as short as pie-crust. The bridegroom becomes a matter of very minor consideration and the father of the house is forced to work so delicately that when the wedding is over and the last bill paid he informs the girls left behind that they may plan to elope for weddings are too exhausting. Any little time not crammed with clothes is devoted to the consideration of who shall be invited, how to make a house with a capacity for twenty guests hold fifty, and wherewithal shall the fifty be fed when they have been crowded in.

So the most sacred institution in life is so surrounded by details and worries that it loses its significance to the very people who ought most to be impressed by it. The whole affair should be as quiet and simple as possible. Marriage is a solemn ceremony not a show. Its legality and meaning depend not at all upon the cloud of witnesses. The nearest relations and the closest friends should be invited, but "duty" invitations because some one will expect it, or in return for invitations from some one else are the most arrant nonsense. It goes without saying that to invite people because of the possibility of a wedding-present is a practice repugnant to people of fine feeling.

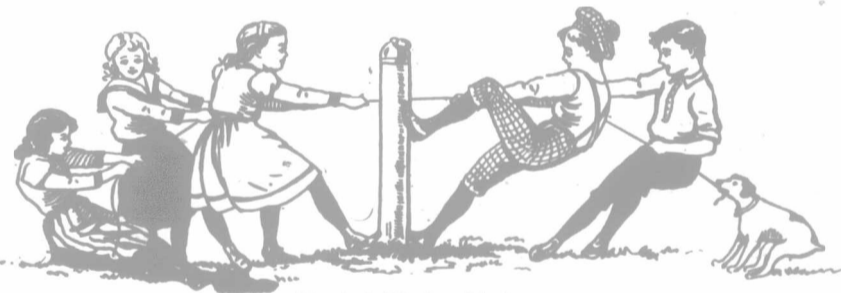
If at all possible let sewing be arranged to be completed at least a week before the ceremony—a month is better. It has always been a genuine puzzle to me why a bride should load herself down with clothes which will go out of style long before she gets an opportunity to wear them out. Why could not some of it be left until after she is settled in her new home, where with all new furnishings the housework is light, and she has many spare hours that could be happily filled in making up household linen and whitewear for her own use?

A charming idea is to have the June wedding out of doors if there is a lawn or grove near the house. What bride could wish anything more beautiful than the green grass for a carpet, the vaulted blue for a ceiling, the trees for a bridal arch, and the birds and breezes to supply the wedding march? There will be plenty of room and the finest of decorations. The added room inside the house will permit the serving of the breakfast or supper in comfort.

That same wedding feast will be a success only if the housekeeper has planned every detail some weeks before the wedding day. She must have arranged for all the required materials in time to substitute or re-arrange if any of her plans should fail. Simplicity should be the keynote here also—simplicity, wholesomeness and daintiness. The table should show the finest table-linen, the prettiest dishes the house

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## WEDDING CUSTOMS

Brides who wish to be lucky always comply with the old adage, in wearing: Something old and something new, Something borrowed and something blue

An old rhyme guides many a bride in the choice of the wedding day:

Monday for health,  
Tuesday for wealth,  
Wednesday the best day of all!  
Thursday for crosses,  
Friday for losses,  
Saturday no luck at all.

Yet custom and convenience have changed the superstition about the day of the week, and Saturday is frequently chosen. Instances are known where brides who have chosen a day in defiance of the old verse have met with prosperity while those who have conformed to the rule in selecting the "best day of all," have met with reverses of fortunes.

Another tradition, which is not always true in its fulfilment is:

Who changes the name and not the letter,  
Marries for worse and not for better.

And still another which is foreboding and which originated, no doubt, as a warning to those who would bid defiance to proper custom, runs thus:

If married in Lent  
You are sure to repent.

Contradictory as it may seem, a few tears shed by a bride on the wedding day are supposed to signify happiness in future.

It is claimed that a bride who would be lucky must not try on the entire bridal costume, veil and all, before the time to dress for the wedding; nor must she permit the bridegroom to see her in her bridal array until he meets her at the altar, or very near that hour.

The bridesmaid who is so fortunate as to catch the bride's bouquet when she tosses it among her bridesmaids, before going away, will be the first one to be married.

An old saying is, "three times a bridesmaid never a bride," yet a popular girl may be chosen and may accept in spite of this rule, but must then serve seven or nine times as bridesmaid in order to do away with the superstition.

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," is an ancient saying. Although the good omen of sunshine is one for which a bride looks on the wedding day, she may feel that even if clouds threaten, or storms break on that day, she may yet go forward with sweet hope and courage, bearing in her heart the strength and loyalty which will make a radiance of sunlight in the life she is about to enter.

—The Delineator.

## THE QUIET HOUR

### WITNESSING FOR CHRIST.

Whosoever, therefore, shall confess ME before men, him will I confess also before My Father Which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny ME before men, him will I also deny before My Father Which is in heaven.—St. Matt. x.: 32, 33.

These are words of solemn warning—how do they affect us? We cannot help joining ourselves to one party or the other. If we are not plainly confessing Christ as our Master, we must be denying Him. It is so easy to accuse St. Peter of disloyalty and want of courage because he denied any connection with the despised Nazarene, but are we always bold and decided in our loyalty to Him ourselves? Have we never laughed at a joke or an amusing story of which we really disapproved, just because we were afraid of being considered over-strict? Are we ashamed to have regular family prayer—that wonderful help to family love and unity—because it is not considered exactly "the thing" in our circle? Do we give up our usual attendance at church or Sunday school when we have visitors who are inclined to ridicule that sort of thing? Are we ashamed to kneel or stand before our God in public or private prayer, when we find ourselves in the company of people who venture to approach Almighty God without any outward sign of reverence? Do we stand up boldly for our faith when it is attacked or slightly spoken of? In fact, have we always the courage of our convictions at home or abroad, from Monday to Saturday as well as on Sunday? If we often play the coward ourselves then we have no right to look down on another disciple for want of loyalty to Christ.

"If I saw Him the victim of priestly intrigue—

Of bigots that thirst for His life,  
With a handful to help and a host to oppose—

A martyr to truth and a prey to His foes,—

Would I take no part in the strife?

"Would I sit like a statue, demure and unmoved,

With Purity slain in the street,  
With Truth on the cross and with Innocence nailed.

And the Heart of my God by treason impaled—  
And I in a coward's retreat?

"Ah, if He were here! Perhaps our cold hearts

Would then be as nerveless as now;  
For the pestilent Pilates are ever the same.

E'er ready to falter, e'er shifting the blame,

In fawning e'er ready to bow."

"If He were here!" Well, is He not here? Does he not look at us sometimes as He looked at that other disciple who denied Him, when by word or look or silence we pretend that we own allegiance only to the world, and care nothing for the Name that is above every name? Does that loving look always bring us back to the side of a wronged Master, as it brought St. Peter? It is every Christian's duty to witness for Christ wherever he may be, using the marvellous power of personal influence for Him, first at home, then in the immediate neighborhood, reaching out steadily, farther and farther by prayer, active work and sympathy "unto the uttermost parts of the earth." But half-hearted, lukewarm disciples do more harm to the cause of Christ than any amount of outside opposition. Those who have no enthusiasm for their Master do more to make people think there is no truth in Christianity than any infidel, for a faith which evidently does not influence those who profess it must seem to outsiders a hollow sham and mockery—simply a fashionable pretence. Those who name the Name of Christ should have that Name written plainly on their foreheads, so that all the world can see Whose they are and Whom they serve—

"When soldiers take their sovereign's fee,

And swear his own to be,  
The royal badge on forehead bold  
They show to young and old.

Nor may we hide for fear or shame  
The persecuted Name.

Only with downcast eyes we go  
At thought of sin that God and Angels know."

A Christian should be "saturated" with Christ, should feel the power of His life thrilling along every vein and nerve.

It is a poor kind of religion that can be dropped in vacation time. An old guide once declared that he had a good chance to measure men, for they left their artificial life behind with their store-clothes, and only the real self came out to the woods. One party that came out for a fortnight's fishing gave him a pleasant surprise. They were all rich men, and had a jolly time every day, telling funny stories round the camp fire every night—but

"not a swear word, and not a story that wasn't all right. Along about ten o'clock, Mr. Crandall,—he's a big banker or railroad man or something,—he said to his son, 'Phil, you know more Bible than any of us; just repeat a psalm before we go to bed.'"

And the young fellow repeated one, and they all sat quiet, when the old gentleman said, 'Now you shall repeat the twenty-third psalm.' And they did it all together. 'Praise be it a good many times.

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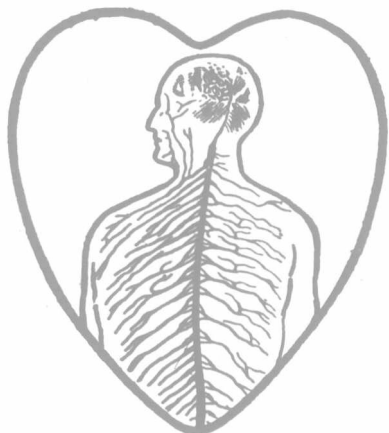


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but it never sounded quite the same as it did then. I learned it by heart hearing them saying it, and used to say it with them, for that was what they did every night. There was no preaching, you understand; they weren't preachers. They just sat around and had their good time, and then before they went to bed they did the same

every night, repeated a psalm, or one of them would read it beside the camp fire, and then they would all say that psalm together, and then good-night. All day they had their fishing, and in the evening their fun. Well, when they went away I felt as if I had been among Christians, sure enough; and I've kept up that habit of saying that psalm every night. They made me feel, somehow, that I'd like to have more religion myself. I take it that a good test of having religion is to make men who see you want some like it. Men like that are respected by everybody, even by those who fancy they have no faith whatever in Christianity. They are so quietly consistent and so evidently believe in the Lord they profess to serve,—though they don't gush about their feelings or "talk religion" to every chance acquaintance. But let the subject come up naturally in the course of conversation, and no one can have a moment's doubt about the side they are on. A man like that will resent a slighting word about Christ as he would resent a word against his mother or wife. Such men are letting their light shine fearlessly, and they haven't the least idea how closely others are watching them, nor how strong is the silent influence of their loyal, consistent lives.

"We know not all the good we do,  
The good, that like the silent dew,  
Goes down and deep the roots between,

Or out, far-reaching and unseen;  
The good, unreckoned and untold,  
And multiplied a hundred-fold.  
We know not all the good we do,  
Nor ever shall, until we view  
The great eternal whole and see,  
The secret of life's mystery:  
Until, to full perfection grown,  
We know as we ourselves are known."

What a grand thought it is that good influences go on spreading in ever-widening circles through all eternity. Even if you can only reach ten people primarily, and they can only reach ten in their turn, the good seed you have sown will go on increasing by hundreds, thousands and millions, until it reaches the uttermost part of the earth. But, as a matter of fact, people reach and influence for good or evil many more than they know. The great good done by Lord Shaftsbury was the result of seed sown by a faithful servant when he was a little child. It is said that the wonderful system of kindergarten teaching sprang from an ignorant Alsatian servant-girl's determination to do some good to little children. She got the little ones together, and taught them to sing, with gestures, games, etc., little thinking what a great institution she was starting. Dr. Guthrie once went into an inn for refreshment and saw there a picture of John Pounds, the cobbler, of Portsmouth, teaching poor, ragged children on the streets. That one glimpse of a picture is said to have made him the founder of ragged schools.

But if some lives are "lives of Christ," if there are some people in whose presence our eyes are drawn irresistibly up to the Sun they so faithfully reflect, there are other well-meaning people whose attraction is like the attraction of gravitation, drawing our thoughts down to earth. A business man, who considered himself a Christian, but was always too tired to go to church on Sunday morning, once sat reading his paper after his wife had started off to service as usual. Suddenly he heard a small voice in the next room say: "When you're a man will you go to church like mother or stay at home like father?" "I won't do either," said another voice, "I'll have my horses and be on the road on Sundays."

The father sprang to his feet as he realized that his easy indifference about the religion he professed would encourage his boys to drift into a life of reckless self-indulgence and sin. He was not far behind his wife when the church was reached, and after that the whole family went regularly to church.

If you do believe in Christ, and are trying to serve Him, why should you try to hide the fact? It is a thing to glory in, not anything to be ashamed of. Besides, it is useless to try to hide it, for no one can long keep secret his motives and ambitions. And the attempt to hide one's colors is a very poor-spirited proceeding. It has been

compared to the plan of trying to "lie low all the war-time, and come out when the palms are being distributed." It is not very manly to hide one's sentiments until the battle is over, and then come out strongly on the winning side. That was the plan adopted by the men of Succoth and Penuel when Gideon asked them to supply his army with bread. They were by no means certain that he would conquer the Midianites, and they were careful not to commit themselves until it seemed perfectly safe to do so. The result of this cautious "hedging" was severe and well deserved punishment; and those who are afraid to come out boldly on the side of Christ now are warned that He also will disown them when He returns in His glorious Majesty to judge the world:—"Be not thou, therefore, ashamed of the testimony of our Lord."

"All His Saints their foes o'ercame  
By confession of His Name:  
If with them we would appear,  
We must first be like them here."  
HOPE.

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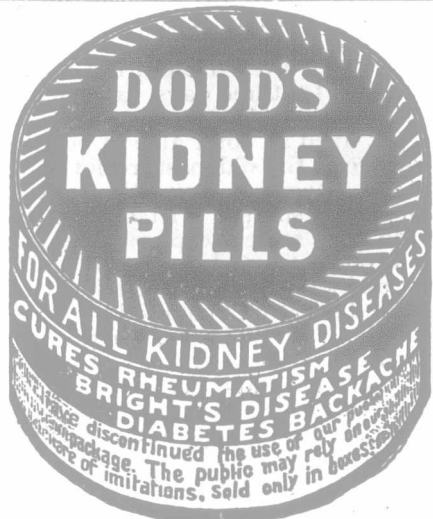
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**STOBART BLOCK, Portage Ave., WINNIPEG**  
Permanently located. Patent pending.



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

**Royal Household Flour**

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



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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.

## Good Results Every Time

are easy when the cook uses

# Blue Ribbon

### BAKING POWDER

Because it is most carefully manufactured from the very highest grade of absolutely pure materials. 25c. a pound. Ask for Blue Ribbon.

TO BLUE RIBBON, Dept. F.A. WINNIPEG

Please mail me, free, complete new illustrated list of good premiums given for coupons from Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder, etc.

Name.....Address.....

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The best remedy in the world for aches, and pains is

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it stops the spasm "instantly"

Gentlemen,

I have used your "7 Monks Oil" for pains, aches, cuts, bruises and sores, and I have always found it to exactly do what it is advertised to do. I can fully recommend it to everyone

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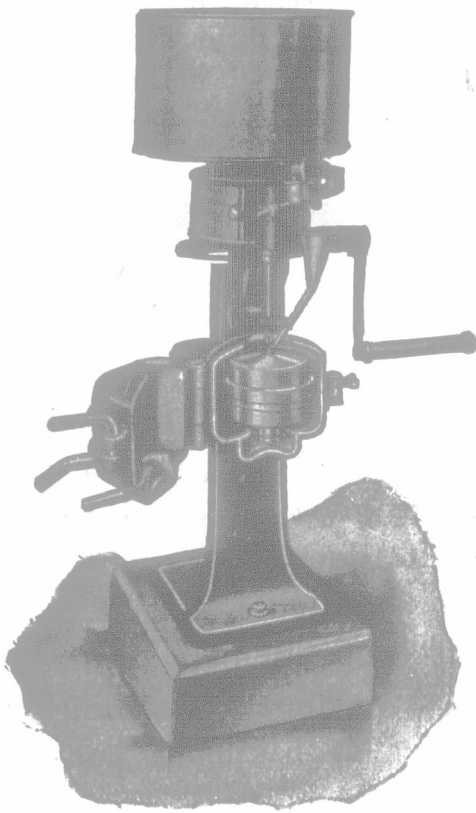
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Our most exacting customers are never disappointed. It does not pay to experiment and if you are thinking of buying, write us today. The Melotte is easy to work, easy to clean and easy to buy.

