

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 11, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 720



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AND HOME JOURNAL

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

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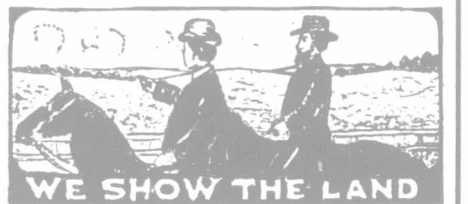
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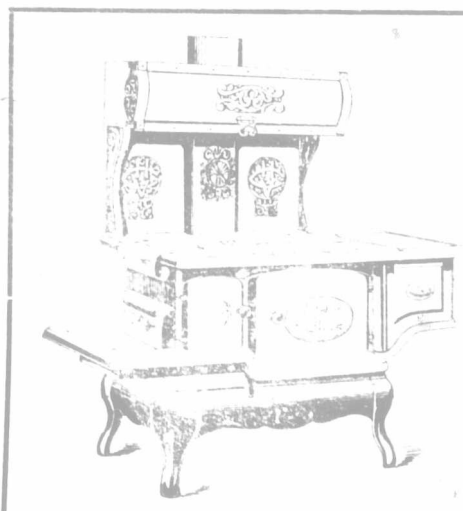


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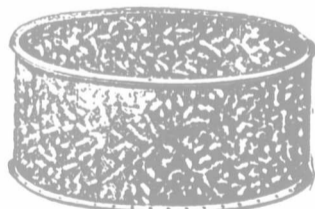
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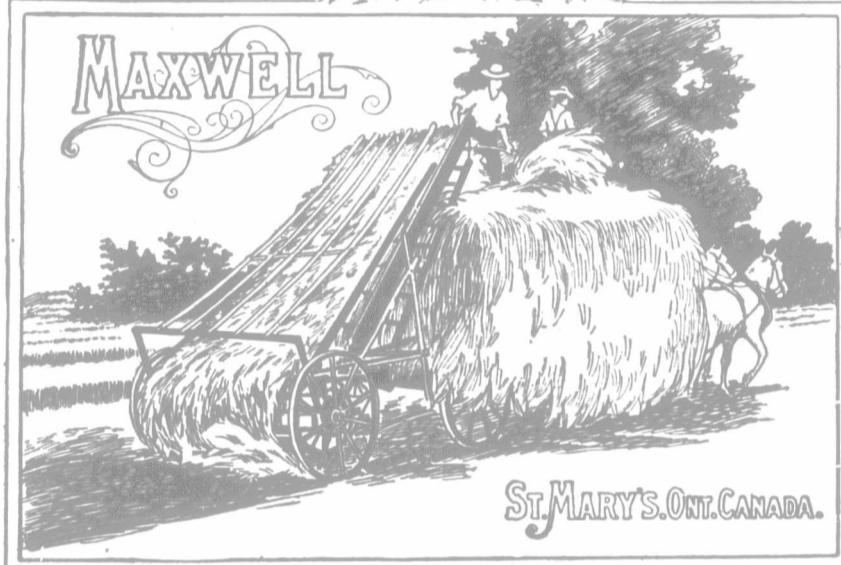
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

July 11, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 720.

### EDITORIAL

Turn weed roots up to the sun before the seeds are formed.

\* \* \*

A good day's work on the farm cannot be gotten by starting at nine a.m.

\* \* \*

Judges are not infallible, but generally speaking they do their best and do it conscientiously.

\* \* \*

If the homesteader would be comfortable during the short days of winter, he must needs hustle during the long days of summer.

\* \* \*

Explain to the children at the fairs the nature of the exhibits and combine education with pleasure.

\* \* \*

The properly plowed fireguard is the homesteader's best insurance against loss of home and chattels.

\* \* \*

Man alone on the prairie is at best a poor thing, incomplete and practically homeless as long as he is wifeless.

\* \* \*

With fast boats on the St. Lawrence route neither Canada or Great Britain need to send mail to and from each country via U. S. ports.

\* \* \*

A first-class opportunity to study Clydesdale character will be afforded in the horse ring at the Winnipeg Industrial about 10 a.m. on Tuesday July 24. Be there!

\* \* \*

'Beware of the deacon', does not refer to our blackcoated, church-going brother, but to the calf, who in a gaudy tin suit masquerades as potted chicken.

\* \* \*

Never before have we felt so sympathetic for the hen-men, the packers have been found guilty of substituting a bovine Jacob for a white meated Esau.

\* \* \*

If you can manage it let the pigs have the run of one part of the rape patch at a time, when eaten off, turn on to the unused portion, so that that used may have time to recuperate.

\* \* \*

The coming of so many well-brought-up old country people will likely have a leavening effect on the home life of the country. They have repose, good manners, a healthier dietary and better control of children than have many of the native born.

\* \* \*

A reduction in the British postal rates will give Canadians a chance to get a few magazines untainted with un-British sentiments. The majority of publications coming from the other side of the international boundary are so redolent of contradictions, as to be amusing were such not also pitiable. On one page we read a sentence to the effect that 'we are the greatest people under the sun,' which might be continued by reason of the subject matter on the next page, for trusts, graft and drugs. 'Save imperialism' might be applied to cheap postage between Canada and the motherland. It is not good sense to feed the younger minds of the community with the trash that finds its way across the border, and which quite frequently takes a fling at some of our cherished ideals, British institutions.

### Attach Yourself to the Soil.

It has been our privilege to observe very much of western life, character and habits, and there is one trait that stands out with very marked prominence which we regret. It has to do with the relationship of a man to his land. This relationship obtrudes itself upon one, for, every man we meet who is not aware of our mission in his particular community makes us an offer of the best half section in the best district of this glorious golden west. We have so many offers of this kind that we feel certain real estate companies could make good use of our services, if they could obtain them, as a sort of appendix to their regular efforts. Our complaint is not of the man who has too much land and wishes to reduce, nor of him who has accomplished his work and feels that he must relax his hold upon the land, nor of him who seeks a change of climate, but of the young, strong, intelligent man who would sell his farm chiefly because he can get so much more in cash than he considers it cost him in time and labor and would like to draw his wages so to speak.

Naturally this man might say to us that this is none of our business. Perhaps it is not, but journalists have come to usurp the offices formerly held by ministers and school teachers and have by custom become somewhat established as advisers to the general public, hence we say attach yourself to the farm. The one you are on may not suit your tastes, but get on to one and make it the monument of your life's work, something you can pass on to posterity with the pride of knowing you have given it your best effort and left upon it the deep imprint of your personal accomplishment.

### Recruits of the Stockmen's Fraternity.

Among the many hundreds of people who visit the fairs each year some few become seized of the idea of keeping purebred stock. This must be a fact, else why do breeders show and where do their new customers come from? Many of those who make the venture in purebred stock, keeping have had the benefit of a boyhood's experience in such work, others have passed their childhood days in the neighborhood of a farm where cattle, horses, sheep and pigs far above the average were kept and resolutely the determination to own some such stock took possession of the mind. That may have been many years ago and the time since then may have been shortened by the hope and knowledge that some day would witness the bringing home of an animal around which would be centered the hope of the family and owner. Other converts to the ranks of stock breeders come with no particular early training but find within themselves an affinity for the work and frequently a peculiar natural ability to succeed with the commercial end of the enterprise. Whatever be the source and ultimate end of the new breeder, the fact remains that he is a certain quantity and further, and this is something that concerns him personally, he comes into the fraternity very often against every influence, except his own wish to take part in what to him appears a fascinating, if not a remunerative field of work. Often his family ridicule him, unfortunate neighbors living in the dim light of ignorance of modern agricultural methods pass caustic comments calculated to prove his unbalance, his credit at the bank may be less cordial and all these things may have to be faced before the actual work of stock-breeding has begun.

For the breeder who began operations before the slump in prices, which have ruled over this western country the past few years and are only now disappearing, the experience has been hard. It has been one prolonged proof that the opinion of his friends and neighbors should have been

heeded and that if his own judgment is to be vindicated he must hold on longer. Older breeders have seen greater slumps and prices ascend again to a higher level and so are less disturbed by the markets, but rather go forward with greater faith and more patience. When the time arrives, which it surely will, when the product of the purebred flocks and herds sell for prices that will compensate for the periods of depression, there will not only be remuneration for the labor expended and the capital invested, but there will also be that mental satisfaction which comes of knowing that one has been in the fore front, that he has created and fostered standards in his community, and that as a result of his example the general average of the stock seen in his neighborhood has been raised in quality and enhanced in value.

### Law Needed to Regulate the Trade in Commercial Feeding Stuffs.

An important matter is brought before our readers in the article elsewhere on "Legislative Control of Concentrated Feeding Stuffs," by W. P. Gamble, B. S. A., Lecturer in Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, and a member of the committee of three appointed by the Dominion Minister of Inland Revenue to enquire into the question. Each year we find on the market an increasing number of commercial feedstuffs of one kind and another, by-products from oatmeal mills, starch factories, breweries, distilleries, cottonseed oil and linseed-oil factories, etc. Many of these have rather high feeding value, but some few others are hardly better than hay. Samples of the same articles prepared by different firms, or even by the same firm, may vary widely, so that there can be no satisfactory general information given as to their value, and the experience a man gains in feeding one lot, is not always a reliable guide in purchasing another quantity of stuff under the same name. Even were each brand constant in composition, the number of these feeds is so great as to cause confusion in the minds of intending purchasers. Appearance is of little or no service in determining the quality of these feeds, nor is the price at which they are sold. Some are offered at much higher prices than are warranted by their composition, while others are obtainable at figures which make them very profitable to use. Usually, we believe, the most valuable ones are relatively cheaper to buy than are the poorer grades. The latter are purchased readily by the large class of people who fancy that with bulk must go value. But even if the seller knew precisely the composition of each brand, and fixed his price accordingly, the feeder would still be somewhat in the dark, for he would not know whether he was purchasing what he specially required to supplement his home-grown stuffs or not. He would not know whether he was buying a food rich in protein, and therefore adapted for growth and milk production, or one rich in carbohydrates and fat, and thus economical for fattening purposes. The composition of our staple grains and fodders is pretty well understood by intelligent farmers, but the trade in these newer mill by-products is enveloped in doubt, hence the need for special legislation to ensure that they be sold under guarantee, so the intelligent feeder may post himself as to their value. Such a law would enable us to use these feeds to better advantage; thus, in the end, it would help their sale, and go far to prevent fraud and disappointment. It would, in short, be an all-round advantage to the feeder, as well as to the honest manufacturer. In several States of the American Union the manufacturers are required by law to stamp on each packet a guaranteed analysis, giving the percentage of protein and of fat, so that anyone at all versed in the subject of feeding may readily estimate the approximate value for the purpose for which he pro-

poses to use it. Each brand must be licensed before it can be sold, and a close Governmental inspection is then maintained to see that the law is complied with. We need similar legislation in Canada. The committee of enquiry above referred to recommends that manufacturers or vendors be compelled to label each package with the net weight of the feed and the percentage of protein and fat, or, if sold in bulk, to produce on demand a guarantee of the percentage of the two constituents mentioned. Such a measure would meet the case very well; it is entirely practicable, and should be introduced without delay. The need for it will increase year by year.

#### Remissness of Duty.

A terrible tale is again unravelled in fields reeking of stink weed, gorgeous with mustard, submerged with wild oats and speckled here and there with weeds of different names from rose to ragweed. Truly eternal vigilance is the price of cleanliness as applied to farming. The average man gives to the condition known as "clean", when applied to state of a farm with regard to weeds, rather a broad conception. There are two extremes, one is where there is absolute freedom from weeds and the other is the condition so bad that the weed inspector orders the mower over the field, and between these two different limits men establish their different standards of cleanliness up to which they wish to maintain their farms. If the standards could be maintained the encroachment of weeds would be a less serious problem, but as every one knows there is not a farm but what has more weeds upon it than the owner cares to let his friends see.

Such being the case the old rule applies restraining people living in glass houses throwing stones, and if we all examined ourselves we would hesitate to reproach our neighbors. We have been surveying the work we have done in our own particular field and plead guilty to having neglected here and there to hoe as closely to the fence rows as we should have done and to have too lightly passed over patches that should have been deeply cultivated. Had we done our duty fully we would have more powerfully preached the gospel of clean seed and thorough cultivation, and have so set forth the awful consequences of neglect that every reader must necessarily have purged his farm of each weed like our Puritan forefathers cleansed themselves of cardinal wrongs. We have been remiss.

Our field figuratively speaking lies side by side of those of the minister of agriculture for the province and we frequently look over the line. Our inspection has not been favorable to the work done in Manitoba. We notice in Saskatchewan a weed inspector, who is a recognized authority devoting himself intelligently to the work of educating the people to the recognition of weeds and the means of their eradication by continually moving about showing samples, giving lectures on weed extermination, and by publishing illustrated bulletins on these subjects. In Manitoba the work is superficial and inefficiently conducted. Demonstrations are required and

we had hoped they would have been given a start by the application of a bluestone solution upon some of the fields infested with wild mustard. This was promised last year, but as yet we are not aware of anything having been done and it is now late. We are not of those who think there should be no limit to government paternalism, nor of those who think the king can do no wrong, but in this connection any government is well within its sphere when it undertakes to give demonstration that will help to relieve so serious a condition as a large part of Manitoba is now in. The Provincial government also has been remiss.

## STOCK

Express rates have been practically prohibitive to the growth of advanced agriculture.

\* \* \*

Now is the time when the country raised babe distances his bottle-fed city confrere.

\* \* \*

The stockmen's opportunity to show the results of his work to a discriminating public has arrived.

\* \* \*

Embryo judges may now be found in the stock judging competitions at the fair.

\* \* \*

The washed egg is not a good keeper—moral, clean nests are essential to success in profitable egg production.

\* \* \*

Are the women's interests being studied by the Fair managers and secretaries?

\* \* \*

The shotgun can and the shallow pan must go, so decrees the butter maker!

\* \* \*

An inspection for glanders without the mallein test is practically useless.

\* \* \*

Western Canada holds the unenviable record for compensatory payments on glandered horses.

\* \* \*

The V. D. G. should be given power to institute more stringent inspection regulations at boundary points.

\* \* \*

It would appear that an absolute embargo should be placed on all horses coming from Utah, Oregon, and Montana.

\* \* \*

As the dry days draw on remember that young trees and corn need a drink at intervals. Give it to them by the one horse sifter.

\* \* \*

The express companies' rates are to be looked after by the government. "Not before time," the shipper of purebred live stock and poultry will remark.

It strikes one as silly, that any government should, because of its adherence to the belief of benefit from an economic theory, submit the country to a strong chance of severe loss from the introduction of diseases disastrous to the live stock industry.

#### The Antidote for Poisoning by Plants.

In case of poisoning by plants, especially by death camas and the larkspur, a solution containing equal weights of permanganate of potash and sulphate of aluminum should be administered at once. The value of the permanganate depends upon its strong oxidizing power, when taken into the stomach it is reduced or destroyed more or less quickly according to the nature of the stomach contents. For adult sheep, take, according to the weight of the animal, from 5 to 10 grains of each of these compounds dissolved in water and give as a drench. The same dose should be given to hogs. Fifteen to 20 grains are required for horses and from 30 to 50 for cattle. These doses are for adults; for very young animals (from 2 to 4 months old) the dose should be made proportionately smaller. In making these solutions the water used should be sufficient for drenching purposes and may vary from a pint to a quart, or even more. The water should be pure well or spring water which is not too strongly alkaline; the chemicals should be very finely powdered to insure rapid and complete solution, and care should be taken that they are entirely dissolved before the solution is used. For emergency in case a large number of animals should be poisoned at the same time, five hundred or a thousand doses of the dry finely powdered salts should be kept at hand for immediate use. There is little danger even within the wide limits given in the last paragraphs of administering an excessive dose of this antidote. In one case as much as 3 2-10 grains of each salt was given within one and one-half hours to a 2-pound rabbit without causing any ill effect. It is very necessary, however, to observe one precaution. All of the salt mixture given to the animal must be in solution. The solid particles, if swallowed, will stick to the walls of the throat or stomach and cause intense irritation and may kill the animal. A few fatal cases of human poisoning are on record which were caused in this way. Since the solution of the permanganate of potash, owing to the intensity of its purplish color even in dilute solutions, is almost opaque, the only practical way to note whether all of the salt is in solution or not is to carefully pour off the liquid occasionally after it has been allowed to stand a minute or two and to see if there is still a crystalline residue. As neither of the salts are very rapidly soluble in water, especially when not finely powdered, it may require several minutes before they are completely dissolved.

The difficulties of drenching horses and cattle are not great in cases of dairy cows and family horses. In treating range stock, however, it will be necessary, of course, to rope the animal before administering the drench.



TAKING THE FIRST BITE OF GRASS.  
Mr. Morrison's Farm, Innisfail, Alta.

On account of the physiological action of a few poisonous plants in causing paralysis of the throat, or because of the difficulty in managing an animal, it is sometimes impossible in the case of sheep, cattle, and other ruminating animals to force the antidote down the throat. In this case the solution should be injected directly into the stomach through the walls of the body. As is well known, the stomach in ruminating animals is joined without any intervening spaces, as in the case of horses, to a certain part of the body wall. This circumstance renders it safe by use of the trochar and canula, sold by dealers in veterinary instruments for the purpose (or even a common knife), to make an opening into the stomach and to inject the antidote. It is a common practice thus to perforate the stomach of a cow or sheep to relieve gas pressure in case of bloat, and the same method is occasionally employed in administering medicines.

**American Meat Products.**

In visiting the towns along the C. and E. line between Calgary and Edmonton recently a FARMER'S ADVOCATE representative made inquiry, at a number of points, as to the demand for American meat products. In nearly every village the lard meat extracts, canned stuffs and hams from the jungle of Packingtown were on sale. This seems more than strange when we consider that the district traversed is one of the richest dairying and hog raising sections of the west. Not only American products but also the corned beef of a well known Montreal firm had found its way into the heart of the stock country of Alberta. The only explanation offered was that the trade demanded it, and the merchants sold it. This may be correct but it seems a strange caprice for the people of Alberta to prefer canned dairy cow from the East in preference to a home grown sirloin. To bring beef from the East and pork from Chicago seems like carrying coals to Newcastle, but trade like love continues to laugh at locks and bars.

But Alberta is not the only part of the Dominion that delights in the use of the foreign grown meat product. In 1905 Canada imported 1,223,576 pounds of lard valued at \$102,666. This lard is produced in Chicago where such infamous discoveries were recently made. We also imported 4,220,354 pounds of bacon and hams valued at \$483,354. Salted beef in barrels was brought in to the tune of 1,152,569 pounds costing \$50,727. Our imports of canned meats from the United States aggregated 812,000 or \$99,550 worth. In extracts of meats not medicated we are a customer for \$70,590 worth; while of barreled pork we buy 4,957,453 pounds put down at \$337,865. Of dried and smoked meats we purchase \$66,365 worth, of fresh meats \$23,000 and of other salted meats \$10,000 worth. This makes a total of \$1,245,000 worth of American meats in various forms which compete against our own products. There is not the slightest doubt that the recent exposures will do much to curb this, and the time has surely arrived when Canada can at least in a large measure supply her own products. Especially should this be the case in the province of Alberta where according to a recent poem,

"The sirloin steak doth grow  
And bovril walks about in herds  
As all the pictures show."

**Official Records of Holstein-Friesian Cows.**

During the period from May 16th to June 5th, 1906, records for 83 cows have been accepted. All made seven-day, one made a twenty-one-day, and six made thirty-day records. The averages by ages were as follows:

Twenty-eight full aged cows averaged: age, 7 years, 0 months, 11 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 446.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.35; fat, 14.953 lbs. Four four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 6 months, 20 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 442.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.23; fat, 14.291 lbs. Twelve three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 3 months, 1 day; days from calving, 22; milk, 375.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.22; fat, 12.101 lbs. Thirty-nine heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 2 months, 20 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 291 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.34; fat, 9.720 lbs.

This herd of 83 animals, of which the larger part were heifers, produced in seven consecutive days 30,126.8 lbs. milk containing 1,000.158 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.32 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 363 lbs. of milk, containing 12.05 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to a yield of over 14 lbs. of extra creamery butter per week, and over 25 quarts of milk per day.

During the official year just closed, 1,545 Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers of all ages were officially tested for a period of seven consecutive days or longer; and these 1,545 cows and heifers produced for the seven consecutive days a total of 581,959.5 lbs. milk; containing 19,701.3 lbs. butter-fat; showing an average of 3.39 per cent fat. The average weekly production for each animal so tested was 376.7 lbs. milk, containing 12.75 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to 53.8 lbs. milk, or over 26 quarts daily, and nearly 15 lbs. of the best quality of butter per week.

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**What Should Be Planted for the Early Pasturing of Hogs?**

It seems to be admitted on all hands that the hog should be pastured during some stage of his career, if a profit is to be made on him. That matter is not hard to settle late on in summer, but for eight weeks, from the middle of May until the middle of July, it is not so easy to get. Here it would seem the clovers have a place, as should alfalfa, and some of the grasses, perhaps peas and oats might be used also. Doubtless some of our readers have experimented along this line, if so we should like to know the conclusions they have arrived at. Rape and corn come in later, but it is the early pasture that is wanted.

**Building A Sheep Pen.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have a flock of Shopshire sheep now numbering 44 head. This summer we wish to build a good, up-to-date, convenient and comfortable barn for them. Will you please give us a plan, and a few particulars and pointers on how to go about it? We would like it high enough to have a loft overhead to contain two or three loads of hay and sheaves, and some grain, as we have to feed them inside quite a large part of the winter. We would like to have it so that we could enlarge or lengthen it, as our flock increases later on.

What kind of racks and floors do you prefer, and how many pens would be necessary?

Crystal, N. D. JOHN STAFFORD & SONS.

Ans.—There is nothing to be gained from building expensive or elaborate sheep pens, unless it is the intention to raise early lambs and then one must expect greater loss than if the crop comes in May. The largest sheep raisers on this side of the line simply provide open sheds or bluffs for shelter and allow their sheep the run of large yards during winter. If it is not the intention to raise early lambs, and there is very little natural shelter, we would recommend a simple, single-boarded, shanty-roofed shed opening to the south, for the sheep to run in during storms. This would not need to be more than 15 x 30 and could have a grain bin in one end. The rough fodder could be stacked outside just over the fence and thrown to the sheep in the yard. What grain that is fed, such as screenings or oats, might be given in flat-bottomed troughs. It would also be a good plan to have a straw stack convenient so that plenty of straw could be given the flock to work over.

Sheep will appreciate the outdoor freedom better than being kept in "comfortable" pens and will thrive much better upon it. Just as soon as sheep get into comfortable quarters they get cold, begin to snuffle and do not thrive.

Under other conditions when early lambs are expected, a double boarded pen of the same type is best, and for a flock of this size would require to be about 20 x 40 so that divisions could be erected for ewes with young lambs, about four of these across one end and part way down the side would be sufficient, and this part could be enclosed in front. It would also be necessary to let plenty of light into the smaller pens. A building of this size could be made about sixteen feet high in front and collar ties could be laid from the eaves to the front studding over which a rough floor could be laid. This would provide a lift for some choice fodder for the breeding ewes and young lambs. A few acres of alfalfa should be grown for this purpose.

If this building were placed upon a high dry place no floors would be required, in fact very few sheep pens have any other floor than the earth with a straw covering.

**Pig Breeding for Profit.**

The breeders of purebred bacon hogs report plenty of prospective business for breeding stock, and these men can be depended upon to make the best out of their stock. The beginner attracted to this industry by reason of the present remunerative prices for baconers needs his wits about him, especially in the selection of foundation stock on which he hopes to base successful operations along this particular line. The following trenchant sentences from a recent bulletin:

"Since the pork packers are in closest touch with the British consumers, they are the most competent judges of the class of hogs required for the most profitable trade; and we find that they recommend the use of Yorkshires and Tamworths as especially suitable for the production of bacon hogs, while Berkshires of the newest type are excellent. The other breeds are not, as yet, so well adapted, but, as has been already stated, the breeders of these breeds are rapidly bringing their pigs into line, and sows of these kinds when crossed with males of the more approved bacon type, produce good bacon pigs. These cross-bred pigs frequently make more economical gains than the purebreds. The Yorkshire-Berkshire and Tamworth-Berkshire cross is especially popular.

No breed or combination of breeds has a monopoly of all the desirable qualities in a pig. 'There are good and bad in all breeds, and bad and worse in some.' It does not follow that because a hog is of any given breeding he is necessarily a good or a bad bacon hog. It is necessary, therefore, that the breeder of market hogs has a clear-cut conception of the ideal pig; then he will be in a position to make the best of the materials at his disposal by judicious selection and careful breeding.

**SELECTION OF THE SOW.**

Care should be taken in selecting the females of a herd to choose only those of a quiet contented temperament. Few things are more exasperating than a roving, noisy, discontented sow; not only is she a continual menace to fences and gates, but she is cross at farrowing time, and is quite as likely as not to destroy half of her litter in a fit of nervous excitement. In addition to this, a sow of this description is seldom or never a good milker, and every stockman knows that the profit or loss on a batch of pigs is determined largely by the start they get in life during the first six or eight weeks. The milking qualities of the sow is a matter too often overlooked or ignored when selecting the females for a breeding herd. Many men seem to take it for granted that if they can get a sow to produce a large litter she will, as a matter of course, nourish them afterwards. This is a grave mistake. Sows vary in their milking propensities as widely as the cows in an unselected herd. Among pigs the ability to give a large flow of milk is more a family trait than a breed characteristic; that is to say, different families of the same breed differ more in this particular, than do the different breeds. It is therefore, largely a matter of selection. A well formed udder is, of course, essential. There should not be fewer than twelve, better fourteen, well developed, evenly placed teats, extending well up to the fore-legs.

The sow should be large and roomy, with great length and depth of side, she must, however, be trim and neat in her outlines, showing no tendency to baginess or flabbiness, and, though not wild or nervous, she must be active in her movements. An animal having a heavy, listless, clumsy walk should not be retained in a breeding herd. This indicates a lack of vital force; and an animal with this characteristic is not likely to be so prepotent as one with a more active sprightly temperament.

The brood sow should be selected from prolific families. A sow must raise a given number of pigs each year to pay expenses, and each additional pig represents a profit. There is, however, a limit to the number of pigs in a profitable litter; very large litters are apt to be weak and uneven in quality. Few sows can properly nourish more than fourteen pigs and an even litter of from eight to twelve large, strong, lusty fellows is much more profitable than a litter of sixteen or eighteen weak, flabby, and ill-nourished pigs.

**SELECTION OF THE SIRE.**

The choice of the sire is perhaps the most important step in all breeding operations. The trite remark that "the sire is half the herd" is only part of the truth. He is much more than half of the herd because, of the two parents, he usually exerts the greater influence on the conformation of the offspring. This, of course, is

true only when he is the more intensely bred. It is not enough that he be purebred, it is important that he come of a line of ancestry, on both the male and the female side, that are remarkable for uniformity, and individual merit. If he be the chance result of a line of indiscriminate breeding, he is not likely to prove an impressive sire. His stock can scarcely fail to be irregular in type. This point cannot well be overemphasized, for it is just here that the novice in breeding is most apt to make mistakes. It is a too common practice to select and buy breeding stock from among the winners at our exhibitions, taking care only to stipulate that they be eligible for registration. Frequently a phenomenal show yard animal is an accident of birth, and, even though he is registered in the herd book, is none the less a "scrub" in point of breeding, and can reproduce his good qualities only by accident. It is unfortunately true that a certificate of registration is not always a certificate of merit. The only safe way to select breeding stock, is to visit the long established herd of some breeder of repute, and buy after seeing the sire and dam, and, if possible, the grandsire and granddam of the animal selected. Choose a hog from a large, even litter; fecundity is an hereditary trait and is essential to profitable hog raising; and the evenness of the litter is a valuable guaranty of the excellence of his breeding, and of his consequent prepotency.

The offspring of immature should seldom or never be used for breeding purposes. They are apt to lack in constitution and vigor; this is especially the case in the offspring of an immature dam. Few things will more quickly and surely deteriorate a herd in size, vigor, and fecundity, than the continual use of immature females.

In conformation, the boar not only must be of the approved bacon type, but must have that distinct and unmistakable masculinity of appearance; this is easily recognized but not easily described. Masculinity does not necessarily imply undue coarseness; it consists rather in a bold, fearless, "come on, who's afraid" expression of countenance than in any peculiarity of conformation. A certain amount of coarseness is unavoidable, especially in an aged boar; but he must not have such excessive roughness as would indicate poor feeding qualities. Nor is it desirable that he be of extreme size. Mr. Sanders Spencer, the noted English breeder, says on this point: 'Although some persons make mere size a great point when choosing a boar, our experience leads us to consider this to be a mistake; a very large boar seldom lasts long; he becomes too heavy for the sows; he probably proves to be slow and his litters few and small in number. A very large and heavy boar is also more likely to suffer from weakness of the spine or hind quarters, and is frequently weak in his joints and crooked in his legs. These latter failings especially should be avoided, as they are hereditary, and will frequently crop up for several generations. Weakness of ankles and roundness of bone, two qualities which should be avoided in a sire, are often allied with great size. A medium sized compact boar, heavy in the hind quarters, and light in the fore quarters will frequently continue fruitful for at least twice as long as will the heavy shouldered and coarse-boned boar. Nearly all of the most successful pigs have been on a small rather than a large scale.'

Another thing to avoid is a boar that sires many ruptured pigs, a tendency now acknowledged as hereditary."

#### Warts.

Warts may be described as excessive growth of the tissues of the skin in consequence of local irritation. With regard to the causes of the growth very little is known. Our ancestors attributed them to evil spirits, and their cure was supposed to be effected by various mystic performances. In these more prosaic days we suggest as the cause of warts pressure or friction; but the fact remains that they frequently appear where no friction can possibly exist, and that with some animals no amount of pressure or attrition would result in the formation of the growths, while with others the slightest rub of collar or harness is followed by the appearance of these unsightly excrescences. There can be no doubt, therefore, that constitutional tendency to the complaint is the strongest factor in its development, and where any animal shows itself to be a likely subject, great care should be exercised to remove as far as possible all predisposing causes.

Warts vary very much in size and character. Occasionally they are limited to a few small

excrescences which are practically of no consequence; in other cases they assume considerable proportions, having a large base, and, even when carefully removed, are likely to recur. They are found on almost any part of the body, the eyelids, skin of the nose, the belly, the sheath of the horse, and the udder of the cow being favorite situations, while mucous membrane is not exempt, and the mouth of the dog is often found to be covered with small growths. Treatment must, of course, be regulated according to the position in which the wart exists, and when they occur in delicate places the difficulty of curing or checking their invasion is very much increased.

Of the various kinds of warts, perhaps the most usual is filbert shaped, with the lower part inserted in the skin, in much the same way as an acorn fits into its cup. These are easily disposed of, and may be pulled out of their places by a piece of string looped round them. Another form of wart has a broad base and flat surface, and is dealt with by various applications of a caustic nature. A third variety consists of a pear-like tumor, which hangs from a small pedicle or stalk, and are treated with ligatures, and a fourth kind assumes the form of grape-like bodies, and as a rule, is found on the surface

of horses, and are apt to recur after removal. They consist chiefly of fusiform cells, instead of the ordinary fibrous tissues, with a dense cuticular covering of the simple wart. Persistent treatment, however, usually results in their disappearance, but they have sometimes to be removed two or three times before this result is obtained. It is a popular belief that warts in a human being are contagious, and that the blood flowing from one will bring others wherever it touches. There does not, however, appear to be any certainty about the matter. Some human subjects, like some animals, seem to be extremely subject to the growths, and this tendency may be all that is necessary to account for the extension of the complaint over a large surface.

There is little doubt that the young both in human beings and other animals are most liable to the invasion of warts, and that as the subject grows older the tendency decreases. Treatment by the knife or the application of caustic should undoubtedly only be undertaken by a practiced hand. The incautious use of caustics may result in serious sloughing of the parts. Before applying the remedy, the hard surface should be scraped from the centre of the growth, and



A SOUTHERN ALBERTA WATERING PLACE.

of mucous membrane in clusters. The œsophagus is sometimes obstructed by these accumulations, with serious results.

In cases where the growths attack the lining membrane of a dog's mouth and similar delicate positions, the use of the ordinary remedies is naturally impossible, and one of, at any rate, a perfectly harmless character was some years ago recommended, and has been tried with remarkable success. The simple process of immersing the parts covered with warts into fresh blood, which may, of course, be obtained in any slaughter house, is all that is necessary. If the inside of a dog's mouth is the part that has to be dealt with, he will, after his head has been thrust into the warm liquid, naturally lick off all that he can reach with his tongue, carrying it back, so that the whole of the mucous membrane will be covered. This treatment should be pursued three or four times at intervals of a day or two. The warts become yellow and shrivelled, strangled, in fact, by the rapid coagulation of the blood, and correspondents who have tried the method state that the warts do not recur, as is the case after they have been cut off.

Warts assume sometimes a malignant character, and may perhaps be more properly termed fibrous tumors. They occur frequently in the

a small portion of the agent applied to the exposed parts. Arsenic made into a paste with honey, vaseline or lard is very efficacious, though, as has been said, it must be used with discrimination. Some authorities suggest in place of the scraping mentioned the soaking of the hard surface of the growths with an alkali, such as washing soda or soap powder, which materially assists the action of the caustic agent. It must be remembered that any caustic must be applied to the center of the wart only. Should any be inadvertently placed on the surrounding skin, it will probably produce sores. With regard to the treatment of warts in such positions as eyelids or lips, should the visit to the slaughterhouse recommended above not find favor in the eyes of the owner of the afflicted animal other methods must be sought. The daily application of strong glacial acetic acid is advocated by one authority, or a saturated solution of washing soda in water four or five times a day for a few days. The removal of the encysted warts or fibrous tumors should certainly not be undertaken by the amateur. They must be treated by the scalpel, and as they are often of considerable size and supplied with large blood vessels, the knife of the tyro might lead to disastrous results.—*The Field*.



**The True Remedy for Eradication of Tuberculosis.**

Within the reach of every man, and at the lowest possible cost, their lies the best and most effective agent yet discovered for the eradication of tuberculosis. Of infinitely greater value than tuberculin and much more easy of administration is a plentiful supply of fresh air. If there is one matter to-day in which veterinarians are behind the age it is that of failing to insist at all times, in season and out of season on the importance to live stock of thorough and effective stable ventilation. Having before us the object lesson afforded by the medical profession and the marvellous results which its members are achieving by open air treatment, not only helping, but actually curing advanced cases of tuberculosis, to say nothing of checking the disease, as is now daily done, in its early stages, it is nothing short of disgraceful that we are yearly permitting thousands of valuable animals to become infected owing to the unsanitary conditions under which their owners insist on keeping them. Of the truth of this contention, which is perhaps, at first sight, rather sweeping, there is no lack of proof. In northern countries where cattle are generally closely housed and where a proper system of ventilation is the exception and not the rule, we almost invariably find bovine tuberculosis rampant. In milder climates where the animals have free access to fresh air, as for instance among the Hereford cattle in England, it is a rare thing to find a case of that disease. On the ranges tuberculosis is unknown except where it has been introduced by some pampered stable-bred individual, and even such a one is more likely to recover than to die, provided the malady is not too far advanced and the first winter can be endured. To put the case plainly, stockmen are breeding tuberculosis a great deal faster through neglect of this important subject of ventilation than it would ever be possible to stamp it out by the promiscuous use of tuberculin and the slaughter of diseased animals.

While holding these views I am keeping close watch on the work of Von Behring, McFadyean, Thomassen, Marmoreck, and others in Europe, and Pearson, of Pennsylvania, who are devoting themselves to the task of finding some new and more effective method of dealing with the disease than has yet been made available. So far, in spite of all reports to the contrary, nothing has been achieved by their researches which would, in my opinion, warrant a change in our present attitude.—Dr. J. G. RUTHERFORD to the Committee on Agriculture.

**Frozen Meat Trade Developing.**

The Canadian government commercial agent at Melbourne reports the frozen meat trade in the antipodias as undergoing something of a revival.

Several thousand carcasses of frozen mutton and lambs were recently sold by an Australian meat exporter for shipment to Vancouver and some points east of the Rockies. The development of this trade has been retarded owing to the limited cold storage space available on the Canadian-Australian steamers. With continued good seasons, exporters of frozen meats are closely studying the possibilities of the western Canadian market, especially during the winter months.

After several years of comparative inactivity, many of the Australian preserved meat workers have resumed extensive operations on account of improved climatic conditions. Hitherto, c.i.f., Vancouver quotations have been too high to attract business from that point, although some moderate shipments were made in 1904 and 1905. This year prices will be lower, and thus an opportunity is made available of increasing the export business to British Columbia.

**Breeding for Milk.**

The importance of the above subject no farmer will deny, and it will also be admitted that while considerable may be, all is not known, as to the best methods to follow to obtain the greatest measure of success. A contribution worthy of note to the above study is found in the *Scottish Farmer Album*, in the following article which deals with the relative importance of sire and dam:

"Perhaps, strictly speaking, sire and dam are equally important factors in the evolution of the dairy herd, as, without a foundation stock of fair milkers with well-shaped bags, progress must

necessarily be slow and in fact, it is self-evident you must have the heavy milking, good bagged cows before you can breed the bull to transmit her qualities. Curiously, however, there seems no reason to doubt that not only the milking qualities, but the shape of the udder is very largely

**INFLUENCED BY THE BULL.**

This appears strange at first sight, but nearly all the evidence goes to confirm its truth, and it makes the selection of a dairy bull not only a very important, but a very difficult matter, as, strictly speaking, not only his own ancestresses, but those of his sire for many generations, should be passed in review, if such was possible. I once saw a whole year's cast of more than a dozen heifers by one bull, out of a herd of first-rate non-pedigreed cows, not one of which could be retained in the herd, simply on account of their faulty udders; and quite recently I have had to feed off the last representative of a tribe of splendid milking pedigree Shorthorns, because, instead of the big, well-spread udder of her dam, out of which 25 quarts a day was frequently milked, this heifer came to the pail with a little glove-shaped udder, all the teats touching each other like fingers. Her grandam's best yearly milk yield was 795 gallons, her dam's was 1177. Her own record was not worth keeping, so I fed her off. Actual figures showing the influence of the sire are very difficult to get, and I have not been able to get any from Ayrshire breeders—a regrettable fact, as this *Album* must circulate largely amongst them. Besides this, the well-known excellence of the Ayrshire as a dairy breed would have given such figures an exceptional value. I have, therefore, had to confine myself to

**THE SHORTHORN.**

and beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Lawrence of Newton Riggs; to Mr. Evens, Burton, of Red Lincoln Shorthorn fame, whose herd is a sight to remember, combining, as it does, size, flesh, and milk in no ordinary degree; and also to Mr. Punchard of Underley, whose successful attempts to reinstate the milking qualities of the pedigree Shorthorn, and to revive its fame as the tenant farmer's cow, paying equally well in the dairy, the feeding boxes, or the store market, are so well known. However, I suppose all breeds will act pretty much alike in this respect, so that the figures relating to Shorthorns will carry the lesson all the same. Perhaps the most marked figures are those sent by Mr. Lawrence, containing, as they do, a lesson within a lesson. Four exceptionally heavy milkers were put to a beefy bull, whose dam was a nice-bagged cow, of good milking strain, but whose sire, a big massive bull, was of a strain whose milking qualities had been neglected; and each of these four calves bred a heifer calf to him. Afterwards, they had each a heifer calf to an Underley bull, bred for milk, and the results were as follows:—

Dam.	Heifer by Crown Prince Hanson, gave 188 gallons her first calf.
Runaway	Heifer by Major Moss, gave 675 gallons her first calf.
Bell.....	Heifer by Crown Prince Hanson, gave 58 gallons her first calf.
	Heifer by Major Moss, gave 725 gallons her first calf.
Pearl.....	Heifer by Crown Prince Hanson, gave 443 gallons her first calf.
	Heifer by Major Moss, gave 725 gallons her first calf.
Crumple	Heifer by Crown Prince Hanson, gave 495 gallons her first calf.
	Heifer by Major Moss, gave 729 gallons her first calf.

It is hardly possible to imagine a greater contrast than that given by these two lots of heifers from the same cows, by different bulls, one set of four giving in one season 2855 gallons, as against 1184 given by the other four, their half-sisters. I will not attempt to assess the difference in the value of the returns for a year's keep at this rate, but when put into the money value of beef, or milk, or even butter, it is easily seen that for a dairy herd one bull would be dear as a gift, and the other worth buying at almost any price. In

**RED LINCOLNS**

Mr. Evens especially draws my attention to the results from the use of Professor CC., a bull used on his own herd. He was out of a cow whose average yield was over 900 gallons a year for several years, and here are the milk records of a few heifers got by him. Red Wing II. and White Knee (both sold to South Africa) gave respectively 839 gallons and 946 gallons in one year.

	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Maud, two calves	—	—	558	848
Ruby IV., two calves	—	—	947	885
Young Jessie, two calves	—	—	772	740
Prophetess, two calves	—	—	739	960
Burton Sissy, four calves	965	1030	863	901
C Star II., four calves	615	709	734	781
C Star III., four calves	727	723	718	723
Fleet II., four calves	728	965	834	1005
Ruby Spot, four calves	827	773	837	821
Dairymaid III., four calves	712	892	751	882
Cross II., three calves	—	587	517	863

I have not noted any of the numerous prizes won by these cows, but this last cow, Cross II., won second prize at Tring Show, her milk yield on that occasion being 71 lbs. 12 oz., or rather over 7 gallons in twenty-four hours. Mr. Evens remarks that this bull's sire, Fox CXXII., was "from the best dairy cow of a South Lincolnshire herd." Mr. Punchard's figures emphasize still further the influence of the bull on the milking qualities, either for good or for evil; but apparently, as is the case in most attempts at improvement, it is

**EASIER TO DETERIORATE**

than to improve. No. 1 cow averaged 650 gallons with each of her four calves, whilst her daughter of a beef bull averaged only 300 gallons with each of her two. No. 2 averaged 900 gallons with each of her first two calves; the result of using a bull of poor milking strain was that her daughter only averaged 370 gallons with each of her three first calves. No. 3 averaged 630 gallons with her two calves, and No. 4 averaged 500 gallons with four calves, but in both cases her produce turned out poor milkers, and were sold out. No. 5 averaged 530 gallons with five calves. One daughter, by a beef bull, dropped to 340 gallons, whilst another, by a sire from a milking strain, gave over 800 gallons with her first calf. No. 6 averaged 700 gallons with three calves. One daughter by a milking bull, gave 420, 560, and 750 gallons with her three calves, whilst her half-sister, by a beef bull, barely reached 400 gallons, and a third heifer from the same cow, by a milking bull, and, of course, a half-sister to the others, averaged over 600 gallons.

My own records tell exactly the same story. Take Charlotte I., a non-pedigree cow bought in 1889, whose average for six years was 721 gallons. Her heifer, Charlotte II., gave 591 gallons her first calf, but, not proving in calf again, was sold fat. However, she left a heifer calf, Charlotte III., which milked sixty-two weeks, and gave 801 gallons her first calf, and 729 gallons her second. Her daughter, Charlotte IV., milked sixty-five weeks with her first calf, and gave the wonderful record of 1346 gallons in that time, or an average of 30 lbs. of milk daily. Her record from the time of dropping her first calf to being sold fat—a period of seven years twenty-eight weeks, was 7985 gallons; but she was rather a slow breeder, and had only six calves in that time. She had two pedigree crosses, both from good milking strains, her grandam's sire being also of a good milking strain, but of unrecorded pedigree. Her first heifer calf, Charlotte V., by a bull of poor milking strain, gave only 400 gallons with her first calf, and was fed off; whilst Charlotte VI., another heifer by a different bull, calved in April, 1903, was dried off in July, 1904, with a record of 979 gallons, after milking sixty-eight weeks, and is due to calve on 9th November. Her produce in 1903 is a R.C.C. with four pedigree crosses to its credit, all from good milking strains. This makes her eligible for the Herd Book so soon as she produces a living calf. A younger sister, Charlotte VII., by another bull, is proving rather disappointing, especially as the sire is from a fairly good milking family, and has got some good heifers from other cows. But this is one of the things that occasionally happens when the cross does not suit somehow. A heifer by the same bull had her first calf ten weeks since, and has since averaged 41½ lb. milk daily (nearly 4½ gallons), her highest day's record being 18 quarts 3 gills. Her dam, Rachel, gave 1131 gallons during the only year in which I had her. Red Butterfly, a pedigree cow, gave 562, 613, 425, 774 gallons of milk in four years. Her heifer, Red Butterfly II., by a thick-fleshed bull from a fairly good milking family, gave 658 gallons her first calf, and 685 gallons her second, but looks like getting beefy. Still, this shows the possibility of combining, to a large extent, the two qualities. The question is—

**CAN THE TYPE BE FIXED?**

Phantom IX., also a pedigree cow, gave 1279 gallons in two years, or 635 gallons with each calf. Her heifer Phantom X., by the same bull as the previous heifer, has already given 440 gallons, and is giving over 8 quarts daily yet.

Rosy Pearl, another pedigree cow, gave 184 gallons after her only calf with me. Her heifer calf, Rosy Pearl II., by the same bull as the other heifers, has given 440 and 565 gallons with her first two calves, both of which are heifers by good milking strain bulls. These three, Red Butterfly II., Phantom X., and Rosy Pearl II., are all by Red Rover (77616), and are all full of flesh, whilst showing marked improvement on the milking qualities of their dams. Trilby, a purchased cow, gave in 1900 1222 gallons, milking the whole year; in 1901, 1110 gallons; in 1902, 1157 gallons; in 1903, when she went off fat, 774 gallons. Her heifer begins her record with 570 gallons for her first calf, her sire being reputedly from a good milking strain. Whilst the above figures seem sufficient to prove that the bull makes or mars a herd for milk, there is great difference of opinion as to whether it is possible to

#### COMBINE BEEF WITH MILK.

one party to the dispute roundly denying it, and the other party somewhat hesitatingly affirming it. If the very highest points in both lines is to be the standard, I think we may agree it cannot be done, as that means perfection, and neither beef animal nor milk cow has reached that in their respective lines; but that a very much better combination than has been reached may be attained to there seems no reason to doubt. Indeed, one has only to point to the Red Lincoln as a class, or to a very large proportion of the best non-pedigree cows, to supply the answer, whilst the immense improvement in the milking qualities of the pedigree Shorthorn leads one to hope it will speedily regain its old position of the best all-round animal. No doubt this needs very careful breeding, and will be at the best only a slow process, one great hindrance being the great difficulty of being sure of your bull. So few people keep accurate milk records, and even when they do there is always a doubt about the cow herself, and especially about the shape of her udder, as a bull from a cow faulty here may ruin a herd, even if her milk yield was fairly satisfactory. Quite recently I saw a well-known Shorthorn judge award a prize (by inspection) to a cow with such an ugly udder that no one with any regard to his herd would have used a bull from her on any consideration, and yet she, milked fairly well. Perhaps photography might help us here, as a private herd-book, with not only the milk records, but the photos of both cows and bulls used, would give help and guidance to a buyer in selecting a stud bull, and would be a source of great interest to the possessor as well."

#### Weeds in Prairie Pastures.

What about the weeds in the prairie pastures? The problem is not an easy one; prevention is better than cure. Weeds gain a foothold because the grass is injured by over stocking. Give the grass a chance and it will help in the fight. Running the mower over when the weeds have reached a fair size and before they have gone to seed will prove effective. If the weeds are very bad the game is up—break the land and sow to some other grass.

#### Feeding Sugar Beets.

The following item from one of our American exchanges may be of interest to FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers in the sugar beet districts of Southern Alberta: "Seventy head of steers weighing nine hundred pounds each were fed in a Kansas farm with sugar beets—tops and all—from November 1st to April 4th, a period of one hundred and fifty days. The beets were estimated as worth three dollars per ton and each animal consumed a little over eleven dollars worth and made a net gain of four hundred and eighty pounds. The animals were sold in the Kansas City market and brought five dollars and sixty cents per hundred pounds, which was within fifteen cents of the top price for that day. The daily ration was fifty pounds of beets valued at seven and a half cents, and the daily gain in weight was over three pounds."

A minute's calculation on the profits of this transaction shows the possibilities that lie in the by-products of the beet fields. The discolored tops are not wanted for sugar making. They form an excellent food for cattle and hogs. The pulp is also available and should be utilized. If these products were properly used they would do much to maintain fertility in the beet growing

districts where continuous cropping and the sale of the entire product must inevitably lead to decreased fertility or the use of large quantities of artificial fertilizers.

#### Cost of Crating and Registering Pigs.

Occasionally a man who desires to purchase purebred pigs, thinks the prices quoted him by the breeder are the net returns to that breeder, whereas as stated below, the cost of getting pigs ready for shipment means an outlay of \$2 to \$3 for the breeder.

A breeder of Yorkshires who sends out many pigs annually says that the cost to the breeder and shipper of purebred pigs for crates, registration, etc., is from \$1.50 to \$3.00. For pigs just weaned, it costs at least \$1.00 for a crate without the cost of building, and for mature pigs \$2.00 at the very least. The cost of registration amounts to 50c. per head for members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

## HORSE

An average of \$544 has been made in New York on 123 Kentucky saddle horses.

\* \* \*

Eben D. Jordan of New York, who in recent years has made some of the best exhibitions of harness horses, principally of Hackney breeding, will sell all his stable.



PUREBRED TWINS.

The property of Chas. Bannister, Davisburg, Alta.

Appearance counts for something in a show ring where competition is keen. If a horse is worth showing he is deserving of some special attention before the show.

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The Grand Circuit is the pet child of the American trotting horse fraternity. It stands in the same relation to the American trotting horsemen as the International does to the cattle men and draft horse breeders, but many American politicians do not look with favor on the race course tactics of their compatriots and racing has been "killed" in several towns that formerly made the sport profitable. This has caused an overflow into British territory, to the land of the actually free, and this year the Grand Circuit will open at Windsor, Ont. That will be near enough for the Detroit sports to get to the track and back each day.

#### Asks about Morgans.

A correspondent writes: "I would like you to tell me what sort of stock the breed of horses called Morgan comes from and how they have been bred. Where did they originate and where are they principally bred? What sort of foals would they likely have with broncho mares?"

The Morgan is a family of horses produced in Vermont State. Their ancestry somewhat re-

sembles that of the other American trotting families in that they trace to importations of English Thoroughbred stallions. To get a clear grasp of the history of the Morgans, one must consider the conditions of horse breeding one hundred years ago. Then the English Thoroughbred was the only equine aristocrat in domestication, and Thoroughbred stallions were very extensively used on common mares. Also, when such breeding produced a colt of more than ordinary merit, it was often kept entire and used in the stud. It was from such a source as this that the Morgans sprung. A horse called Figure belonging to a man named Morgan, was taken from Springfield, Mass. to Randolph, Vt., as a foal in 1789 and in the new settlement used in the stud. His breeding is not definitely known, but it is generally supposed that his dam had one or two crosses of Thoroughbred blood and his sire was a Thoroughbred. Figure himself was used in the stud for about thirty years but was not much appreciated until after his death in 1820. He was of a type very much like the horses that are fashionable now in fancy carriages, or, as most people are familiar with the type used by artists to illustrate light running machinery, that will give a clearer conception. Sons of Figure, afterwards named Justin Morgan, were used in the stud quite extensively in the neighborhood and as they were superior to other horses at the time there soon sprung up quite a host of descendants of the old horse. Added to this that the breeders began to endeavor to establish a family or breed and we have the history of the origination of the Morgans.

But the breed was not to have so smooth a way. The craze for speed soon began to spread to far north Vermont and soon the breeders of Morgan horses began introducing Hambeltonian blood with the object of clipping seconds off miles and without regard to the effects in conformation such a policy begot. This practise became so general that the extinction of the Morgan as a separate breed began to be threatened, but with the advent of horse shows and the desire for beautiful conformation as opposed to extreme speed, the breed took a new lease of life. To-day the Morgan is considered a distinct breed, but there are many strains of Morgan blood throughout the light horses of the States and Canada.

The remarkable success of Figure as a sire was probably due more to his spirit or dynamic force than to his breeding. Whatever the reason, we know that he was one of those phenomenal sires that crop up once in a while and leave an indelible stamp on their kind.

Morgan breeding has been faked probably more than any other, for the reason that the public knows little of the individuals in its history, and has a very general impression that Morgans are a very superior class of animal. Generally if a horse were black and had some speed and attractive conformation, he could be faked for a true Morgan.

As for the outcome of the use of Morgans upon range mares, of course there are many things to consider, but if the horse was a pure Morgan and a good individual he should at least be as successful as a standard bred. When the whole thing is sifted we can only admit that the Morgan is a branch of the standard bred breed in which graceful conformation has been set above speed performance, but that alone is sufficient to recommend the Morgans for ordinary light road work.

#### Two Valuable Horses Dead.

The equine tribe has lost two of its most highly developed specimens. Moncreiffe Vengeance champion of the Hackney classes at New York last fall is one of them, and Sysonby, Jas. R. Keen's great four-year-old is the other. Moncreiffe was imported last fall after taking ten first prizes and a championship at Edinburgh Show. He was considered the greatest Hackney stallion ever brought to America. Strangulated hernia was the cause of death. Sysonby was practically an imported horse, his dam Optime being bred in England to Melton and foaled Sysonby in America. As a two-year-old Sysonby promised to make a sensational performer and as a three-year-old ran a dead heat in his first race and afterwards was not urged as he got a skin disease, which kept him off the course. The cause of his death was septicaemia (blood poisoning), which arose from pus collecting about a bruise in the frog. When a two-year-old Mr. Keen refused \$100,000 for him and later \$200,000 failed to buy him.

**The Belgian Draft Horse.**

We can give no details of the origin of this horse, further than that he is of Belgian production. He is little known in this country. He is usually of immense size, often reaching 2,400 or 2,500 pounds. Those that we have seen have lacked the quality of bone, the obliquity of shoulder, the length and obliquity of pastern and the quality of action that we notice in most other breeds of draft horses. He is an animal of a very blocky type, legs comparatively short, and body of immense depth and width. We cannot reasonably expect in him the general quality and the action that we expect in the Clydesdale and Shire. He may be any color, and is usually of a somewhat phlegmatic disposition.

**FARM**

**What Are the Benefits of the Soil Packer?**

Considerable time has elapsed since the introduction of the soil packer, an implement designed to rectify errors in cultivation of farm land. Experimentation with this implement has been left for the farmers to carry out, practically no help has been given by the Dominion farms, the same may be said of the newer makes of drills, the disk plows and the manure spreader. Many claims are made for the packer; are such justified? It has been stated that the yield on spring and fall plowing is much increased by its use. Has that increase been large enough to render its use profitable? When is the best time to use the implement? Is it best to use immediately after fall plowing, or wait until spring time and use it just ahead of the seeder, or some days after the seed is sown? Let us hear from those having experience with this implement. By doing so, you have an opportunity by a little unselfishness, to become a benefactor to your fellow farmers. Farming is a continual round of pleasure to the intelligent man, because opportunities are afforded him of storing his mind with knowledge as a result of the careful study of developments taking place around him. Let us hear about the soil packer then.

**Getting Ready For Seeding.**

These are the days the observant man utilizes to add to his experience and to improve his crops. The other day we happened upon a man who had sown ten acres of new breaking to wheat he had raised from pedigreed seed. Last year he noticed some heads that were not true to type, so now he is preparing to go through the field and pull out anything that departs from the standard. By this means he expects to so raise the average of his seed that the average

of his crop will be fully twenty-five per cent. above the ordinary. To start with, this spring he put the seed through the fanning mill four times. How does that compare with sowing the seed as the machine left it? When nothing but wheat grew in a wheat field this practice could be followed with comparative impunity. That time is passed. The man who has wheat on breaking grown from clean seed had better follow this man's example and pull out any weeds or wild oats and as much of the odd varieties as he well can for there is going to be a good demand for clean seed wheat.

**Breaking.**

The problem of the new settler is "breaking". He may be anxious to get a lot done and keep on breaking late in the season or he may be so busy with other things that he neglects his back-setting. Either of these oversights will prove expensive in next year's crops. Breaking cannot well be continued after the twelfth of July if the sod is to be back-set and sufficiently rotted to work up into a seed bed. This year, however, on account of the plentiful rains there will be considerable breaking done in July. Those anxious to get a lot done will keep at it as long as the sod is moist enough to turn freely. Back-setting can usually be commenced six weeks after the breaking is done and if the settler has to go out to work in harvest he had better get it done before, rather than wait until after harvest and threshing.

**The Corn Crop.**

Corn is not yet extensively grown in the country over which this paper circulates, but each year sees the acreage in corn increasing. Corn growers this year have been exceptionally fortunate in escaping frosts and now that June is over, there will be little danger until September, when frosts can do very little damage to the fodder value of the crop. This has been one of those seasons when the man who took the chance of sowing early struck it lucky. The chance is generally worth taking, especially if the ground is ready, but even the late sown crops will not be far behind on account of the warm showery weather in June. The pull will be from now on, for corn is a hard drinker and we cannot expect a continuation of showers and sunshine. The land has a lot of moisture now, enough, in fact, for the corn crop if it can all be utilized by the corn. The cultivator beats a hundred watering tanks for making moisture about the roots of plants. Get the surface soil made into a dust and then cultivate a few times afterwards for surety and you may be certain you have made good use of all the moisture that nature has provided for that crop, and she usually provides sufficient.

**Stacking Hay.**

Men of experience do not require to be reminded of the necessity of so putting up a stack that it will turn rain nor of the method of doing so, but there is a considerable number who will put up hay this year for the first time to whom a timely hint will be of value. In the first place set the stack upon a dry place and if possible sheltered from the prevailing winds, so that in winter the snow and dust will not blow into the hay and if it is necessary to move it for feed there will be less difficulty in handling it.

The hay for the bottom of the stack should be quite dry, and if there is any of poorer quality from off knolls or with considerable weeds in it put this in the bottom.

In beginning the stack remember the principle of keeping the middle high and well tramped. Start the stack by putting a load or two in the center and gradually work to the outside. With hay the stack should not be more than twelve or fourteen feet wide and can be extended as long as is necessary to hold the crop. As the stack will settle considerably, about one-third, after it is finished, it should be a good height when topped. By finishing one end of the stack first the tops of the loads can be used for topping the stack and the bottoms thrown off when the stack is not so high. In unloading try not to pitch every load on the same side of the stack, as it will become uneven and will not settle uniformly. When the top is finished roll a few hay ropes, or use wire or twine to lay over the top to prevent the peak of the stack blowing away and if there is stock running, fence them away from the stack. When all the work is done insure the stack against fire by plowing a fire guard around it.

**Potato News.**

As a field crop the potato is unfortunate in the proportion of its bulk to its nutritive content. For this reason it will not pay high transportation charges in the average season. It is more than 80 per cent water, and water cannot be hauled far with profit. Ten bushels of potatoes are counted worth as much as one and one-half bushels of wheat for human food. Four and one-half bushels of potatoes are worth one bushel of corn for stock. Therefore, to equal a fifteen-bushel crop of wheat or a forty-five bushel crop of corn the acre must produce 100 bushels of potatoes.

This handicap has been the cause of the comparatively slow progress of the potato as a commercial crop. Other countries, where distances to market are not so great, have surpassed us in its culture. And in our own country the more concentrated and more storable crops have far outstripped it in total market value and extent of culture.

As if it were not severely enough handicapped by its own structure, the Colorado beetle during the past thirty-five years has placed a heavy



ON THE LINDSAY AND BUNNELL FARM.—A MOOSE JAW SCENE.

hand upon it, adding much to the labor and precariousness of its production. Rots and blights and a long list of evil fungi hover about the potato field, multiplying as the years go by, so that the potato long years ago ceased to be the lazy man's crop, if ever it was. The prospect for the future is that wise endeavor will be a prime requisite in the successful growing of the potato.

But from all these troubles and dangers that beset the potato there has been opened a wide, plain road of escape for the wise man with endeavor. The men who have opened this road are the agricultural chemists and the makers of potato machines. To-day the potato is a proposition for the little patch behind the house or for the big field. There is no profitable half-way point. Either the man must content himself with planting only so much as he can cultivate with a hoe, a watering pot and a club, or he must take a team, a full equipment of potato machines and an agricultural station bulletin. If his soil is not positively anti-potato in its composition (and very little of our soil is) the man who undertakes the production of potatoes with machines and wisdom will find it one of the most pleasant and profitable farm crops.

#### WHERE POTATOES GROW.

The north is the home of the best potato, notwithstanding the fact that its native habitat was much farther south and west. Big crops of good keepers are now solely northern productions. The south can raise two crops a year, but it cannot produce a potato that will stand storage or prove a vigorous producer of its kind. Therefore it has come about in the course of events that the country south of the Ohio and Missouri rivers is coming north for its seed potatoes. Potatoes will grow well far north of the present corn limit. At the Agricultural Experiment Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, potatoes at the rate of over 600 bushels per acre have been raised on the trial plots. Field crops in that country, however, do not reach the general average of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

New York leads the Union in total of potatoes produced, the annual crop being about 34,000,000 bushels. Most of these are consumed within the state, though some are shipped to New England and the south. Wisconsin stands second as a potato producer, with 24,000,000 bushels annually, of which she ships out about 12,000,000 bushels—the largest surplus of any state in the Union. Michigan ranks third, with an average yield of 20,000,000 bushels and a surplus of about 7,000,000 bushels. Minnesota, the fourth in rank, raises 15,000,000 bushels and ships out about 5,000,000 bushels. Maine ranks fifth with 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels of which she ships about 6,000,000 bushels. In Maine, Wisconsin and Minnesota there are certain districts very productive of high grade potatoes. Aroostook county, Me., is the great potato grower of that state, growing more than half the potatoes shipped from the state.

The country's annual potato crop does not vary much from 300,000,000 bushels. This year it may pass this mark a little, it being the greatest yield since the year 1896, when the yield was about 350,000,000 bushels. When our crop is short we import from Germany. New England sometimes buys a few Canadian potatoes, but as a rule Canada consumes her entire yield. Germany produces about 1,600,000,000 bushels annually, or fully three times our crop. German growers make their land produce about two potatoes to one of ours per acre. They are the most expert growers in the world. While they are large potato eaters and feed neighbor nations a portion of their enormous crop, a very considerable part goes to starch and to the making of commercial alcohol. This alcohol is largely used as fuel for engines as gasoline is. This is proving a very economical fuel and promises to work quite a revolution in its line.

#### HOW POTATOES GROW.

In Minnesota and Wisconsin the best potato districts have a comparatively light, sandy loam soil. Other conditions being equal, a fairly loose soil is preferable to a heavy, compact one. On the latter soil the plowing under of certain crops to lighten the soil is desirable. But potatoes are grown on a great variety of soils with profit. Even the black, "fat" soil of the Red River valley will produce a most excellent quality of certain varieties of potatoes. The greatest potato farm in Minnesota is in the Red River valley.