Melotte Cream Separator Co., Limited

312 Ross Avenue

Winnipeg, Man.

### A Matchless Bargain For Ladies!



We wish to quickly introduce our goods and secure new customers, so we will send: One handsome Gold Plated Bracelet, with padlock charm, full size; one gem set Birthday Ring, 100 Fancy Silk pieces, and 10 yards of Silk Ribbon, all for 25 cents, or 3 lots for 65 cents postpaid. Biggest value in the world. Understand 25 cents pays for all—the bracelet, ring, silks and ribbon. Address, M. Buchanan Co., 35 & 37 Frankfort Street, New York. P.S.—Canadian stamps accepted.

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### FEMALES.

Duchess of Parlington—H. Ogletree, \$75.  
Parlington Rose—D. Jackson, M.P.P., \$70.

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Ury Girl 6th—H. Ogletree, \$80.  
Forest Lily—J. G. Washington, Ninga \$100.

Ruth—K. McIver, Virden, \$100.  
White Heather—W. James, Rosser, \$115.

## TRADE NOTES

ABSOLUTELY PURE materials will make an absolutely good article which will give absolute satisfaction to the users. The cooks who use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder are a satisfied lot of people. Apply to Blue Ribbon, Dept. F. A. Winnipeg for premium list.

READ THE BLUE RIBBON advertisement in another column, cut out the coupon attached to it and by sending it to Blue Ribbon, Dept. F.A., Winnipeg, get in return the new illustrated list of premiums offered for Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder Coupons.

IN THE RING the blue ribbon represents the best. In baking powders the Blue Ribbon represents the best also. Try it. Send to Blue Ribbon, Dept. F. A., for illustrated premium list.

"I'M SURE it will turn out well," says the cook as she sips the cake into the oven. "Why? Because I used Blue Ribbon Baking Powder." An illustrated list of premiums offered for Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder coupons will be given on application to Blue Ribbon, Dept. F. A. Winnipeg.

WHAT A PITY to waste cream, sugar, fruit and other good materials in making a cake and having it go flat because the baking powder was no good. Buy Blue Ribbon Baking Powder and run no risks.

THE BEST COOK in the world can not turn out satisfactory dishes with poor materials. Buy the best and save money. The best baking powder is Blue Ribbon.

JUNE, THE MONTH of blooming flowers and blushing brides has returned again. Out on the green prairie the new settler is breaking the sod, nearer the towns the better established bachelor works his summer fallow and his wits. In a Brandon store there is one of the finest assortments of diamond rings to be found in Canada. When "that ring" is needed, or before, drop a line to Mr. Higginbotham and he will quote you a price upon a gem that is positively irresistible and the man who buys a ring for such a purpose makes a better investment than he who remains a bachelor and buys a section of land.

OUR REPAIR work is carried on with the greatest of care. It is precise work, this business of taking your watch, removing every trace of dirt, regulating it to a nicety and giving it back to you with the certainty that the job is well done and that you will be satisfied, yet we do it; do it every time. Send your watch or bring it in.

E. S. WALKER,  
Calgary, Alta.

Opposite P. O.

THE STEADY growth of the repair business has rendered it necessary for D. E. Black the expert jeweler of Calgary, to move into larger and more commodious quarters. In this way he is providing for an ever increasing trade. Send a post card to his address and he will send a small box for your watch; return the watch and he will give you an estimate on costs. Remember the address, D. E. BLACK, Calgary, Alta.

A COSTLY PIECE OF JEWELRY made after the design employed in the Winnipeg Horse Show Association medal was exhibited in the window of D. R. Dingwall, Limited, Main Street, Winnipeg, a few days ago. The medal is a horse shoe through which a horse's head protrudes. This design was set in diamonds on a polished mahogany plate, seven and one-half inches in diameter, half an inch from the edge of which was set a circle of diamonds studded with emeralds. The design contained 1345 stones and was worth \$87,000. The horseshoe was of diamonds with emeralds where the nails would appear. The bridle contained 23 topaz, while the head of diamonds had 21 rubies in eyes and mouth. Two diamonds in the design were valued at \$1000 each and the lot varied from one-sixteenth to three carats in size. It took 18 emeralds to complete the work of art. This costly get-up was admired by thousands as it appeared on a velvet cushion in the barred window of Winnipeg's big jewelry firm.

While J. L. Greetsinger was president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in his office was an old colored man who had been employed as messenger for many years. One day the president noticed that his servitor did not move about with his usual alacrity and inquired the reason.

"I'se sufferin' from 'somnia; can't sleep a wink, nohow," was the reply.

Mr. Greetsinger advised the family remedy of counting a flock of sheep jumping over a fence, and the old man promised to try it. He did not appear in the office for three days, and then he hobbled in with this explanation:

"I got fixed all comf'able in bed and I picked out the old pasture lot down home an' 'magine I was thar with a big bunch of sheep. I let down a bar from de fence so de sheep could get over to de brook lot and I sot down 'gainst a post an' let 'em come. De head one he jumped over and I counted him 'one,' an' de nex' 'two,' an' so on til 'bout fo'ty three had gone over, an' I was jes about half-asleep and half-awake, when 'long come a big black one. He look at de fence an' he look at me an' grin an' he won't go over. 'Git 'long over,' says I, but he jes won't jump, so I get close to whar he was standin' an' I says to myse'f, 'I bet I get you over, you number fo'ty fo', an' let out wif my foot to boost him—an' den I come to an' foun' my big toe in de wall an' de others tryin' to git in after. It sho am a good remedy, but I should 'a' tied my feet."

A cook has been going round a station in the south of India with the following "character," and is somewhat surprised he is not engaged: "Abdul has been my cook for three months; it seems much longer. He leaves me on account of ill-health,—my ill-health."—New York Tribune.

### JUST THE THING FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

Evarts P.O., Medicine Valley, Alta., Canada.

Feb. 3, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL-SAM on a mare that injured her hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot.  
CHAS. LEIGH.

**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.

**Questions and Answers**

Veterinary.

**OPERATING ON HORSE.**

I brought a horse to town who had a running sore over his hip bone. I consulted a V. S. about him, he pronounced the bone diseased and said he would chloroform the horse and scrape the bone for seven and a half dollars. I have a powerful bacteriologist's microscope. I told the V.S. that I had examined the matter issuing from the sore and did not think it came from decaying bone but from a flesh abscess. However I told him to operate on the horse. Three days afterwards on going to town I found the horse on his side unable to rise, he had then been down continuously for two days. The V.S. informed me that on probing the wound he found a pocket of matter extending downwards several inches, and that he had pierced the skin at the bottom of the pocket and scarified the sides of the pocket. Three days afterwards hearing that the horse was still unable to rise I told a man to tell the V.S. to destroy the horse which he did. The V.S. now sends me a bill for \$20, the incision through the skin figuring for \$7.50. Must I pay the bill? The horse was in good condition, able to work well. I would not have sold him for \$50. The V.S. was in error about the trouble. The horse was lost at once as a result of his operation. I suspect dirty instruments poisoned the horse.

Lillyfield. C. F.

Ans.—The bill looks exorbitant and in view of the fact that you had a verbal agreement to perform the operation for a less amount you would be justified in protesting the account. Of course the V.S. would be entitled to some remuneration for the keep of the horse.

**WHITE SCOURS IN CALVES.**

My calves mostly die when three days old. Quite a few of my neighbors are losing theirs the same way. They are strong when born, and drink the first day and next morning all right. Are all right in bowels the first day, then they start to scour, always getting worse, till it comes through them like water and has very bad smell.

A. R.

Ans.—This is a contagious disease called white scours. The germs that cause it gain entrance to the system through the torn and raw surface of the new-born calf's navel string. Authorities are not perfectly clear regarding the nature of the germ or germs that cause it, but prevention is the only cure yet known. The name white scours is rather misleading, for the discharge from the bowels is not always white, or even dirty white, but the characteristic symptom is severe diarrhoea, with a lightish colored and foul discharge. White scours affect calves from a few hours to a few days old, but some cases live for days and even weeks after the first illness, and eventually die of pneumonia. The disease is often coincident with an outbreak of contagious abortion. The germs thrive in the absence of light and the presence of moisture. For the affected calves, we hold out no hope. When any more cows calve, have them in an uninfected, clean place a week before parturition, and use an abundance of fresh bedding. The calf should be received on fresh, clean bedding. Tie the navel cord an inch and a half to two inches below the navel with a disinfected cord, and disinfect the navel string immediately by holding under it a dish containing a fifteen per cent. solution of formalin or a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Repeat until the navel cord all shrivels up. The formalin treatment has been recommended to us by a veterinarian, who says he has found it very satisfactory. Try it, and report results. The only treatment we can recommend, if after these precautions are observed the disease

appears, is a dose consisting of laudanum, half dram; tincture of catechu, half dram; castor oil, half ounce. Given in warm milk as a drench.

**CATTLE COUGHING.**

1. I have a cow that began coughing over a year ago, and at long intervals. Recently she stopped coughing, and is apparently well. She gives milk, bluish in color, which we only make use of in feeding calves, for fear of tuberculosis. She calves this spring. Would you advise keeping calf? Since two months ago, two steers have been coughing. As there is no veterinarian within thirty miles, I intend to treat as you will direct.

2. At what age would you advise castration of colts so as to minimize the danger of stunting their growth and spirit? Has the operation a tendency to cause such? Some say it has.

G. C.

Ans.—1. Would not advise you keeping any animal that has the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis. In the meantime, you might give for the cough: Chlorate of potash, pulv. nux vomica, pulv. digitalis, pulv. lobelia, of each a quarter pound. Thoroughly mix, and give level dessertspoonful twice daily. We think calf might safely be kept.

2. Consider one year old the best age for castration; prefer warm dry weather; such as month of June. Do not think it injures their growth and spirit.

**CHRONIC NASAL DISCHARGE.**

Valuable mare, 11 years old, was always ready and willing to work. She had a foal a year ago. When I commenced to work her in the fall, she had lost life and ambition. About five months ago I noticed a slight noise when breathing, and a discharge from her nostrils. These symptoms have increased, especially the discharge, which is copious when drinking. She eats well, but her hair is dry and stiff. She is in foal again.

H. M. D.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate either heaves or chronic catarrh. If the former, she cannot be cured, but the symptoms will become somewhat relieved when she gets on grass. Moistening her food with limewater will relieve the symptoms to some extent. If the trouble be chronic catarrh, treatment will be tedious and possibly unsatisfactory. Give her, three times daily: One dram sulphate of copper, and twenty five grains sulphate of quinine. Keep her comfortable. The trouble was probably caused by exposure to wet and cold, or if she has heaves to feeding too heavily on food of poor quality. As you value her highly, I think it would be advisable to consult a veterinarian, as it is hard to diagnose without very definite symptoms in cases where different diseases cause symptoms so similar, especially the rattling breathing and nasal discharge.

**NASAL GLEET—TUBERCULIN TEST.**

I saw a question and answer re nasal gleet in your issue of April 26, but it was not sufficiently complete to suit me, so I ask some questions:

1. Is nasal gleet contagious?
2. What are the symptoms?
3. I have a mare that coughs while at work, but little when idle. A few days ago, when coughing, there was a discharge of a whitish secretion, with three little red spots in it, from her nostril.
4. I also saw something about tuberculosis, but the answer was not satisfactory. Cannot a farmer test his own cattle, and how is it done?

F. R. T.

Que.  
Ans.—1. No.  
2. An irregular discharge from one or both nostrils; some days the discharge will be slight or absent, some days copious. There may or may not be a cough. In rare cases the discharge contains blood. There is usually general unthriftiness. In some cases there is a bulging of the bones of the face, and in some cases the nasal discharge has a foul odor.  
3. I am inclined to the opinion that your mare has chronic disease of the lungs, but it may be nasal gleet, which of course, is a chronic disease. In either case, the red spots you mention were blood which escaped from a small vessel in the nostrils which ruptured during coughing. On the other hand, your mare may be suffering from glanders.



**Stove  
Sim-  
plicity**

Some stoves need as much poking and urging as an "old-skate" horse. Such stoves waste fuel, waste time, spoil the cooking, exasperate the spirit and make the whole household go wrong. All that kind of bother and delay and disappointment are unknown where they use a

**HAPPY  
THOUGHT  
RANGE**

So simple a child can operate it. One damper heats the oven; another increases the fire; other dampers so check down the fuel consumption that a fire-box of coal will last from twelve to sixteen hours. When you want a hot fire in a hurry, this stove will give you one in five minutes. A little girl or a little boy can be taught to operate a Happy Thought Range without any trouble.

Every Happy Thought burns coal or wood.

Ask your dealer about the simplicity of Happy Thoughts. Write at once for our illustrated catalogue—free.



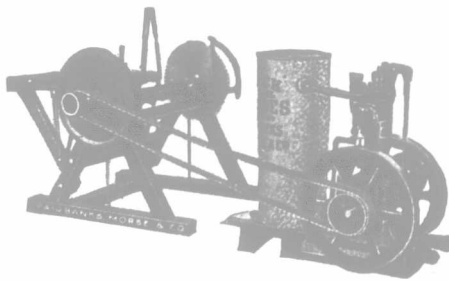
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**WM. BUCK STOVE CO.,**  
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**For Farm Use**

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

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

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to  
**The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.**  
Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use, Catalog E. 102.  
I may want a ..... H. P. Name .....  
Engine for ..... Address ..... Prov. ....

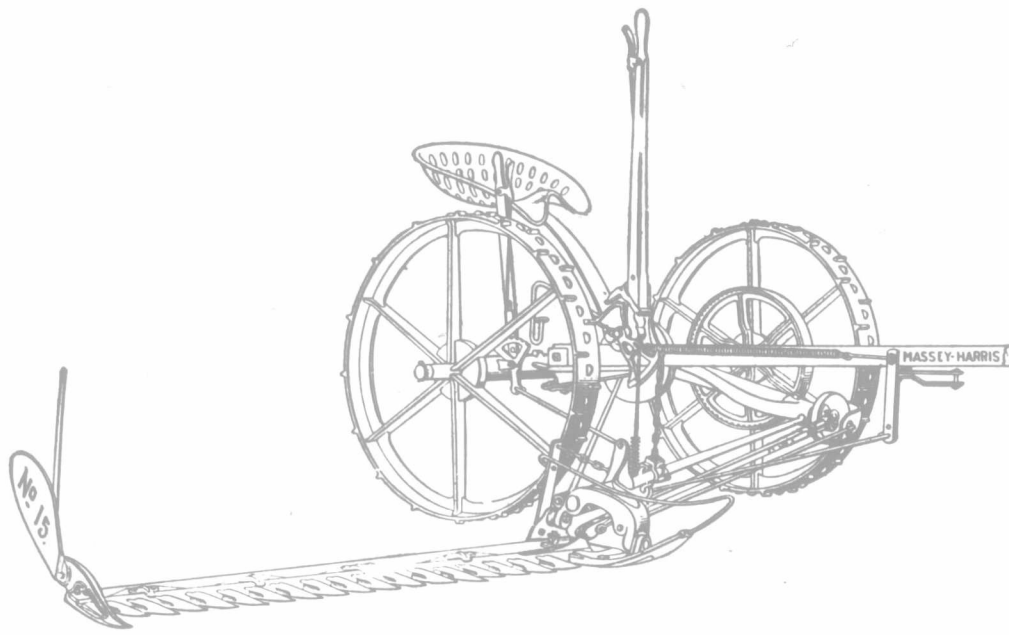
WHEN WRITING SAY YOU SAW IT IN THIS PAPER.

## EIGHT GOOD REASONS WHY OUR NEW MOWER IS THE MOWER FOR YOU

### IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

1. High Drive Wheels with broad faces, each with 27 cogs in which 4 pawls operate  
**ADVANTAGE**—Greater power; no lost motion in starting or turning.
2. Roller and Ball Bearings.  
**ADVANTAGE**—Less friction, therefore longer life and lighter draft.
3. Solid Forged Steel Knife Head and Pitman Ends.  
**ADVANTAGE**—Greater wearing qualities and more easily repaired than malleable parts.
4. Self Oiling Pitman.  
**ADVANTAGE**—No waste; no time lost in oiling; no heating; wears longer.

The Massey-Harris New No. 15 Mower



No. 15 Mower 18 and 20 Section—No. 16 Mower 20 and 24 Section

5. Hardened Steel Plates on cutter bar.  
**ADVANTAGE**—A harder wearing surface for knife; easily replaced. Knife always in position for good clean cutting.
6. Spring Divider or Swathboard.  
**ADVANTAGE**—No breaking of swathboards; prevents bunching of grass.
7. Foot Lift Device.  
**ADVANTAGE**—The outer end of bar does not sag, but both ends are raised at same time. Easily operated.
8. Principle of Direct Draft.  
**ADVANTAGE**—No weight on horses neck. The heavier the crop the greater the power.

# MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

There are so many conditions that cause a nasal discharge, it is not possible for a man to say with certainty what condition exists without a personal examination of the patient. If your mare has nasal gleet, the treatment recommended in the issue you name will probably affect a cure unless an operation is necessary.

4. If a farmer has the necessary instruments, the tuberculin, and the necessary skill in handling the instrument, and the necessary knowledge, he certainly can test his own cattle. The operator must satisfy himself that the cattle to be tested are not suffering from any disease or abnormal condition other than tuberculosis, which might cause an increase of temperature during the test. The temperature of the cattle should be taken six hours and three hours before and immediately before injection, and, of course a record kept. The instruments and seat of injection (usually the loose skin behind the shoulder blades) are disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin. With a hypodermic syringe, about seventy drops of a one-per-cent. solution of tuberculin in a one-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid is injected under the skin. The cattle are cared for the same as usual. In about nine hours after injection, the temperatures are again taken, and then every

two or three hours, until twenty four hours have elapsed since injection. If an animal's temperature increases two degrees or over above the highest point before injection, she is tubercular. Over one and less than two degrees is suspicious. Under one degree indicates soundness.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### ROTARY HARROW

Can you inform me if a rotary harrow is patented or manufactured for sale in this country. It is in common use in Californian vineyards and I should imagine would be a good implement to work down breaking.

Sask. J. A.  
Ans.—We have the rotary disc harrow and a few years ago a rotary spade harrow was put on the market but it did not take.

##### NATURALIZATION.

I was born in the United States being Canadian of Scotch descent, what am I?

2. What redress has K. for the killing of his dog by C?  
N. N.  
Ans.—It's not a question of where you were born but whether or not you

have taken the oath of allegiance to the crown. If not you are still an American.

3. Bring suit before the local justice of peace.

##### SIZE OF SECTION.

I kindly ask of you for information as to the way sections are surveyed. I have measured my land, also other quarter sections and find they do not hold out measurement. All they measure is 157 rods; are road allowances taken off on any side of them?  
Grenfell, Sask.

Ans.—See page 754 of our May 23rd issue. A section may contain 640 acres more or less and the road allowances are not deducted from this. Yours is evidently less.

##### DEEP BREAKING—ALKALI.

1. Will you advise me the way to work deep breaking (four inches) in clay loam to get it ready for wheat? How many times should I disc and harrow, and when after breaking?

2. Some places the land is very dark just after breaking and grows splendid strong hay and is not very wet, but turns a light color after a few days of exposure. Will that ground be strong enough to raise wheat, and how should I work

it? If not good, what would you advise me to do?

Sask. J. H.

Ans.—In the first place our correspondent would save time by breaking shallow and backsetting as the work required to kill the sod on deep breaking usually requires more time than to back set. The number of discings and harrowings will depend upon the season, the soil and the time of breaking. If the season is damp and grass grows quickly it will probably require three discings and as much harrowing. Lighter soils will generally work down easier than clays or heavy loams, and where ever the sod is thin it can soon be torn to pieces. If the breaking is done early up to the last week in June, the grass is inclined to start again where it has three or four inches of root, after this time it is not so hard to kill and probably two discings will be sufficient with one stroke of the harrows. Leave the breaking until the grass shows signs of dying then hurry the process by tearing up the sod.

2. The white seems to indicate alkali which would be neutralized before breaking by the humic acids of the grass roots but upon exposure to the air would be liberated more freely and offset the effects of the acids. It is impossible to tell just how injurious this alkali would be to a crop and so far no very feasible method of counteracting it has been devised. Manure and straw, however have a beneficial effect by adding acid with their decay.

##### TANNING HIDES.

Kindly tell me how to tan hides.

Taber, Alta. P. C.  
Ans.—See our May 23rd issue, page 813.

##### ALBERTA QUERIES.

1. What is the population of Edmonton and of Calgary?

2. Do you know of any railroad that will be run from international boundary line, via Lethbridge then on northeast via Calgary?

3. I owe a small store bill. In case I am not able to pay same when they desire it, can they hold my homestead in any manner or collect same from it?  
Alta. J. E. B.

Ans.—1. Nine thousand five hundred. Thirteen thousand.

2. The Great Northern Co. intend building in this direction though it is hardly likely they will run directly through Calgary.

3. See list of exemptions in our May 23rd number, page 814.

##### SECURING B. C. LANDS.

Would you tell me whether it is lawful or not for a man to take a homestead in British Columbia after having used his homestead right in Alberta? Also in what part of B. C. the best homestead land is obtainable?

Alta. L. F.

Ans.—In British Columbia there are Dominion and Provincial lands, the former being subject to the same regulations as apply in the prairie provinces. They lie in the railway belt which extends for twenty miles on either side of the C. P. R. main line. A homesteader therefore in Alberta could not homestead in this belt unless he had secured his first patent previous to 1889.

The provincial lands are under the regulations of the provincial government and may be pre-empted by any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over eighteen years of age. There are many conditions in connection with taking up land in British Columbia and we advise any person contemplating the move to write the Provincial Government at Victoria.

F. Hopkinson Smith, painter, author, engineer, and professional optimist tells a story showing that Boston boys of the street are like all others. He overheard a conversation between two youngsters selling newspapers.

"Say, Harry, w'at's de best way to teach a girl how to swim?" asked the younger one.

"Dat's a cinch. First off you put your left arm under her waist and you gently takes her left hand—"

"Come off, she's me sister."  
"Aw, push her off de dock."



ROULFAU—Since a month ago, black and white boar. David Rennie (N. E. 16—14—22 w 2.)

LOST.

DUBUC—Since April 23, dark sorrel pony gelding, white stripe on forehead, with a heavily barred brand on left shoulder. Any information leading to recovery will be rewarded. Fred Richards, Dubuc, Sask.

WHITEWOOD—May 17, 1906, black horse; white mare, little gray marks; iron gray; dark sorrel mare in foal; two bays. All branded on left shoulder with design resembling figure 5 without stroke at top. There are other brands Q shape in design. R. Street.

BONNE MADONE—About April 4, 1906, two four year old steers, red, branded UR on left side, rope around horns. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to recovery. Georges Reyov. (14—43—25 w 2.)

EDENWALD via BALGONIE—On or about Friday, May 4, 1906, two Clydesdale grade mares, both about seven years old, one dark bay, the other (sorrel) roan, forehead and hind legs white, has brand on shoulder. \$10.00 reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of said animals. Walter Gelhorn (24—19—17 w 2.)

KUROKI—Since April 16, 1906, brown gelding, weight about 1300 pounds, had halter on. Chestnut horse, weight about 1300 pounds, branded GB on left hip. Any information leading to recovery of said animals will be suitably rewarded by owner. Edward Atkinson (N. W. 2—34—11 w 2.)

EDENWALD—Black mare, two years old, white star on forehead, has halter on, white hind legs. Two year bay stallion, four white legs, white strip down nose, gray mane and tail, both animals unbranded. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to the recovery of said animals. Wm. Zimmerman, (30—10—16 w 2.)

YELLOW GRASS—Since November 25, 1905, sorrel mare, branded lazy X attached to half circle and lazy N also attached, mare has filly foal at foot. Bay gelding, two years old, branded D and curly tailed Q on left shoulder. Roan mare, two years old, barb wire marked on one hind leg. Bay horse, white face and legs, branded on left shoulder JG with PX under, and 22 on hip.

REGINA—Black gelding, four years old, branded on high shoulder and Marshall's brand P5 with quarter circle over. Suitable reward offered by Staff Sergeant Robinson, Royal North West Mounted Police, Regina.

GORIELOVE—On or about November 1, 1905, two year old dark bay stallion colt, white spot on forehead, also white around the eyes. Two year old bay stallion colt, small white spot on forehead. Two year old bay stallion colt, one hind foot white. Two year old black mare colt, one hind foot white. Two year old bay mare colt. Each of the five animals above described is branded on right hip with design resembling open A or inverted V bench monogram, or a Russian D. Vasil Pereverzieff, care of the Postmaster, Rosthern.

ONIONLAKE, Chippewayan Indian Reserve—Red bull, aged 9 years, branded 1D on left hip. Seen last in Township 60, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian, about where Section 19 would be if country was subdivided. Any information regarding same will be thankfully received by The Indian Agent, Onion Lake, Sask.

MOOSOMIN—\$25.00 reward. Lost a team of geldings, weight about 2200 pounds, the smaller one is a light bay and the other is a darker bay, both had halters on. They are both a little intoed and brand T double B monogram on left thigh. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the said team in Moosomin, or \$10.00 will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

ONIONLAKE INDIAN RESERVE—Two mares—one six years old, brown, white stripe on face, both hind legs white to the hocks, small bell tied around neck; the other is two years old, strawberry roan, white stripe on face, both front legs white to the knees.

ALBERTA.

ESTRAY.

STAVELY—Since May 19, 1906, three milch cows, one branded R. O. on right hip, one with a rope around neck, the third is a red muley cow; will be found three miles north of Stavely. Elmer Eld.

NANTON—Since May 1st, 1905, horse, branded E on left shoulder, reversed E bar bracket on left thigh. Carl Holland.

STAVELY—Since May, 1905, horse, gelding bay, branded Y6 on left shoulder. H. E. Benjamin (N. E. 6—14—26 w 4.)

CLARESHOLM—mare, gray, weight about 850 pounds, branded VR on left hip and bow and arrow on right shoulder. E. A. Grant (6—12 23 w 4.)

COUTTS—Since May, 1905, mare, brown, branded CD on left shoulder. Hugh Deery, Click River.

OKOTOKS—Since December, 1905, steer, five or six years old, branded T, reversed L, small e in angle C5 on left ribs, J I U on left hip. John Children, Sunny Slope Ranch.

VERMILION—Since May, 1905, dark buckskin mare, three years old, branded 2 on right thigh. Since July, 1905, white pony, no visible brand. E. Patvin (S. E. 36—50—6 w 4.)

NANTON—Clyde filly, bay, two year old. H. M. Shaw (13—16—28 w 4.)

LOST.

ROSS CREEK—Strayed from the premises of Lewis Strand (24—53—19 w 4) one dark brown horse, colt, two white hind feet, one year old. Also one bay mare, star in forehead, both hind feet white, a years old, unbranded. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to their recovery, or \$10.00 to any one returning them to L. Strand, (owner), Ross Creek.

IMPOUNDED.

MACLEOD—Since May 8th, bull, roan, three years old, no visible brand. Fred Rhodes.

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

LAMERTON—Since May 5th, 1906, bull, red star on forehead, about three years old, tag in left ear, marked IL No. 57, branded reversed LY quarter diamond over on right hip. Edward Goater (N. W. 1-4 30—40—22 w 4.)

HARMATTAN—Bull, black, polled, about 15 months old. Archibald Black.

WETASKIWIN—Stallion, dark brown with white strip in face, hind legs white, three years old, no visible brand. Albert Gunner (18—47—24 w 4.)

MANITOBA.

ESTRAY.

SOURIS—On Sec. 9—8—22 one iron grey mare, black legs and face, left hind foot white. One Bay horse, mane and tail with whitish hair, left hind foot white; both look three years old. J. H. Kinnear.

SOURIS—Strayed to near Souris, four horses, one grey or roan, one bay, two black mares, all young; the black mares are impounded on sec. 20—7—21. Both of the mares have white hind feet and one has a star on forehead. These horses came here about three weeks ago. Parties having lost such horses can call or correspond with J. Herriot, Box 144.

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.

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.

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

A & J MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, 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., Ellsboro, 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.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, GAT, 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.

While dining with friends in Cambridge. Philips Brooks described with much enthusiasm a college service he had recently attended.

"It was an inspiration to see all those young men singing so heartily. Especially they seemed to throw their whole soul into the hymn:

"Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb?"

Even Dr. X., the president of the college, sang as if he felt the contagion of inspiration.

"Dr. X. sang that?" broke in an incredulous listener. "Does Dr. X. believe that?"

"Oh, no," replied Bishop Brooks quickly. "he was merely asking for information."

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FARM BOOKS

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over first-class works on agricultural subjects, and selected the best.

See below for prices and how to obtain them.

Table with columns for book title, author, and price. Includes sections for LIVE STOCK, VETERINARY ELEMENTS, and GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

Table with columns for book title, author, and price. Includes sections for DAIRYING, POULTRY, APIARY, and FRUIT, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Table with columns for book title, author, and price. Includes sections for PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE and MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as a premium to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" according to the following scale:

We can furnish above books at regular retail price, which is given opposite title of book. By studying above list any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers to the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

**WHAT IS BARNYARD MANURE WORTH?**

Prof. Harry Snyder of the Minnesota Agricultural College makes the following statement in *F. S. and H.*, based on actual facts, to show the worth of barnyard manure in actual money value. He states that its chemical analysis shows it to be worth \$2 to \$3 per ton. If applied to a worn-out soil at the rate of 8 tons per acre, the increase in corn the first year will be 20 to 25 bushels per acre. This would be worth \$7, the next year the land will produce 6 bushels more of wheat, worth say \$4.50, if seeded to clover it would yield at least a ton more of hay, worth \$5. Following the clover with wheat again a gain of 8 bushels per acre, worth \$6, will follow. Then will come 12 to 15 bushels more of oats, worth \$3. He sums up the increase of value as follows: "The increase in the five crops, due to the dressing of 8 tons of farm manure and the production of clover, is alone worth \$25, making the value of the manure \$3 per ton distributed over five years, equivalent to 60 cents per ton as the annual crop producing value of the manure. These are not excessive increases in yield, in many cases even larger returns are secured from the application of manure and the production of clover on worn-out land. Thus it will be seen that it is a conservative estimate to consider the manure alone worth at least \$3 per ton because of the increased yield secured from its application, and this additional yield is secured with little additional expense in working the soil."—*Colman's Rural World*.