Any treatment tending to enrich the soil, or loosen heavy soils, promotes potato production.

Plowing under rye, or peas or clover, is practiced on all but the very lightest soils. Commercial fertilizers are much appreciated by the potato. Expert potato farmers who raise record crops use commercial fertilizers to a greater or lesser degree. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash are the favorites. Potatoes are best grown in some crop rotation, as their fungus enemies lurk in the soil and multiply marvelously on a second crop. Potato scab is almost a certainty on a crop following another. For this scab a very efficient remedy is found in formalin, the seed potatoes being soaked a while in a weak solution of this chemical just before planting.

The fungus diseases of the potato are all, fortunately, amenable to the same treatment, namely the application of the Bordeaux mixture. Experiments this year at the Minnesota Experiment Station show that five applications of this mixture not only saved the crop from rot, but made the yield from 200 to 300 per cent. greater than that of unsprayed potatoes. Farmers' tests in New York state under the direction of the agricultural college show that the spraying increased the yield from thirty-nine to fifty-six bushels per acre. A little Paris green in the Bordeaux mixture thoroughly discourages the ambitions of the Colorado beetle. Applications of these remedies in dust form have proved to be, so far less valuable than application by spraying that they are not counted practicable.

#### MACHINES IN POTATO CULTURE.

The list of potato diseases and insect enemies would discourage the average farmer were it not for the fact that the horse sprayer has given the farmer a sure and easy defense. The best sprayer produces a perfect fog about the plant, wetting both the upper and lower sides of the leaves. When applied in season this becomes an almost perfect preventative of the whole list of blights and rots.

Expert potato farmers estimate that the farmer with 160 acres of land suitable for corn or potatoes can handle twenty to thirty acres of potatoes without extra help, and with help in harvesting can handle fifty to sixty acres, provided he uses a full equipment of modern machines. Without machines five acres would be the limit of this farm's potato capacity.

Thus modern potato machines multiply from six to twelve times the capability of the average farmer to produce potatoes. Equipped thus any intelligent farmer with the right soil should have a crop that in the very worst year should not net him a loss, while in an average year it should make a profit equal to or better than any other crop. But about once in four years it will win him a prize—at least this is the history of potato culture in the potato states. The story of potato farming in the sandy counties of Minnesota and Wisconsin has been a story of rise from poverty to affluence. Farmers there who under general farming were then classed as "sand lotters," without cash or credit, now carry bank pass books, drive top buggies and handsome horses, build red barns and white houses and send their boys to college.

An equipment of potato machines should consist of a potato seed cutter, a horse planter with fertilizer attachment, a weeder, a horse cultivator that can work deep or shallow, a furrow sprayer, a horse digger and a sorter. If the farmer will supply himself with a few hundred one-bushel crates, it will lessen greatly the work of handling potatoes. The planter, if the best, will easily do the work of eight men and do it better. The same saving will be made by the seed cutter. The weeder, used from the time of planting till the potatoes are four inches high, will reduce the cost of cultivation very materially and keep weeds back till the cultivator can make a clean field without hand work. The cultivation of potatoes should not exceed in cost the cultivation of corn. A four-row sprayer will cover twenty-five to thirty acres a day. The mixture is not expensive, thus making the killing of the fungus enemies a comparatively easy proposition.

The best potato planter will give, because of its more accurate work, a crop 10 per cent. better than that planted by hand. There is no comparison between the work of a four-row horse sprayer and that done by hand. The machine can earn its cost many times over in one season. Experiments in New York state show that the cost of one of these sprayers is earned annually on one acre of corn. The potato digger is likewise a labor-saver and a profit-maker, though its efficiency varies with the kind of soil and surface which it is worked. No great potato grower is

without it. The entire equipment of potato machines should not cost the farmer to exceed \$300, if he uses but one machine of each kind.

#### COST OF PRODUCING POTATOES.

Expert farmers operating in western and north-western states for a series of years reckon the cost of raising and marketing potatoes at from 12 to 18 cents per bushel. Under extremely favorable conditions the cost has been known to run as low as 9 cents per bushel, but a fair figure is 15 to 18 cents. Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas department of agriculture, estimates the cost per bushel in thirty-two counties of that state at a little more than 20 cents per bushel. But Kansas is not the best potato state, and this estimate reckons with all kinds of methods of potato culture, good and bad.

On the farm of Henry Schroeder, of Sabin, Minn., the great Red River valley potato grower, the making of a potato crop is a more simple process. Stubble land is spring plowed. After one harrowing the planting is done by machines. The planting is followed by two harrowings, after which a two-horse weeder is used at least three times. Then the cultivator is kept going as long as possible. The four-row sprayer is kept at work in its season. After grain harvest, or about September 15th, the digging begins. Two kinds of machine diggers are used, each followed by about six men picking and sacking. The potatoes then go to underground potato houses. In these the potatoes are piled from eight to nine feet deep where they keep well till spring. The cellars are well ventilated, but in winter are covered with about two feet of straw. Car shipments are made throughout the entire winter.—*Farm Implement News.*

#### Wheat Growing in the Canadian West.

By W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, before the second annual convention of the Dominion Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa.

Wheat production in Western Canada twenty five years ago was confined practically to a few pioneer settlements in the Red River valley of Manitoba.

But just as successful wheat culture to the south of us extended westward from the Eastern to the Middle States and from thence to the Dakotas and Minnesota during the last half century, so in Western Canada during the past quarter century, has a similar expansion westward and northward been steadily going on until the far off Peace River country has come to be recognized as within the scope of successful agriculture in this respect. In the light of these experiences, it is a bold man indeed who win to-day, presume to prescribe the limit, either ill extent of wheat area or exportable surplus of our great Western Empire. Statisticians of more or less accuracy and sources of information have estimated our capacity to grow wheat all the way from two hundred and twenty five millions to one billion bushels per annum. While the latter figure is doubtless extravagant, moderate and well informed men are of the opinion that an average of these two figures is quite within the range of possibility during the next twenty five years.

And when one considers the invariable moderating effect that settlement always seems to have on temperature, together with the fact that earlier varieties of wheat are continually being evolved by our painstaking experimenters, the mind fails to grasp the future possibilities of Western Canada as the future granary of the empire.

But I take it that a paper of this nature will be of more interest and greater usefulness if the present methods of wheat production in the West are referred to, together with the leading principles to be observed and dangers to be avoided.

If one is to attain the greatest success in the cultivation of wheat on the western prairie, there are at least three outstanding questions that demand intelligent study and prompt action, and these are, soil moisture, good seed and weeds.

Taking on the average year and the average prairie, soil moisture is by far the most important question that should engage the active attention of the farmer. Because of this, bare summer fallowing is becoming and indeed, in many parts, has already become the very foundation upon which successful wheat culture is based and profitably carried on. True, there are many lessons from this, but these are invariably

from localities where the rainfall is more abundant and fall plowing has met with a good measure of success.

During the past twenty five years there has not been sufficient moisture, taking one year with another, to grow a crop each consecutive year, hence the necessity of stopping every third or fourth year and catching up, as it were, with the supply of moisture that can be stored up in the soil during a season of bare fallowing.

The practice of summer fallowing is usually associated in the popular mind with the restoration of fertility; but not so in the West. Conservation of soil moisture is the primary object of bare fallowing.

The destruction of noxious weeds and the putting of large areas of land in good condition of tillage at a season of the year when time is least pressing are, of course, two very important secondary considerations.

With the same aim in view of economizing moisture, all fall and spring plowing should be harrowed down thereafter as thoroughly and quickly as possible, so as to reduce the area of evaporating surface to the minimum and convert the top soil into the fine granular mechanical condition of a non-conductor.

These precautions have a greater direct bearing on successful wheat growing in the West than a casual onlooker, unfamiliar with such conditions, can possibly imagine.

Next in importance comes the too frequently neglected question of good seed. Up to within one year ago, it is safe to say that seventy five per cent. of western farmers paid no attention whatever to the selection or securing of good seed. In fact, very many deliberately continued from year to year to sow poor, defective seed, under the apparent impression (most erroneous) that it made no difference; and unfortunately, on our fertile prairie, with refreshing showers and brilliant skies, quite frequently under favorable conditions, magnificent yields can be gotten from very poor seed indeed. But a continuation of such a mistaken practice could eventually have but one result—the gradual deterioration in both quality and quantity of our staple field product, wheat. During the recent years, however, a vigorous campaign on behalf of better seed and greater care in the selection thereof has had the effect of arresting and turning public attention in the direction of improved conditions in this respect.

The third most important factor referred to in connection with the growth of this cereal is the absence or presence of noxious weeds. Weeds in the West compel us to be either good farmers or, sooner or later, quit. In some respects weeds may be looked upon as a necessary evil. The tillage necessary for their eradication would frequently not be forthcoming, with the result that, in many instances, much inferior crops would be grown. But of course it is not necessary to grow weeds in order to have a good crop, but it is absolutely necessary to keep down the weeds by cultivation, in order to attain best results. When the most important question of soil moisture becomes more generally

understood (and it is rapidly becoming so), then every weed will be looked upon in its true character of robber—not midnight robber alone, but daylight as well—robbing the moisture and nourishment that should go to succor and develop the growing crop.

In the foregoing, general principles have been dealt with that are more or less applicable to any part of Canada. The West, however, has certain methods in connection with wheat production peculiar only to itself. Owing to the shortness of the summer season, the seed is got in the ground as quickly as possible after the beginning of April, consistent with proper soil conditions for doing good work. Broadcast seeding, so prevalent in the early years, has been abandoned altogether. The strong, dry, drifting winds that sometimes prevail in the spring has rendered fairly deep seeding—from 2 to 3 inches—quite necessary. Some sow even deeper than this, with the idea (very mistaken) that deep sowing will enable the crop to better withstand subsequent drouth. As wheat is a surface growing plant, it cannot be deceived into being anything else by unnecessarily deep sowing. Besides, very deep sowing is conducive to slower germination and weaker plants—two conditions that we wish to get away from as far as possible. But this early and moderately deep seeding on our rich prairie soil, seems to predispose our wheat crop to the attack of that fungus parasitic plant known as smut. This fortunately can be obviated by carefully treating all seed before sowing, with a solution of either bluestone or formalin. Neglect to take this simple precaution has occasioned much individual loss and disappointment and in the aggregate has amounted to alarming sums to the country.

As regards the variety of wheat sown, Red Fife continues to stand out head and shoulders above all competitors. There are, however, some valuable earlier hybrids of this wheat that may be sown to advantage in rich, slow ripening soils and the newer districts.

The germinating properties of all seed grain should be tested before sowing. This is most important, as experience has taught us that a good, even, robust "catch" of wheat in the West is the battle half won.

The amount to sow per acre is also important. If too little is sown, then stooling is encouraged and maturity retarded. If too much, then it will not withstand the drouth that frequently comes at one time or another during the crop growing season. Districts differ so much in soil and rainfall, that no hard and fast amount of seed per acre can be recommended for the West as a whole. Indeed individual experience on individual farms is the only safe guide to follow and even then so much is dependent on the particular kind of season that follows.

Early autumn frosts and summer drouths, although largely overcome by the effects of settlement and better methods of tillage, are climatic conditions still to be feared in some parts of the West. In a locality where the former is feared then fairly thick seeding—from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bushels per acre—should be practiced to hasten maturity. But in districts where drouth is more to be

forearmed against, then a half bushel less seed per acre will invariably give better results.

Harvesting is an interesting and very anxious time on the western wheat farm. Twenty five years ago our prairie wheat crop was handled very much in accordance with Eastern Canadian customs and methods. That is, it was permitted to ripen well, carefully stooked and capped, stacked and allowed to properly sweat before threshing. But during more recent years, the rapidly extending wheat areas, with the consequent scarcity of farm labor, has introduced entirely new, cheaper and more expeditious methods, all of which are necessary in these modern days to handle a bulky and heavy commodity like wheat. Because of the larger acreage to be cut and the tendency of our wheat to shell if permitted to get fully ripe and hard, wheat is now cut fresher or, what is termed, on the green side. Besides advancing the farm work, this has the additional advantage of producing a thin skinned high grade milling wheat.

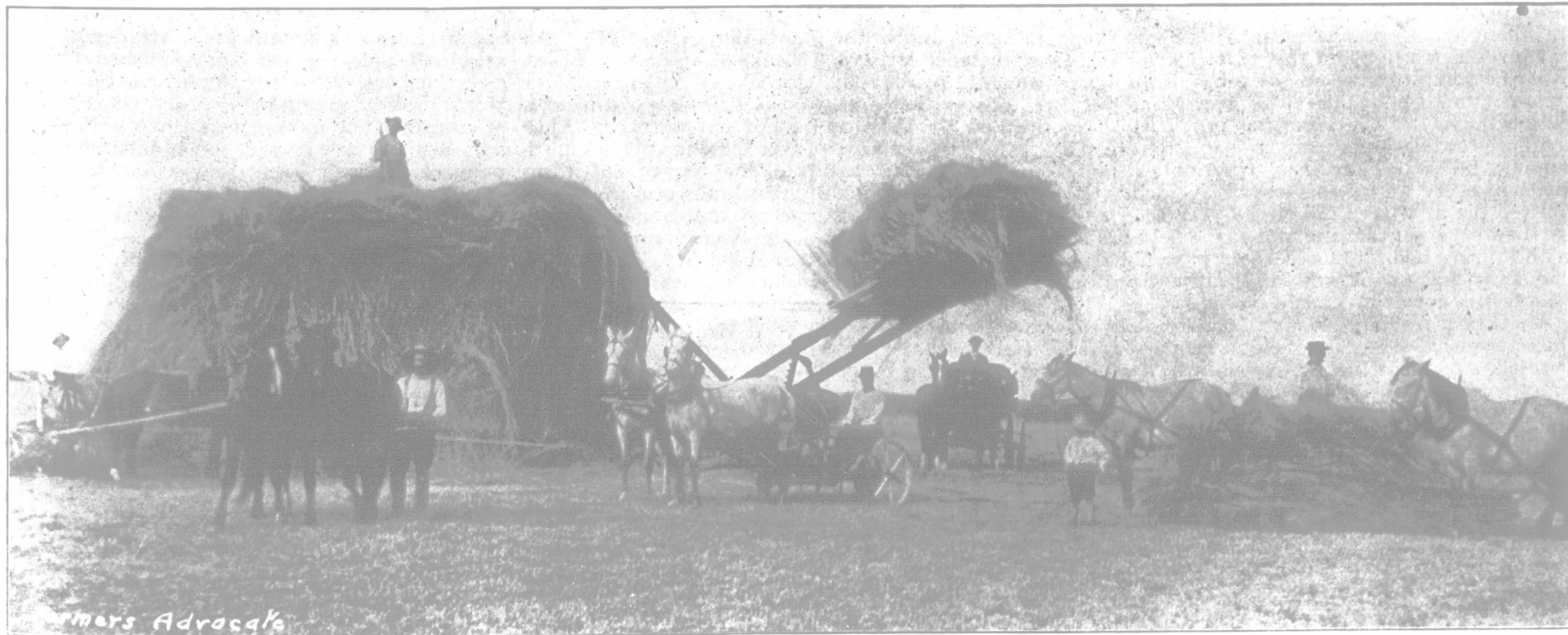
The stooking is largely done now without capping, partly owing to the difficulty in securing competent labor to do it properly and partly because it takes more time to do it.

Stacking in many localities is also a thing of the past, the threshing being done direct from the stook. There can be no doubt that this latter practice has a slight tendency, especially in the latter part of the season, to reduce the high gilt-edged appearance of our wheat, but the depreciation is considered to be so little that it is much more than offset by saving the laborious task of stacking. Besides it is very difficult to secure good stackers in the rush of the busy harvest and experience has taught us that, under such circumstances, wheat is better in a good stook than in a poorly built stack.

In a short paper of this nature, I can touch but very briefly on some of the more important and salient features of the question under discussion. To do full justice to the subject in all its bearings would involve the writing of a book. Sufficient however, has been said to draw attention to the principal outstanding features of successful wheat culture in the West, together with the wonderful potentialities of our millions of acres of, as yet, unbroken prairie. When it is remembered that for many years the average yield of wheat in the West has exceeded twenty bushels per acre (last year it was twenty three) and that the great bulk of our western prairie is yet untouched by the hand of man, is it any wonder that statisticians are found busily engaged in figuring out our future possibilities in this respect?

But if we wish to attain and maintain the supremacy that is soon to be ours in the very near future, as the largest exporter of the best hard milling wheat in the world, we must pay due regard, in the growing of the article, to all those details so essential to the production of a first-class product. Seed selection must receive more attention, so must weed eradication, while many are of the opinion that the identity of our wheat in transit might be better preserved.

In the light of all the facts, is it extravagant to suggest that the future of Canada is largely



MODERN HAY MAKING ON THE PRAIRIE.—AN ALBERTA SCENE.

wrapped up in the success of the western wheat fields? No mention has been made of the success that has already been attained in the production of winter wheat, especially in Southern Alberta, but that it is a sufficiently large and interesting question in itself to form the subject of a separate address.

It is said that turnips were first cultivated in Scotland by the Earl of Stair in 1743. He was an active member of the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland.

The Swedish turnip, called ruta-baga, was first cultivated in 1760, and was found to supply the "great desideratum of the late spring food for live stock."

#### Cut-worm Ravages.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I enclose a specimen of what I take to be the Red-backed cut-worm which has done considerable damage to wheat on a field which was broken up from timothy and rye grass last year. As this is a thing which strikes at the root of mixed farming and rotation of crops that all our leading lights are advocating it is worth the closest study and investigation. I have been following a grass rotation for a good many years past and have several times described it in your paper and the *Nor' West Farmer* at the request of the editors, but not very recently. The first three fields that I broke up after being in grass for three years gave good crops, better than summer fallow, but since 1901 every crop after sod has been more or less seriously damaged by cut-worms except in 1904 when I plowed a sod field up in the spring and sowed wheat on it, but it was not a good crop. My land is heavy and grows a tough sod which requires breaking the year before it is cropped. In 1901 I wrote to the Central Experimental Farm and was told that the cut-worm moth laid its eggs in long grass or weeds the summer before the worms hatched. That did not agree with my case, as there was no grass or weeds on the field. It was plowed five or six inches deep in July and disked in the fall and was quite clean. That summer I spoke to Mr. Bedford about it and he told me if I broke and backset the land I would not be so likely to get the cut-worms. In 1902 I broke and backset a field, but the breaking was not very well done, it was done with a gang plow with stubble bottoms which threw the sod up top rough and the summer being very wet the plow went in too deep in many places and a good deal of grass grew on it, but the cattle were on it all summer and it was well backset. In 1903 it was sown with wheat which was damaged by what I judged from Experimental Farm reports to be the Glassy cut-worm, but not so badly as the field in 1901. That summer I spoke to Mr. R. Waugh and he told me that the moths laid their egg in holes between the sods after the field was plowed, and the way to prevent damage was to work the field down with disks and harrows as fast as plowed. As this seemed to agree with my experience better than the Experimental Farm theory I tried it last summer, but the crop is again seriously damaged in many patches. This year I am trying to break a field as thin as possible with the intention of backsetting it. I have read what the Experimental Farm reports of 1904 and 1905 say about cut-worms but cannot see anything that gives much light on this particular case. I would be sorry to give up the grass rotation for it has cost me a good deal to get it working but if there is no way of avoiding this pest I will have to quit growing grass and go back to the old summer fallow. The grass rotation is much better in every way if this can be avoided. Can you tell me at what time of the year the moths lay their eggs? From the fact of the field broken in the spring being clear of them it would seem that they laid on plowed land, although a one year test is not at all conclusive.

Are they more liable to lay in one kind of grass than another? The three fields I cropped which were clear of them (in '95, '98 and '99) were all timothy, the ones damaged were a mixture of timothy and rye grass. A neighbor of mine plowed up a field last summer which was part rye grass and part brome and I can see from a distance that the part after brome is very much greener but I have not been close enough to examine it.

If you care to enquire into this I will be glad to give you any further information or assistance I can. Perhaps it would be better not to publish this until all possible information has been obtained as it will raise a scare against cultivating grass.

Virden, Man. CHAS. E. IVENS.

#### A LEADING AUTHORITY REPLIES

I have read Mr. Iven's letter on the subject of cut-worms and believe there are some points raised in this letter which will be of interest to many of your readers. The recent and widespread outbreak of cut-worms in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, has rendered the subject one of keen interest at the present time. As usual in such cases, although many have written for advice, very few have taken the small amount of trouble to send specimens for examination. As a consequence only general answers can be made in most cases. Those who have sent specimens have been provided with exact and definite instructions as to the time when the insects pass through their various stages. This year some farmers in Alberta have re-sown their grain, even twice in some instances and have lost every bit of it, because they did not know the time when the cut-worms would come to full growth and disappear. Others have waited a week or two and will at any rate get good crops of green feed instead of a crop of weeds or nothing at all. There are over 300 different kinds of moths in North America, the caterpillars of which are called cut-worms, and which vary enough in their habits to make it worth a farmer's while to know exactly what enemy he is dealing with. In answer to one of Mr. Iven's questions, eggs of any of these different moths according to the species and its habits may be expected to be laid at any time when the moths are seen, and the different kinds of cut-worm moths appear in the west from July to frost and others appear in spring and lay their eggs at that time. The Red-backed cut-worm, as far as is known from the only exact observation on the life history of the species, hatches from the egg in spring a female moth, at Ottawa laid eggs in September. These did not hatch then and not until the following spring. The caterpillars were full grown towards the end of June and the moths appeared in August, and this is the record which has been referred to in the Experimental Farm report, but there is no theory about it, it was an observation of one particular species of moth and is not a generalization which may be applied to hundreds of others. I know of no branch of farming which will pay farmers better, than to learn accurately a little more about the insect enemies which year by year destroy so much of their crops. This, however, is not to be done by asking other people and thinking about it; but by using their eyes, observing for themselves and then doing the thinking. Many of my correspondents in the West this year are keeping specimens of the caterpillars which have devastated their crops and are watching to see when these changes to moths; what these moths look like, and then, and this is the important point, at what time these moths occur naturally in their district. The best remedy for any insect is only learnt with a good deal of trouble and study. The first step is to find out what its habits are, when the eggs are laid, what the caterpillars feed upon, and the time when these become full grown and may be expected, as an average from the dates of several years, to stop feeding. It must always be remembered that with cut-worms, there are a great many different kinds, that these vary much in habits and in the plants they will attack. As an instance Mr. Ivens speaks of finding his wheat injured in 1903 by the Glassy cut-worm and compares that outbreak as to causes with crops injured by the Red-backed cut-worm in other years. As a matter of fact these insects are quite unlike in their habits. The Glassy cut-worm moth lays her eggs in grass lands and the caterpillars feed beneath the ground, almost, if not entirely, on the roots of grasses, consequently if this insect is abundant in a locality, when sod is plowed down there is danger of the caterpillars attacking the crop sown if it is a grass, such as the small grains are. The Red-backed cut-worm on the other hand I have never found feeding naturally on grasses, nor do I believe that the eggs are laid on grass lands; but they are laid sometimes, I do know, on summer fallows which have not been kept clean in the autumn but which are, as is nearly always the case, in the west, (I know this, not only from my own observations but as testified to by nearly everyone I have been able to discuss the matter with) grown up with lamb's quarters and many other weeds, which have formed an attraction to the female moths to lay their eggs during the months of August and September. The only agricultural remedy that I know of to prevent cut-worms from increasing and being such a pest as they have been this year, is to keep all summer fallows and breaking, after

back setting, perfectly clean of weeds up to fall. The idea that these moths, or any other moth for that matter, will lay their eggs in holes between sods or in mellow earth is a mistake. Insects lay their eggs where instinct tells them there will be something for the young caterpillars to feed upon when they hatch. Mr. Ivens need not be in the least afraid that seeding down to grass will increase the danger of cut-worms. I believe that the opposite is the case and strange as it may seem, although the Red-backed cut-worm has this year and in several other years, when it has occurred in enormous numbers, as is sometimes the case with all insects, destroyed oats and wheat in the west; these plants are not its favorite food, but it feeds by preference and the female lays the eggs on succulent weeds such as lamb's quarters and other weeds which grow in grain crops. I have received from correspondents several accounts of cut-worms (when not in large numbers and forced to eat grain for lack of more acceptable food) having entirely cleared out lamb's quarters and other weeds from wheat fields without touching any of the grain. I am afraid I am taking up too much of your space, but the subject is one of importance. If you will allow me to do so I will make some suggestions which I trust may be of use to western farmers.

1. Find out by rearing some of the moths from the caterpillar or chrysalis form exactly what kind of cut-worm has done injury, then try and find out how much of its life-history is known and add to it from your own careful observations.

2. If any moths are reared send these to Ottawa for identification.

3. Keep an accurate record of all the facts relating to an outbreak of injurious insects, as was done by Mr. Ivens in the letter given above. I see no difficulty at all in explaining the outbreaks given by Mr. Ivens, if he will allow me to say that his summer fallows and back setting were like those of nearly every other farmer whose land I have seen in the West for the past twenty-three years, not as clean of weeds as they ought to be to merit the title given them of "perfectly clean of weeds." My suggestion then is if cut-worms are to be avoided, let the cultivating and disking be done so thoroughly that, these lands are as clean of weeds as it is possible to make them by any practical means.

The increase of seeding down to grass all through the West is to my mind one of the most marked signs of the great progress which is now taking place in that wonderful country and I should indeed be sorry to see anything occur which would check this method which is still comparatively new in the West. The increase in the population with a cheapened labor market and greater transportation facilities, make mixed The soil and climate of the West will allow of the farming every day more possible and advisable. cultivation of almost any crop grown in the East, to even greater perfection than here, but in the past there were not men enough to work the large farms of the West with mixed crops, there were not cattle enough to consume them, hay and pasture were abundant on the prairie and the railway facilities were naturally insufficient to ship them away with the exception of wheat and oats. This is rapidly changing, good men are flocking into the country, stock on farms is increasing in numbers, wild hay and grass are decreasing in area and railways are being pushed in every direction because there is ample business for them. When mixed farming with regular short rotations of crops become more general, many insect pests and noxious weeds will come down to such a point or occurrence that they will at any rate be easily handled by careful farmers who practise what they know are good methods. When required, roots, corn and rape will be grown in almost any part of Manitoba, providing an unlimited supply of the very best feed and at the same time providing one of the surest ways of cleaning land of weeds. Of no less importance in choking out some weeds and checking all other kinds, is the regular seeding down to grass of land used for crops: at the same time the fertility of the land is kept up and in some districts light soil is kept from blowing away better than by any other known means.

I do not know that any one of the usually sown grasses is more likely to attract the egg-laying females, but this may be the case, and it would be well for farmers to record on their observations on that point. I merely print in my reports what I have seen myself. When I theorise I make many mistakes, so avoid theory as much as possible. I am always glad to get into correspondence with farmers and to discuss with them to the best of my ability any matter connected with the attacks

of insects upon crops. A good many years of special study and observation on these matters has enabled me sometimes to give useful advice from which a saving in crops has resulted. I shall always take it as a favor from anyone who will let me know when he sees anything in my published reports or statements which do not agree with his own observations.

JAMES FLETCHER.

**Crops Good Along the Line.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Herein you will find enclosed a report of crop outlook of our section along international boundary south and adjacent to C. P. R., so far as I am able to speak on the matter from observation. Taken altogether the prospect is very satisfactory. While some are complaining of too much rank growth the percentage is not too large as yet and there are some patches of cold wet soil being somewhat backward. Up to the present I have heard no complaint of cut-worms doing damage except to garden crop, a good deal of which is totally destroyed. Compared with other years the crop is about the evenest I have yet had the pleasure of seeing.

G. ARMSTRONG.

**Too Much Rain Here.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Permit me a small space in your next issue to take exception to your remarks last week under heading "Optimism Abundant," referring to the crop prospects in the grain belt. You say June rains and summer sunshine has set the crops growing with such luxuriance that every one is in an optimistic mood. Well certainly we have had an abundance of rain (something over seven inches in this district) but for the season of the year we have had very little sunshine, and it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of acres are so deeply immersed in water that the crops which were growing well at the early part of June are now—where the water covers them in lakes—entirely ruined, while every farmer knows that what is on higher ground is glutted so as to give it the sickly yellow appearance of all over-watered vegetation. There is still a chance of a good yield if the weather conditions be favorable during the rest of the season, but apart from what is past redemption the general crop has suffered to such an extent as to considerably lessen the yield of what might have been expected had the weather been more conducive to good growth.

West Ghyll, Pense. JAS. W. BRUNSKILL.

[Naturally our remarks apply to the general average all over the country. Some places we know have had too much rain which must necessarily be the case where all have had enough. The country is optimistic, however, although it is early to predict results. Ed.]

**A Few Views on the Sample Selling of Wheat.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The above question is receiving a goodly amount of attention by both growers and dealers. That we require some change I feel sure and have done ever since selling my first load of wheat on our local market some five years ago. On that occasion I had twenty five acres of wheat which should have sold for No. 1 hard and the buyers agreed it should have been, but as they had no bin especially for that class it would have to go 1 Nor. By using that load of wheat with two or three loads of poor grade the buyer would enhance the value of the poor grade enough to sell it all as 1 Nor. That this principle can be followed and used as a money-maker would only be limited by his adeptness in the art. That he could still do some mixing if buying by sample might be true but he would hardly be able to make so much difference as is now the custom by using the spread between grades. As a means of making classification of samples easier a standard sample of grade might be kept but the buyer should use his own judgment just where the commodity he is purchasing stands in relation to the grade above and below, and pay accordingly. I saw two loads of wheat being unloaded at a certain elevator, the samples of which were not to be compared as far as appearance went but they both received the same price, much to the loss of the party which had the best wheat. There is another point about the grading system used to our disadvantage. A farmer appears with a load. If the buyers all sample

it at once the first to price it generally gets it as the others never bid after. This has always been my experience and the excuse is given that that is the price of the grade and they are not allowed to break it. Not much satisfaction in that kind of a market. This is the usual way they appear when all are present. That they will act different when private interviews are taken we sometimes find out. What are they afraid of in competitive bidding? On the Toronto market auction bidding is always the rule, and the seller is generally sure he has secured the last fraction of a cent it is worth. Not long ago a tenant farmer tried to sell his share of wheat to local buyers. The best he could do was 67c. by two buyers. The landlord did the same with his share and was offered 73c. The landlord told his tenant and the one buyer took the lot. What was the matter with the others? The best satisfaction I have had in selling is to put it on track either off platform or through elevator then the local buyers have a last chance and if you are not satisfied you are getting all it's worth send to some outside firm. Your own independence in the matter will soon give them to understand that if they don't come pretty near the mark there are other avenues of doing business.

Cartwright Man.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

**Horticulture and Forestry**

**Fruit a Good Average in Coast Province.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Throughout British Columbia generally there has been an unusual amount of rainfall this season and consequently little need of irrigation all through the interior. We had a very low temperature here during the middle of March, and coming at a time when there was little snow on the ground a lot of harm was done, especially to strawberries which, as far as the Kootenay and boundary districts go, are not yielding half a crop this season. At the coast too I fancy strawberries are not a normal crop. Raspberries are much better and will generally I think yield a full crop. Cherries through the interior have been a good crop this year, though late spring frosts hurt some of the sweet varieties. The Japanese type of plums has not set well this season and will be largely a failure. The domestic class are well loaded, especially varieties such as Washington, Egg, Bradshaw and Gages. Pears are apparently light through B. C. generally, though in this portion of the interior such varieties as Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett are cropping well.