**ANNUAL SALE AT PRAIRIE HOME**

The annual sales of Shorthorns and Ayrshires at Prairie Home, Hon. Thos. Greenway's stock farm at Crystal City, Man., have come to be fixed institutions in the farming world. Mr. Greenway has been a tower of strength to the Shorthorn breed, both as an exhibitor, breeder and buyer, and this year offers a choice collection from which the most fastidious may pick something to his taste, and the average farmer secure stock whose influence in his herd will make for more economical production and easier keeping qualities. Sale reports from all over the world except our own west indicates that Shorthorn prices are soaring and it is probable that never again will values rule so low as at present.

A recent visit to Prairie Home found things in careful preparation for the sale on June 13th; "Jock" Brown was quietly feeding, watering and brushing with an eye to each animal as though he could detect the exact effect of each day's treatment. Prairie Home has a reputation for good cattle both Shorthorns and Ayrshires, and the appearance of the stock offered this year indicates that this reputation will be maintained. The offering is not entirely made up of first class show stock but includes big, growthy, breedy, looking cows, young, budding heifers, and useful, fleshy, growing bulls all calculated to work a general improvement in the cattle stock of the country. That they will do this their breeding proves, for, in the lot can be traced the blood of sires of noted and world-wide repute. There are Judges, Royal Sailors, Sittyton Stamps, Ducal Crowns, Royal Princes, Rockets, Sittyton Hero 7ths and others with illustrious sires, besides many dams are either imported or from imported dams and sires. There are twenty seven females offered all of those of breeding age being in calf to first class bulls, the most generally used being the imported Rosy Morning, now heading the herd.

The bulls catalogued present a grand offering. They are headed by Royal Duke a big, massive, red seven-year-old which has been used in the herd for some years. He is by the renowned show and stock bull, Royal Sailor imp., a richly bred Marr Red or Roan Lady bull got by Sea King, a Spicy bred at Sittyton and traces back to the great stock bull, William of Orange. His dam was Mildred 5th, a Mina which family has been extensively used by all the great Scottish breeders. They are well fleshed as well as being good milkers and one of the best money-making families in the Shorthorn breed. Handgrave, a red two-year-old is a bull that many would like to own. He

is by Royal Prince, imp., dam, Tidy, a Lustre bred cow. Royal Prince was imported in dam by Arthur Johnston and was got by Mystic Archer. Here is a splendid opportunity to get a first class pure Lustre bull.

Warrior's Victor is another two-year-old got by an imported sire Hayle Victor and of the Fashion family, his dam being Beatrice of Rock Lake 2nd. Judge Buckingham is another promising bull being by Judge's Challenger by Mr. Greenway's famous champion Judge and his dam Cleora 4th of Lake Side, one of the best breeding cows ever owned at Prairie Home. His grandsire, Last Call was a Missie, Missie's Baron.

A half-brother to Warrior's Victor is Royal Duke 2nd by Royal Duke with the Vacuna blood on his dam's side. Royal Duke is also the sire of the yearling, Royal Crown whose dam is the cow Red Sharon by the imported bull Ducal Crown; she also is for sale.

The only bull by Judge offered is Judges' Last, dam Lady Bell imp. Other yearling bulls are Count Careless a Rosebud by Captain, Loggan's Heir, a Vacuna by Judge's Challenger, Judge Victor by Victor of the Ring and Western Victor by the same sire.

Among the females noticed for sale at the time of our visit were Canopus, a Miller bred cow, now with a heifer calf by Royal Duke; Red Sharon by the imported Cruickshank bull Ducal Crown, Princess Buckingham a beautiful wide smooth four-year-old by Royal Prince, and now in calf to Rosy Morning imp.; Sylvan Beauty an aged red cow rather old fashioned but carrying lots of flesh, by Sittyton Stamp, imp., and in calf to Rosy Morning; Isabella 5th a big, smooth roan of the Isabella family in calf to Royal Duke; Winsome Lass by the good bull Jubilee imp., dam Begonia, now with calf at foot by Royal Duke; Rose of Prairie Home a deep, wide, well matured cow by Judge, dam the imported cow, Red Rose, now in calf to Rosy Morning; Hazel a nice, smooth roan with good loin and quarters in calf to Rosy Morning; Sittyton Pansy a nice type of breeding heifer, two off, and in calf to Rosy Morning, she is by the great sire Sittyton Hero 7th, the second prize bull at the Pan American only being beaten by the \$5,000 imported Lord Banff; Princess Mysie and her half-sister Mysie Westburn by Bapton Chancellor imp.; Beauty Spot 2nd by Prairie Canadian by Scottish Canadian and dam by Royal Sailor, she is now in calf to Rosy Morning. This is a heifer that "looks awful good" both in her form and pedigree. Blela 2nd and Isabella of Thorndale 6th are a pair of yearling half-sisters by Challenge that could do a man a lot of good.

This list does not include all the offering at Prairie Home, there are many probably equally as good and from out of the lot one can pick something that will do his heart and purse good.

Railway rates on the certificate plan have been arranged. The sale will begin at one o'clock immediately after lunch. Five months credit will be given on approved notes with interest at six per cent. Three per cent. discount for cash. Capt. T. E. Robson and T. C. Norris will conduct the sale.

A young lady at a summer hotel asked an artist friend, who was spending his vacation there, if he would mind doing a small favor for her.

"Certainly not," he said, "what is it?" "Thank you so much," she exclaimed gratefully. "I wish you would stop at Mrs. Cannon's little shop and get three large bone buttons, the kind with two small holes in them. They're for my new bathing suit, you know. You tell her who I am and it will be all right. You needn't pay for them."

Now the artist was a bachelor, and had never bought anything but collar buttons before. So on the way to the store he kept repeating the instructions that he had received. Eager to relieve his mind he rushed up to Mrs. Cannon and reeled off this surprising speech: "I want three bone buttons for a small bathing suit with two large holes in it. Just tell me who I am and it will be all right."

**A SPIRITED WITNESS.**

Sir Henry Irving was once the guest of honor at a lawyer's banquet in New York. In the course of a graceful address, he said:

"You, gentlemen, have given me most helpful advice on the art of acting—will you permit me to give you in return a piece of advice regarding your profession?"

"My advice, then, is that you make your cross-examination less vigorous, less harsh. What is the good of treating an honest and sensitive witness on the witness stand as though he were a sneak thief? A young man in my company was a witness in a case of robbery. He had seen a thief snatch a young girl's pocketbook and make off.

"Well, the thief's lawyer cross-examined my young friend shamefully. He roared at him, shook his fist at him, raved at him.

"And at what hour did this happen?" the lawyer, sneering, asked toward the end of his examination.

"I think—" my friend began, but

he was at once interrupted.

"We don't care anything here about what you think?" said the lawyer, with a snort of contempt.

"Don't you want to hear what I think?" said my young friend, mildly.

"Certainly not," the lawyer roared.

"Then," said my friend, "I may as well step down from the box. I'm not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

**SHE TOLD HIM SO.**

A physician took it into his head to go hunting, says the *Boston Herald*, and started out bright and early on a beautiful October morning, fully armed for game.

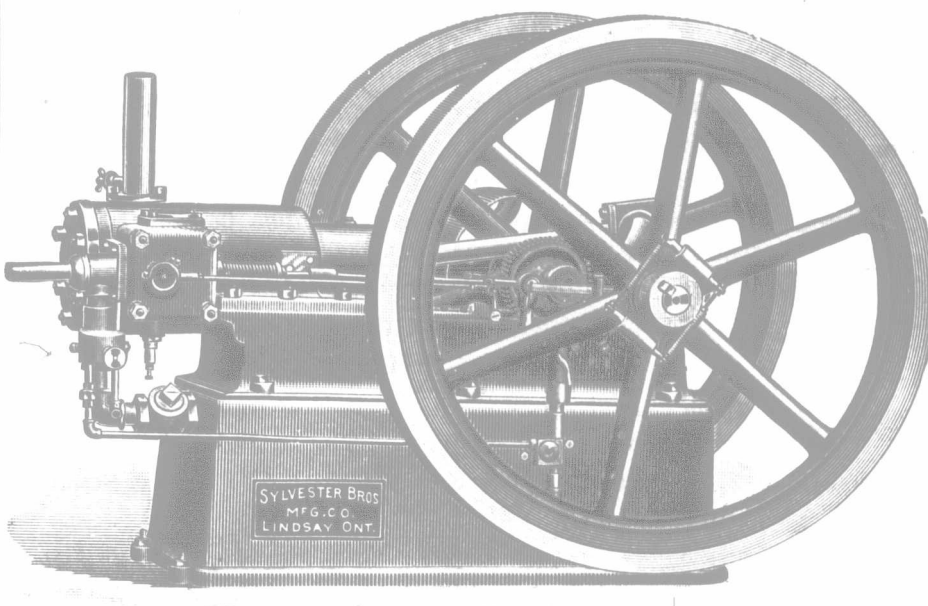
About four o'clock in the afternoon he returned, tired out and empty-handed, telling his wife he hadn't killed a thing, whereupon she remarked triumphantly:

"I told you so," adding in the next breath: "If you had stayed at home and attended to your legitimate business you might have been more successful."

A Watch Dial-ogue  
Says the slow watch—  
"How time flies"  
says the **ELGIN WATCH**  
"Time cannot fly past me"

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers sell them. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated joint history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free upon request to  
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**Stationary      Portable      Marine**

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Five years successful experience in Manitoba and North-West. Read what users say.

"We get more power from your 6 Hp. (bought in 1901) than 8 Hp. steam engine.—Gardner Bros., Neepawa.

Used your 6 Hp. in our shop for 3 years. best of satisfaction.—Friesen Bros., Steinbach

The 10 Hp. works well.—Chas. Wilkinson, Moosomin.

The 6 Hp. gives the best of satisfaction, simple durable.—Williams Bros., Gladstone.

The 8 Hp. (stationary) ran 32 in. Belle City Separator, last fall, threshed 600 bushels wheat per day.—A. M. Bell, Carman.

My 12 Hp. runs 28 in. separator, with feeder.—Thos. Potts, Dominion City.

**Sylvester Cultivator      For 4 Horse  
Cuts 9 Feet Wide**

Nothing like it for cultivating, destroying weeds, and breaking up stubble, wide teeth cut everything. Just placed five on the big farm, Davidson, Sask.

**Sylvester Mfg. Company**  
Brandon, Man.

## Questions and Answers

## WEAK FOALS.

I have a mare which was due to foal on May 7, and on April 25 gave every indication of foaling but continued this way up to May 15. The colt was alive when it came but was very weak and never got up. The mare is healthy, is

fourteen years of age and this is her first colt.

Another mare went a month over her time and had a big colt but it was weak and died in two days. The mares were fed on oats and oat straw, some roots now and again and bran mashes near foaling time. Why should these colts be so weak, the sire was an imported Percheron? Would it be advisable to breed to the same horse?

Man.

C. P.

Ans.—Possibly the stallion is not of rugged constitution, the general average health of his foals would indicate that. Or the mares most probably did not have sufficient outdoor work or exercise right up to foaling. In-foal mares require to be fed on bone and muscle forming foods and if the supply of oats was not very large say six quarts a day that would account for the weakness in the foals. The feeding just before foaling was alright. The fact that the first mare was not bred until thirteen years of age might have a little influence on the health of the foal. If the general average of the horse's colts come strong you would be safe in breeding to him again.

## RABBITS AND PIGEONS.

1. Where is the best place to keep rabbits, and what is best to feed them? What kind do you think the best? Could you tell me where I could get a pair?

2. How would you take pigeons to market, dead or alive?

R. T.

Ans.—1. There are bad rabbits, and worse rabbits, and good-for-nothing rabbits, but there are no good rabbits. For some years considerable talk has been indulged in about Belgian hares; but our advice to anyone who wants to get a pair is "don't". Keep chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, or even cats instead. Rabbits may be kept in any old outhouse, and fed on clover and such other green feed as they will eat.

2. The squabs, or young pigeons, about four or five weeks old, and weighing eight pounds to the dozen, are marketed in a dressed condition.

## TUBERCULOSIS?

Ox is out of form, is poor and scouring, makes water quite often, more so than the other ox. About three weeks ago he refused to eat for about a half a day, but eats good now also chews his cud fairly good, have been feeding chop and hay but feed whole oats now. He passes some whole oats. He drinks good. He is about nine years old, has a bad cough, puffs hard when plowing, he has been sick about a month. I feed him condition powder and give him oil of tar, but it does not seem to help, I water out of the slough.

Heward, Sask.

H. W.

Ans.—The symptoms resemble tuberculosis very much, you might try the following tonic powders: nux vomica powdered, two ounces; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered cinnamon, four ounces; powdered copper sulphate, two ounces; powdered iron sulphate, two ounces; divide into sixteen doses, give morning and night in the feed. From the symptoms, his teeth are not good, do not feed whole grain.

I have land in the Swift Current district that I am getting broken, and I want to know which would make the best job. To have it broken two inches and backset four inches, or to break it thin and disc it well. I am told it is the custom there to break and disc only, but as I am afraid the climate is a little dry there, do you think that backsetting will hold the moisture in the soil better? The soil is black loam with clay subsoil; in some places it is a chocolate-colored soil with clay subsoil. As a first crop on breaking, do you think flax a good thing? I am told it is hard on the soil, that it impoverishes it and affects the following wheat crop.

L.

Ans.—See issue of May 16, page 726.


## ABORTION IN MARES.

I have two mares. One I bought April 3, 1906, and on the 25th I drove her to town, two and a half miles, and put her up in a stable where she threw a colt dead. I left her there four days before bringing her home. My other mare threw her colt this morning also dead. She was not due to foal till June 21. The first mare I didn't know was with foal or the man I bought her from. The other mare was in foal to a registered Clydesdale. I have been working them steady right along and feeding four of them good hay, three oat sheaves and gallon of bran each a day also gallon of oats every other day, and after work at night let them run out for an hour or two. I have a good frame barn without drafts but ventilated.

I should like to know if I would be wise to put them to the horse this year or leave them as I understand they are liable to throw the colts again.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You are perfectly safe in breeding them again, but it might be well to take precautions against the accident next spring by giving one ounce daily of fluid extract of black haw and one dram fluid extract of blue cohosh, once daily for two weeks; such are supposed to act as uterine sedatives.



**Health in  
The Home**

Wall coverings containing arsenical coloring matter, stuck on the wall with paste that moulds, impregnate the air with disease germs; and paint obstructs wall respiration. "Walls to be healthy must breathe." Kalsomine rubs and scales off.

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**A Healthful Wall Coating**

is the cheapest, the easiest to put on, and the most sanitary wall-covering. It is a porous cement which hardens with age, and admits of the free passage of air through the walls. Economical—lasting—healthful—and beautiful.

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## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

## General Change of Time Tables, June 3, 1906

## Resumption of

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Daily between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

16.00k Leave.....Winnipeg.....Arrive 11.30k  
8.30k Arrive.....Port Arthur.....Leave 18.50k

Connecting at Port Arthur with Northern Navigation Co.'s Steamers, Canadian Pacific S. S. Line and Canadian Pacific Railway.

## DAILY (INCLUDING SUNDAY) TRAINS BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EDMONTON.

1st Day 12.30k Leave.....Winnipeg.....Arrive 11.20k 3rd Day  
3rd day 1.45k Arrive.....Edmonton.....Leave 19.15k 1st Day

First-Class Sleepers and Dining Cars (Meals a la carte) between Edmonton, Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

## INAUGURATION OF SERVICE INTO PRINCE ALBERT.

Tri-weekly through trains between Winnipeg and Prince Albert, via Carberry and Neepawa. Through first-class Sleepers.

Mon., Wed., Fri. 8.05k Lv.....Winnipeg.....Ar. 15.25k Tues., Thu., Sat.  
Tues., Thu., Sat. 13.00k Ar.Prince Albert.Lv. 8.00k Mon.,Wed., Fri.

## SUMMER TOURS TO

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, ISLE ROYALE  
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Fullest Particulars—

Apply to any Canadian Northern Agent.

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Phone 1066

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## IRRIGATING LAND.

About seventy five acres of my homestead lies low on the banks of the Little Bow River and can be irrigated by taking the water from a point on the river about a mile north of my line fence.

1. Can my neighbors prevent me from running the water through their land by means of a ditch, providing it does their land no damage as I can run it along the steep banks?

2. Have I any right to raise the water several feet on another party's land by means of a dam?

3. Can you instruct me as to building a substantial dam?

4. What would be the value of irrigated as compared to non-irrigated land?

Alta. "IRRIGATOR."

Ans.—Before taking any definite action in this matter you should make application to the Federal government and find out whether you will be granted an appropriation for water out of this particular stream for irrigation. For you should know that you will be allowed to use the water after the ditch is built, as well as to know that your right to the same will be protested.

1. The simplest way to proceed is to go to your neighbor and come to an agreement with him as to what the land is worth that would be occupied by the ditch and the amount of damage, if any, to his land by having the ditch put through. If you cannot come to some satisfactory agreement between yourselves you can, of course, obtain a right of way for a ditch, if such a ditch can be shown to be necessary, across another man's land by the proper process of law, after paying him the amount of recompense that will then be determined.

2. This is in a sense answered under the former question, for if your neighbor objects to having the water flooded over his land and you cannot agree between yourselves what his recompense should be your course would be the same as with the ditch.

3. When a pile dam is not used, a cheap and usually effective dam, provided one does not attempt to raise the water too high, may be built out of brush and rock mixed through with a little straw. Then by putting a small amount of straw and earth on the upper side, the water is checked sufficiently to raise it somewhat. Such a dam is not usually water tight but it will often stand considerable high water before being washed out.

4. If properly handled in hay it appears that one acre of irrigable land would be equivalent in value to from three to five acres of adjacent non-irrigable land.

W. H. FAIRFIELD, Lethbridge.

## PILES IN BULL.

A young bull seems to me to have something of the nature of piles. Stands with his tail out a good bit, and sometimes presses heavily. He turns the anus out a little, which looks rather red and sore, sometimes a little blood on it. Bull is fed a variety of food. His manure is soft, and he is in good condition, but yet does not do so well as might be expected.

G. D.

Ans.—Hemorrhoids, or piles, are a varicose condition of the rectal veins, very often produced by liver disorder or habitual constipation. A careful examination should be made in case it might be tumors. Feed soft diet. Give half-pint doses of raw linseed oil daily for three or four days, and use an injection once daily; Tannic acid, one ounce; warm water, one quart.



**BREEDING BARREN MARE—BAD HABIT.**

1. Have a heavy work mare, ten years old which I should say has never had a colt. Would there be much risk in breeding her if I can get her to conceive by cleaning her out. Have bred her the last two seasons but she did not conceive. As she is a valuable mare for work I would not care to take too many chances to get a foal.

2. Have a four-year-old mare with a bad habit of tosing her head when any one is near her. She is perfectly quiet and gentle otherwise and is not of a naturally nervous nature. I think habit was caused by bridle creating sore mouth when first broken. Instead of growing out of it she goes from bad to worse. E. R.

Ans.—A good stallion groom can probably tell you if the mare is sexually normal, very few are wrong, sometimes the os (neck of the womb) is turned downwards and thus prevents conception. For such cases the capsule method has been found satisfactory; description of this is to be found in Veterinary Elements, price \$1.10, this office. It would be perfectly safe to breed the mare.

2. Such habits are hard to cure, especially if due to the cause you mention.

**PROBABLY NAILPRICK.**

I have a young colt which went lame on her hind foot about six weeks ago. She gradually became worse and about a month ago the foot or just above the hoof seemed to be swollen and hard all around. A friend of mine said it was a ringbone and advised blistering which I did with a mercury blister. It didn't seem to do much good and later had a rather whitish look and felt quite hot. I blistered it again about three weeks after the first time (which was a few days ago) and yet it seems no better and if anything the joint above is swollen which was not until the last few days. What is the matter with the foot and the cause. What treatment should be given.

Winnipeg. J. P. H.

Ans.—Should be inclined to suspect a nailprick; if so, poultice until the abscess which would likely form, breaks and a free discharge of the puss is obtained; examine the foot. If a valuable colt call in a V.S.

**PECULIAR CASE.**

I have a cow eight years old, until March of this year has been healthy. In March she got very stupid or dull and wanted to lay most of the time, breathed very heavy, dropped her calf about April 15, gave very little milk, calf very small though smart, cow has been gradually failing in milk till now gives only one pint. A few days ago she had a large swelling between her jaw bones, just at her gullet, was quite soft; a similar swelling at navel. They have nearly gone and now the enlargement is on brisket about sixteen inches long by six inches deep. She is running outside daytimes, when walking seems to tire easily. Has been well wintered on hay, crushed oats and barley, not feeding very good now.

Southern Manitoba. G. W.

Ans.—This is a very peculiar case and from the detailed symptoms alone we are unable to state definitely what the trouble is. Why not consult a good veterinarian?

**SECURING PATENTS.**

Could you give me information as to how to protect an invention before taking out a patent. Will drawings and descriptions be required? Is a solicitor required? What will it cost and where is the patent office?

Sask. J. P.

Ans.—You had better write the patent office, Ottawa, notifying them that you wish to protect your device, and ask them for directions as to how to proceed. As soon as they notify you that your invention is patentable you will be protected with the phrase "patent applied for."

**CLOSING UP TRAIL.**

If I buy a farm and sow it with grain can the public continue to drive on the

old trail through my crops, it being easy to make the trail on unbroken prairie?

Alta. J. C. J.

Ans.—Fence off the trail, put up notices and notify the municipal authorities that they must provide a passable trail elsewhere. If your crop is seriously damaged by traffic you should make claim to the council for the same.

**PROBABLY STRINGHALT.**

Mare is eight years old, weighs over fifteen hundred. She seems to have something wrong with her back or hind legs. When she backs up she just draws her feet along the ground, don't seem to be able to bend her legs. Seems alright going ahead. When she backs up she throws her leg out behind her and throws up her tail. She throws up her tail whenever she puts her head down. She eats well but is thin, seems to feel well enough, she jumps and plays when she gets out loose.

S. Man. W. P.

Ans.—You had better have the mare examined by a qualified veterinarian, there is a good man near you at Crystal City, I think.

**KNEESPRING.**

A colt three years old, gone over on both knees; will you please give me a cure for it and tell me the cause of trouble?

Ans.—Feed grain from a box placed on the ground when in the stable and lower the heels. The back tendons might also be blistered with a fly blister at fortnightly intervals. At this late date recovery is doubtful.

**NEW SURVEY ROAD ALLOWANCES.**

Will you kindly advise through the columns of your paper as to the correct area of a quarter section of land in Manitoba. A quarter section is supposed to contain 160 acres; if, as I have seen in the Farmer's Advocate, the road allowances are on the south and west sides of the section and are six rods or ninety nine feet in width, the section being one square mile in area, therefore the S. E., S. W. and N. W. quarters will be short of 160 acres by the amount of the area of road allowance, and the N. E. quarter will contain the full number, viz., 160 acres. This shortage is nearly eight acres. I have been looking for information on this question and have met no one who is positive in the matter otherwise than to state that the quarter section is 160 rods on a side.

Swan Lake, Man. D. J. C.

Ans.—A section of Dominion land contains 640 acres more or less, subject to the convergence of the meridian, and the statutory road allowances are not deducted therefrom; this applies to the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the North West Territories. The older surveys in the Province of Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta were made under the second system of survey, by which road allowances were laid out all around each section. The present system of survey, that is to say, the third system, only provides for a road allowance on the east and west of all sections and on the north of every second section, that is, on the north boundary of the township, on the north boundary of sections 19 to 24, and sections 7 to 12. In either survey the road is not deducted from the 640 acres.

In the Province of British Columbia under the fourth system of survey, no road allowances are laid out, but the sections are of such a size as to comprise 652 acres more or less, and a deduction of twelve acres for roads is made therefrom.

Under the fifth system of survey, which comprises certain townships in the New Westminster district the surveys are more irregular in respect to roads, as the system which existed at the time of the taking over of the Railway Belt by the Dominion had to be followed out in each township, so that in some townships there are road allowances and in others there are none.

She was an economical, industrious and ambitious young wife, and tried to persuade her husband to give up smoking. She pointed out, in exact figures, how much he spent on tobacco. "And you would be better off," she said, "men-

tally and physically, as well as financially, without your pipe." "But all great men have smoked," he urged. "Well," she said, "just promise me that you'll give up smoking till you're great. I'll be quite satisfied."—*New York Tribune.*

In an Episcopal church in Peoria it is an Easter morning custom for the ushers to greet incoming members of the congregation with, "The Lord is risen." An old lady who was deaf and who had but recently united with the church was met by Dr. Tyng with the salutation. "What is it?" she asked, pausing and placing her hand to her ear. "The Lord is risen," repeated the doctor.

"Oh, yes!" said the lady absently, as she moved on down the aisle. She was met by another usher who gave her the same greeting.

"What did you say?" she demanded. "The Lord is risen," returned the usher.

"Oh, yes, so Dr. Tyng tells me!" she remarked complacently as she entered a pew.

"Poor woman! She works hard all day and then she's up nearly all night with the babies."

"What's the matter with her husband?"

"Oh! he puts in all his time agitating for an eight-hour day for the working-man."

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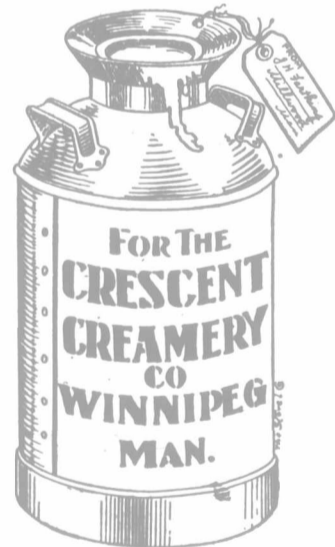
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the best protection you can give them. Money spent to this end is good investment, for the increased egg production will repay you with interest. If you want best protection with least possible trouble, do as the owners of the Rosetree Poultry Plant did with the building pictured above—cover it with

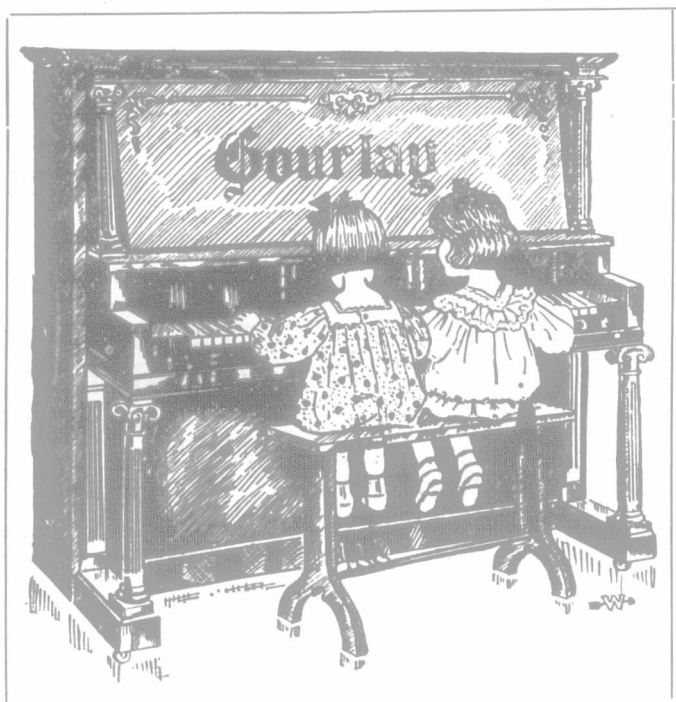
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With them you also get a book, showing all kinds of buildings, from poultry houses to railroad terminals and public buildings, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote over all other roofings under all kinds of climatic conditions. Beware of the "just-as-good" kinds that cost half as much to make, yet sell almost at the Rex Flintkote price. This trade-mark is your protection.

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Style 7. Ornate Colonial design in Mahogany and Figured Walnut, 7 1-3 Octaves. Exceedingly elegant.

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are within the means of all, and you don't need to stir from your home to own one. Send us your wishes by MAIL, and we do the rest—select and ship as carefully as if you bought and advised in person.

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### SHEEP WASHING AND SHEARING.

Where the system of washing sheep before shearing is practiced, a few hints as to the same may yet not be unseasonable, as until within the last week the weather had not been sufficiently warm to render creek washing safe. Where the sheep have to be driven any considerable distance to the river, creek or pond, care should be observed not to drive them fast, thereby heating their blood and risking their health if plunged into cold water in this condition. It is unwise to force sheep to jump from the bank of a creek into the water, as cases are known to the writer where from the shock of the plunge heart failure has resulted, and the animal died in the hands of the operator. Better take the sheep in on the level, accustom it gradually to the water, and handle carefully, so as to frighten or excite them as little as possible. The wool should be squeezed between the hands while in the water, until the water shows little or no discoloring from the fleece; then the sheep should be carefully led to shore and held a few moments till it fully recovers its breath and strength before being let go. About a week should intervene between washing and shearing, in order that the natural oil of the skin may give the wool the usual greasy and glossy appearance.

The first move made in the shearing of a sheep is to seat it on its rump and then "belly" it. "Bellying," in the shearers' vernacular means removing the wool from the belly of the sheep. The average English shearer makes it a particular point that the subject under course of shearing be resting easy and free from oppression of any kind. Many shearers remove the wool from the "butts" of a sheep while it sits on its rump, whilst others lay it down at full length on its side to perform this part of the operation. If it be the desire of the shearer to shear the butts of the animal whilst it is sitting on its rump, he quickly makes a few straight cuts with his shears at a point near the scrotum, or udder, as the case may be, to a point at or near the pin-bone. This presents a very pretty effect when the lines are so made as to correctly meet those made during the process of removing the wool from the animal's side.