In apples throughout the province there will be a fair crop though not, I think, a big one. As a result of a wetter season there is sure to be somewhat more fungus of one kind and another. Usually we are not troubled in the interior with apple scab, plum rot, or any allied species of fungi, but there will probably be some this year, though at the moment of writing the weather has turned hot and it looks as if we are in for the customary hot dry spell with which we associate July and August. In such a case we may look for a clean bright sample of fruit.

MARTIN BURRELL.

Riverside Nurseries, Grand Forks.

**Fruits in B.C.**

Excessive rains and early spring drouth are largely responsible for only an average crop of strawberries in British Columbia this year. So far other berries promise fairly well, with apples, pears and peaches a fair average crop.

**Keeping Up Quality of Plants.**

The success of the strawberry crop depends first upon the plant breeder, for without him the crop must soon succumb to failure and defeat. While few recognize him to be of much importance in their prospective success, he stands pre-eminently as the foundation on which growers must build their structure of victory.

In my experience as a plant breeder and plant seller I find that many people class all growers alike, but it is possible for anyone to be a plant grower and dealer, yet not have any knowledge of breeding plants. I have met hundreds of farmers that have classed all plant dealers alike because they have been swindled out of their money and labor by purchasing plants of some dishonest dealer who did not know how to breed plants up to a standard or did not care to take the trouble to do it. He was simply selling plants to get all out of it he could, regardless of the purchaser.

I have seen a great many farmers who say they would rather have plants taken from an old bed that had fruited one or two years, saying they made a much better bed. The only thing in their minds seemed to be to secure an abundance of plants, not comprehending that the old plants had become pollen-exhausted and put their entire energies into plants at the expense of next year's crop. We often hear people say that plants will soon go back to the wild berry from which they started, forgetting that plants may be so aided by man as to prevent "running out" as some call it, but which really is pollen exhaustion. The plant breeder not only brings plants up to a higher standard, but must work to keep them up to that standard. Everything in nature has the tendency to go backward,—has been placed here in a sort of crude, incomplete form. To man has been given the honor of improving and developing standard varieties of fruit.

I have two neighbors in mind that started out when both were young men in about like circumstances. One was very careful in every way in regard to raising a high grade of strawberries, never neglecting anything, sparing no pains, always selecting the best plants, careful to put his land in proper condition, and giving them proper cultivation. It was not an unusual thing to get an acre to net him \$600 a year, and it is not surprising that he now may sit back, enjoying a large bank account, and a farm that is the envy of his neighbors. The other neighbor was not so fortunate. He nervously hurried about, neglecting everything, the only thing he thought about was haste, never figuring profits, but always trying to cut expenses to a low figure. This man still flies around in his nervous way; his land is poor, his buildings are tumbling down, he has no bank account, and prospects for life in old age are not promising.

Attention to the details, from the selection of the plants to the packing and marketing of the last berry, is at the bottom of all success in strawberry production.—A. D. STEVENS in the *Strawberry*.

**Will Plant Five Hundred Larch.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

May I encroach on your valuable space to accept Mr. Anticknap's sporting proposal?

I should like to make a counter proposition, as the success or failure of Mr. Anticknap's experiment will only prove the suitability or otherwise of the poplar and balm for the heavy land of the Regina district, and, as you may remember, this discussion arose on the merits of the larch as an easy tree to plant.

I will go to Mr. Anticknap's farm next spring at a suitable time for both of us, and if I can get the trees I will plant 500 yearling larch on Mr. Anticknap's farm, if at the end of three years 80 per cent. of them are not alive, I pay the Re-



Photo by A. E. EVEREST.

PLOWING NEAR YELLOW GRASS, SASK.

gina Cottage Hospital the sum of \$10.00, if they are alive Mr. Anticknap pays \$25.00 to the same institution. It is taken for granted on either side that all reasonable care and cultivation shall be given to the trees.

I don't think that it can be altogether my faulty system of planting balsms and poplars that is the cause of their failure, as some planted by the best tree man that was ever round here have also barely held their own. I hope the interest felt in anything to do with the successful growing of trees on these flat prairies will excuse my taking up so much of your valuable space.

Pense, Sask.

G. SPRING RICE.

## DAIRY

### Determining Moisture in Dairy Products.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There is a strong demand at present for a practicable method in knowing the moisture in dairy products, especially in butter. We have been working on such a method for some time, and give our experience up to date, in the hope that it will stimulate further work by others and bring out practical experience by dairy workers. (Incidentally, we may mention that the bottles to be used in Babcock testers for determining moisture, but which really did not determine moisture, but fat, in butter, we have not found satisfactory.)

First. We had a steam oven, made by a local tinsmith, of the following inside dimensions: 6x8x10 inches. There is an inch space between the outside and the inside part all around the oven except on the front side, where is hung the door. There is an opening on the top about an inch in diameter, which opening passes through both parts of the oven, and allows a thermometer to be suspended in the oven through a cork, which makes a close connection, and enables the operator to see the inside temperature of the oven without opening the door. The oven is connected to one of the steam pipes in our creamery by  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe. There is a regulating valve on the pipe, and also a steam gauge near where the steam enters the oven at the top. There is an outlet for condensed steam on the opposite side at the bottom, also of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe, with a valve, and this leads to the outside of the creamery, to allow steam and water to escape. The oven is made strong enough to withstand 10 pounds steam pressure, though we usually run with 6 to 8 pounds, which is sufficient to maintain a temperature of 100 degrees to 105 degrees C. (not Fahr.). There are two perforated movable racks in the oven, about three inches apart, and the bottom of the oven makes a third shelf. The oven will hold 12 to 18 samples, and requires very little attention. The cost was about \$5, complete.

For drying the samples, we purchased a dozen of what are called "patty pans." These pans are about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in diameter, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. It would be more convenient if all were exactly the same weight, but a person soon gets to know the weight of each. We number the pans, and have the weight in grams marked on each for reference.

In sampling butter from a churning, we take 2 to 4 ounces from different parts of a churning just before packing in boxes. If butter is already in boxes, then draw two or three tubes from the tub or box. The samples are put in a tightly-stoppered bottle having a capacity of about twice the volume of sample—i.e., if taking a two-ounce sample—which is sufficient from a churning of 100 to 200 pounds butter, and in the same proportion for larger churnings, then have a four-ounce sampling bottle. This bottle should have a rather wide opening for putting in samples easily.

The plan chiefly followed by us is to melt this sample by setting the bottle in a dish of warm water. When liquid, shake thoroughly, and measure about 3 c. c. of the liquid butter (using a 6.04 c. c. pipette) into each of two of the "pans," which have been previously weighed. Note the weight of the "pan" and butter; subtract the weight of "pan" from weight of "pan" and butter, and you have the weight of butter in each pan. Now transfer to the oven, and allow to remain for 5 to 6 hours. Then weigh, and return to oven for 1 to 2 hours, and weigh again. If the second weighing is the same, or

early so, as the first, the water has been all evaporated. It is now a simple mathematical calculation to determine the percentage of moisture in the butter, e. g.: Weight "pan," 16.45 grams; weight "pan" and butter, 18.78 grams; weight butter, 2.33 grams; weight "pan" and butter after drying, 18.45 grams; percentage of moisture in butter, 18.78—18.45 divided by 2.33 and the quotient multiplied by 100, or 14.16 per cent.

For accurate work it is better to have a balance that will weigh to the second or third decimal place, although we doubt not that for ordinary creamery practice, weighing to one-tenth of a gram will be near enough. It is also better to duplicate samples, and take the average.

We are working along similar lines for determining the moisture in curd and cheese, and hope to have a practicable method, whereby cheese makers may know approximately the percentage of moisture in curds at dipping time, thus ensuring more uniformity in cheese.

The foregoing is to be understood as a method whereby the creameryman and the cheese maker may know approximately the percentage of moisture in dairy products, and does not claim to be scientifically accurate. It is often advisable to sacrifice a measure of scientific accuracy in order to secure practicability.

Hoping this may tend to relieve the anxiety of some of the boys who are unable to sleep nights for fear of the revenue officers or dairy authorities swooping down on "over 16 per cent. moisture in butter," I am,

H. H. DEAN,  
Prof. Dairying.

Dairy Dept., O. A. C.

### The Difference in Dairy Herds.

Prof. W. J. Fraser, Chief of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, writes in *Wallace's Farmer* of a test of two dairy herds at that station:

"Is it clearly understood that some herds do not pay for the feed given them? That other herds pay too small a margin of profit to justify the investment in money and labor? And that still other herds are making their owners big money? Do dairymen in general know that these differences rest on plain causes that may be readily understood, and that a change from the poor herd to the highly profitable herd is a comparatively easy matter, within the reach of any farmer who is able to keep cows at all? For answer, look at the following facts, personally known to members of this department.

The cows in the better herd were picked up here and there at moderate prices. They have been producing milk throughout the year at the rate of eighteen cans to forty-five cows, or two and one-half cows to a can (eight gallons). The latter herd has been yielding at the rate of five and one-third cans to thirty-four cows, or 6.4 cows to the can.

When milk sells at \$1.15 per 100 pounds, this means that the average cow in the better herd produces 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents' worth of milk per day, or \$88.50 worth as the total for a year of ten months. The poorer herd yields 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents' worth of milk per cow per day, or \$34.50 for the year. There is some difference between these cows and their incomes.

If it costs \$32 per cow for feed in the poorer herd, just \$2.50 per head is left as the profit for one year. But if the better herd is fed at \$40 per cow, it leaves \$48.50 per head as profit. Here is a difference of \$46 in clear gain, or, in other words, it takes nineteen cows of the one kind to equal one cow of the other kind. In a herd of 40 cows this difference would amount to \$1,840.

If a man desired to make \$1,000 per year profit in the dairy business he would have to keep 400 of these poor producers. But he could get the same results with 21 cows like those in the better herd. Truly there is a large and vital difference between these two herds, and one that no dairyman can afford to overlook.

These estimates are conservatively made from the facts known, and do not yet represent the widest extremes in Illinois dairy conditions. It is altogether probable that this poorer herd is kept at an actual loss, and quite possible that the better herd makes more money than is here credited to it. The test shows that for profit, 1 of these cows equals 10 of the other herd; 10 of this kind equals 190 of the other herd; 20 of this kind equals 380 of the other herd; 40 of this kind equals 760 of the other herd; 80 of this kind equals 1,520 of the other herd.

Eighteen dairy herds in another part of the State were tested by this station. For one year the average production of the best six herds was 280.5 pounds butter-fat per cow, and of the poorest six herds 172.7 pounds.

Counting the butter-fat at 25 cents per pound, the best herds made an income of \$70.13 per cow, and the poorest \$43.18. Here is an average difference of \$26.95 per cow. In a herd of 50 this would amount to \$1,347.50.

Granting that it costs \$32 per cow to feed the poorest herds, and \$40 per cow to feed the best herds, the net profit would average \$11.18, in the former, and \$30.13 in the latter, that is, every cow in the best

herds earned nearly three times as much money for the farmer as did the average cow in the poorest herds. Which kind is the best to keep?

To return the dairyman a profit of \$1,000 per year, would require 90 cows like those in the poorest herds, but only 34 of the kind in the best herds. Thirty-four of the best kind, at \$55, would cost \$1,870, but 90 of the other kind at \$35 would cost \$3,150, requiring an investment of \$1,280 more than for an equal herd of the best cows. It is easy to see that it would take more labor and more men to feed and milk 90 cows than it would to care for 34. The 90 poor cows would consume \$2,880 worth of feed, and the 34 good ones \$1,360 worth—\$1,520 in favor of the good cows. Which kind is the more economical?

The average cow in the best herd makes an annual income of \$87.54, and, at \$40 for feed, a profit of \$47.54, while the average cow in the poorest herd makes an income of \$35.51, and, at \$32 for feed, a profit of \$3.51. Here is a difference in profit of \$44.03 per cow, and it takes 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cows of the one kind to make their owner as much clear money as one cow of the other kind. To make \$1,000 profit per year, would require a herd of 285 cows like those of the poorest herd, or just 22 cows like those of the best herd. Which kind should the dairyman build up?

The estimates of these twelve herds take note of only the feed and the butter-fat. The calf, the skim milk and the manure will certainly pay for the labor and the interest on investment.

## POULTRY

### Poultry Judging.

The exhibition season is now on and the expert poultrymen will place the winners at our leading fairs and the "laity" will be mystified by the awards. How is it done? Briefly the method is as follows: For the guidance of the judge, there is what is called the "American Standard of Perfection." This is the creed of the judge. He is supposed to follow its rules and if your bird is a winner it is because, in the opinion of the judge it conforms more closely than any other bird present to the ideal set by the "American Standard of Perfection."

Here is the scale of points in the American Class, which includes Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques and Rhode Island Reds. Typical carriage 8; weight 6; condition 6; head shape 3, color 3; comb 8; wattles and ear lobes 6; neck shape 4, color 6; back shape 4, color 4; breast shape 5, color 5; body and fluff shape 5, color 3; wings shape 4, color 4; tail shape 4, color 4; legs and toes 8; total 100.

If your bird is faultless in every point the score will be perfection's hundred points. But it won't be. Suppose the bird under discussion is a Barred Rock, a cocherel of this breed should weigh eight pounds, if he is one pound under weight he is docked two points in weight. He may be marked down another point because he is not in the pink of condition. His ear lobes may be white, then he is disqualified altogether. A little white may dock him half a point. If his eyes are gray or green he loses again for the standard says they must be "bright bay in color," and so on over the whole scale of points. Every thing is clearly defined and then there are certain points that absolutely disqualify. A Barred Rock must have no feathers on the legs, no wry tail, deformed break or red feathers, and there must be no permanent white on the ear lobes nor a lopped comb.

To win first money a bird should score ninety points, second prize should go eighty-eight or more, and anything less than eighty-five puts a bird in the "also rans." Some of these points may appear of little value to the practical farmer and they really are of small importance, but the man who produces the high priced winners must look to the fine points that the fancier fancies, for only in that way can he hope to reach the "higher money" in the bigger shows.

### The Mystery of Results.

No matter how long the poultryman may have studied results in breeding he cannot fail to strike new mysteries as the years go by. He may take a dozen females, and score equally high, with a male bird that is the best that money can buy and the chances are more than even that the progeny will run the way from the very best to the worst.

There seems no other name for reason in the results. The trouble lies in the fact that we have not control over the heredity and breeding of the birds for general stock and that all animate



objects tend to find an average. Pedigree is just as important in poultry as in other animals, perhaps more so. Trap nests and pedigree breeding will work wonders in the way of results. We must develop our poultry as Booth and Bates developed the Shorthorn. There must be a life time of effort in fixing certain definite qualities of true worth before the ideal of perfection can be reached.

## FIELD NOTES

### Our Cheese and Butter in Britain.

The evidence of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, at Ottawa, in which he criticised the want of proper facilities on the docks at Liverpool, England, for handling Canadian dairy products, has evidently touched the Dock Board on a tender spot. After some preliminary dissent from the way in which Mr. Ruddick made public his complaints, the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* practically concedes the case as made out, and that Liverpool is losing Canadian trade for lack of proper facilities. In the face of the inaction at Liverpool, Bristol and London have been spending large sums in providing cold storage of the most approved character to care for butter and cheese immediately on being landed from the ship. Last year the London docks received 69,750 boxes of cheese and 94,965 boxes of butter more than the previous year, while Liverpool recorded a considerable decrease. Both the Allan and Thompson lines have

### Legislative Control of Concentrated Feeding Stuffs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In recent years the use of concentrated feeding stuffs has become the general practice among the best feeders of the Dominion. Long experience has shown that better results can be obtained in this way. Hay, roots, corn and ensilage form the basis that make up the bulk of the food for live stock, and supply all the starch, sugars and fibre required. They are, however, with the exception of clover and the other legumes, deficient in digestible protein (nitrogenous or flesh-forming material). This being so, the other components (starch, etc.) are in excess of the animal's capacity for assimilating them, and are, therefore, to some extent wasted. Therefore, in purchasing by-products or commercial feeds to supplement home-grown feeds, the keepers of live stock should bear in mind that the value of the food ordinarily depends, to a very large extent, on the quantity of protein and fat which it contains.

At present, the price asked for cattle feeds bears very little relation to their feeding value; that is, food is retailed at so much per ton whether it is rich in protein and well suited to supplement our ordinary farm feeds, or whether it is a starchy food, and, therefore, of much less value in compounding a suitable ration for cattle. Such being the case, special care in the purchase of feeds, and some knowledge of their chemical composition, will be found of paramount importance in selecting a feed that will produce the greatest profit. Economic purchase, therefore, does not imply the purchase of the lowest-priced feeds. Many of the waste products of our mills are not worthless, but it is important that the purchaser should know what they are, and what relation they bear to standard feeds, bran, etc.

reduce all to the minimum limit. If, however, the second suggestion were followed, the purchaser would be able to judge at once of the relative values of the various brands offered for sale; and as he would, in most instances, purchase the article of higher quality, the inferior ones would naturally drop out of the market.

The committee also recommended "that a comprehensive collection of the concentrated feeding stuffs of the Dominion be made at an early date, including condimental foods, linseed meals, gluten feeds, gluten meals, cotton-seed meals, etc. We further recommend that samples collected be analyzed, and that the results be published in bulletin form."

This recommendation has been acted upon in full, and the information is now to hand in Bulletin No. 16, Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

The committee was further of the opinion "that bran, shorts, middlings, the whole grains and meal produced by grinding any one grain should not be included among those feeds to be sold under guarantee," as the composition of these is fairly constant. It may be objected that they are subject to adulteration, but this case is, we think, already covered by our Adulteration of Foods Act, R. S. V., Chaps. 24 and 26.

Several States of the American Union have already enacted laws for the regulation of the sale of concentrated commercial feeds, and it seems to me that public opinion in Canada will not only support, but demands legislative action on the part of the government.

W. P. GAMBLE.

Ontario Agricultural College.

### Mr. Hendrie Answers the Call.

The ranks of Canadian horsemen and stock breeders have been depleted of a stalwart figure in the death of Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton which occurred on June 27th. Mr. Hendrie was born in Scotland in 1831, and in 1855 entered the service of the Great Western Railway in Ontario. Later he engaged in railway building, operating in Ontario and Michigan. He was also a director in several enterprises including the Bank of Hamilton and the Canada Life Assurance Co.

Mr. Hendrie was an ardent horseman and on his Valley farm near Hamilton imported and bred Thoroughbreds, Clydesdales and Shorthorn cattle. It was here that the Queen's Plate winner of 1899, Butter Scotch, was raised and Lyditte the first horse to win the great Canadian classic after our king came to the throne was also one of the Valley Farm products.

### Notes.

Hail did damage in the district north of Foxwarren. Several farmers suffered loss but almost all have insurance.

\* \* \*

A new insect of very destructive proclivities has appeared in the Niagara district. It first attacked roses but has since been found on the grape vines. Local florists cannot name the insect nor tell how to destroy them.

\* \* \*

The homestead entries at the Regina land office totalled 1796 for June, the largest number ever entered in a single month.

\* \* \*

Cut-worms are working destruction through the Clover Bar district of northern Alberta.

\* \* \*

London, England, devours every year 400,000 cattle, 1,600,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable, and 9,000,000 gallons of milk.

### Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Saskatoon celebrated its inauguration as a city and Dominion Day at the same time.

\* \* \*

P. J. Skinner will represent Calgary at the imperial congress to be held in England.

\* \* \*

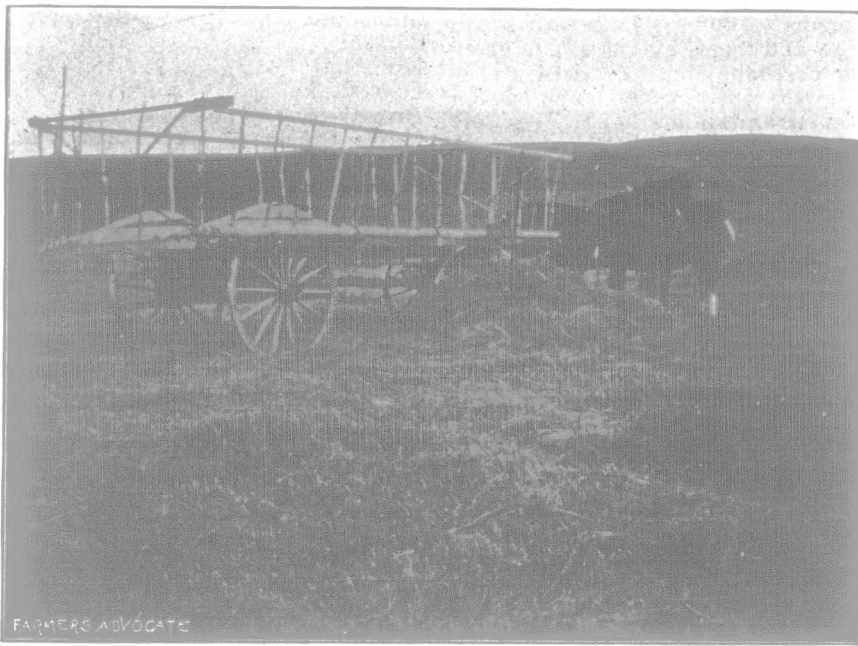
The land grants to Ontario volunteers who served in the Fenian raid and the Boer war, are to be made at once. Homestead restrictions are removed and patents will be issued without delay.

\* \* \*

The Governor General has arranged to visit western Canada starting early in September. Earl Grey will attend the forestry convention to be held in Vancouver, September 25th and 26th.

\* \* \*

Canada's contribution to the Japanese famine fund reached over \$7,000. The Dominion government donation took the form of flour to the value of \$25,000.



HAYING NEAR OKOTOKS, ALTA.

secured superb facilities for discharging their cargoes at the London docks. At Avonmouth, the port of Bristol, a great bid is to be made for Canadian trade at the immense new docks being erected at a cost of \$30,000,000. The *Journal of Commerce* in effect tells the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board that the time has come when they must provide the missing link in the chain of cold storage between the Canadian producer and the British consumer.

The foregoing indicates very clearly how large the dairy products of Canada loom in the important food trade of Great Britain. Practically Canada controls that market for Cheddar cheese, and, in conversation with the writer, recently, Mr. John R. Dargavel, M.P. P., of Leeds Co., Ont., reiterated his conviction that the time had come when Canada should fix the price of her cheese, instead of having it determined in the Old Country for us. Last year we sent Great Britain 87 per cent. of its Cheddar cheese, the other 13 per cent. coming from the United States and New Zealand.

With regard to butter, the position of affairs is different. Ireland, it is estimated, sends yearly \$30,000,000 worth of butter over to England. In all, Great Britain imports about \$100,000,000 worth of butter, of which Canada sends only about \$6,000,000 worth. Apart from Ireland, the Danes are still our greatest competitors. The New Zealand and Australian butters come in when there is little Canadian butter to be secured. Experts say that there is very little difference between Danish butter and the best Canadian creamery butter, but the outstanding point in favor of the Danish product is its remarkable uniformity, both in quality and supply. This has largely been brought about by co-operation at every stage of the industry. Most of the work done in Denmark is the result of private initiative, the creameries receiving very much less government aid than is generally supposed. The wages are much less in Denmark than in Canada, and the agricultural high schools train a large number of young men for dairying.

How many of our readers, seeking for some good concentrated feeding stuff, and seeing a particular brand advertised, have been compelled to inquire of their neighbors, or of the vendor, what its value as a food really is, and to accept the information thus gained as, at best, only the opinions of those concerned. Seeing this is so, the question arises, Is there any way whereby the vendor might have definite, reliable information concerning each and every brand of feeding stuffs upon the market?

The Experimental Union of the Ontario Agricultural College has laid this matter before the Minister of Inland Revenue, who appointed as a committee to draft recommendations, Mr. Shutt, Chemist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Mr. Macfarlane, Chemist of the Inland Revenue Department, and the writer.

Two methods of dealing with this matter suggested themselves to the committee: First, that standards be fixed for the various classes of commercial feeds; second, that manufacturers or vendors be compelled to label each package with the net weight of the feed, and the percentage of protein and fat, or, if sold in bulk, to produce on demand a guarantee of the per cent. of the two constituents mentioned.

Regarding the former suggestion, it was thought that the fixing of standards does not exactly meet the case, for, as shown by analyses of these materials, at both the Central Experimental Farm and the Ontario Agricultural College, the percentage of protein and fat varies widely, even in the same brand or class, and, therefore, absolute standards cannot be fixed, and an act purporting to do so, could at best only mention a minimum limit; and, therefore, various feeding stuffs, though differing widely in natural composition, would stand on equal footing in the eye of the law, provided that they tested above the minimum limit of protein and fat, and, therefore, there would be no inducement to manufacture a superior article in a given class. In fact, there would be a tendency to

The Lord's Day Bill which has occasioned such a stir at Ottawa, was passed. It has been so cut up and patched with amendments that its own makes would hardly recognize it. The terms of the act as passed will be given later in full.

\* \* \*

A petition is being circulated in Montreal to ask the pope to canonize six Jesuits and three friars who were among the earliest missionaries to this continent, and who met death at the hands of the Iroquois in 1604.

\* \* \*

Dr. Robert Craik, dean of the medical faculty of McGill died in Montreal. He was seventy-eight years of age but as active as a boy. His graduating thesis, fifty years ago, advanced the theory, then laughed at but since completely accepted, that every infectious disease had a distinct germ.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Alfred Vincent, a vice-president of the international Red Cross Society, died at Geneva, July 5th.

\* \* \*

The American cable to Japan has been completed and messages exchanged between the Mikado and the President.

\* \* \*

Six survivors of the siege of Lucknow, three of the relieving force and four who were born in the garrison during the siege, met at a dinner in London a few weeks ago. Toasts were drunk "To our Departed Comrades," and to the "Undying Memory of the Garrison at Lucknow."

\* \* \*

Over fifty dead and nearly 4000 injured is the Fourth of July sacrifice in the United States.

\* \* \*

The name of Chauncey Depew has been dropped from the list of trustees of Yale University.

\* \* \*

The great church of St. Michael's, Hamburg, with tower and spire 426 feet high was totally destroyed by fire.

\* \* \*

Trouble in Egypt is anticipated. Sir Edward Grey in the house of Commons declared that the policy England in Egypt was unsafe; that a fanatical feeling was arising in all Northern Africa which if not wisely treated would end in open outbreak. Already deaths have occurred. Capt. S. C. Bull of the Sixth Inniskillen Dragoons was killed and four British officers injured by natives while marching from Cairo to Alexandria.

\* \* \*

The Canadian crew, the Argonauts, did good rowing in the Henley boat races, but were defeated by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the semi-finals. Trinity however, failed to win out in the finals, the cup going easily to a Belgian crew. This is the first time in its history that the cup has gone out of England.

\* \* \*

The hope that the trouble with the Zulus in Natal had been subdued, has proved false. More fighting has occurred in which the Zulus lost heavily, but their forces still number 8000 and they appear eager to fight. Outrages are being perpetrated by their sympathizers in Johannesburg, and a number of whites have been wounded.

\* \* \*

A disastrous accident occurred on the Plymouth express which takes the mail and boat passengers from Plymouth to London. A high rate of speed was being maintained and the train leaped the track. Most of the passengers were Americans and Canadians. Of the twenty-three who were killed, three were from Canada: Rev. E. L. King, Anglican clergyman of Toronto; Mr. Walter Barwick, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. C. A. Pipin, also of Toronto.

general situation. The wheat crops of the Northern hemisphere are gradually developing the prospect of a larger aggregate yield than last year. In the United States the winter crop is practically secured and latest advices point to the probability of its turning out a few million bushels more than last year; the weather lately has been very favorable for harvesting and threshing and the new wheat already moving to market is heavy and of good quality. Unless the weather turns unseasonably cool in the next three weeks, harvesting will be earlier than usual, and cutting may be general by the middle of August, and it is not improbable that very early patches of wheat may be cut in Western Canada by the end of this month. We will probably during the next four or five weeks have reports of damage by hail showers. Damage by hail happens to more or less extent every year, but while it is frequently disastrous to individual farmers in localities where it occurs, it never makes any appreciable difference to the aggregate crop. Latest reports regarding the European crops indicate the probability of rather larger yield than last year, the Hungarian crop is now estimated as likely to yield from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels more than last year. All other European countries seem to have about as good crops as last year, although the United Kingdom may be somewhat behind and Southern Italy is reported as medium. Harvest is well advanced all over Southern Europe and new wheat has been delivered at many markets and reports as to quality are good. There is nothing new from Argentina and Australia except that the prospect for the new crops is good in both countries, and acreage is increased.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been fairly firm, although subject to the influence of the decline in the U. S. markets. It has declined 1 1/4 to 2c. and at the decline there is a moderate demand for expected to fall off now, the old stocks being about shipment east. Shipments from the country are halted and as the quantity in store Fort William and Port Arthur is about 700,000 bushels less than last year it looks as if the old crop will be cleaned up by the time the new begins to move. Lake and ocean freight is now very low and this is a good help in keeping our prices from declining more. Prices are as follows: 1 Nor. 81c., 2 Nor. 78 1/2c., 3 Nor. 76 1/2c. spot or July delivery, and on our option market futures July 81c., August 81 1/2c., October 78 1/2c., and May 80c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEED, per ton—			
Bran .....	15 00	@	15 50
Shorts .....	16 00	@	16 50
CHOPPED FEEDS—			
Oast and barley .....	24 00		
Barley .....	20 00		
Oats .....	23 00		
OATS—No. 1 white .....			
	38 1/2		
No. 2 white .....			
	37		
Feed oats .....			
	35		
BARLEY—Malting .....			
	43		
No. 4 .....			
	30 1/2		
No. 3 .....			
	41		
FLAX .....			
	1 10		
HAY, per ton (cars on track)			
Winnipeg .....	8 50	@	9 00
Loose loads .....	10 00	@	12 00
CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Boxes .....	18 1/2		
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Straight lots at country			
points .....	14		
CHEESE—			
Finest Manitoba .....			
	11		
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered at country			
points .....	16	@	16 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market is steady with the demand active for good cattle; receipts are fairly liberal. Choice steers, 1,150 lbs. over, 4 to 4 1/2c. for stable cattle, 3 to 4c. for grass; choice heifers, 1,050 lbs. over, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. for stable cattle, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. for grass; choice cows 1,100 lbs. over, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. for stable cattle, 2 to 3c. for grass; fat bulls, 1 1/2c. to 3c. for stable cattle, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. for grass.

VEAL CALVES—Live calves wanted and demand is good. Choice 125 to 200 lbs., 4 1/2c. to 5c.; choice 225 to 350 lbs., 3c.; dressed veal, strictly fresh, 75 to 125 lbs., 5 to 7c.; dressed veal, strictly fresh, light and heavy, 4 to 6c.

SHEEP—Good demand; choice, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c.

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

Live hogs: Choice 150 to 250 lbs. \$7.50; choice, 250 lbs. over, \$6.75; rough, 250 lbs. over, \$6.50; light under 150 lbs. \$6.50.

CHICAGO—Prime hives, \$5.20 to \$6.10; poor to medium \$4 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.40; Texans \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, strong; native sheep \$4.25 to \$6; western sheep, \$4.40 to \$6; lambs \$4.00 to \$7.50; western lambs \$3.75 to \$7.35.

Things to Remember.

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

Sale Clydesdales, C.P.R. pavilion, Winnipeg	July 27
Crystal City .....	" 17-18
Hartney .....	" 16-17
Minnedosa .....	" 19-20
Industrial, Winnipeg .....	" 23-28
W. A. A. Ass'n, Brandon .....	July 31-Aug. 3
Lakeside Fair, Killarney .....	Aug. 7, 8-9
Regina .....	" 9, 10-11
Prov. Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.,	Oct. 2-6

SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.