When it is intended that a sheep be shorn the "long" way or style, the wool is first removed from the head, the wool on the throat is next opened, and the shearer then shears from the windpipe toward the backbone, or vertebrae rather, of the neck, being very careful to make every line parallel to each other. This process is continued until a series of curves or rings are made, extending from the head to a point at or near the point of the shoulder blade. Having proceeded thus far, the position of the sheep is reversed and the wool removed from the other side of its neck and shoulder. It is then laid down full length on its side, and the wool removed therefrom by a series of skillful, well-directed movements of the shears, commencing at the shoulder and continuing the operation to the stern in shearing the offside of the sheep, and vice versa when shearing the near side of the same. As before intimated, each line should be parallel to each other, and of the same width; this ensures a very artistic and pretty effect. The manner of manipulating the shears in this country differs somewhat from that adopted by expert shearers in the Old Country. Instead of cutting clear through the wool, as is usually done by shearers here, the Englishman uses the shears much as would a lady in cutting out a garment, the shears appearing as if continually gnawing its way through the wool in the place of its being cut entirely through at each clip of the shears. The English mode of shearing not only assures straight, smooth, artistic shearing but reduces the chances of cutting the animal to a minimum.

In shearing a sheep in the "round way," as in the "long way," it is first "belly'd" and the fleece then removed by shearing entirely around the subject, one-half side at a time, always leaving every line parallel to each other. Sheep shorn in this way have the appearance of being enveloped in a fine velvet coat of soft and look remarkably neat in appearance.

### TYING THE FLEECE.

As soon as the fleece is taken off it should be carefully laid on the tying table bright side down, and any dirt, bits of straw, burrs, etc., should be removed. Next it should be packed together in as close and even a mass as possible before being rolled previous to being tied. The two outer edges should be turned over so that they meet together, or even overlap each other a trifle, in the middle of the fleece. It should then be folded in about the same manner as a soldier folds his blanket. In tying a fleece, wool twine only should be used.

### THE WIDE AWAKE VETERINARY INSPECTOR IS NOT FOOLED

The old plan of injecting tuberculin a few days before the time fixed for the test, and thus nullifying the work of the inspecting veterinarian, was troublesome, and in some cases expensive. It has also now largely lost its value as an agency for cheating through the discovery made by Professor Valle of Alfort that a reaction is actually obtainable, even where tuberculin has been used only a short time previous, provided the taking of temperature is commenced two hours after injection and continued the usual time. Its place has, however, been taken by the much more cunning and not less disreputable practice of administering one or other of the coal tar antipyretics combined, as a rule, for safety's sake, with other drugs to such animals as are known to be tuberculous, or which begin to show a rise in temperature when undergoing the test. It is scarcely possible to deceive an experienced and wide-awake inspector by this scheme, but comparatively easy to hoodwink the veterinarian who depends entirely on his thermometer and pays no attention to the clinical symptoms which invariably accompany and accentuate a marked reaction to tuberculin.

### THE CONDITION POWDER CURE—ALL FAKE.

"Cattle Medicines," is the title of Bulletin No. 117 from the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, which exposes a form of charlatanry it is time to have shown up for the information of farmers and stockmen. Without going into analysis, we may content ourselves with giving the introductory comments of Thomas McFarlane, the Chief Analyst, who reports to the Deputy Minister as follows:

"I recently had the honor of reporting to you the results of examining samples of the cattle feeds and stock foods which are offered for sale to the agricultural public of Canada. At the time these were collected, there were also obtained by the food inspectors samples of condition powders, so-called, which were supposed, like the stock foods, to have good effects in improving the appearance of the animals to whom they were administered. Of these condition powders, or cattle medicines, there were collected in all 35 samples, which are described in the tabulated statement appended to this report. They were sold under the following names:

Condition Powders	24	samples
Regulators	3	"
Pheno-chloro	1	"
Cattle medicine	1	"
Hog powder	1	"
Worm powders	3	"
Colic cure	1	"
Heave cure	1	"

35 samples

"It will be seen that only five out of the 35 samples are cattle medicines intended for use in cases of specified disease, while the other 30 are supposed to be applicable to all the ills that cattle flesh is heir to. This supposition is sustained by the claims actually made on behalf of about two-thirds of these samples on their labels or wrappers, and noted in the column headed 'Inspectors' report.' Others were sold in bulk, and without any claim having been made. Some of the claims recorded would really be comical as regards the universal applicability of the medicines, if it were not too serious a matter for the poor animals to whom they are to be administered.

### The Results of Weak Blood

TIRED BRAIN AND BODY AND LANGUID, WORN-OUT FEELINGS—CURE IN

### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

In the spring the blood is lacking in the red corpuscles wherein is found the life-giving principles which give snap and energy into the system—making the body active and the mind alert.

For lack of red corpuscles in the blood, the lungs are weak, the action of the heart feeble, the stomach fails to properly digest the food, the liver, kidneys and bowels become sluggish and inactive.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food overcomes these conditions because it contains the very elements of nature which go to increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood.

These ingredients are so combined in this great restorative as to act mildly and gently on the system, instilling new vigor and vitality into the blood and nerves and through these mediums reaching with a beneficial influence every vital organ of the body.

It is interesting to note your increase in weight from week to week while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

### Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

We only consider about one in every fifteen Hams and Cuts good enough to be

### "Premier" Hams & Bacon

Premier goods are the selectest portions of Canadian grain fed pork—the finest in the world

G. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd. Winnipeg

The condition powders consist largely of linseed meal, oil-cake meal, or bran, in which are distributed more or less of other substances which are supposed to have purgative, diuretic, hamatinic or tonic effects. These powders are, in fact, the proprietary or patent medicines supposed to be good for farm animals. They vary very much as regards composition. Some condition powders contain chlorides and nitrates; in others, such salts are absent; a third class has sulphates in addition to chlorides and nitrates; in a fourth only the sulphates are present in considerable quantity; in some, free sulphur appears to be the characteristic constituent, and in others, antimony. It does not seem fair to the farmers that remedies differing so much in their ingredients should be sold under a common name, nor can it be advantageous to his animals to have medicines administered without much regard to the nature of the disease. The 'regulators' contain, as a rule, iron salts, but otherwise are just as diverse in composition as the condition powders. Among the specific remedies, the worm powders exhibit similar diversity in composition, and do not seem to contain the drugs usually prescribed by veterinarians as vermicides.

That there are remedies for specific diseases, used in veterinary practice, which are sold as such, is no doubt the case, but as regards the universal cattle medicine or 'cure all,' it is very doubtful as to whether the farmer obtains value for his money."

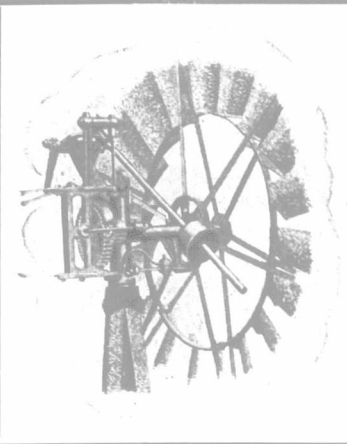
### THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

No part of the Crown domain should ever be given or sold to anyone unless he is prepared to put it to some industrial use within a reasonable time. The idea of allowing anybody to hold public property to the detriment and annoyance of others, in order that he may profit by their hardships, is intolerable. The revenue obtainable by selling public lands outright is a bagatelle compared with the advantage of having them occupied by an industrial population. This is the true moral of the recent debate in the House of Commons, which really decided nothing else. Of criminations and recriminations of political parties on this subject the public have had enough and to spare; let us have some assurance that henceforth the only interest regarded as entitled to consideration is the interest of the people at large as represented by the actual settler and industrial operator.

Canada has for a generation past acted on a thoroughly mischievous policy in making grants of land to private individuals and corporations. No service these parties ever were or ever will be in a position to render in return for their freeholds will be sufficiently valuable to atone for the injury done by locking up vast areas of agricultural land, crowding the actual settler away from his local market, and putting it into the power of land-owners to appropriate to themselves, without doing anything to earn it, the increase of value due to the exertions and sacrifices of pioneer settlers. While it is not possible now to correct the blundering and muddling of the past, it is possible to discontinue forthwith and forever the practice of allowing anyone to acquire land who is not going to occupy and cultivate it. The debate made clear the fact that a startlingly large proportion of the really valuable agricultural land of the Northwest has been withdrawn from homesteading, and if anything can be done to lessen that proportion by the forfeiture of grants for non-fulfillment of conditions it ought to be promptly carried out.—The Globe.

A woman who lives in an inland town while going to a convention in a distant city spent one night of the journey on board a steamboat. It was the first time she had ever traveled by water. She reached her journey's end extremely fatigued. To a friend who remarked it she replied:

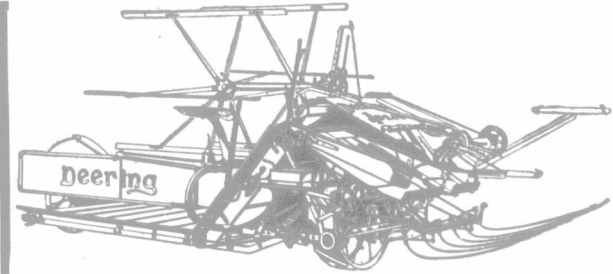
"Yes, I'm tired to death. I don't know as I care to travel by water again. I read the card in my state-room about how to put the life-preserver on, and I thought I understood it; but I guess I didn't. Somehow, I couldn't go to sleep with the things on."



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Increases Crop Returns

YOU realize this when you come to figure up crop returns. Preparing a good seed bed, sowing good grain, and propitious weather are not all that is necessary. You must have a machine that will harvest your grain so that you will realize every dollar possible out of the crop. A Deering binder does this. It's built to get all the grain. 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 butted 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. The Deering wide cut binder is particularly adaptable for use where there are large fields of grain to harvest. During harvest, time is worth money. The loss of a day's cutting may mean the loss of many dollars, and no farmer can afford to take a chance on purchasing a poor binder. The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines, comprising mowers, tedders, sweep rakes and hay stackers. Call on the Deering agent and let him explain 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.

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**A CARETAKER.**

By Virginia Woodward Cloud, in *Woman's Home Companion*.

"This here's a tidy place o' yourn said the peddler. He wiped his face with a red handkerchief and came under the shade of a trumpet-flower which overhung the porch. "There ain't a neater on the road! I say that every Monday, since I took this beat, which is only here of late. I'm a stranger to these parts, but yourn seems to be the tidiest place, and mighty well kept, too—thanky, ma'am, I will have some"—he drank heartily from the dipper. "The best water, too."

The woman on the porch looked gravely pleased, and her gentle blue eyes, which seemed to plead for gentleness in return, followed his words with something of intensity. Her face was small and anxious, and she put back a strand of gray hair, which the wind had loosened.

"Mind them 'sturtions? Ain't they gold-like?" she said, eagerly. Jonathan Bragg gave me a handful of seed in an envelope That vine's mornin'-glories and yonder's pretty-by-nights; they close at noon. That there's phlox—it's real hardy, and that scarlet sage has done just grand! I raised it from a root I found. That mint around the pump I dug up from the stream down yonder—seems like a body can't have too many growin' things to see to."

"Chickens doin' well, too, and you work your land yourself, ma'am?"

She nodded. The hand which rested on the porch post was knotted and hard with labor, and her apron, although spotlessly clean, was patched with many patches of varied colors.

"There ain't finer tomatoes or cabbages along the road. Your garden stuff must have brought you a tidy bit, ma'am. And this here's fresh paint you got on? Do it yourself?" He glanced up at the little house, and again she nodded, but as if words were frozen on her lips. A gleam as of fear leaped into her eyes, and she wrapped her hand nervously in her apron.

"A good job, ma'am. And those pears yonder—I ain't seen finer!" He looked wistfully at the pears strewn upon the ground. It had seemed strange to him that this woman, with all her timid softness, should never have offered him any of the fruit off those laden boughs. She did not appear to be one of the sort that, in his rounds, he customarily wheedled because of their "closeness." Yet, she had bought nothing of him during the time in which he had travelled this lonely hillside road.

"Well, ma'am, is that all to-day?"

She repeated the usual formula after him, her lips trembling, and the peddler trundled his cart down the lane and wondered.

The woman crouched for a moment under the trumpet, flowers, and buried her face in her apron; then she went indoors and moved mechanically about, seeking something to set to rights in the already immaculate kitchen. But there was not a flaw; the boards shone with scrubbing, the tins on the walls were like mirrors, and apparently unused, while near the stove hung several others, obviously well worn. There were red geraniums in the window, and the table, without a cloth, shone cleanly white. She straightened the tins and passed her hand almost tenderly over the table, and broke off several dead geranium leaves. Then she stood clasping and unclasping her hands, and with her lips twitching as if she were making a desperate resolve.

She went to the door, and shading her eyes from the sunset, looked toward the road whither the peddler had gone with his hand-cart. Then she latched the door, and passed quickly down the lane. The swallows were sweeping back in a dark ring, and beyond them the sky flamed red. The lonely road sloped deep upward, and on the top of the hill, black against the sunset, was the peddler. Even as she ran, his hand-cart passed over the crest and disappeared. There was no one else in sight but, panting, she ascended the hill, the soft wind blowing her thin hair backward, and the effort flushing her face.

When she reached the summit she paused with her hand upon her heart, and simultaneously the peddler, now below her, looked back and saw her, in turn, outlined against the sky. She

waved her hand and he stopped, resting upon his cart while she descended the hill.

"Wait!" she called. "I come to tell you somethin'."

He looked wonderingly at her agitation.

"Get your breath, ma'am, get your breath! Maybe you'll set down on the handles—shafts, I call 'em." But she shook her head, holding her faded purple calico at her breast with both hands.

"I come to tell you that it ain't mine—the place ain't." The words dragged themselves from her, and her timid eyes seemed grown large with nervous fear as they forced themselves to look at him.

"Your place, yonder?" He made a bewildered gesture toward the hill.

"Tain't mine! It's Maria Max's place," the woman said. "I took it, that's all. I just walked in and lived in it three years straight along, three year come Candlemas, just like it was mine, and there's times I forget 'tisin't mine!"

He gazed wonderingly at her, his slow intelligence trying to grasp her import.

"Maria Max she come over to the Branch some three years ago, after her man died, and gave me her key to take care of, and she says, 'I'm goin' away travellin' in the West to see 'Lias's kin and get a change,' she says. 'And I'll come back when I've a mind to,' she says, and would I step over and take a look at her place now and then? And I said I would, and—and—" she stopped for breath. The words had rushed over each other in tumultuous eagerness.

"Get your breath, ma'am," said the peddler, kindly.

She paused only an instant and then went on in the same rapid way. "My place it burned down the time o' the election fire. 'Twasn't but two rooms and an attic. But they was mine, and I set such a store by 'em! I saved a few clothes and tins, and one hen and a settin' of eggs, and nothin' else in the world. I was always such a hand to take comfort from things, such as they were. I just laid out to start and walk to the city and get work, maybe"—her lips twitched, and she passed both trembling hands over her thin gray hair. "But I come over here first to see that Maria Max's place was all right, and I didn't have no roof that night, so I thought just to sleep here the night. The garden was all goin' to rack for want of weedin' and hoein', and things were all gettin' so mildewed from bein' shut up and all that, I thought just to see to 'em for a day or two. So I walked back to the Branch—"

"Matter o' six mile," interrupted the peddler.

"And fetched my clothes and my hen and my tins, and come back here and—and—I just staved along." Her face flushed and her hands worked together.

See page 845, May 30 issue, for continuation.

**SOME IDEAS RE SENATE REFORM.**

Below is given a short summary of two new schemes recently submitted to the Upper House at Ottawa with a view to senate reform. It is worthy of notice for several reasons, one especially being the assumption that either Ontario or Quebec are and will be equal in voting power and wealth to the entire Canadian West. That assumption alone is proof positive that all the senility is not confined to the Senate. The fight for the retention of the Senate in toto is due to the dominance of the old idea, born in many of our people as a result of living for generations under the control of aristocrats, than which there is no more deadening influence. The disestablishment of the church, marriage with a deceased wife's sister and that obnoxious appellation—Non-conformist, are all things, we in Canada have shed, and the main relic of feudalism is—the Senate.

Senator David enunciated a plan whereby the Federal Government, Provincial Executives and universities and other public bodies, respectively, might each appoint one third of the representatives in the upper House. Sir Richard Cartwright, who was careful to say that he spoke only for himself as an individual, presented a scheme for a Senate, two thirds of whom should be elected and one third appointed. Sir Richard would not interfere with the life membership of the present Senate,

**America's Leading Horse Importers**

**AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION**

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.

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

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old  
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**THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.**

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



**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

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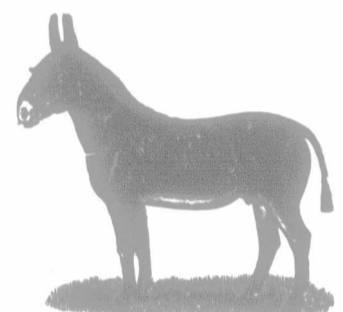
My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

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

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

**J. B. HOGATE, Brandon, Man.**

Eastern Branch Weston Ont. Temporary address Brandon Hotel



**Trotter & Trotter**

Have just received two car loads of first-class horses, also a car of registered mares, Shires and Clydes, imported direct. They also have several Canadian bred fillies which will be sold at reasonable prices.

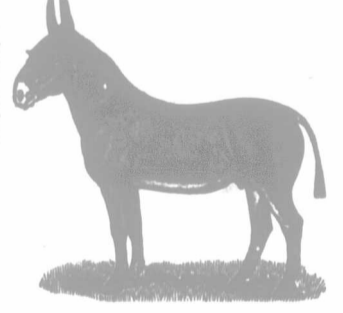


On June 1st their range horses will arrive from Montana. For particulars write or wire

**Brandon Horse Exchange**

**Western Horsemen**

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



Satisfaction Guaranteed is Our Motto

**Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.**

**HAWTHORN BANK**

**Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns.**

There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada, including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts will be three years old in spring, five of them the pick of the Bridgeland stud, Stranraer.

**SHORTHORNS.**

I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or write to me for particulars and prices.

**JOHN GRAHAM - Carberry, Manitoba.**

## Fourth Annual Auction Sale

# Pure Bred Stock

40 Shorthorns

10 Ayrshires

1 Clydesdale Stallion

TO BE HELD IN THE SALE PAVILION

**Prairie Home Stock Farm, Wednesday, June 13, 1906**

Don't fail to attend and secure superior stock at your own price

**Special Train** leaves Winnipeg on morning of sale at 7 o'clock. Parties from outside points should purchase ticket on certificate plan—single fare for round trip.

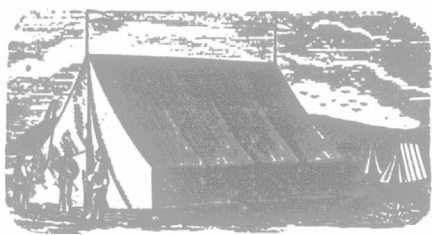
**Terms**—5 months on approved notes with interest at 6% till due and 10% after due till paid. 3% discount for cash. Strangers should have references.

Write for Catalogue to

**Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Manitoba**

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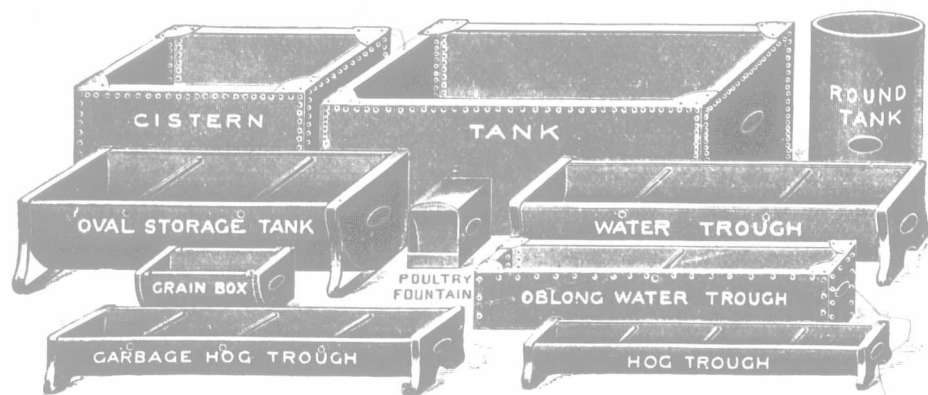
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They will last an ordinary lifetime

Owing to the price of wood and its scarcity, there is a great demand for these goods.

We know you want them—Write us, we will be delighted to correspond with you. Get our free Catalogue from the Melott Clean Separator Co., Winnipeg.

**Steel Trough & Machine Co. Ltd. Tweed, Ont.**

but would provide for forty-eight elective Senators in four groups of twelve each—twelve each from Ontario and Quebec, twelve from the Maritime Provinces collectively and the same number from the Northwest Provinces collectively. In order to prevent a deadlock the Government should have the power to appoint twenty four Senators, or one third of the total membership of seventy two, which would be the numeral strength of the Senate when the present incumbents had departed. The Minister of Trade and Commerce dislikes exceedingly the idea of direct election of Senators, which, in his opinion, would be an unfortunate plan to adopt.

### PERSONNEL OF THE SENATE.

As to the personnel of the Senate, it should represent both parties fairly and in due proportion, and there should be a large percentage of men of long experience in public affairs. In the appointment of Senators, Cabinet Ministers of several years' standing should come first, next Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers of Provinces, or Judges of the higher courts. If these sources failed to yield the requisite number, then recourse should be had to the House of Commons, those eligible to be men of twelve or fifteen years' service. A substantial legal element might also be incorporated. The Senatorial term should be limited to twelve years. Sir Richard would give more authority to the Senate which, although at present theoretically a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, has too little practical power. The whole body of private legislation should originate in the upper House, and in addition to the right of rejection, power to suspend consideration until the following session of important measures brought in at a late period of the session should be conferred. The power of suspension, however, should be limited to two years, and if the house had on three successive occasions passed a particular measure, the Senate ought to concur and allow the measure to pass; such a limit, are the suggestions advanced by Sir Richard.

## APRON PATTERN FREE

This is the best apron pattern ever offered, and it is something every lady needs. You cannot fail to be pleased with this one, and all new subscribers to

**THE HOME JOURNAL** will receive one free. This is a prize pattern, all sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust. **THE HOME JOURNAL** is a fine, beautifully illustrated magazine for women and girls, full of bright, interesting serial and short stories, and well edited departments on fancy work, household hints of great value, health and beauty, etiquette, cooking, flowers, boys' and girls' page, fashions, wit and humor, etc. It is being improved with every issue. It would be cheap at \$1.00 per year, but in order to introduce our magazine to readers, we send **THE HOME JOURNAL** a full year and the apron pattern for only 25c.



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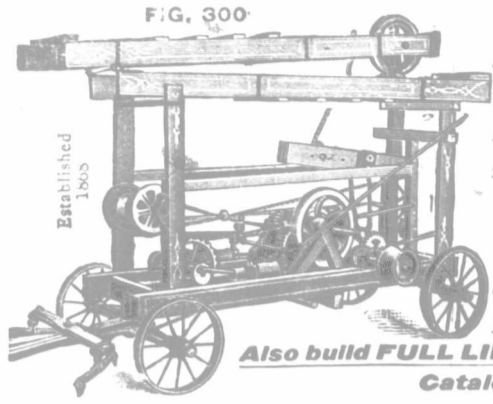
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CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY. Catalog mailed on request.



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-186—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

## A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

condition, with the pores and digestive system in their highest state of perfection. The nearer we can approach to this ideal condition in our winter feeding, the better the results that may be expected. Linseed meal, as a part of the grain ration, helps to put the animal in summer condition; hence we have here a part of the success from feeding oil meal to cows, fattening animals and sheep. In our own experiments, five pounds of linseed meal per day to milch cows and fattening steers and two ounces per day to sheep was the maximum.

Oil meal gruel furnishes one of the best substitutes for cow's milk in rearing young calves. In making my annual report for 1889, I stated that for young calves, gruel is best prepared by adding one ounce of old process linseed meal to one pound of water and bringing the whole to a boil; while for older calves, two ounces of old process linseed meal to the pound of water, should be employed. On this feed we have excellent results in rearing young calves weaned from their mothers.

The Old Country farmer values linseed meal for another reason, viz., for its manurial value. One ton of linseed meal will contain on an average not less than

	Pounds per Ton.
Nitrogen.....	100
Phosphoric acid.....	38
Potash.....	23
Lime.....	12

To purchase the equivalent of this amount of fertilizing matter in the form of a commercial fertilizer would cost the farmer not less than eighteen to twenty dollars. The single crop idea is destructive of fertility, but more than that, farmers are fast selling their store of wealth in the bushel measure, sending it East in the form of wheat bran and oil cake. This should be consumed upon our Western farms, converted into finished products—meat and butter—to be shipped to supply the great markets of the world.

## HUMOROUS

A young Northern woman once went out to visit the famous old chapel and cemetery of St. Roch, near New Orleans. The eccentric old Frenchman in charge was delighted to show her about, and when they came to one of the "stations" where hung a painting of the Crucifixion, wishing to make sure of a firm foundation for her appreciation of the subject, he inquired:

"Madame is an artist?"  
"No," modestly replied "madame," "only a student."

The old man was visibly disappointed, but, taking new courage, he tried again: "Madame has traveled much. Perchance to Paris?"

"No," replied the lady, with proper regret, "I have never been to Paris."

Increased disappointment, almost reaching the point of disapproval, but followed by another brave attempt at establishing mutual interest and understanding:

"Madame is a good Catholic?"  
"No," sadly replied the unfortunate woman, a trifle uncomfortable, although amused.

"Well," in desperation, "this painting is by a great artist—a French artist who lives in Paris. It represents the Christ who long ago was crucified upon a cross. You have heard of Him?"

"You know," said a "smart" young man to a girl, "some one has said that if you would make a lasting pair of boots take for the sole the tongue of a woman."

"Yes," replied the girl, "and for the uppers you ought to take the cheek of the man who said it."

An old farmer and his wife were attending church service one hot Sabbath day. The windows were open and the noisy chorus of the crickets was distinctly audible. In due course the choir sang an anthem, and the old man, a music-lover, listened enraptured. At its conclusion he turned to his wife and whispered:

"You see that glorious and divine, Mignard?"

"Yes," she answered, "and to think that they do it all with their hind legs."

# Sunshine Furnace



The "Sunshine" furnace and "sunny" ways are synonymous.

The cold, dreary winter days can be made cheery and warm with a pure, healthful heat if you have a "Sunshine" furnace.

Is easier to operate, cleaner, uses less fuel and "shines" in many other ways over common furnaces.

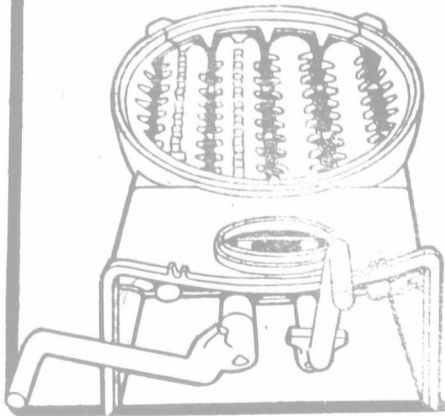
Two shakers are used to shake the heavy, triangular-shaped grates. This just cuts the work of shaking-down in half, besides being easier on the furnace than the old one-shaker style.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

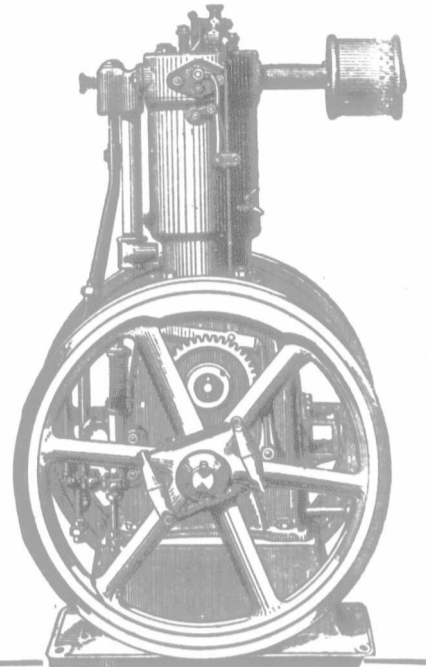
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Among its many uses may be named:

**Grinding and Cutting Feed; Pumping; Sawing Wood; Separating Cream; Churning; Etc.**

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.  
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If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

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OR

## KIDNEY TROUBLE

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## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Questions and Answers

GROWING CELERY AND TOMATOES.

Could you give me any instructions on growing celery or tomatoes? A. T.

Ans.—The seeds of both tomatoes and celery should have been planted about the middle of April, and as it is now too late for that, you will have to purchase plants. No doubt you can get these from any of the vegetable-growers in your section. In purchasing plants, it is desirable to get good varieties, and thrifty, stocky plants, which have not been unduly shaded by growing too close or in insufficient light. Some of the earliest varieties of tomatoes will give the best results, as many of the later kinds cannot be depended upon to mature a full crop. The varieties of celery most in demand are White Plum, Paris Golden Yellow and Evan's Triumph. The first is an early variety and the others are grown for later crop. The tomatoes should be planted in the open as soon as danger of frost is past, which I judge, would not be before the first of June in your neighborhood. Celery for early use may be planted the same time, while that for later use is not set out in the field until about the first of July. Tomatoes should be planted four or five feet apart for convenience of cultivation. Celery is set in rows four or five feet apart and the plants in a single or double lines in the row, about eight or ten inches apart. Growing them in double lines involves more labor in banking the stalks but gives larger yield in a given amount of ground.

The principal care required in growing tomatoes is to separate the branches, and spread them evenly over the ground as soon as they begin to make good growth, so that they get as much sun as possible and also as much heat from the ground during the night. Celery requires frequent cultivation to conserve soil moisture, and insure rapid growth, and as soon as the leaves get six or eight inches long they should be drawn together and the earth banked around them, care being taken that no earth falls into the head of the plant. This banking up should continue until the end of the season by which time the stalks should be thoroughly blanched and may be taken up for fall or winter use. To preserve celery for winter use, the plants should be planted in moist sand or soil on the cellar floor and packed together as closely as possible. If the roots are kept moist and the tops dry, there should be little difficulty in keeping a supply the greater part of the winter months.

DOING HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

I have homesteaded; can I work out and sleep on it nights and prove up on it by breaking forty acres and doing other necessary improvements? Alta. READER.

Ans.—We understand others have done so and have obtained their patents.

FEELS THE NIP OF THE COAL BARON.