Indian Head .....	July 13-14
Churchbridge .....	" 17
Saltcoats .....	" 18
Yorkton .....	" 10-11
S. Qu'Appelle .....	August 2-3
Moosomin .....	" 7
Wolseley .....	" 8
Wapella .....	" 9
Rosthern .....	" 9-10
Sintaluta .....	" 10
Ft. Qu'Appelle .....	" 14
Oxbow .....	" 14
Fairmede .....	August 15
Grenfell .....	" 16
Stoughton .....	" 2
Creelman .....	" 3
Moose Jaw .....	" 7-8
Regina .....	" 8, 9-10
Prince Albert .....	" 14-15
Alameda .....	" 7
Carnduff .....	" 8
Gainsboro .....	" 9
Carlyle .....	" 10
Kinistino .....	September 21
Duck Lake .....	" 28
Broadview .....	" 25
Maple Creek .....	" 27
Estevan .....	" 28
Saskatoon .....	October 2-3
Lloydminster .....	" 12
Battleford .....	" 9
North Battleford .....	" 10

ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Okotoks .....	" 17
Lacombe .....	July 19-20
Fort Saskatchewan .....	August 14
Lethbridge .....	" 16-17
Cardston .....	September 18
Magrath .....	" 20
Raymond .....	" 21
Olds .....	" 24-25
Didsbury .....	" 26
Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake	
(Vegreville) .....	" 27-28
Medicine Hat .....	October 2-3
Macleod .....	" 4-5
Red Deer .....	" 9-10
Ponoka .....	" 11-12
Innisfail .....	" 12

MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.

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

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—In our last weekly review we stated that there seemed to be less confidence in the United States speculative markets in regard to the large operators on the bull side being able to continue holding up prices in face of the free movement of the new winter wheat, and the continued excellent prospects for the spring wheat crop. Another week has passed, and there has been nothing but good harvest weather in the south and good growing weather in the north, and no change in the foreign situation to call for advance in prices outside of America, and the result is that the U. S. markets have been unable to longer withstand the pressure of bear influences, and declines in prices have taken place to the extent of 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per bushel. In our Winnipeg market a decline is noted of 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. Except for the decline in prices there is practically no change in the

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The will of the late Franklin House, of Cobourg, Ont., contains a bequest of \$200 to purchase a reference library for the town's new consolidated school. There is a chance for living people to get a heap of pleasure in the same way.

King Edward fulfilled his promise to attend the British-Canadian concert, organized and conducted by A. E. Harriss, whose composition "Pan" was the chief feature of the program. Selections from the works of Mackenzie, Parry, Stanford, Elgar and Cowen were given. The proceeds were in aid of the Minto cottage hospital fund of Canada.

It is stated that 254,730 books were issued from the public libraries of the Poplar borough of London, England during the last year, and only seven volumes were lost and not paid for.

Rev. J. H. Ruttan of Portage la Prairie, Man., has completed a work of the highest value to Bible students. It is "A Complete Harmony of the Gospel" in which Mr. Ruttan takes the four gospels and arranges them so that parts that deal with the same incident or subject are on the same page.

A great literary find has been made in an Irish private library, no less a treasure than seventeen of the rarest early English plays, written before Shakespear's time. Among them are four unrecorded editions and the plays include "Welth and Helth", whose author and date is unknown; and a rare original edition of George Wapull's "The Tyde Taryth No Man: A Most Pleasant and Merry Commodity, Right Pythie and Full of Delight," which was printed in 1576.

### HELP IN THE HOME.

The problem of domestic help in the home is a puzzling one. To some, whom it does not touch very closely, the matter assumes the aspect of a joke, but the point of the joke is difficult to see if you are a home maker. The hard fact remains, girls would rather do anything,—work long hours in an ill-ventilated factory, stand all day behind a counter, anything, rather than help another woman make a home. Why? Because they are looked down upon when they enter domestic service. By whom? By other women. What women? Usually those who hire them. And the question is reduced to this. Why is it more degrading for Mary or Martha or Bridget to do the work in that home than it is for the mistress of that home to do it herself, as she so often is compelled to do? Women alone know.

Western Canada has so far been free from that side of the domestic service problem, because the supply of women for any kind of work has been entirely unequal to the demand. When the house wife had the good luck to find a helper she "grappled her to her soul with hooks of steel" and treated her as one should treat a godsend, or as one woman should treat another who comes to her assistance in time of need; and the two worked together in harmony and good will.

With such an excellent foundation for the building up of proper relations between mistress and maid for the future, it would be a matter for deep regret if the erroneous and mischief-working ideas existing in other lands should be allowed to obtain in this new land. There is the opportunity to start fair and square in this as in other difficult matters, and it would be a pity to miss it. Western Canadian women, whether employers

or employed, could do nothing better for this country than to put all their wisdom, tact and determination into finding a solution for this problem.

### WHAT KIND OF AN ANIMAL IS MAN?

Mr. Bryan has stated, in a recent article, the difference between the Individualist and the Socialist with remarkable clearness. When all the froth of discussion is put aside, the fundamental difference between the ordinary well-meaning citizen of to-day, who is generally an Individualist, and the average Socialist comes down to a real guess about the real nature of the animal man. The conservative person, who believes that society must develop on pretty much the same lines that exist to-day, thinks that a man is a predatory animal who has evolved whatever good characteristics there may be in him through a fierce competitive struggle, and he can see no reason why man should change his nature in any practical reach of time by any change in the social system. Therefore he looks with suspicion on all Utopian plans according to which man would be expected to work without the competitive spur. The Socialist, on the other hand, no matter what fringe of further opinion he may have, thinks that the competitive struggle is responsible for the evil in the world, and looks for an improvement in man, and hence in society, only when competition is eliminated. He thinks better of the nature of man than the Individualist; he believes that the best results may be got out of him without the stern discipline of competition. So the matter rests with psychology—will man relieved from industrial competition lie down and wallow, or will he continue to hustle for all he is worth?

All of us answer that question according to our individual experience of life and our own temperaments. Older men who have had most experience with life, who have observed men of all classes and over a considerable period, are rarely Socialists. They know too well the weakness of human nature, and they know the need there is of a spur to get the average man to exert himself. Young men, who have faith in place of knowledge, who think from theory rather than experience, become Socialists. Strong men, so placed in the struggle that they have a good point of attack, usually enjoy the fight, and ask nothing better than a tolerably fair chance. But men who have been unfavorably placed in the fight, men who are idealists or tender of heart, and who hate the struggle—such are attracted by the visions of the Socialists. And no one can deny that the latter class is gaining rapidly in numbers, and also that many men of the other, more conservative, class now accept without question much of the Socialist's beliefs.

### LIFE'S COMPLETENESS.

Passing through the prairies on this glorious June Sunday, life seems very real. At our feet towns are springing up; a strong new people has come in to possess the land and it is our privilege at the edge of things to have seen an empire in the making. To these brave ones the past is resolutely put behind. The future reaping is largely with those who follow after: Now is the accepted time. And yet these sowers have the best of it.

Neither life nor any part of it is meant for mere preparation—good, true, strong life at any stage

is an end of itself; and life on earth as well as in heaven ought to be standard existence. Moment for moment, time is as valuable as what succeeds time, childhood as youth, youth as middle life, middle life as age. It seems to me that this life is meant to be a consummation, a fulfilment and no mere probation or preparation. We have a right, I think, to expect within large limits attainment and enjoyment here on earth.

Boys and girls are not incomplete adults, but standard persons of a certain class—having their own ideas, interests and ends—they are not abridged or pigmy adults. To govern and instruct children from the view point of what they are going to be, rather than what they are, is to abort all we do for them.

He who cannot appreciate child reserve, child joy, child sorrow, may go to square circles, he will never make a teacher of children. Children are a separate race, their nature is not exhausted, hardly hinted at by the destiny of most of them to grow older.

Herein I think is our comfort, when a pure sweet girl, or noble boy dies. God has not failed. They did not die in vain—they would have done so had we succeeded in forcing upon them a merely preparatory life. Their lives were rich with a true finality, their death is no staggering problem. To those who survive childhood, does midlife become strong, divine, mainly because it will merge into old age? No; and neither are we glorious because we will outlast our flesh.

It is our clear duty to be joyous. I abhor the Puritan idea of asceticism—"Merit heaven by making earth a hell." This is no teaching of the Christ. "Anoint thy head," he said, "and wash thy face that thou appear not unto men to fast."

Eternity in the Bible is not, I think, hereafter and yonder, but, rather, here and now, the upper aspect of any here or now, and joy is our eternal portion. Some men walking in eternal sackcloth have been noble—few have been great. Christ was acquainted with grief, but he could not say with Petrarch, "I am one of those who delight in grieving."

Old Dratts, the hymn maker, was a libeller in my opinion, worse than Jeroboam, the son of Nebat.

"How vain are all things here below,  
How false and yet how fair;  
Each pleasure has its poison too,  
And every grief a snare."

If this be true, life would not be worth living. But it is not true. Life is real. "It means intensity and means good." You know not just who needs the smile the kindly word, the moral uplift that you alone can give. Remember, it is the feet of him who bringeth glad tidings that are beautiful: And "now" is the accepted time.

—AGNES DEANS CAMERON, in the *Sunset News Bulletin*.

### Work Rewarded.

There will come a time for better payment of work; some day we shall pay people not quite so much for talking in Parliament and doing nothing, as for holding their tongues out of it and doing something; we shall pay our plowman a little more and our lawyers a little less. But we may even now take care that whatever work is done shall be fully paid for; and the man who does it paid for it, not somebody else.

JOHN RUSKIN.

### Home.

The real home is a trusting place—the place where we retire and shut the world out. Lovers make a home just as birds make a nest; and unless a man and a woman know the spell of the divine passion, I can hardly see how they can have a home at all. They only rent a room and exist in it. It is a very different thing to have a home and live in it.

## LIVING WATERS.

There are some hearts like wells, green-mossed and deep.  
As ever summer saw;  
And cool their water is—yea cool and sweet—  
But you must come to draw.  
They hoard not, yet they rest in calm content,  
And not unsought will give;  
They can be quiet with their wealth unspent,  
So self-contained they live.

And there are some like springs, that bubbling burst  
To follow dusty ways,  
And run with offered cup to quench his thirst  
When the tired traveller stays;  
That never ask the meadows if they want  
What is their joy to give;  
Unasked, their lives to other life they grant,  
So self-bestowed they live.

And One is like the ocean, deep and wide,  
Wherein all waters fall;  
That girdles the broad earth, and draws the tide,  
Feeding and bearing all;  
That broods the mists, that sends the clouds abroad,  
That takes again to give,—  
Even the great and loving heart of God,  
Whereby all love doth live.  
—CAROLINE SPENCER.

## THE CHEAP LITERATURE DISCUSSION.

The subject under discussion during the last few weeks has been well considered and some very good essays on the advantages and disadvantages cheap literature were received at the office. One point was brought out by almost every competitor in enumerating the disadvantages of cheap literature. Here are two expressions of it take from essays not given here:

"We read too hastily now; we gallop through a book written by some prominent writer to-day because we know we can procure another to-morrow. What is hard to get is highly appreciated, and books were more thoroughly read and re-read in former times than now."

"But it is just this very wealth and plenty lying nearest the entrance that proves one of the disadvantages of our cheap literature. The fun and fancy, the attraction and excitement to be found in it, are so alluring as to be a sort of mental intoxicant, creating a desire for more, and still more of the same kind."

## FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

## THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CHEAP LITERATURE.

The invention of the art of printing during the fifteenth century was instrumental in throwing open the flood gates of knowledge to mankind. Through the medium of books, the student may have for his instructors the most eminent and learned of men, may hold converse in the seclusion of his chamber with the celebrated sages of antiquity, and may follow in the wake of scientific research by the greatest and most advanced thinkers of the age. The mere ability to read is the key to a liberal education.

The studious mind is now in the enjoyment of the acme of opportunity.

In mankind the desire for knowledge is innate, beginning with our first parents. To-day, this heaven-implemented and ever increasing hunger has submitted for its appeasement such a quantity and variety of mental food, that it is, to say the least, bewildering. Upon the choice of books and their mental digestion depends the good or ill effect of reading. Granted that our tastes are sufficiently cultivated to enjoy the products of the best authors or even the classics, is not the fact that there are so many books still unread and awaiting our perusal, a temptation to hurried and superficial reading, which together with aimless rambling from book to book, enervates the mind and weakens the power of concentration, one of the greatest factors in mental development? To

conscientiously select the best books, give them careful reading, and, what is still harder, due reflection, requires an exercise of will power, continually. A surfeit of reading matter is inimical and non-conducive to close application, vigorous thinking or earnest, mental toil. Also, too much reading of the thoughts and opinions of others has a tendency to lessen originality of conception and to rob one of his mental individuality.

MRS. DAVID LOCKERBIE.

## SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

## WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CHEAP LITERATURE.

What have we gained and what have we lost since literature became so cheap in form that even the poorest may read the best literature of all languages?

First, I would consider the disadvantages. Literature of an inferior quality in newspapers, magazines and books, is published in the cheapest possible form and sold at popular prices, merely as a profitable investment. The very fact that literature can be produced in so cheap a form is the reason of so much inferior literature ever being written. Thus cheapness in form aids cheapness in quality, so that there is much literature in print which has not a good influence.

The advantages of cheap literature outweigh its disadvantages by a hundred-fold. It is cheap literature, the newspaper and the magazine, that has made the man of to-day acquainted with all that is going on throughout the globe, made him a citizen of the world. Before the days of newspapers all that a man could know of present day affairs was what he saw and heard and what he heard was often passed from mouth to mouth until every ounce of truth had become a ton of gossip and conjecture.

It is cheap literature which has brought the people of to-day in touch with the greatest minds and hearts of all ages, past and present. Before the days when books became cheap people could only gather thoughts and ideas of those they came in contact with. Now the thoughts and ideas of the finest minds of all times are within the reach of all, and the result can be seen in the splendid progress which humanity is making at the present time.

And what is it that is going to keep this progress forging forward until it has reached all parts of the earth, and every child of Adam is an educated being? It is literature so cheap in form and so good in quality that the reading and re-reading of it will have raised all humanity to that high estate.

GORDON GRAEME.

## EXTRA AWARD.

## WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CHEAP LITERATURE?

While all literature has been cheap enough since the days of freedom of the press for anyone to obtain a smattering of mixed learning, and it has been possible for those with a will to find a way to become versatile in it, there have been points in past works of the press which are not excelled now in the way of distinctness of type wrought by painstaking individual effort, though sometimes not best adapted for swift perusing; while abuses have had to be curtailed by law. Cheapness, competition has brought about. Modern methods of production have made possible and competition has, as ever, enacted the very cheap production of literature. The introduction of machinery has caused there to be a mere profit in it in relation to the multiplication of the edition, while those that can artistically interweave advertisements in the leaves have further and a far greater source of profit. But to this last and greatest source there is a limit. It should be done without becoming an eyesore and no one wants the advertisement of this or that vendor in his valued treasures in his cupboard, though they may look well enough on the farm implements out in the cold in the field.

Never could the utility of the press have been called in question as we can call it in question to-day when we some-

times see a sheet of blurred print lying before us harmful to the eyes or composed of a heterogeneity of matter that may at any point infect the mind of the casual reader while the attempt to obtain a chain of evidence addles the mind of the consistent reader. Such are some of the proletarian newspapers of the day. Another proletarian abuse is smallness of print while in books "pocket" editions often on so called imitation old paper are to be avoided.

But fortunately there are good, cheap heterogeneous papers, treatises, and books issued now-a-days. A good paper though you may not want to consult its records after, helps when read at the right time and digested, in the work of the everyday avocation or the enlightenment of the same. A good book or treatise is the means of storing knowledge and often to be consulted again. Who could have such too cheap? But as there is a limit to the possibilities of their cheap production with goodness, so we would rather pay more and have them good than otherwise.

"IRON IN THE FIRE."

## PHILLIP AND BLITZ.

This is me und Blitz my bull dog terrier. We liff on our humestead over mit Varpeth Valley. Blitz he was one purty fine dog. He can dance yet, and swing mit the corner around when I play mit mein fiddle.



## PHILLIP AND BLITZ.

He can sing, und stand thir hind legs up, und ven he gets hungry he vill speak to me. Dot dog he prings me dose picks up, und de oxes too, und keeps me gumpany all day und night long. Ven gumpany comes das dog he dresses up mit his best clothes und smokes mit his pipe. I vish you would put him in your paper, Mr. Editor, I think Mr., I vill keep this dog so long I lif. Some day my little boys vill be safe when he was by mit dem.

I would like to tole you some more about das dog but I must go und feed dose picks. Some day I vill take him down to Vinnepeck und let dem fellers see him. So gud py.

PHILLIP.

## THE LIFE'S AIM.

If there be good in what I wrought,  
Thy hand compelled it, Master thine;  
Where I have failed to meet thy thought  
I know, through thee, the blame is mine.

One instant's toil to thee denied,  
Stands all eternity's offence:  
Of that I did with thee to guide,  
To thee, through thee, be excellence.

The depth and dream of my desire,  
The bitter paths wherein I stray,  
Thou knowest, who hast made the fire,  
Thou knowest, who hast made the clay.

One stone the more swings to her place  
In that dread temple of thy worth,  
It is enough that through thy grace  
I saw naught common on the earth.

—RUDYARD KIPPLING.

## HUMOROUS

Clara—My husband gives me five cents every time he swears.

Jennie—I suppose you keep him mad all the time. — *Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.*

McFingle—Blowhard must have been a brave soldier, to judge from his own words. He says that in every battle he was where the bullets were thickest.

McFangle—So he was. He drove an ammuni'ion waggon.

Notary—Sign your name here Uncle Rastus.

Rastus—Ah doesn't write ma name, suh. Ah has no time fuh dem triflin' details o' business. Ah allus dictates ma name, suh. — *Cleveland Leader.*

Pater—Can you support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed, without having to borrow money and getting in debt all the time?

Suitor—Yes, sir.

Pater—Then take her. It's more than I can do.

"Dere ain't nobody dat can't brag a little bit about something," said Meandering Mike.

"Dat's right," answered Plodding Pete. "Take you an' me, fur instance. We never get mixed up in no labor riots, do we?" — *Washington Star.*

"I don't see what you admire in Binkley's new auto. Is it the steering gear?"

"No."

"The limousine body?"

"No."

"The way it's finished?"

"Nope."

"Then what in the world do you see in it to admire?"

"Binkley's daughter." — *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV., his majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, instead of the usual crowded congregation, only himself and the bishop.

"What is the meaning of this?" asked the king.

In reply Fenelon explained, "I caused it to be given out that your majesty would not attend chapel to-day, so that you might see which of your courtiers come here to worship God, and which of them come here to curry favor with the king."

A well-known American traveller and author, who is an authority on things Japanese, tells a story with reference to Hideyoshi, a prominent figure in Japanese history, whose relics are said to be as numerous as those of Washington.

In a monastery not far from Yokohama the guide shows the visitor a skull which, it is declared, is the veritable cranium of the great departed.

An American who once saw this relic exclaimed: "Why, I thought Hideyoshi had an enormous head. This skull is very small."

"Yes," politely assented the guide, "but that was when he was thirteen years old." — *New York Times.*

"The late Hezekiah Butterworth," said a Boston journalist, "had a high opinion of a woman's wit. He liked to prove woman man's superior in fancy, in humor, in retort.

"He related one day to me a quarrel between a married couple that he had overheard in a subway.

"This couple got on at Scoley Square and rode in Mr. Butterworth's direction.

"There is no calamity which can befall a woman that I have not suffered," the lady said in a bitter voice.

"There you are wrong Jane," the husband replied. "You hav' never been a widow."

"She frowned upon him as she rejoined:

"I said 'calamity,' sir." — *Philadelphia Record.*

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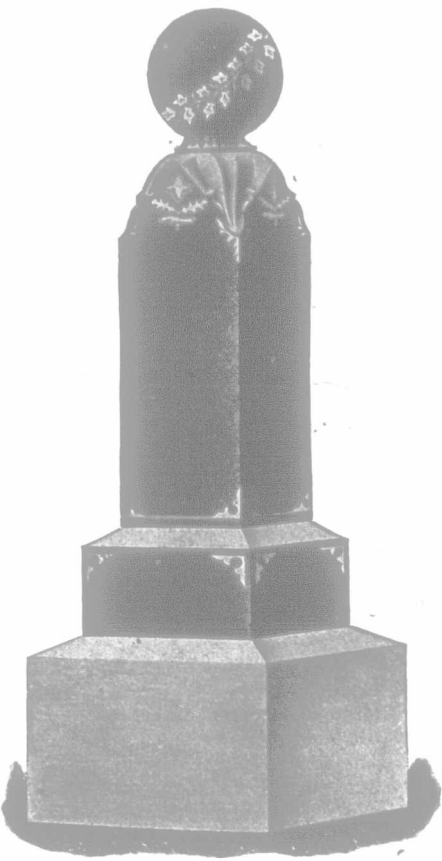
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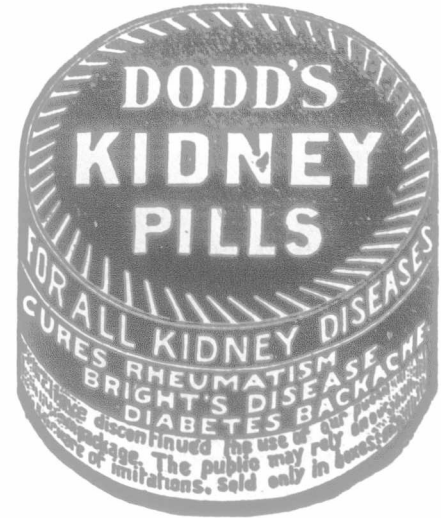
In writing for Estimates and Catalogues address Department F.

### QUIET HOUR.

#### THE SILVER CROSS.

Through the streets of old Siena, at the dawning of the day,  
Went the holy Caterina, as the bells began to sound;  
With the light of peace celestial in her eyes of olive gray,  
For her soul was with the angels, while her feet were on the ground,  
She was fair as any lily, with as delicate a grace;  
And the air of early morning had just tinged her cheek with rose;  
Yet one hardly thought of beauty in that pale-illuminated face,  
That the souls in trouble turned to, finding comfort and repose.  
And the men their heads uncovered, though they dared not speak her praise,  
When they saw her like a vision down the narrow street descend;  
And they wondered what she looked at, with that far-off dreamy gaze  
While her lips were often moving, as though talking to a friend.

By a shrine of the Madonna, at a corner where she passed,  
Stood a stranger leaning on it, as though weary and forlorn,  
With a bundle slung behind him and a cloak about him cast;  
For he shivered in the freshness of the pleasant summer morn.  
Said the stranger, "Will you help me?" and she looked on him and knew,  
By his hand that trembled feebly as he held it out for aid,  
By his eyes that were so heavy, and his lips of ashen hue,  
That the terrible Maremma had its curse upon him laid.  
So she listened to his story, that was pitiful to hear,  
Of a widowed mother waiting on the mountain for her son;  
How to help her he had labored till the summer-time drew near,  
And of how the fever took him just before his work was done.  
He was young and he was hopeful, and the smile began to come  
In his eyes, as though they thanked her for the pity she bestowed,  
And he said: "I shall recover if I reach my mountain home,  
And if some good Christian people will but help me on the road.  
For I go to Casentino, where the air is pure and fine,  
But my strength too often fails me, and the place is far away;  
So I pray you give me something, for a little bread and wine,  
That I may not set out fasting on my weary walk to-day."  
Then a certain faint confusion with her pity seemed to blend,  
And her face, so sweet and saintly, showed the shadow of a cloud  
As she said: "I am no lady though you call me so, my friend,  
But a poor Domenicano who to poverty am vowed.  
I can give a prayer to help you on your journey, nothing more,  
For these garments I am wearing are the sisterhood's not mine,  
And the very bread they gave me when I left the convent door  
To a beggar by the wayside I this morning did consign.  
I would give you all you ask for if I had it to command."  
Then she sighed and would have left him, but the stranger made her stay,  
For he held her by the mantle, with his cold and wasted hand:  
"For the love of Christ, my lady, do not send me thus away!"  
He has used the Name unthinking, but it moved her none the less,  
And she turned again towards him, with a softened, solemn air,



While her hand began to wander up and down her simple dress,  
As though vaguely it were seeking for some trifle she could spare.  
Then the rosary she lifted that was hanging at her waist,  
And its silver cross unfastened, which was small and very old,  
With the edges worn and rounded and the image half effaced,  
Yet she loved it more than lady ever loved a cross of gold.  
It had been her life-companion, in the tempest, in the calm;  
She had held it to her bosom when she prayed with troubled mind;  
And she kissed it very gently as she laid it in his palm,  
"For the love of Christ then, take it; 'tis the only thing I find."  
So he thanked her and departed, and she thought of him no more,  
Save to ask the Lord to bless him, when that day in church she prayed;  
But the cross of Caterina on his heart the stranger wore,  
And her presence unforgotten like a blessing with him stayed.  
Now the city life is stirring, and the streets are in the sun,  
And the bells ring out their music o'er that busy town again,  
As the people slowly scatter from the church where Mass is done;  
But the blessed Caterina in her seat did still remain.  
For the sleep divine was on her, which so often to her came,  
When of mortal life the shadow from around her seemed to fall;  
And she looked on things celestial with her happy soul aflame:  
But that day the dream that held her was the sweetest of them all.  
For the Lord appeared in glory, and He seemed to her to stand  
In a chamber filled with treasures such as eye had never seen;  
And a cross of wondrous beauty He was holding in His hand,  
Set with every stone most precious and with pearls of light serene.  
And He told her that those treasures were the presents he received  
From the souls on earth who love Him, and are seeking Him to please.  
Were they deeds of noble service? that was what she first believed,  
And she thought, "What happy people who can bring Him gifts like these!"  
For herself could offer nothing, and she sighed to think how far  
From the best she ever gave Him were the gems in that bright store.  
But He held the cross toward her that was shining like a star,  
And He bade her look and tell Him had she seen it e'er before.  
"No," she answered humbly, "never did my eyes the like behold."  
But a flood of sudden sweetness came upon her like a wave,  
For she saw among the jewels and the work of beaten gold  
Was the little cross of silver that for love of Christ she gave.  
And I think her dream that morning was a message from above,  
That a proof of deepest meaning we might learn and understand,—  
Though our very best be worthless that we give for Jesus' love,  
It will change and turn to glory when He takes it in His hand.  
FRANCESCA ALEXANDER

## Use Carnefac Stock Food for that thin horse

### PRECIOUS IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD.

By faith, Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain. . . . God testifying of his gifts.—Heb. xi.: 4.

There seems to be a very common idea among us that God stands ready to accept gladly any gift man may choose to offer Him, and yet from the very beginning of the world's history He has shown that this is a mistaken idea. "The LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering: but unto Cain and to his offering He had not respect." It is a great mistake to offer "the lame and the sick" in sacrifice, expecting that they will be received graciously by our King. Shall our gifts witness against us—

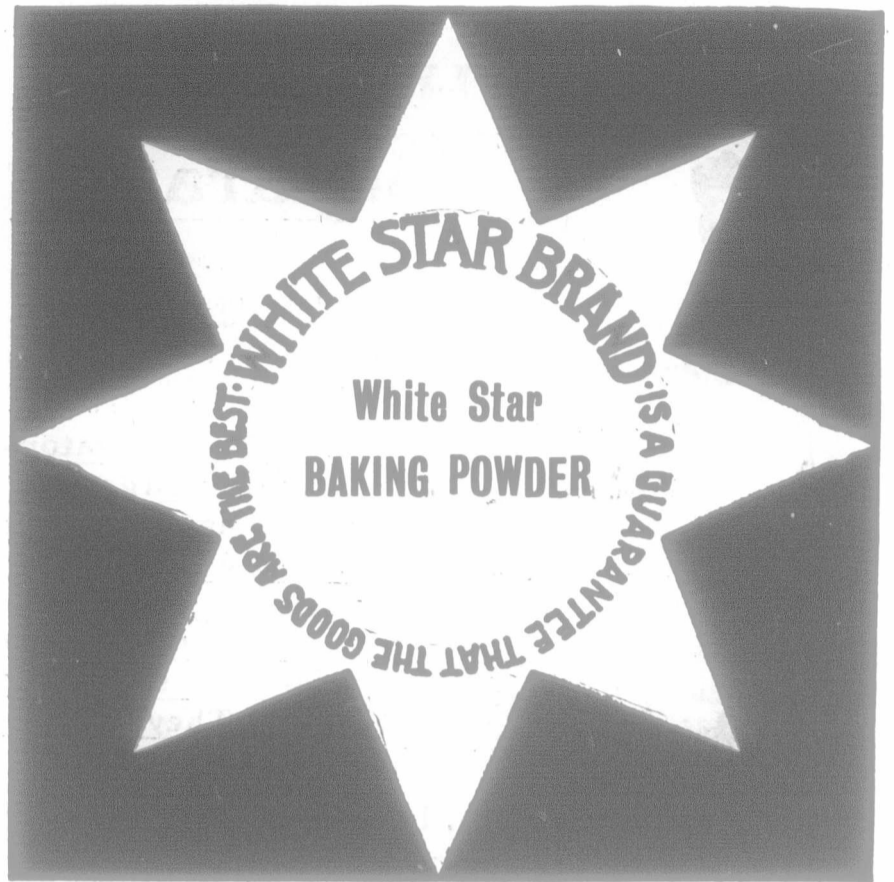
"I was not good enough for man And so was given to God!"  
We need to be constantly reminded that it is not so much the work we are doing as the spirit in which it is being done that makes all the difference between a servant of God and "a child of this world."

Right up to the end of the world it shall be so—the work may be the same, but God will regard the workers very differently. Our Lord has told us that in the day when the Son of Man shall be revealed, two men shall be working together in the same field and "the one shall be taken, and the other left." Two men shall be in one bed, two women grinding at the same mill, and yet "one shall be taken, and the other left." When we stop to consider seriously, we know quite well that the same rule holds good even now. Two people in the same pew in church may drop the same amount of money in the plate, the one gift may be accepted by God and the other entirely rejected. Two may be working side by side in the field or in the house, doing the same work in the same way—as far as outward appearances go—yet one may be building with gold, silver or precious stones, while the other may find that he has been building with hay or stubble, and, as St. Paul says, "the fire shall try every man's works of what sort it is." The work itself may seem of little consequence—just a round of cooking and washing, sweeping or scrubbing, which all has to be done over again in a few days, and nothing apparently to show for all the labor. But the real work is

the building of character, and that is going on steadily under the service all the time. The question of real importance for each of us is whether the kind of character we are building by the little unimportant duties and pleasures of every day will be like a precious stone, fit to find a place in God's eternal Temple. Our real life is hidden and secret, known fully only to God. He knows whether our gifts are really offered to Him, He also knows when they are given because others would think us selfish if we refused to contribute when the collection plate or the subscription list confronted us. Every time a gift is really offered in all truth and sincerity to Him, the soul of the giver grows brighter and more beautiful. Oh, why can't we always offer acceptable gifts? God stands ready to receive them and to pour out the beauty of holiness in return, and yet how often we miss the opportunity. Perhaps this may only be the consequence of careless forgetfulness of our opportunity and privilege, perhaps it may be the sad result of love of praise of the world. We don't like to consider ourselves "hypocrites," yet what else is it to pretend to be generous when we are simply trying to buy praise and glory with our money or our work? The time is short, and yet the opportunities are numberless. Are we wasting them all? Every hour is crammed with gifts which we may offer to God if we will—gifts of loving service, of willing sacrifice of our own wills, of glad acceptance of God's will for us or our friends. God is watching to see how we are acquitting ourselves in the battle of life, we are compassed about with an interested multitude of witnesses, and yet how easily we take the matter usually. It is only another day, almost exactly like yesterday, what does it matter how we live it? And yet this day will certainly leave us better or worse than we were yesterday. Which shall it be?

"Each word we speak has infinite effects  
Each Soul we pass must go to heaven or hell—  
And this our one chance through eternity  
To drop and die, like dead leaves in the brake!  
Be earnest, earnest, earnest!  
Do what thou dost as if the stake were Heaven."

HOPE.



## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### MRS. REED TO THE RESCUE.

Some time ago some one asked in these columns for directions for making watch guards from horse hair. Mrs. R. R. Reed volunteered to supply the information, and as the question had been asked before we decided to print the instructions so kindly given, in order that all our readers might reap the benefit.

DAME DURDEN.

### TO MAKE HAIR GUARDS OR CHAINS.

Get a round board eleven inches in diameter, with beveled edge and a hole two inches in diameter in the center. At the outer beveled edge of the board make thirty six grooves of equal distances apart, letting them surround the board. They should run up about half an inch from the lower edge of the board, and their depth should be equal to the thickness of a knitting needle. Go around the board to the left and number the grooves beginning with 1 and ending with 9, but giving the same number to two grooves, as 1, 1.—2, 2, etc. After you have reached the 18th groove begin with 1 again and continue as before till you reach 9 again, and have finished. Taper the board around the hole in the centre. Wrap a coarse knitting needle about one-half its length with two or three thicknesses of black goods; sew it firmly so it won't slip; tie a small weight (a tap for one-half inch bolt will do) to lower end of needle wrapper. Get thirty six weights

made of ten-penny nails. They should be bent a short distance from the middle so hair won't slip. Tie linen thread around the curve of each nail, wrapping several times. Tie hair to this thread and then wrap it around the weight as prepared, leaving an unwrapped end about three inches long. This hair must be of uniform length and about the thickness of a pin, the locks six or eight inches long. Take about one-fourth of the weights and tie the three inch loose end of hair tight to lower end of wrapping on needle, with the ends of the hair pointing downwards, or towards the tap weight. Then follow with the rest of the hair, spreading the locks around the needle evenly, so as to be distributed in the grooves of the board. Place the board on a jar about nine inches in height. Place the needle in hole at center of board with tap weight hanging in jar. Put lock of hair in each groove, letting each lock extend from needle, over the surface of board, unwrapping locks from the wire weights till the latter hang about half way down on outside of jar. There are many stitches. I will give two. It takes two pieces of work to make a guard. Mount them in the centre, where the two pieces join. To make wave stitch. Place the jar in front of you with the grooves numbered with the figures 1 next to you, in each hand take a lock from grooves 1, and carry them around the needle in opposite directions, following around the outer edge of the board. When you



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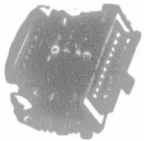
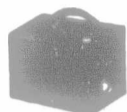
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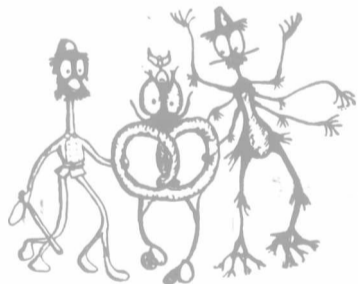
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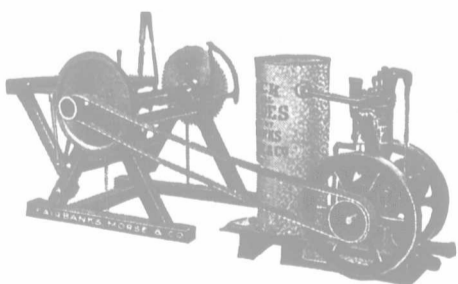
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will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

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Engine for..... Address..... Prov.....

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reach figures 1 on opposite side of the board, place the locks at left side of these opposite grooves. Now replace these with locks in the opposite grooves 1. Then begin with locks in grooves 2 and do the same. Continue this with each successive number till you have used about half the hair. To make "honeycomb" stitch: Follow above directions, only skipping every alternate number. Begin with 1, then take 3's, then 5's, and so on. As your work progresses unwrap hair from wire weights. These two stitches may be made on the same piece of work. When your piece is about four inches long remove board from jar, pull out needle, tie the ends tight and firm. Do this with each piece and they are ready for mounting.  
R. R. REED.

### INDIVIDUALITY IN MARRIAGE.

The more a woman shall have learned to live by herself the better she will occupy her position in wedded life, should she marry, writes Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," in Harper's Bazaar. "Trained to direct herself, to earn her own living, capable of energy and decision, a woman if she marries brings a precious co-operation to her husband. If she never marries she will know how to be all-sufficient to herself. She will not believe her life lost, nor make of it a morbid matter.

Doubtless because of solitary living some of them make themselves incapable of living with another; but this is not because they have developed their individuality, but rather because they have cultivated their fads. The general rule proves, on the contrary, that those who know best how to live by themselves are best adapted to living with others. A man who has truly reflected, though he be an isolated student accustomed to follow, alone, the ways of truth, is always capable of understanding other men. He knows the laws of thought, the diverse states of the mind; he is broad-minded and knows how to respect the thoughts of others, even when wholly unlike his own.

A sensible woman who knows how to live alone also knows what is necessary in order to live with a companion when the time comes to change her mode of living. The same wisdom which guided her when single will teach her how to act in concert with her husband. It is, therefore, a stale banality and contrary to all psychology, to say that to make good women, beings are necessary who lack all individuality and experience, without opinions, and who, consequently, may be led about like a blind person. Nine times out of ten, whoever does not think for himself is equally incapable of understanding the thoughts of others."

### THE CAVES OF CHEOPS.

Most of the unusual things of Canada are found in British Columbia. The caves of Cheons and the grottoes of Cougar, for example. These are close to the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, above Ross Peak water tank, seven miles from Glacier station, 37 from Revelstoke and 416 miles from Vancouver. There is in Vancouver to-day a young man who says he and a faithful dog first found these caves and grottoes of the Selkirks ere the twentieth century had time to mark the figure one, but the public prefers to call Charles Deutschman, veteran prospector and hunter, the discoverer. The giant German—he was over six feet—was out after bear in the fall of 1904 and followed the course of wild Cougar creek as it cut its way between the mountain of that name and the eminence of Cheops. He found that the creek disappeared as if into the bowels of the earth. Investigating he came across these caves, within four hours' climb from the C. P. R. track, 5,000 feet above sea level, but only 1,000 above the railway, in a beautifully sheltered, park-like basin, a natural holiday resort.

"The caves surpass all others in the mountains," is the verdict of the Rev. Dr. Herdman. Mr. A. O. Wheeler, of the Dominion topographical survey, christened them the "Caves of Cheops" while Mr. W. S. Ayres, M.P., proved the cavern to extend 8,000 feet. So far about a dozen have been explored, and

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- One of our 20 h.p. Simple Traction Engines
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- One of our 16 h.p. Portable Engines

Other sizes ready shortly, call and examine them.

The

John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co.  
760 Main Street, WINNIPEG Ltd.

### FOR SALE

Three excellent stock and grain farms within seven miles of Regina. Flowing water on two of said farms.

H. G. OTIS

P. O. Box 412 Regina, Sask.

while these explorations show that the caves are not entitled to rank among the great cavern systems of the earth, yet in the scenic grandeur of their location, in the attractiveness of the region from the standpoint of botanist as well as hunter, they make strong claims for recognition among those who seek the beautiful and the extraordinary in nature. The Rev. Dr. Herdman describes a trip through the caves as follows:

"We came in contact with columns of ice and gushing fountains, as well as crystallized limes and incipient stages of marble, along with wide-open chambers and reverberating halls. Swift were the rushings of the waters in subterranean channels, and noble was the spectacle presented by dark green and blue strata of rock, diversified often by flashes of white specks."

Cave 1 is the auditorium cave, consisting of narrow passages, ladders and floating bridges constructed far under ground by the discoverer. Grottos, pot-holes, a splendid corridor, a study of the swish of the waters, then the large auditorium chamber, 100 feet by 60, 10 to 25 feet in height. A pillar of ice was there, which meant that a secret opening from the outside was not far distant, and one dark rolling river we called the Styx. Caves 2 and 3 join one another and are called "The Main Cave," the entrance being from the gorge. The chambers and most striking features are named "The Ball Room," the "Pit," or "Deep Cavern," "The Old Mill," "The Terror," "The Turbine," "The Dome," "The Art Gallery," "The Bridal Chamber," "The Ruined Aqueduct," "The White Grotto." Another cave has the name "Avernus," another "The Well," or "Bottomless Abyss," but below it another passageway has been found leading to a high vaulted chamber called "The Judgment Hall," with a pedestal set up, and on another pillar markings that suggest a cross. Some specimens of blue and grey marble and of stalcite and crystallized carbonate have been brought up out of these caverns. Most of the other caves are very limited, so far as exploration has yet penetrated. The walk through the caves is nearly two miles. Some of the sudden descents are 250 feet deep. Old channels, both of Cougar creek and the Cheops streams, can be traced for distances. Mr. Ayres estimates that it took 40,000 years to cut out these channels.—World.

Foreigner—"I have heard so much about your beautiful American scenery. Is there such a variety of color?"

American—"I should say so. The tonic and rye whiskey advertisers are using more red and green and yellow in their signs than ever."

## Kootenay Valley Fruit Lands

GOLD MEDAL  
London, Eng.  
1905

taken by fruit in this district.  
If you want

An Ideal Home,  
In a perfect climate  
At the most pleasant work  
With wonderfully profit-  
able returns

Send for our BEAUTIFUL BOOK.  
It's free.

The FISHER HAMILTON CO.  
Ashdown Building, WINNIPEG, Man.

### 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.

### Herefords and Farm



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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

### PIANOS & ORGANS

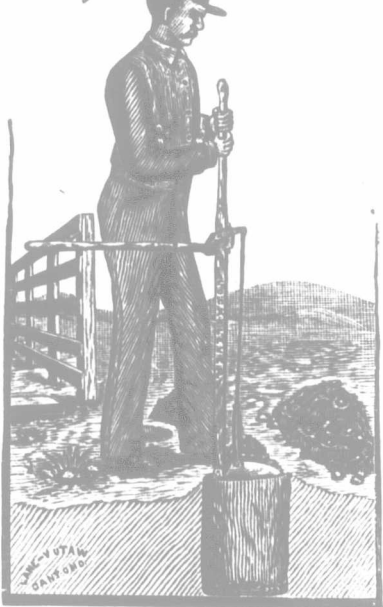
Highest grades only.  
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY  
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

### Post Holes Dug in a Hurry

WITH

THE LOCK-LEVER



The Lock-Lever Digger digs holes three feet deep, any required diameter, and the time it saves in digging holes will pay for itself in two days over any other way of digging holes. Thousands now in use and giving universal satisfaction. This engraving represents the Lock-Lever Digger used as a shovel for refilling ground around post, etc.

The Western Commission Co., Agents  
307 Logan Avenue, WINNIPEG  
Agents wanted.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

Dear Boys and Girls:—Some of you may have wondered why the full address is never printed with your letters. Some more of you who would like to exchange letters have thought that the lack of, addresses in the Corner was a nuisance. Well, there are several good reasons for it and I'll tell you one of them. There are men who watch the magazines to get names and addresses of people, and then they send them letters and papers that are not nice. We do not want that to happen to any of our readers so we drop the address altogether. Do you see? Now, if any of you want to correspond just tell me the name of the boy or girl to whom you wish to write and I'll send on the address asked for. Holiday time again! I hope it will be a merry one for all of you.

Cousin DOROTHY.

### ANNIE ROONEY'S PHILOSOPHY.

It was evening and the hour after milking when the cows usually stood about and peacefully chewed their cuds. But this night they seemed very drowsy. One after another they yawned and sleepily said "Good-night," and slowly made their way behind the stable to the hay-stack, about which they were in the habit of sleeping. Only Annie Rooney was left. "It's remarkable how sleepy everyone is to-night," she thought with a smile, and did not offer to follow the others, which seemed to relieve them very much.

After assuring themselves that she was not following them, they suddenly grew very active. It was evident that they were there for a purpose.

A little red cow whose name was Lassie, started the programme by announcing an address by Miss Fannie Fern. Fanny stepped forward with an important air, cleared her throat, and began:

"I'm sure you will all agree with me that we are as fine a bunch of cows as ever were milked. We move in the best cow society. It is the ambition of every cow for miles around to be allowed to join our set. And yet with all this, we are content to take as our leader a clumsy creature who never aspires higher than to get plenty to eat with as little bother as possible."

Here Fannie's voice rose to such a height that Black Bess, a meek little black cow, felt obliged to remonstrate lest the object of their attack should hear. This offended Miss Fannie who declared with a toss of her pretty head, that if she could not talk the way she wanted to she wouldn't talk at all. It was only with a great deal of tact and many compliments that Lassie was able to restore her to good humor, but she declined to say any more.

Then Maisie May came forward. She endorsed everything Fannie had said. "Could anything be more ludicrous," she cried "than a smart set of cows like us following an old slow-poke

like Annie Rooney. Why she hasn't even got horns!"

"But she makes up for it, she's got such a big bump on herself," remarked Rosebud the two-year-old heifer.

A general laugh followed. "Why, my dear, you're quite funny to-day," said Lassie looking admiringly at her daughter. "I presume you have all noticed the bump on the top of Annie Rooney's head? However," continued she, "we have no time to waste on puns. What is your opinion, Black Bess?"

Before Bess could reply little Molly Bawn exclaimed in a voice hoarse with emotion, "Ma, I'm hungry!" "Little girls should be seen and not heard," said Fanny Fern severely, "What were you about to say, Bess?"

This little cow whose voice was as meek as her looks said that she agreed with what had been said, but she thought it would be hard on Annie Rooney.

"It serves her right," cried a bright little heifer, Poppy, "she's had the say too long. If we want to go to Duck Head Coolie, she decides to go some place else and we, like a lot of geese follow her. That's the way it's gone on ever since we came here and that's the way it will go on if we don't do something."

This was followed by applause. Lassie now remarked that it was getting late and that the meeting had better be brought to a close. "All those that desire to become members of the Society for the Prevention of Imposition by Annie Rooney reply by the usual sign."

Every tail was switched vigorously, except Bess, who nevertheless did it in a half-hearted way.

Just at this moment Annie Rooney swallowed a cud and made her way to the stack. "Not sleeping yet?" she asked apparently very astonished. "I came to take a last look at the children. Molly is getting prettier every day. She takes after her mother. I only wish my Samson was as good looking. I think we must be going to have a storm because your tail is curling so nicely May. Your skin is lovely and smooth now Lassie. It's quite a contrast to my freckled old hide. Fannie, your eyes are the very color of those violets we saw to-day. My! but you are contented looking, Black Bess. Rose and Poppy, you are quite young ladies now aren't you? Well, good-night dears; we'll go to Duck Head to-morrow."

With a parting lick to the calves, she walked slowly away. After she was gone, the rest glanced sheepishly at each other.

"Isn't she an old darling?" exclaimed Lassie enthusiastically; "I felt quite ashamed."

"So did I," said Bess. "I blushed right to the roots of my hair."

The others expressed themselves in the same way and after that no more was heard of the "Society for the Prevention of Imposition by Annie Rooney" As Annie Rooney lay down that

## THE Keeley Institute

133 Osborne Street  
WINNIPEG

Liquor, drug habits and neurasthenia, resulting from excesses, successfully treated by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's original gold cure, administered by and under the supervision of competent and skilled physicians for the past 25 years. Correspondence confidential.



EE EE

## Steedman's

SOOTHING  
Powders

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

### TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,  
SURREY,  
ENGLAND.

EE EE

### We Want Good

Butter  
Eggs

and  
Live Poultry

We'll give the very highest market prices to get them. Write for prices and get our literature on hog raising.

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

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## 50 Imported Clydesdale Fillies 50

To be Sold at Public Auction

FRIDAY, JULY 27th

At C.P.R. Sale Pavilion, Winnipeg

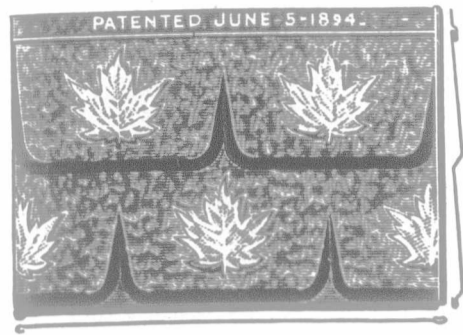
Several successful auction sales of Imported Fillies in Ontario leads me to try in the west a consignment which I have personally selected for this trade. Breeding and individual merit characterizes each animal.

Take them at your own Prices.

S. J. PROUSE, Woodstock, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer





Safe Lock Shingle.

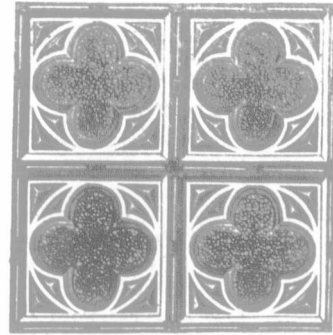
## Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles  
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets  
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices.

**CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg**



Ceiling Plate.

night among the grass and flowers, she said with a wise look, "A soft answer turneth away wrath but grievous words stir up anger."

### EVERYBODY IS WELCOME.

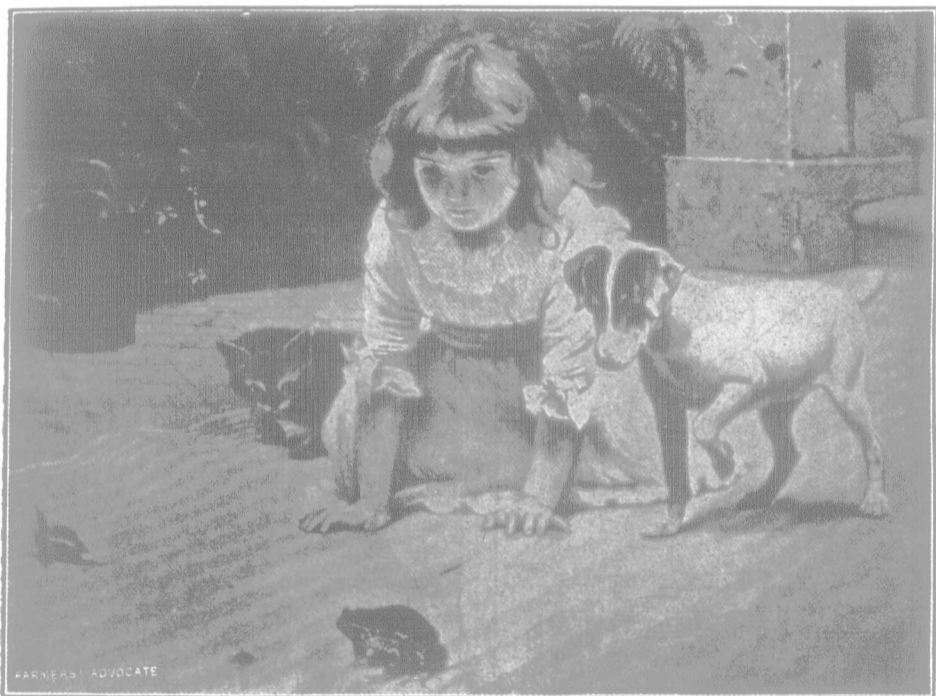
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wonder if town children are permitted in this bright corner? I hope so. I am a girl thirteen years old. I go to what is called the Greenfield School. My teacher's name is Mr. L. My father keeps the post office here. He has taken the *ADVOCATE* for quite a while. How many of the cousins are making a collection of pressed flowers? I am, and I am also making a collection of picture post cards. We have five canary birds, they are quite cheery little things. I will close with best wishes to the Children's Corner.

BEATRICE MAGWOOD.

to come in at a distressing rate. A fair-sized package had accumulated in his desk, and he had gotten into the habit of going over the bills every evening, endeavoring to evolve some new system of mathematics whereby two could be made to equal three. One evening the package was missing.

"My dear, have you been moving the papers in my desk?" he asked his wife. "I can't find a lot of bills I left there." She came and put her arms around his neck. "Yes; the horrid old things!" she said. "I saw that they were worrying you, so I just burned them up!"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The story is told of two darkies who went to capture two cub bears. One of them went into the cave to get the cubs while the other remained outside to prevent the mother bear from entering the



THE CLASS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

### POULTRY GALORE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read some letters in the Children's Corner and thought that I would like to write one too. We have fourteen horses. One of them is a trotter; his name is Complete. He can go at the rate of two minutes and twenty eight seconds a mile. We have twenty four sheep, sixteen lambs, about one hundred and seventy five hens, two hundred and fifty chickens, and twenty one geese. (Age 13 yrs.) ALBERT PRESTON.

Dear Editor:—I thought I would write to you and send you a little piece of poetry which I hope to see printed in the Children's Corner of your paper. It is my first piece of poetry. I am twelve years of age, and a "Yankee". My father moved us to Canada four years ago. My oldest brother has been taking your paper for two years, and likes it very much.

MAY WILL.

Your poetry was quite cleverly done for a first attempt. But you could not expect good loyal Canadian boys and girls to like the sentiment of it very well, so I am going to ask you to write us another poem on a different subject, so that the members of the Corner will get a fine impression of you right at the beginning. Will you? C. D.

As is not unusual in such cases, a certain young husband rather overtaxed his moderate income, so that a month or two after his marriage bills commenced

den, should she return. She came. Zeke grabbed her by the tail, and hung on. Zeb suddenly saw things grow dark and yelled to Zeke, "What darks the hole?" Zeb answered back, "You'll find out if dis tail pulls out."

It was visiting day at the kindergarten, and the young teacher was proud of her little pupils as they went through their drills and exercises, and beamed with pleasure at the appreciation shown by the visitors, who applauded generously. Then came the lesson and the teacher announced the subject.

"Children," she said, "to-day we are going to learn about the cat, and I want you to tell me what you know about it. Tommy, how many legs has a cat?"

"Four," replied Tommy, proudly conscious of rectitude.

"Yes, and, Daisy, what else has the cat?"

"Claws and tail," murmured Daisy, shyly.

Various other portions of feline anatomy were ascertained, and finally the instructor turned to one of the latest acquisitions of the kindergarten, and said sweetly:

"Now, Mary, can you tell me whether the cat has fur or feathers?"

With scorn and contempt, mingled with a vast surprise, Mary said:

"Gee, teacher, ain't you never seen a cat?"

And the lesson came to an abrupt end.—*Buffalo Evening News*.

## Regina's Industrial FAIR and EXHIBITION

Aug. 9, 10 & 11, 1906

\$10,000 in Prizes and Attractions

A splendid program of Races and Attractions will be given.

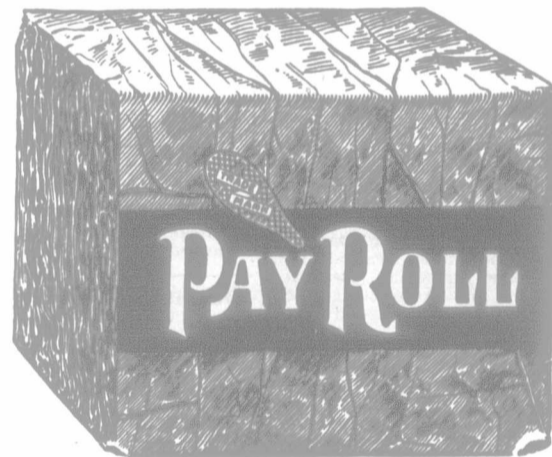
Special Performances by the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Grand Display of Fire Works. Good Platform Performances.

Exhibition entries will close August 7th. Racing entries August 8th. Prize lists and all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

A. T. HUNTER,  
President

E. MEADOWS,  
Sec.-Treas.



Bright Plug Chewing TOBACCO

10c. per Cut.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Ltd  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade

JAMES HUTTON & CO. - - - MONTREAL  
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA



## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE.**—Good quarter Section. Choice Wheat Land. Ninety acres boken. Three miles from town. Five elevators. Flour mill. Intermediate School. Sell with or without crop. A. Summerfield, Treherne, Man. 11-7

**FOR SALE.**—503 Acres in South Alberta, 5 miles from Pincher Creek town, and same distance from C.P.R. railway. Price, \$12 per acre. Terms, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply, E. Blaquier, care Berry and Playle, Pincher Creek, Alta. 11-7 t f

**A TWELVE** Room Boarding House, with or without furniture, good stand near station, always full, good reason for selling, cheap for cash. A good farm, 4 miles from town, good improvements, half mile to school, good wheat land, \$15.00 per acre, easy terms. Apply for the two above bargains to F. W. Feigmann, Langham, Sask. 11-7

**PIANO.**—American make, slightly used, five years guarantee. Will sell cheap for cash in next thirty days or exchange for mares. Henry Anderson, Glenora, Manitoba.

**HALF SECTION** two miles from station, hundred acres crop, seventeen dollars, good terms. Apply, Mayberry, Moosejaw. 8-8  
**500 MEN** wanted to order their clothes by mail from H. E. Colham, Plastic Form Clothing Parlor, Regina, Sask. 8-8

**FOR SALE.**—Three quarters of section 19—12—23 and 100 ac. of 20. of same township and range. Good buildings, stone barn, frame house, farm well watered, no alkaline. G. A. Titmus, Kenton. 1-8

**FOR SALE.**—Dairy business in B. C. An excellent chance for somebody, 36 milch cows, 3 horses, 2 milk wagons, 1 separator and aerators, milk tank, and all fixtures for an up-to-date dairy, good route, paying \$15 per day, house 32x38, kitchen, sitting-room, parlor and dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 4 pantries, hall, clothes-closet, spring at barns, one barn 40x40 and one 32x38, ice-house, milkhouse, henhouse, and one acre of land in West Fernie, all buildings new and in good shape. Will sell all of the above at a bargain, terms to suit, monthly payments if desired. Address, B. H. Cook, Poplar Dairy, Fernie, B. C. 1-8

**FOR SALE.**—320 Acres \$8.50 per acre, half cash, N. E. 1-4 26 and N. E. 1-4 27—10—10. Good land, considerable wood, 4 1-2 miles from Rose Hill station C.N.R., 7 1-2 miles S. E. of Macgregor C.P.R. Write James Eadie, Real Estate, 500 Pender street, Vancouver, B.C. 1-8

**FOR SALE.**—Irish water spaniel pups, great duck dogs, natural retrievers, \$10.00 each at three months old. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man. 25-6

**WANTED.**—Man and wife, experienced in farm work and housekeeping, wages \$40.00 per month. Apply by letter immediately, Canyon Ranch, Claresholm. 18-6

**FOR SALE.**—One of Manitoba's most beautiful and best farm homes, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred in cultivation, all well fenced, good stone house, portable granaries, frame stabling, plenty of water, deep loam soil, clay subsoil, at \$22.00 per acre. Apply, B. Shepherd, Solsgirth, Man. 11-6

**FOR SALE.**—Quarter section, 4 miles north of Arden, 80 acres in crop, well watered, small buildings. Terms on application. Robt. Walker, Arden. 11-7

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$8 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN.  
LOST.

**DAVIDSON.**—Since May 24, a dark brown mare, branded a lazy J on left thigh, large star on forehead, frone feet toe in, weight 1,050 pounds, eight years old. A suitable reward is offered. Louis Hagemester.

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Money Makes Money.

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

Sworn circulation, 20,050.

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

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

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

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

ALBERTA.  
LOST.

**ELINOR.**—Sorrel mare, six years old, branded 43 on right thigh, weight 1,250, ratty looking, is well broken to work and has harness marks. Fifteen dollars reward. E. Lunde.

**VERMILION, C.N.R.**—Since about April 30, two mares, one bay, branded a half bar over perpendicular bars on left thigh, one dark brown, branded bar over S on left shoulder, weight about 800 pounds each, \$20.00 reward. Rev. A. R. Aldridge.

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

**HOME CROFT YORKSHIRES.** Gilt-edged breeding. Write H. Griffiths, Neepawa.

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

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

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

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



## HORSES FOR EVERY PERSON

150 head to choose from. Two cars of town horses, two cars of Ontario, four cars of Montana horses (big gentle fellows). A car of imported Clyde mares, direct from Glasgow.

Selling for 25 years in the one city. A record unequalled in the west.

We are compelled to have a large assortment so as not to disappoint customers from a distance. If you do not want any please tell your friends.

Phone or write.

**TROTTER & TROTTER, Brandon, Man.**

**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.

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

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

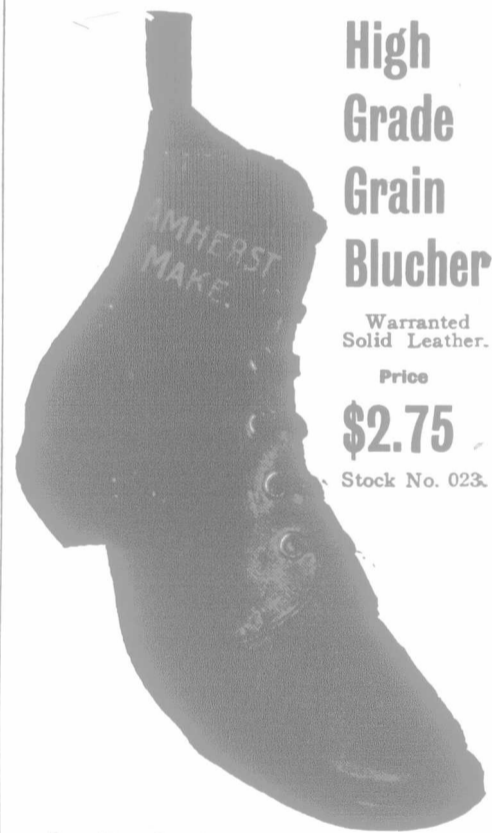
## HE COMPREHENDED.

The American in England affords matter for much perplexity and astonishment to his English kinsman. One of them was being shown an old church wherein hundreds of people were buried.

"A great many people sleep beneath the roof," said the guide, indicating the inscription covered floor with a sweep of his hand.

"So?" said the American; "same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

A poor but worthy old couple had a rare stroke of luck. Some relative died and left them a fortune of £20. The night of the arrival of the lawyer's letter telling them of their good fortune, they sat up late, discussing the future and what they were to do with the great sum they had inherited. When they had done and were rising to go to bed, the old man said, with a grand air of magnanimity, "Well, I suppose, Janet, this'll mak' nae difference. We'll just speak tae the neebours as before?"



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price

\$2.75

Stock No. 023.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write

**E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man.**

If sent by parcel post 25c. extra.

NDED 1866

irie, Man.—  
kney horses.  
izes for sale.