Could you tell us the reason we cannot get coal at Waskada? We have the money to pay for it. Fortunately for me I built a new cement block house last summer and am now burning the logs of the old house or I would be in a great fix, like some of my neighbors. It is a great shame we cannot get coal when we want it. The price too for same is much too high; we have to pay \$4.50 per ton and at one time could get from same place good coal for \$2.30 to \$2.50, but the stuff we get now is not much better than black clay, hardly heat enough in it to boil a kettle of water. H. W.

Ans.—Write Roderick McKenzie, Secretary of the Grain Growers for information on this question; a special committee of that organization has been charged to look into the matter.

GROWING A CROP ON NEW LAND.

Do you advise growing vegetables and roots on breaking about three feet deep? If I take off sod and then plant again will garden produce grow the first year?

GREEN ENGLISH HIRED MAN. You might grow potatoes, but we could not encourage you to expect satisfactory results from an

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

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10,000 acres in Saskatchewan to sell on the crop payment plan Prices \$8.00 to \$25.

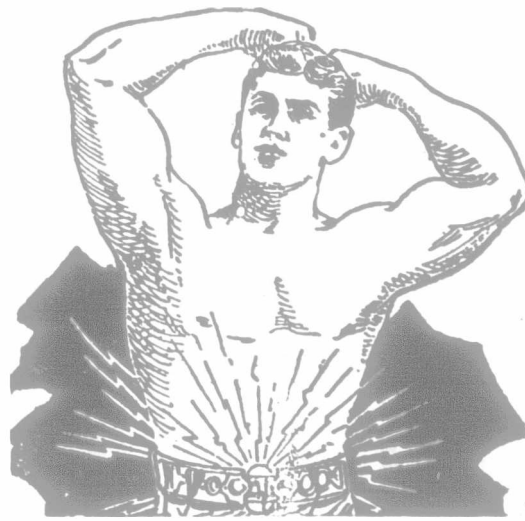
40,000 acres in Alberta, personally selected, to sell by section or block. Prices \$6 1/2 to \$10.

Improved Farms. The best in Saskatchewan.

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WEAK MEN DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG?



To feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you went to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No Indigestion or Constipation? To know that your strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be healthy, strong and vigorous? I can make you all this because I have done it for others.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak people. If you use it as I direct it is a positive cure, and cannot fail.

It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of manhood. It removes all the effects of dissipation forever.

I want every weak person who is not what they should be to wear one of my Belts, and, when cured, tell their friends of its wonderful effects.

My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder troubles. It is arranged for women, as well as men, and cures female weakness.

Pain in Back Cured in Two Months.

Dr. McLaughlin: Brantford, Ont., Oct. 30, 1905.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered with a pain in my back for over twelve months, I sent for one of your Belts last April, and after wearing it for two months, the pain left me altogether, and I have not been troubled with it since. I would have written before, but I was away from home.

I remain, yours very truly, Jas. O. Sullivan, 66 Oxford St.

Variocoele and Kidney Trouble Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin: Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1905.

Dear Sir,—I used your Belt three years ago for variocoele and kidney trouble, and was cured in two months' time. I had been troubled for many years, but am now sound and well, and have had no return of it since. I am now seventy-one years old, and am thankful for the results from your Belt, and shall always recommend it.

Yours very truly, Wm. Volk, 711 Virginia St.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

It Costs You Nothing Until Cured.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old style belts.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

CALL TO-DAY!

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DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

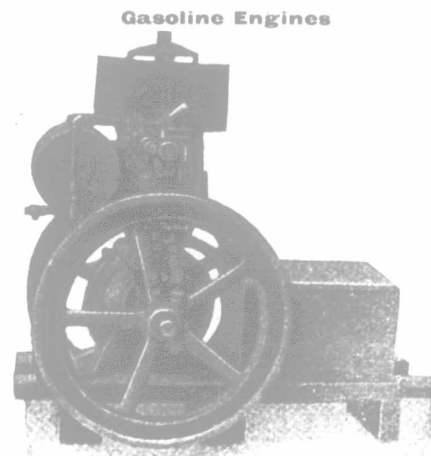
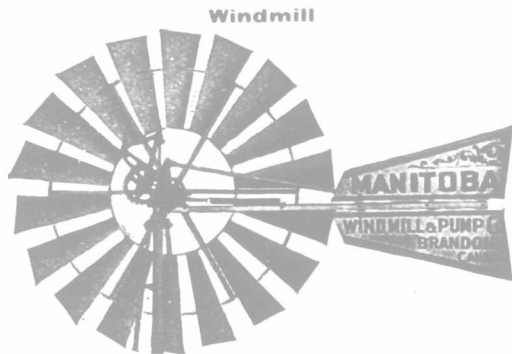
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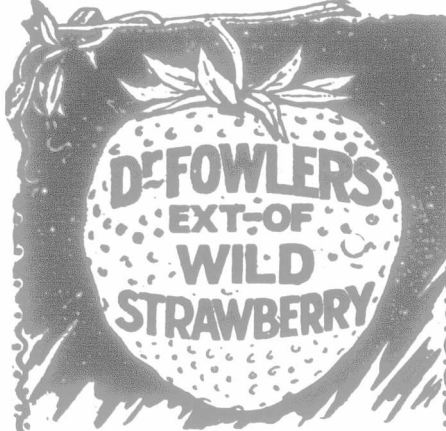
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Is nature's specific for  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.**

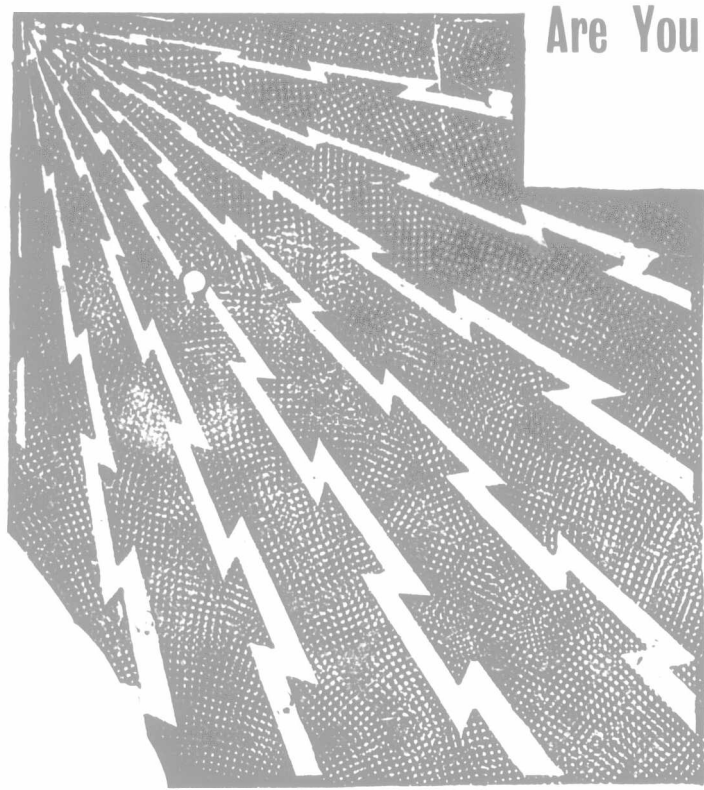
Its effects are marvellous.  
 Pleasant and Harmless to take.  
 Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its action.

**IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.**

**PRICE 35 CENTS.**  
 REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

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necessities except the last, the most important of all—**THE FACT OF ELECTRICITY BEING HEALTH.** Upon this great living truth some people are still sceptical, but the day is fast approaching when the sick will as naturally look to Electricity for relief as the thirsty look for water. I have carefully watched the trend of Electrical progress in this direction for the past forty years, and I assert that there will be a constant increase in disease and suffering until Electricity is as freely adopted by the sick as medicines and drugs now are. I claim that as there are no mistakes in nature, she has a remedy for every discord, whether it be in the elements or in the human body. She uses Electricity to clear and purify the atmosphere when congested or out of harmony. She would do the same for the sick and disordered human body if allowed.

Most of the diseases that afflict mankind are due to a lack of electricity in the system. In these strenuous days, who is there who has not wasted his vitality or natural electricity by overwork, worry, excess or some disobedience of nature's laws? If you are weak or ailing and have not found a cure through the old-fashioned methods of treatment why not turn to this great natural source of life and strength, and give Electricity a trial? My newest Hercules Appliance, patented March 7th, 1905, is worn about the waist either day or night, and gives a prolonged, mild, soothing, vitalizing current, which so fills your body after a few hours' use, that a feeling of glowing, sparkling vitality, strength and confidence immediately takes possession of you. I invite you to try this Appliance at my expense and risk, for I am confident a cure will result. A call or letter will bring you one on absolute

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attempt as you suggest. If any others have experience along this line we should like to hear from them for our correspondent's benefit.

**INFLUENCE OF THE MOON**

Has the moon anything to do with the castration of lambs, pigs and calves? Some would not castrate a pig or a calf only at a certain time of the moon. What is the proper age to castrate these animals, and should the moon be considered?

**SUBSCRIBER**

Ans.—The moon is entirely innocent of any influence in such matters. It is an antiquated superstition akin to that which believed in ghosts, witches, and the seriousness of spilling salt. The proper time for this operation is when your knife is sharp and the animals are from two to four weeks old.

**THE CARBOLIC ACID TREATMENT.**

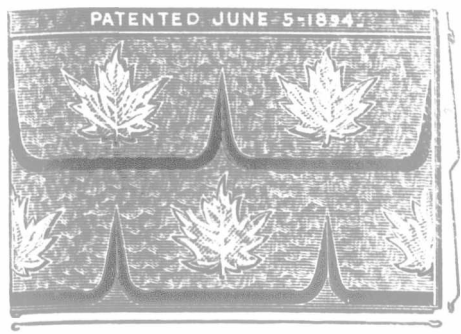
Should carbolic acid for abortion in cows be given after they come in heat or before, or after they have been to service?

Ans.—The sooner the carbolic-acid treatment is commenced after a cow has aborted the better, and the sooner she will get over discharging; but it is effective at any stage, providing she has not gone so long that her organs are permanently injured. A cow should not, in any case, be bred for over two months after aborting, and not for over a month after all discharge has ceased, as it takes some time for these organs to again become healthy and strong.

**HAND-FEEDING NECESSARY FOR YOUNG CALVES.**

The rules for turning out ordinary cattle in the spring do not always apply to the young calves. They are a batch by themselves, and require special attention. Those that are robust, and six, eight, or ten months old, may be able to go on if put out, but any under six months, especially of rather a weakly character, will not be able to do for themselves and progress.

I had some strong Shorthorn calves that were put out on May 1st, when only about six months old, and they improved, but others two and three months are less capable, and at these ages, or even at four and five months, it is no advantage to let them find all their own food in the fields. Indeed these very young calves cannot be expected to do on grass, and putting them out is more for air and exercise than for economy in feeding. But early in June is a good time to turn out as many as are fit, as, although the grass is not so highly beneficial to them, the fresh air and sunshine are most acceptable. I have known many calves that were making little or no progress in the sheds that improved wonderfully when put out. In fact, wherever indoor calves are not doing so well as could be wished, let them have a change of air by turning them out, and an improvement will soon be apparent, particularly if attention is paid to their feeding. Calves that have been weaned and off liquid food before turning out will be quite capable of finding for themselves, but all that are on milk, meal, etc., will not. To feed calves with luxuries or good foods up to the time of putting them out and suddenly stop all such and rely on grass would play havoc with them, but if the artificial foods are continued to some extent after the grass is given, and then gradually withdrawn as it is seen that the grass is suiting them, no check will be experienced, and the calf that was weak and tender, and probably delicate, when turned out will soon become a healthy, thriving youngster. The young calves must never be turned out with the milk cows, as they will be starved and deprive the cows of their milk. Whether it is wise to put the young calves with the large grazing herd or to give them a paddock, or even a little sunny, sheltered field, is a matter all enjoy its comforts. From the time they are left out at night and during the midday hours) day, they should be given a little food as long as it is seen this is keeping them going. A little food during the morning and evening will do much better than one lot



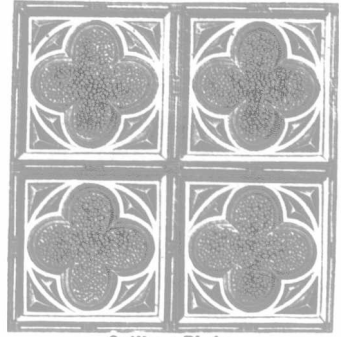
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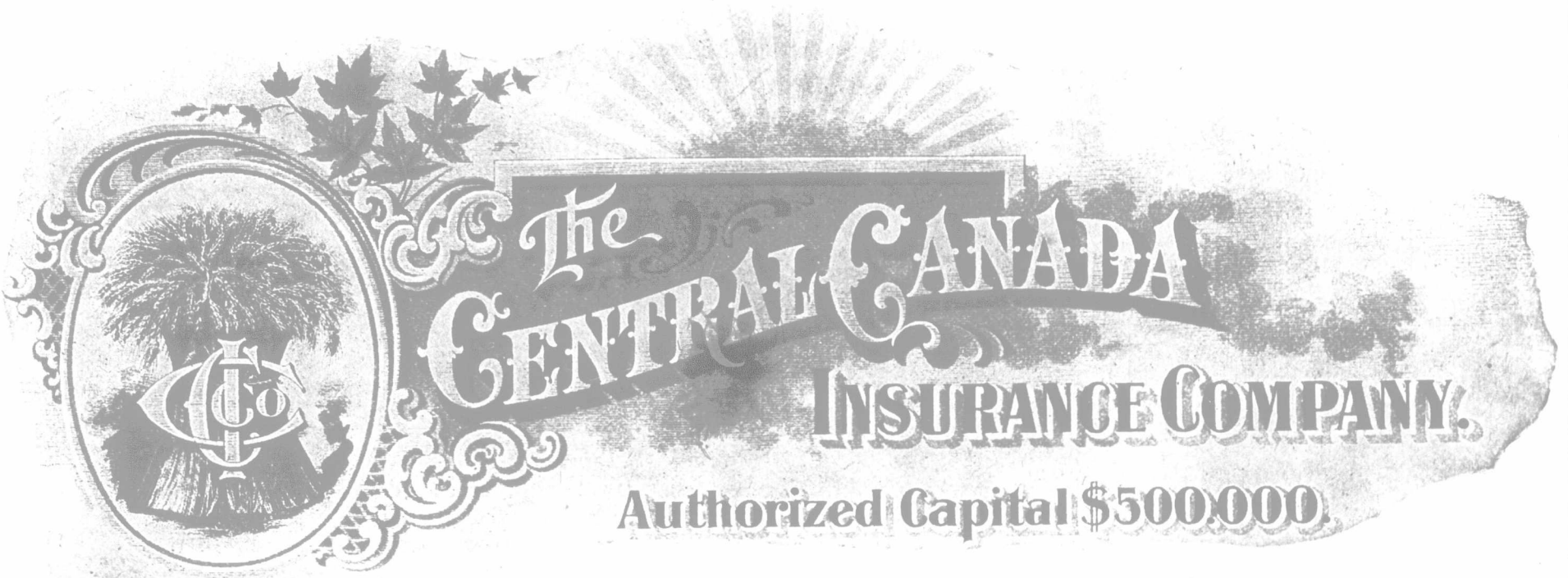
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