Breeder of  
l from which  
s of all ages

Herd Short-  
Farm.

ation, G. T.  
at Toronto,  
also Grand  
Senior and  
Write your

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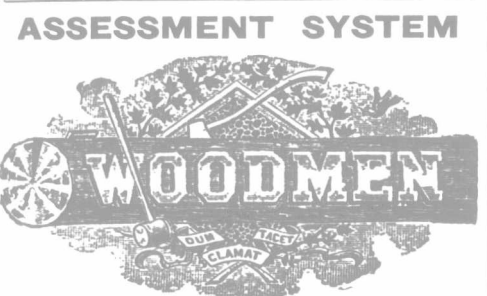
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17	33	60	99	130		
18	33	60	99	130		
19	33	61	1 01	1 32	1 81	2 16
20	34	62	1 04	1 36	1 84	2 19
21	35	64	1 05	1 38	1 86	2 22
22	35	65	1 07	1 40	1 91	2 28
23	36	66	1 10	1 44	1 94	2 31
24	37	67	1 11	1 46	1 96	2 34
25	37	68	1 13	1 48	2 01	2 40
26	38	70	1 14	1 50	2 04	2 43
27	39	71	1 17	1 54	2 06	2 49
28	39	72	1 19	1 56	2 08	2 52
29	40	73	1 20	1 58	2 11	2 55
30	40	74	1 23	1 62	2 18	2 61
31	41	76	1 25	1 64	2 21	2 64
32	42	77	1 26	1 66	2 26	2 70
33	43	78	1 30	1 70	2 29	2 73
34	43	79	1 31	1 72	2 31	2 76
35	44	81	1 34	1 76	2 34	2 83
36	45	84	1 39	1 82	2 39	2 85
37	47	86	1 43	1 88	2 54	2 94
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40	52	96	1 58	2 08	2 81	3 36
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42	59	1 08	1 78	2 34	3 16	3 78
43	62	1 14	1 89	2 48	3 35	3 99
44	65	1 20	1 98	2 60	3 52	4 20
45	69	1 26	2 09	2 74	3 70	4 41
46	75	1 38	2 29	3 00		
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## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

- ALBERTA.**  
**ESTRAYS.**
- WHITE BRUSH**—Bay mare, pony, small white spots under forelock, right hind foot white, tether rope on hind leg, indistinct brand on left fore shoulder. Robert Crichton.
- MAYTON**—Since February 1905, horse, bay gelding, white face, two white hind feet, no visible brand. J. Connannon.
- LACOMBE**—Since April 1, pony gelding, roan, has ringbone, blind in one eye, nve brands. J. B. Harrington (18-41-26 w 4).
- LACOMBE**—Since April 30, pony mare, bay, with white stripe on face, no brand. Marshall Douglas (S. E. 18-41-26 w 4).
- CALGARY**—The following horses: One bay cayuse, gelding, branded T on right shoulder. One grey mare, branded C on right jaw. One roan cayuse, mare, branded O U on right thigh. One brown gelding, branded 5 on left hip. One grey mare, white on forehead, weight about 1,000 pounds, no visible brand. John C. Wilson (S. W. 1-4 36-23-1 w 5).
- NANTON**—Since June 1905, dark bay mare, branded L small circle on top on right shoulder. L. C. Simons.
- MEDICINE HAT**—Since October, 1905, one red cow, one red yearling and one red calf. Robt. Elson.
- FRANKBURG**—Since April 10, horse, gelding, greyish brown, white stripe on face, three white feet, two years old, branded wine glass Y on right shoulder. J. C. Robbins.
- HIGH RIVER**—Heifer, red, branded five marks emerging from a common center like crows' foot on right ribs, calf at foot. Richard Brodick.
- RIBSTONE CREEK**—Since May 21, 1906, dark brown mare, 3 years old, slightly dappled, white star on forehead, black legs, docked tail, and gelding, 6 years old, nearly black, black legs, very small white star on forehead, small white mark on right shoulder, weight of each about 1,200, 1,300 both halter on. G. Hunt, Vermilion P. O. \$40.00 reward. (18-44-4 w 4).
- LOST.**
- CARSTAIRS**—One light chestnut mare, branded N with bar over head and star on left thigh. Also one black filly or mare, branded NO on left shoulder. Ten dollars reward for information leading to their recovery. P. H. Chambers.
- BOWDEN**—One black two year old colt; three yearlings, one black and two bay. All branded 9 and inverted Y on right shoulder. Reward for their recovery. Albert Loughead.
- LLOYDMINSTER**—Greyish black pony, mare star and blaze on forehead, three white feet, off fore foot black, wearing a leather halter and supposed to be in foal. G. de Lisle (owner). S 75
- ENTIRE ESTRAYS.**
- RIVIERE QUI BARRE**—Stallion, very dark color, white spot on face, weight about 800 pounds, two years old, no visible brand. J. P. Sumner (N. E. 1-4 36-56-27 w 4).
- MAGRATH**—Sorrel stallion, bald face, four feet white, three years old, branded reversed K bar over on right thigh. Peter Rasmussen.
- RAYMOND**—Saddle horse, brown, ten years old, branded shepherd's crook inside of circle on right thigh, vent on right shoulder, I C U on left hip, O K bar over on left shoulder and half circle lazy X on left shoulder. Horse, bay, two years old, branded reversed inverted F inside of diamond on left thigh. Horse, three years old, sorrel, white stripe on face, white spot on right side of belly, branded circle followed by incomplete circle on left shoulder, circle followed by larger circle on left thigh. J. B. Wasden.
- SASKATCHEWAN.**  
**IMPOUNDED.**
- LIPTON**—Brown mare, 11 years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, left hind foot white, shod all round, no visible brand. Brown horse, 11 years old, white spot on belly, hind legs white, shod all round, no brand visible. Black horse, ten years old, weight about 1,300 pounds, white face, white hind legs, shod all round. John Smith (S. E. 12-23-15 w 2).
- N. W. 25-16-14 W 3**—Two steers, about 5 years old; one steer red and white spotted head, one red and white, horns clipped off. One of the steers has scar on left jaw, no brand. Albert Romanowski.
- SALTCOATS**—On June 12, 1906, white yearling steer branded O on the left shoulder. John Cadden, poundkeeper.

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid No. 3

## The EMPIRE Cream Separator

Will make you less work and save you more work than any other

That's why it is so extremely popular with the women.  
It really is a labor-saver.  
If you have ever used one of the old work-making cream separators you'll understand the difference at a glance.  
When you have finished separating with an EMPIRE (and you finish sooner because of its greatly increased capacity) you take the bowl from the machine, unscrew the top, lift out the cones and wash them as easily, as quickly and as thoroughly as you wash two or three dinner plates.  
Look at the picture and see for yourself.  
Contrast this simple bowl and its few parts with the bowls of other machines filled with forty discs, or complicated "nutmeg graters" and contraptions of all sorts. Which kind do you think you can wash the more easily?  
And mark this: The advantage is not only in the time and work saved; a clean separator is absolutely necessary if you are to produce good sweet cream, free from odors. It takes only a small speck of impurity to ruin your entire batch of cream. Your separator must be thoroughly washed; it must be absolutely clean if you are to get the best results from it.  
The EMPIRE is the only separator which can be kept perfectly sweet and clean without wasting a half hour in washing it.  
If you don't believe it, smell the bowl and interior devices of the complicated separators. Your nose will tell you.  
The EMPIRE, therefore, not only means less work, less time, but also better cream. It turns more easily than any other separator. It is simpler than any other separator. It saves more time and labor than any other separator. It will make more dollars for you than any other separator.  
Don't, then, I beg of you, buy a separator until you know all about the Improved Friction-less Empire. Send your name to the EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, tell how many cows you keep and what you do with your milk, and they'll send you some mighty interesting matter on this separator question. You'll be glad to have it. Just address,  
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In burning wood, the little pile equals the big pile, if you use a Happy Thought

**MARIAHILF**—Light roan mare (color of animal may not be quite exactly correct), 3 years old, branded on right shoulder, 76 combination. Johann Hornung (S. W. 5—20—6 w 2).

**CARON**—Bay work mare, white star on forehead, weight about 1,300, no visible brand. Jas. Campbell (22—17—28 w 2).

**REGINA**—Dark iron gray gelding, one year old. Chas. E. Boyle (N. W. 14—15—19 w 2).

**INDIAN HEAD**—Yearling bull, red with white spots, small rope around neck. Louis Arnold (S. E. 22—17—13 w 2).

**DUBUC**—Bull calf, white and brown neck, about four months old, not branded. Theodore Norman, (N. E. 14—20—4 w 2).

**HOWELL**—Red muley cow, about six years old, has a small bell on, and branded P. Q. on right hip. A. P. Marcotte (S. W. 6—39—27 w 2).

**CAILMOUNT**—Buckskin mare, 3 years old, white face and three white stockings. Gray yearling colt, stallion, white stripe on face. Mare, light bay, white star and narrow stripe down face, white hind feet, about two years old. Black yearling filly, white star on forehead. Light gray mare, about seven years old, has foal at foot, mare has leather halter on. Light gray yearling colt, stallion. Bay yearling filly, white stripe on face. Sorrel filly, two years old, white face, three white stockings, one white foot, light mane and tail. Bay filly, two years old, white star on forehead, white hind feet. Richard Cail (N. E. 12—15—31 w 1).

**MOOSE JAW**—Black mare, aged, no visible brand; brown two year old filly, hind feet white, no brand; grey horse colt, one year old, has halter on, not branded. Geo. R. McCartney (S. E. 10—19—26 w 2).

**MOOSE JAW**—Light bay stallion, 3 years old, has three white legs, branded J. B. monogram on left shoulder. John I. Weber (S. W. 22—16—27 w 2).

**ESTEVAN**—Mare, apparently young, too wild to get near to ascertain age, 16 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds, short back, fit for saddle or harness, wire cut above right knee, slightly lame, branded indistinctly O lazy L monogram with half diamond under on left thigh. Young horse, bright sorrel, star on forehead, right hind foot white, harness horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds, has leather halter on, too wild to catch. W. Brookes (N. W. 2—3—8 w 2).

**YELLOW GRASS**—Five colts, 3 light bays, 2 browns, and two mare colts, one light bay and one brown, branded A on left shoulder. R. Burnside (N. W. 34—8—18 w 2).

**NORTH BATTLEFORD**—Buckskin mare, age 7, weight 1,100 pounds, has leather halter on with rope attached, no visible brand. Bay mare, white stripe down face, ears cut, right front and hind feet white, scar on left flank, no visible brand, weight 900 pounds. Bay mare, halter on with rope and bit attached, has bad spavin on right hind leg, weight 1,200 pounds. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8—45—16 w 3).

**TREGARVA**—Cream colored gelding, aged, branded J inverted dumb-bell C on left shoulder. M. W. Colton (S. W. 3—20—20 w 2).

**HYDE**—Black and white cow, red and white calf at foot, about 5 years old, no brands. Bay mare, foal at foot, small star on forehead, blocky collar marks, about 7 years old, weight about 1,150 pounds, quiet to handle. Norman McLeod (S. E. 21—19—7 w 2).

**CREELMAN**—Black horse, white stripe on face, aged, one fore and hind foot white, weight about 1,500 pounds, 17 hands high. R. A. Cowin (N. E. 18—10—9 w 2).

**WAPELLA**—Bay stallion, 2 years old, fore and hind right fetlocks white. Yearling bull, spotted red and white. D. McDonald (N. W. 20—14—33 w 2).

**GAINSBOROUGH**—Thirty seven sheep (28 white sheep, 9 white lambs), wool off, long tails, long woolled sheep. Black sheep, wool off, long tail. L. Cowan (S. W. 19—4—30 w 1).

**MORTLACH**—Bay horse, 4 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, crippled in hind feet, no visible brands. William Stoneman (N. E. 32—16—1 w 3).

**CHICKNEY**—Buckskin mare and colt, 3 white feet no brand. Henry Dixon (N. W. 2—20—10 w 2).

**OXBOW**—Chestnut gelding, ten to twelve years old, white stripe on face, hind leg white, branded on right hip and right shoulder with an inverted rowlock, has also an indistinct brand on left side, has had sore shoulders. William Thomas Sproul (S. E. 10—4—2 w 2).

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Write at once for descriptions and full information to

A. N. WOLVERTON, Nelson, B.C.

**MOOSE JAW**—One bay gelding, white spot on face, halter on, white hind feet, no brands, quiet. Bay gelding, white face, about 5 years old, white feet, weight about 1,250 pounds, no brands, quiet. Mare, brown, white spot on face, two white feet, has been worked, quiet, no brands. Light bay mare, white face, white feet, weight about 1,250 pounds, no brands, quiet. Brown horse, aged, halter on, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded T 5 combination on right jaw, brand resembling pestle and mortar on left hip. John I. Weber. (S. W. 22—16—27 w 2).

**MOOSE JAW**—Bay mare, star on forehead, white hind feet, colt at foot, no visible brands. Black mare, few gray hairs around nose, branded with a 5 on top of a W, also some other marks on body. Cow, red with a little white on underside of belly, one horn turns up and the other down a little, not in milk, no brand visible. Robert Moore (S. W. 16—18—26 w 2).

**HANLEY**—Brown pony gelding, three years old, white face, weight about 800 pounds, branded E reversed R combination on left shoulder. J. M. Eby, Jr. (1—31—4 w 3).

**CATEVILLE**—Bay mare, aged, white face and white hind legs, lump on left jaw, weight about 1,200 pounds. J. Zelikson (2—3—8 w 2).

**DUCK LAKE**—Black filly, 2 to 3 years old, white face, left leg white, no visible brand. Edmond Dheuz (N. W. 17—43—2 w 3).

**BATTLEFORD**—Brown mare, white stripe on face, halter on, weight about 1,200 pounds, 9 years old, branded G M on right hip. Robert Hampton (S. W. 28—44—18 w 3).

**SINTALUTA**—Red and white yearling bull. J. E. Black.

**ESTEVAN**—Young horse, bright sorrel, star on forehead, right hind foot white, harness horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds, has leather halter on, since previously advertised, has been caught and is apparently branded D on right jaw. W. Brooks (N. W. 2—3—8 w 2).

**CAILMOUNT**—Red steer, yearling, white under front legs, few white hairs on forehead, right ear split. Richard Cail (N. E. 12—15—31 w 1).

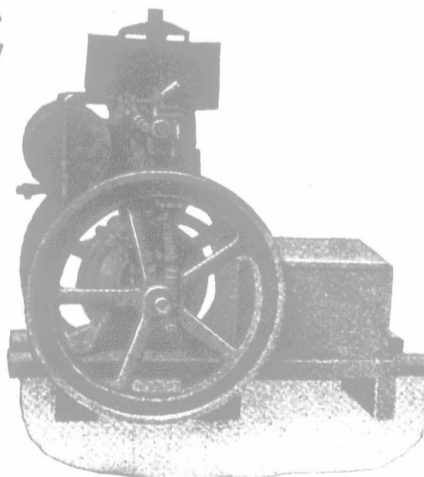
**NEW WARREN**—Bay gelding, front feet and left hind foot white, branded T on right hip. Bay gelding, star on face, branded T on right hip. Bay gelding, white stripe on face, hind feet white, branded T on right hip. W. J. Bedford (S. E. 10—17—23 w 2).

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It may be truthfully stated that piles produce more excruciating pain, misery and wretchedness of feeling than any known disease. Life becomes a perfect burden during the attacks of itching, burning, stinging pains.

It is a great mistake to imagine that the effect of piles are local, for, as a matter of fact, they sap the vitality of mind and body and slowly but surely lead to ruination of the health.

This is true of itching and protruding as well as of bleeding piles, which, because of the loss of blood, are more rapid in their disastrous effects.

Dr Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensations of piles and is a positive and thorough cure for every form of this wretched, torturing and oftentimes stubborn disease. This has been proven in so many thousands of cases that there is no longer any room for doubt that Dr Chase's Ointment is the most satisfactory treatment for piles that was ever discovered.

Frequently when doctors have failed to cure piles and the surgeon's knife has proven futile Dr. Chase's Ointment has effected a thorough cure; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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**Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take**



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BRONSON LUSK, Aylmer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. House-keep, "twenty-five cents a box for those strawberries? Why, they're such miserable little, half ripe things they'd be sure to give me colic."

"Don't look at de size o' de box, lady," replied the huckster. "You don't git enough o' dem to do you no harm."—Philadelphia Press.

**MOFFAT**—Buckskin pony, gelding, aged, white stripe on face, four white feet, left front fetlock crooked, branded M on right shoulder. Bay stallion colt, yearling, white spot on forehead and hind feet white. Frank Bell (S. E. 16—15—9 w 2).

**MIDALE**—Clydesdale mare, 3 years old, dark bay with white stripe down face, white hind legs, weight about 1,200 pounds not branded. M. E. Olmstead (S. E. 22—6—10 w 2).

**CHICKNEY**—Bay pony mare, branded S H on near shoulder, and P on near hip. Cream pony horse, branded with a brand resembling a heart, position not given. Henry Dixon (N. W. 2—20—10 w 2).

**LEOFELD**—Buckskin colored horse, three years old, front feet white, hind foot white, branded indistinctly on left shoulder with brand resembling A reversed B. Bay mare, aged 6 or 7, white spot on forehead, branded with a reclining O on right shoulder, has halter on, also hobble attached to left front foot, bay colt at foot about three weeks old. John G. Banranel (N. E. 34—39—26 w 2).

**LEOFELD**—Roan mare, eight years old, white face, white legs, branded J P monogram on right thigh. J. G. Banranel (N. E. 34—39—26 w 2).

**PILOT BUTTE**—Small filly colt, yearling, few white hairs on forehead, no visible brand. Red and white steer, rising three years old, no visible brand. John S. Lytle (S. W. 14—17—18 w 2).

**BALCARRES**—Saddle horse, aged, dark bay, blocky, no visible brand marks, marks on back. Driving mare about three years old, bright bay, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded two semi-circles opposite each other with short bars on each end on left shoulder. John Morton (S. W. 28—22—11 w 2).

**CARNOUSTIE**—Red steer, one year old. A. G. Hogg (N. W. 18—17—32 w 1).

**SASKATOON**—Nine steers, three and four years old, two are grey, remainder mostly red, spotted with white, three have leather halters on, no visible brand. W. A. McInroy (S. E. 26—36—6 w 3).

**CREELMAN**—Yearling heifer, color roan, no visible brand. George Williams (S. E. 26—42—6 w 3).

**CARIEVALE**—Three year old heifer, red, large white spot on face, white stripe on back, white belly and white tail. E. A. Houghton (S. W. 16—2—31 w 1).

**CATEVILLE**—Two bay horses, aged, 950 and 900 pounds, left hip CY, one has white stripe on face, hind leg white, branded WF with an undecipherable brand underneath like a box L combination. C. Zelickson (2—3—8 w 2).

**WEYBURN**—Twenty three young horses (all tame), gray and bay chestnut. Some of the horses are branded as follows:—Lazy H on left shoulder; S on left shoulder; bell on left shoulder; A on right shoulder; B on left shoulder; E on right shoulder; 6 upon 6 on right thigh. Some of the horses are not branded. Peter Heglin (N. W. 16—7—16).

S. W. 12—2—5 W 2—Red heifer, two years old, few grey hairs on body, no brands. Red heifer, one year old, white spot on forehead, no brands. Jacob Purdy (S. W. 12—2—5 w2).

ESTRAYS.

**MCDONALD HILLS**—Bay mare, branded tortoise on left flank, weight about 1,100. John McDonnell.

**MOOSE JAW**—Since June, bay mare, had halter with rope shank tied about the neck, branded lazy H W combination. Wilmer Lawrence (32—19—27 w 2). Box 144.

**ROULEAU**—Bay gelding, 1,000 pounds, white hind foot above ankle and patch of white on the other, scar on inside of left front foot, foretop clipped, brands. J. B. Flickinger.

**BALCARRES**—Black-gray muley heifer, two years old, no brand, wintered there; dark bay gelding, about sixteen hands high, light build, little white on nigh hind foot, branded lazy O with spot in centre reversed J monogram, on nigh shoulder. William Gordon, agent, Piapot Reserve.

**INDIAN HEAD**—Mare, 12 years old, dapple grey, right shoulder sweeney, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded H R monogram on left hip, 15 hands high. Gelding, dark Iron gray, 3 years old, white face, 15 1-2 hands weight 1,200 pounds. Mare, dark brown, 3 years old, weight about 800 pounds, in very poor condition. W. J. Patterson (21—19—12 w 2).

**MOOSOMIN**—Mare, dark bay, right hind foot white, branded T C left shoulder, has sucking colt having foaled since capture. Wm. Wells (31—15—31 w 1).

**MANOR**—Brown pony mare, had halter on, branded on left shoulder 7 diamond and inverted J G on right shoulder. E. W. Fleming (34—8—1w).

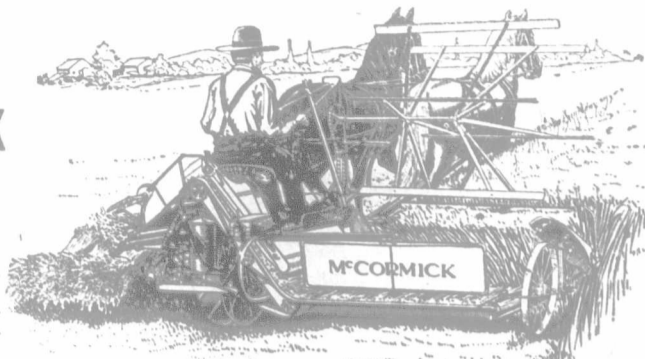
**ESTEVAN**—Roan pony, weight 600 pounds, branded on right shoulder. Ivar Larson (S. E. 18—4—8 w 2).

**LADSTOCK**—Since May 30, 1906, red cow with bell, dehorned, in milk, brand indistinct probably 3V on hip. Dark red cow, Shorthorn, in milk. Roan heifer, with red neck, dehorned, in calf. William Dick (S. E. 34—29—13 w 2).

**FLETWODE**—Dark brown mare, black points, branded on left hip with design resembling a Q, has bar on left cheek, left hind foot white, white star on forehead. James Farrell (4—12—4 w2).

**BROADVIEW**—Bay mare, white stripe on face, two or three years old, some white hairs on side, no brand. Bay gelding, two or three years old, no brands. J. G. Lyons.

**The McCormick Binder**



A BINDER is necessarily an important machine. All the more necessity for avoiding mistakes, by getting something of standard kind. All McCormick harvesting machines are recognized as the standard in their particular line. And especially is this true of the binder. Here are a few of the reasons why:—The main frame forms a rigid and solid foundation for the machine to rest upon. —The drive chain is strong and durable. —The machine is equipped with roller bearings. —Hence it is exceedingly light in draft. —It has an improved clutch. —Its countershaft cannot become wound with straw. —Wide range of adjustment on reel—lifts high in cutting rye and other tall grain and lowers to pick up down grain. —Both the main and grain wheels are provided with raising and lowering devices, so that

the machine can be adjusted to any height of stubble.

But you want to know, too, about the knottor, the beautiful simplicity, the adjustment, the work.

And you want to know them thoroughly and in detail. We can only mention them here, just to put you in mind.

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We provide a way for everybody to know.

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Paid all losses last year in full, \$6 per acre.

Has done this for eleven years of its existence at an average cost of 21c. per acre.

Has no liabilities.

Returned 10 per cent. of all premium notes to policy holders last year, and one year before it returned fifty per cent. (50%).

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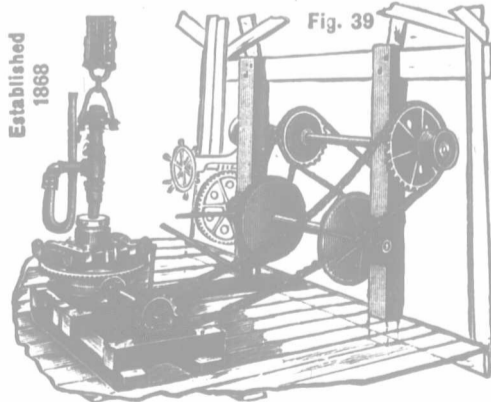
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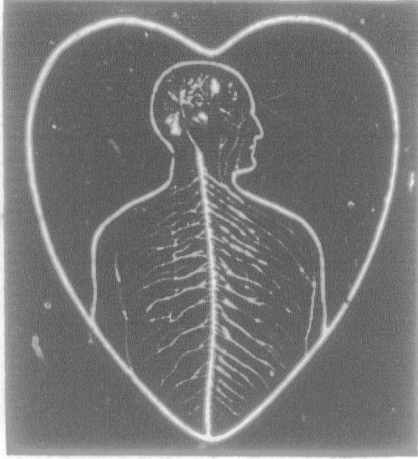
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that make a horse wheeze, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

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Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

**ROULEAU**—Since July, 1905, bay pony mare, white stripe on face, two hind feet white, aged, 800 pounds, branded TW on right shoulder and lazy B over 83 on right hip, has foal seven months old with her. Black pony gelding, three years old, branded TW on right shoulder and lazy B over 83 on right hip. William Miller (10-11-23 w 2).

**FROBISHER**—Since the middle of April, 1906, polished cow, red and white, white star on forehead, about three or four years old. Phillip Francis (30-4-4 w 2).

**PEACOCK**—Since May 1, 1906, brown mare, white spot on face, 1,000 pounds, indistinct brand on both shoulders, animal has also a yearling filly sorrel colt, white stripe on face. L. J. Rote (28-30-23 w 2).

**WAPPELLA**—About May 15, 1906, red and white heifer calf, three months old, tops frozen off ears. S. Shaw (28-14-1 w 2).

**HALBRITE**—Bay mare, right hind foot white, branded on right shoulder with design resembling PR and on left shoulder diamond with B inside. Twenty-three head of horses and a spring colt, most of the animals bear brands resembling 7 U with quarter diamond above on left thigh, and a brand resembling some form of a cross and lazy figure 4 on left thigh. J. A. Johnson (S. E. 14-6-12 w 2).

### ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

**ROSTERN**—Since April 1, 1906, black muley bull calf, about six months old, no visible brand. L. Samietzki (S. W. 2-44-4 w 3).

**CARNOUSTIE**—Red bull, yearling. A.G. Hogg (N. W. 18-17-32 w).

**PRINCE ALBERT**—Since November 1, 1905, bull, rising two years old, red, with a little white on forehead and under belly. H. A. McBeth, West End.

**ROCANVILLE**—Since May 22, two year old bay stallion, star on forehead. W. H. McGhie.

**FORT QU'APPELLE**—Yearling bull, red, with white spots, with picket halter on him. Alex. Donaldson (12-21-14).

**SALTCOATS**—One year old entire colt, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, no brands. Hugh Porter.

### LOST.

**AVONHURST**—Black driver, 15 hands, tip of left ear off, white stripe on face, one front hind foot white, gelding. Five dollars reward for information leading to recovery. Address E. Short, care of Ed. Whalen.

**CRAIK**—Five head of horses; two brown and one sorrel, two three year olds, two four year olds, one six years old, all branded horizontal bar on right shoulder; the sorrel is branded J J left shoulder; the others are branded 4, 2 with half circle connection on left hip or J J on right hip. Fifty dollars for return of animals to our ranch 24-22-1 w 3, thirty five miles north of Caron and fifteen miles southwest of Craik in Qu'Appelle Valley. Walsted & Peters.

**MCLEAN**—Gray horse, 10 years old, weight 1,200, branded PH on shoulder, mouth badly used up; also bay mare, weight 900, a little white on hind feet, indistinct brand on shoulder. Reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. Ernest Bird (26-19-16 w 2).

**GOLDEN PLAIN**—Gray mare, eight years old; bay mare, two years old, white face; bay horse, three years old, star on forehead; dark bay mare, two years old, crooked stripe on face. Five dollars reward offered for information leading to recovery. All animals branded on left thigh. William McCaw.

**HEADLANDS**—Since May 1, 1906, red yearling steer, some white spots, tip of right ear cut off square. Suitable reward for recovery. Mathias Sansregret (34-24-14 w 2).

**STOUGHTON**—Since June 6, 1906, sorrel pony mare, age about four years, weight about 600 pounds, branded on left hip with design resembling wagon rods. F. N. Smith (S. E. 34-6-8 w 2).

**AVONHURST**—Bay horse, four years old, white star on forehead, curly mane, one hind foot white, branded K on left hip. Five dollars reward for information leading to recovery. Address D. Rodenbush, Arlington Beach, or A. Dean, Avonhurst. Section 36, township 26 range 23, west end of 2nd.

**YELLOW GRASS**—Since November 25, 1905, sorrel mare, branded lazy X attached to half circle N also attached; bay gelding, two years old, branded open figure five without top stroke and figure 9 below previous design position left shoulder; roan mare, two years old, barb wire marked on hind leg; bay horse, white face, branded on left shoulder JG with PX under, and 22 on hip. Twenty five dollars reward for recovery of animals given by R. Street.

**WHITEWOOD**—About April 1, 1906, bay mare, nine years old, all feet white, star on face, weight 1,200, branded JF monogram on left shoulder; blood bred gelding bay, docked mane, one hind foot white, star on face; bay mare, three years old, blood bred, 800 pounds, no brands. Thus. Kivell (10-14-3 w 2).

**BESTON**—Since December 1, 1905, brown mare in foal, six years old, branded with heart and F inside on one of the shoulders. Peter Todd (10-14-8 w 2).

**MOOSOMIN**—Twenty five dollars reward. Lost a team of geldings, weight about 2,200, the smaller one is a light bay and the other is a darker bay, both had halters on. They are both a little mottled and branded T double B monogram on left thigh. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the said team in Moosomin, or \$10 will be paid for information leading to their recovery to Thos. Grayson.

## LAND BARGAINS

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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 \$6½ to \$10.

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For information regarding western homes, call or write to  
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Do you want to **SAVE \$12 to \$15** if so

Write at once for our **Special Introductory Price**

to the first one answering this advertisement in every locality where we are not represented

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



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

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

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

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

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KILLARNEY, MAN.

Aug. 7th, 8th, 9th, 1906

Southern Manitoba's Favorite Summer Holiday.  
Every effort made to please.

Daily excursions from Souris, Alameda, Lyleton, Mowbray and Winnipeg at absurdly low rates, for particulars of which see your railway agents.

Usual reduced freight rates on exhibits of every kind.

All exhibitors and judges single fare for round trip. Bring your standard railway certificate with you.

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Sec.-Treas.

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We have a limited quantity of choice selected

**Alberta Red Seed Wheat** Carried over from the 1905 crop, which we offer **For Sale at a Reasonable Price**

In most cases, wheat sown last fall with 1904 seed is doing much better than that sown with the new seed, which is conclusive evidence that **old seed is the best.**

For further information see any of our Elevator Agents or address—

**Alberta-Pacific Elevator Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta**

**FILE HILLS**—Gray mare, HP on left hip, sweeney right shoulder; gray horse, three years old, white stripe down face, no brand; gray horse colt, one year old, halter on, no brand; black mare colt, two year old, halter on, no brand; bay mare colt one year old, halter on, no brand; roan cow, dehorned, stump tail, no brand; red cow, white on right side, rope on horns, no brand; red cow, white on front legs just above hoof, rope on horns, no brand. W. Ivey (37-25-12 w 2)

**ABERNETHY**—April 1, 1906, three-year-old bay horse; two-year-old bay mare, yearling dark gray horse. Ten dollars reward will be paid to any one furnishing information leading to recovery of the same. Jas. Sheldon (24-24-11 w 2).

**ABERNETHY**—Since April 1, 1906, three-year-old bay horse; two-year-old bay mare; yearling dark gray horse. Ten dollars reward will be paid to anyone furnishing information leading to recovery of the same. Jas. Sheldon (24-24-11 w 2).

**GOLDEN PLAIN**—Bay gelding, two years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, white star on forehead, when last seen had halter on; bay filly one year old, small white star on forehead, when last seen had strap on neck. Reward will be given for information leading to recovery. E. Wilton (Sec. 8-14-3 w 2).

**GREENFELT**—Fifty dollars reward for the recovery of the following: Black mare, branded F inverted F on left shoulder or hip; two geldings, branded F inverted F on left shoulder; light bay gelding, branded with double pot-hook on left hip; also running with this bunch, gelding, brand unknown. Harry Sayer.

**CUPAR**—About May 1, 1906, dark bay or brown gelding, aged, black points. Very tall work horse, right hock swollen, and open sore when last seen. Suitable reward. J. B. Musselman.

**ESTEVAN**—April 27, 1906, buckskin pony, age about 8, branded circle on right shoulder, also yearling colt same color. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information leading to recovery by L. A. Duncan.

**SOUTH QU'APPELLE**—Large reward—Strayed from T. 20, R. 14, S. 22, west of second meridian on April 6, one bay gelding, 4 years old, color brown, narrow stripe in face, two white hind feet, J hook brand on right cheek, weight 1,150. One sorrel gelding, 4 years old, small star in

forehead, J hook brand on right cheek, weight 1,200. One sorrel gelding, 4 years old, white face, light colored mane and tail, I think white feet also, J hook brand on right cheek, weight 1,200. They all had six ringed heavy leather halters on; last seen west of South Qu'Appelle. Think they have other brands but cannot describe them. The reward is ten dollars each. Bourns Bros.

**NANTON**—Since April 12, 1906, one two-year-old heifer, indistinct brand. Henry Phillips.

## Questions and Answers

### A COMMON ROCK.

Will you tell me what kind of rocks and of what value, if any, are the inclosed?

Man.

D. R.

Ans.—As boys we used to call such rock flint, it is really a very common class of rock known as quartz. Gold is sometimes found in such a formation in mountains. The deposit on the sample sent us is some decomposition product. There is no indication of value about either the rock or the deposit upon it.

### WHO OWNS THE HAY?

If A. buys this year's crop of hay on a quarter section of land from B. and gets a receipt for the money paid and about a month later B sells the land to C. Can A. hold the hay and mow it or is the hay C's? The hay in question was not leased subject to sale or otherwise but bought outright.

J. M. B.

Ans.—The hay belongs to A., and C. may obtain redress by withholding a certain amount of the purchase money due B. or if B. has been paid, he may recover on the charge of obtaining money under false pretense.

### WATER HEMLOCK A POISONOUS PLANT.

A reader at Springfield, Man., sends us a sample of a plant which he thinks caused poisoning in his neighbor's horses. The plant proves to be cicuta, water hemlock or poisonous parsnip. In bulletin No. 7 of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture Mr. T. N. Willing describes the plant as follows:

"This is a plant which in Europe and various parts of America is known to be harmful. Although the species may vary in different countries the poisonous properties seem to be much the same wherever found. It is parsnip-like in appearance, but the flowers are white, and it is found growing in low damp places, or on banks of creeks and lakes throughout the territories, being much more abundant after a series of wet seasons. It may be distinguished by the cluster of fleshy roots, which have a sweet aromatic odor. These roots are the most poisonous part of the plant, containing as they do a volatile oil, which is especially powerful after the stalks have died away in the fall and till new plants have grown in the spring. It would not, however, be safe to say that the stems, leaves and seeds are not poisonous, as it would seem that a number of horses were affected by cropping portions of cicuta growing in a pasture near Regina in the latter part of August last year. The symptoms in this case were: 'Diarrhoea with weakness, temperature about 103 degrees. Two showed partial paralysis with slight muscular spasms. The heart action was irregular and of a tumultuous nature. All recovered.' In this case the animals must have had a very small quantity of the poison

which is so strong that a piece of the root the size of a marble may prove fatal to man. The symptoms of cicuta poisoning of sheep as observed in Montana were an attempt to run in any direction, cerebral frenzy, accompanied by involuntary muscular movements, which suggest colic; the respiration was labored and irregular, the pulse wiry and intermittent. In some cases of cattle being poisoned they died within fifteen minutes of the first signs. Sheep have died suddenly at various points in the Maple Creek district for several seasons, and the writer was asked to look over the range for the cause of this loss. In every place where deaths have been frequent cicuta was found to be growing near where the sheep had been watered. Permanganate of potash should be promptly administered and morphine may be given hypodermically in doses as follows: For sheep, 1-2 grains; for cattle and horses, 3 to 10 grains. If drugs are not handy try melted lard."

### A STRANGE CLOVER.

Would you tell us what kind of grass the enclosed is? It came up in our garden and we cannot find out what it is.

J. A. J.

Ans.—The grass referred to is one of the clover family known as sweet clover or yellow melilot. It grows from two to four feet high but has never been considered a weed. A close relation to it, white melilot, is quite common on road sides in Western Ontario and is coming to be considered a troublesome weed.

## Great West Wire Fence Co. Limited

Heavy Coiled Steel Wire Fence with Hard Steel Wire Lock that does not rust or slip and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauge wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and

DOES NOT INJURE STOCK

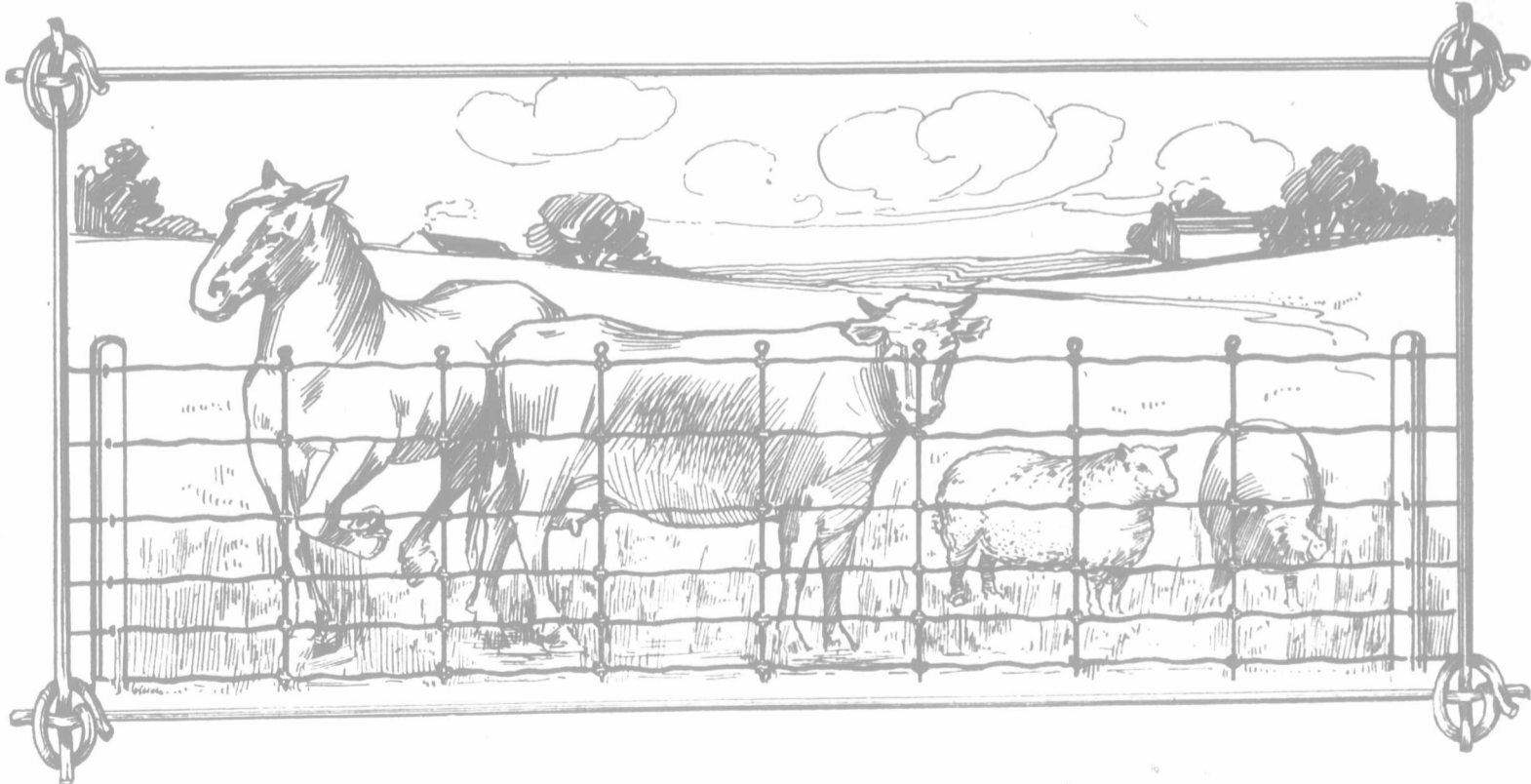
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BUY THE BEST.

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

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Our Percherons won every First Prize at the Great Paris Show, held June 13-17, 1906

During the past seven years our Percheron Stallions have won EVERY FIRST PRIZE except one, at every Government Show in France. This encouragement to the French breeders caused the President of France to give Mr. James B. McLaughlin, the buyer for our firm, the title "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur."

The Best can be found only in our Stables.

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Direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all points east and south.

Pacific Coast and Return, \$60.00

S.S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient July 25.

S.S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient September 2.

S.S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient, Oct. 20.

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

### PRESERVING EGGS.

Could you let us know how strong lime water should be to preserve eggs properly?

Sask. A. G. M.

Ans.—Make what is known as a saturated solution, that is, make the water take up all the lime it will hold. Slake the lime then put some of the putty into a vessel and pour in the water, stir a few times then when the solution has cleared pour off the clear water and use it for the preservative.

### PLANTING TREES—LARGE SHEEP.

I have a low piece of land and at some seasons of the year it is covered with water. I would like to plant this piece (about five acres) to forest trees of some sort that would stand water. What kind would you advise? To whom should I apply for trees?

2. What is the largest sheep of good mutton quality bred at the present day?

Sask. J. M. W.

Ans.—Whatever varieties are found growing naturally in such a soil would be safest to plant. If you intend to get the trees from the government you had

better write the "Forester" at Indian Head, telling him the condition and if he approves of the locality he will advise as to varieties. We would advise a drier place where a greater variety could be planted.

2. One cannot speak definitely. The Hampshires and the Cotswolds are extremely large sheep.

### WIDTH OF ROADS.

How many rods or feet in width are the roads in the Regina district which were surveyed about two and a half years ago? Have seen several comments about roads but none corresponding with the roads as they are about here.

Sask. J. N. P.

Ans.—The roads in the prairie provinces are supposed to be one chain or sixty six feet in width.

### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 A YEAR

Office—14-16 Princess Street  
Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

### Trade Notes

TO REMOVE BLEMISHES FROM A HORSE.—"Radiol" is the name of a new chemical liquid which is now being advertised by that well-known English firm, W. Stevens & Co., Dept. B., 10 Vauxhal Bridge Road, Westminster, London, S. W., Eng. Radiol is recommended to remove soft swellings which disfigure a horse, such as windgalls, bog spavin, thoroughpin, curb, capped elbow, etc., also to cure spavins, splints, and ringbones, if discovered in the initial or inflammatory stage, before enlargement has occurred. Write for illustrated booklet, mentioning this paper.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a new picture issued by the makers of the famous Stevens rifles and shotguns—a beautiful art piece lithographed in ten colors. The subject of the picture is one dear to the heart of every sportsman, and, in fact, the painting is so fine that any one, whether a hunter or not, can appreciate and enjoy its beauties.

The scene shows a hunting party returning at sunset, and the artist has caught the tinted western sky and the reflection on the water with a brush that is vivid and almost startling.

Two figures are shown—one a fair huntress, and her companion who is carrying the result of the day's sport.

We find it a pleasant duty to announce that this picture will be sent free to any one who will write for it to the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., if they will send six cents in stamps, simply to defray the expense of packing and postage.

### GOSSIP.

#### BIG SALE OF CLYDESDALES.


Farmers have waited a long time for just such an opportunity as they will have on Friday, July 27th at the C.P. R. Sale Pavilion, Winnipeg. Mr. S. J. Prouse is a thorough horseman and offers fifty purebred imported Clydesdale mares and fillies of such a character and of such a breeding as simply to demand buyers. In writing us he says he wants to make this a sale of which he and Clydesdale admirers shall be proud. Those who bought horses this past spring know full well their cost and there will be many more will have to buy next year at prices that cannot be any lower than they are now. The time is opportune therefore to buy a mare or filly that will do as much work as any other horse and raise some useful stock besides. The date of the sale is the second last day of the exhibition and it will begin at one o'clock. J. C. Norris and Capt. T. E. Robson are the auctioneers engaged to conduct the vendue.

#### ADVICE TO COUNTRY VETERINARIANS.

The reason the advice is headed to the rural V.S. is because he is in a position to do more effective work among live stock in the community than is possible for his urban confrere, inasmuch as the rural man should he betray an intelligent interest in live stock is apt to be consulted by his clientele more frequently than if he lacked that interest. Many a veterinarian fails to keep himself posted for lack of good reading material, not on account of the cost, but because he cannot always depend upon reviews, which are far too laudatory as a rule, or because he simply neglects to send for the volume needed. Let him secure a postcard and send it to Ottawa for a copy of the V.D.G.'s evidence before the agricultural committee, appendix No. 2. The pamphlet is one of 121 pages and is replete with up-to-date information.

On July 17th there will pass under the hammer of auctioneer Paisley the entire Aberdeen-Angus herd of Chas D. Lermyn of Red Deer, Alta. Mr. Lermyn is leaving for the Old Country and the herd will be sold absolutely without reserve. This is an excellent opportunity for lovers of the hornless black, brown or white. The bunch contains a number of really first class animals.

### HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circular.

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### HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES



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The largest breeders of  
**HEREFORDS**

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The Leading Herd of  
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Grand young Bulls, Cows,  
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1 Bull (Highland La.) and 10 females must be sold at once.

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Kennell Ranch, Kennell P.O. Sask

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) 21442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. SHETLANDS also For Sale.  
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We have now or immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address,  
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We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as **DALMENY TURK** and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) **RICHARD CALMADY** (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and **WEYANOKE AMBER**—17222—(bred by Andrew Graham). Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.  
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We have for sale  
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160 acres, 9 miles from good town, 17 miles from city. Only **\$1400.00, terms.**

**THIS IS A MONEY MAKER**

Write to-day  
**THE NORTH WEST REAL ESTATE CO.**  
Calgary - Alta.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS SELLING WELL.**

Some grand average prices for Aberdeen-Angus cattle were made in the States recently. A. C. Binnie & Son of Iowa sold 35 head at an average of \$344. Erica blood was at a premium, a yearling bull sold for \$2,425 and a two-year-old heifer for \$1,500. Both these cattle were home bred.

Another good sale of Angus cattle was the dispersion of the Pisice herd in Illinois. Here 96 head sold for an average of \$286. This is the herd where the imported Prince Ito, has made so grand a reputation. He was put up at the sale and bought by Stanley R. Pierce for \$1,100 after asking the privilege to bid on him. A yearling bull, Prince Albert Ito, headed the list for bulls at \$1,375, while the Erica cow Erica 3rd of Woodhead, a six-year-old made \$1,100, the top price for females.

**AMERICAN SALE PRICES.**

Prices for Shorthorns in the United States still keep rising. Sales have accrued almost daily throughout June with uniformly high averages. The largest event of the kind was that at Tebo Lawn, Kansas, which extended over three days. This is the home of the great bull "Choice Goods" which made such a showyard sensation in his younger days. He was one of the many good things imported by W. D. Flatt of Hamilton when he was in that business. On the first day of the sale he sold for \$5,500 to Nebraska cattlemen. He is now seven years of age. Ruberta the champion show cow headed the list for females bringing \$1,325. Forty-one head averaged \$532 on the first day of the sale, twenty-five of these, being imported Scotch, averaged \$784.

Another good sale was that of Bellows Bros. of Missouri, on June 13th, when 51 head sold for \$277.75, ten bulls averaging \$407. Royal Hampton, headed the list at this sale at \$1,025. We have already referred elsewhere to Col. Lowden's sale and will notice Christian's again.

Homecroft herd of Yorkshires contains Yorkshire matrons of good quality and includes the second prize yearling sow at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1905.

**HUMOROUS**

**AN EXCELLENT JUROR.**

The judge had his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury service. "Shudge!" cried the German. "What it it?" demanded the judge. "I t'ink I like to go home to my wife," said the German. "You can't," retorted the judge. "Sit down." "But, shudge," persisted the German, "I don't t'ink I make a good shuror." "You're the best in the box," said the judge. "Sit down." "What box," said the German. "Jury box," said the judge. "But, shudge," persisted the little German, "I don't speak good English." "You don't have to speak any at all," said the judge. "Sit down." The little German pointed at the lawyers to make his last desperate plea. "Shudge," he said, "I don't make noddings of what these fellers say." It was the judge's chance to get even for many annoyances. "Neither can any one else," he said "Sit down."—Green Bag.

A letter of instruction said to have been sent to an army officer, who reported that Pte. Blank had lost his greatcoat, runs as follows—"The calculation of the value of a lost greatcoat should be made by deducting the value when worn out from the value when new, as given in article 75 of 1865, clothing warrant, dividing the remainder by the number of months the garment should wear, multiplying the quotient by the number of months the garment has actually been worn, and subtracting the sum thus obtained from the total value of the new greatcoat. The balance is the amount that should be charged."

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.



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Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

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

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**Rushford Ranch Shorthorns**

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

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

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**

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

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Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.  
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We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

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

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An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes. om  
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Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

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**GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE,** Herd headed by Willard F. a grandson of Flying Fox, and Danton's Merry Bhor Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Callie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

**W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.**

**STAR FARM Shorthorns**

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

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—2873---and General—10399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.  
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in  
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**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**  
**F. R. Blakeney & Co.**  
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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.

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## A Big Difference

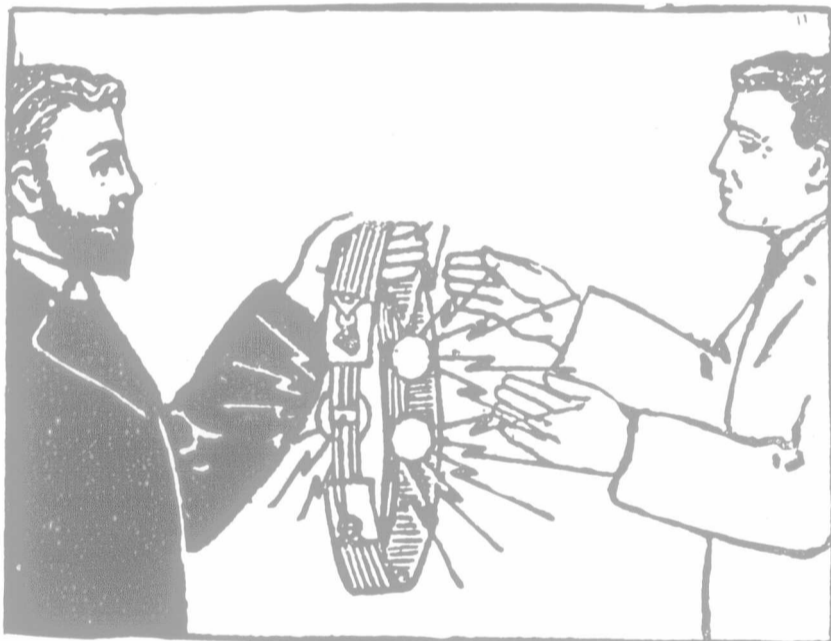
**One Minute's Washing** as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? **One minute** with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour 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

## WEAK MEN, LOOK!

Take This Belt for What it is Worth. Wear it Until You are Cured—Then Pay Me My Price.



I have learned to put a lot of confidence in men, especially men who are weak, sickly and delicate, who have tried everything to restore their vitality and failed, who have lost faith in themselves and humanity in general, because they have been led to try so many remedies which were no more use than as much water. These are the men I want to wear my Belt, and I will wait for my pay until they are cured. All I ask is that they give me reasonable security while the Belt is in their possession and use. If it don't cure you it costs you nothing. Is there anything more fair?

Where there is any physical constitution to work on, my treatment will develop perfect manhood. It will take the slightest spark of manly vigor and fan it into a flame which will encompass the whole structure and charge every nerve and muscle in the body with the vigor of youth.

Every man should understand that physical power, large muscles, strength and endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that, and perfection will result.

It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Indigestion and Constipation, and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organ.

Dear Sir,—The trouble for which I purchased your Belt has entirely disappeared. It was only after a great deal of hesitancy and enquiry from your patients that I bought one of your Belts, but I am now glad that I did. My back is perfectly well, and I never was so strong or felt so well as I do now. Yours very truly,  
GEORGE A. STARK,  
Joggins Mines, N.S.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for 4 weeks, and am well pleased with it. It has done me a great deal of good. My back don't bother me so much, and I have had no losses this last fortnight. Wishing you success with your Belt, I remain, yours truly,  
JAMES FOWLER

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Please send me your book, free.

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### THE VERY LATEST TREATMENT FOR MILK FEVER.

George F. Weston, of North Carolina, contributes the following article to the *Jersey Bulletin*:

Driving by the house of a small neighboring farmer the other day, I noticed frantic signals from his better-half—evidently of distress, so I stopped, although on my way to take a train.

Her cow—a good one—was sick, and they did not know what was the matter, although they thought she "might have eat something." It was a plain but not a very severe attack of milk fever, and inquiry as to past treatment brought the information that they had done "everything," and everything here consisted of the following, administered internally, between 11 and 11.45 a. m.:

- One quart melted lard.
- One "dose" turpentine.
- One-half of one black draught (?).
- One pound of Epsom salts.
- One-half dozen raw eggs.
- One quart linseed oil (did not know if boiled or raw).

Tongue scraped, and "you never saw such a lot of black-beaded worms as I got."

External application of turpentine along the spine.

There was fight in the old cow's eyes; nothing to use to give air treatment; and I had to catch the train; so I told them to give her a rest, keep her warm through the night, and she would probably recover.

Driving back that evening I stopped out of curiosity, and found a smile on the good lady's face. She was not nearly as anxious to talk cow, and I saw that my standing as a cow "doc" was down with this party. She was finally so kind as to tell me what really was the matter with Bossie, and the information was given in a manner which plainly forbade any further discussion of the case. Her manner was very kind, though; evidently I had meant well and was disposed to render any neighborly help, but this information would set me straight.

It was simply the old and well-known disease, hollow horn and hollow tail. They had just cut her horns off and they were hollow; and they had split her tail up to the bone for six inches.

Both were very happy as the result of good deeds well done. (I refer to the man and his wife, not the cow.) "If I had gone out and nussed thatn't cow like a child, she'd a died right then."

Now, the question comes up: Should the cow have an attack of milk fever again, what will it be? It can not be hollow horn, for horns she has not. However, at the rate of six inches to the split she would be good for several more attacks of hollow tail.

Now, this happened not three miles as the crow flies from the Biltmore estate. But thirty years before the formation of this, there were scattered around here well-kept agricultural estates of southern planters, with thorough-bred herds under the care of good managers. I was farming, preaching and practicing (for we had a live farmers' club here during nearly all the 80's) at home here for ten years, and yet "hollow horn" still runs its course.

### THE EARLY MATURING OF STOCK.

There are two ways of doing stock—one is to do them rather badly as stores, and rush them at the end; this is very generally practiced. The other way is to do them well all through, and get them to finish off as soon as possible consistent with their age. I know which I am in favor of—it is the latter method, as it not only secures superior stuff, but it is well known to all who have tried it that the animals who are pushed in every reasonable way are the most profitable. I never yet knew the hangers-on prove first-rate in the end, or leave a big lot of profit behind them. They grow slowly, and get into a kind of standstill condition. It is these that we often hear it remarked of that they are little or no better than when seen months previously. They never have good frames nor capabilities for catching up their hindrances which stamped them as moderate or inferior in their earlier days. It is about these one is often forced to observe that they are no further forward than

### MILBURN'S

LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Stoic Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blotches and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

were weeks or months ago. When a well-treated animal comes to be fattened and finished off, it is a very easy operation compared with the worrying, uphill work necessary to get the inferior ones up anywhere near the mark. It is then one wishes he had been more generous, either in buying in a better class or in treating home-reared. This applies to bacon pigs and porkers, sheep, lambs, and beef. What detestable things old, lanky pigs are to fatten! They devour endless food before they attain any thing near quality. Young lamb in perfect condition is a delicacy of the first order, but when they only creep into saleable and slaughter order, they are little better than common mutton, and sell accordingly. What a run there is after prime young fat cattle when put under the hammer or sold in other ways, but there is rarely a keen or top-price demand for those that have had to drag themselves into a kind of presentable condition. There is always much credit to anyone pointing out animals especially well grown for their age, but the aged and backward call for no compliments. Horses cannot very well be hurried to maturity, as working them too early is never advisable. Cows, too, must have a certain time to become fruitful, but the butcher's stock might in innumerable cases be hurried on more than it is, with conspicuous advantage to all concerned.—*Farmer and Stock Breeder.*

ELSEWHERE in this number appears the "ad" of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company. During the past winter this company handled large quantities of Alberta grown winter wheat. The greater percentage of this was of the highest quality, and for this reason they are now in a position to supply to farmers of the west the very best seed wheat that can be procured. We would advise our friends who are interested in the improvement of the seed to see the local elevator agents of this company or write direct to their head office at Calgary.

Elevators are now established at the following local points: Leduc, Millet, Wetaskiwin, Olds, Didsbury, Carstairs, High River, Nanton, Stavely, Claresholm, Pincher, Magrath, Spring Coulee, Raley, Gardston, and during the coming summer eight or ten new ones will be built. With special facilities for cleaning and handling grain, they are certainly in a position to supply the want of the farmers throughout the west.

Mr. P. J. ... Mr. ... more, ... good reason to ... other young ...

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**ALCOHOL IN GAS ENGINES.**

It has been asserted that farmers use more gasoline every year in small engines than do the owners of automobiles. Careful tests show that the same amount of power can be had from a given quantity of alcohol as from gasoline. One estimate makes it possible to get a horsepower from a pint of either per hour. Alcohol can usually be made to work in an engine intended for gasoline, but in building entirely new engines, the designs will probably need to be modified in certain ways.

The opinion is expressed by *The Iron Age* that the most important change that will be required will be in the cylinder and its intermediate parts. Other things being equal, the essential factor in determining the economy and efficiency of an explosive engine is the extent of compression that is possible with the mixture of vapor and air. This is greatly in favor of alcohol, since the compression can be carried much higher than with gasoline without danger of premature explosion. The same rule obtains here as in other explosives; gun cotton is a comparatively harmless substance until closely confined. Compression in a gasoline engine ranges from 45 to 60 pounds a square inch, varying according to the design and the rapidity of the cooling of the cylinder. A higher compression being possible with an alcohol mixture, the combustion is more perfect and the energy greater with equal volumes of gas.

In all gas engines, except those of the throttling type, the cylinder is completely filled with the mixture during the stroke just preceding ignition. If the clearance were as small as in the ordinary steam engine, the heat due to compression would be so great as to cause inflammation of the gas before the piston had reached the end of its stroke. To overcome this, the common gasoline engine is made with a clearance equal to one-fourth to one-fifth of the volume of the cylinder. This clearance will have to be reduced to meet the requirements of an alcohol mixture and obtain a higher compression before ignition by the spark takes place. In this country, engines have not been designed for the use of alcohol, neither have endeavors been made to modify the ordinary engines for that purpose. The price of alcohol has been so excessive as to discourage, and, in fact, prohibit its employment as a fuel for power purposes. There has been absolutely no incentive along that line. But much work has been done in this direction in Germany and France, where alcohol is cheap and engines using it are common.

**ALSO BURIED.**

A certain village on the Roman road to Scotland used to have a bad reputation among cyclists. Few ever got through it without suffering from the attacks of a big dog, which (incited, it is believed, by its owner) flew viciously at passing machines and gave the riders a very bad time. Often enough had the dog's decease been reported, but the story of its ultimate defeat and death is graphically told in the neighborhood.

One hot day a meek-looking clergyman stopped at a wayside inn and begged Boniface to give him a meal. He explained his inability to pay for it by declaring that, as he was passing through an adjacent village, a brute of a dog jumped out of a house and got under his motor. He rode it down and killed it, and had given the owner all the money he possessed as compensation.

The landlord's eyes grew wide. "Are yer certain yer kilt that dorg?" he asked. "Indeed, yes. To make sure it was really dead, I compelled them to bury it while I was there."

"Then come inside and have a dinner at my expense, parson," cried Boniface, enthusiastically. "That dorg's been kilt mony a time before, but you're the first man 'at's had the gumption to stop an' see it buried." — *London Tit-Bits.*

**MATTER OF TASTE.**

"Can any fish boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been gained from experience. "Lakes are open passants to swallow when you fall in." — *Youth's Companion.*

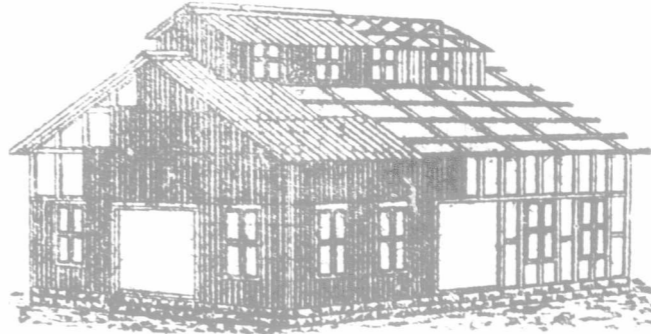
**HER AMBITION.**

Some children were discussing 'what we'll do when we get big.' One wanted to be a milkman and ride around in a wagon. The second wanted to be the man to ride on the freight cars and 'make the round things go.' The third, also a boy, could not decide whether to be a minister or a grocer. The fourth child, a girl of eleven, did not care to tell what she would do. 'Aw, yur!' contemptuously cried he for whom the ministry and confectionery had equal attraction. 'Yur want to get married!' he said, with the traditional blindness of his sex. When the boys had run off, the girl's ambition was confided to her favorite aunt. 'I wouldn't tell before them,' she said, scornfully. 'They couldn't understand. But, aunty, I want to be a justice of the Supreme Court, and'—her voice became solemn—'beyond human control.' — *Youth's Companion.*

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
**Oldest**  
**Best**  
**WEEKLY MAGAZINE IN**  
**WESTERN CANADA**

**CORRUGATED IRON**

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."

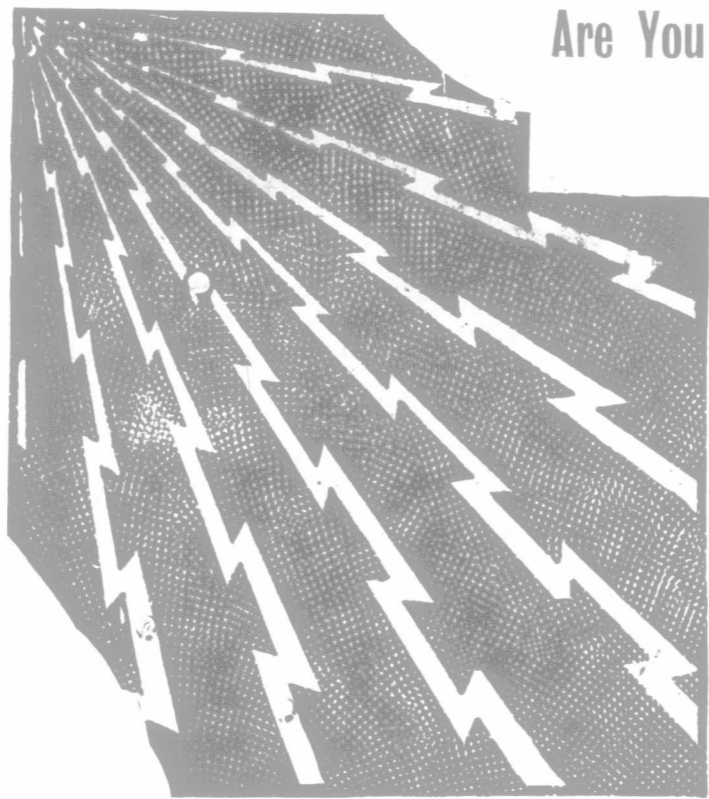


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