

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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AUGUST 14, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 777

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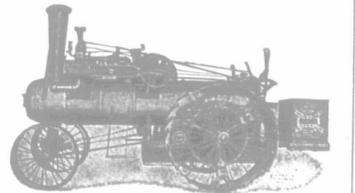
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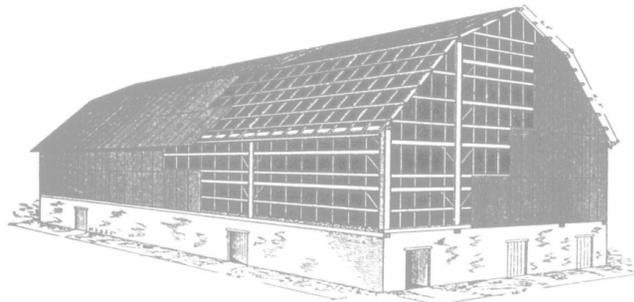
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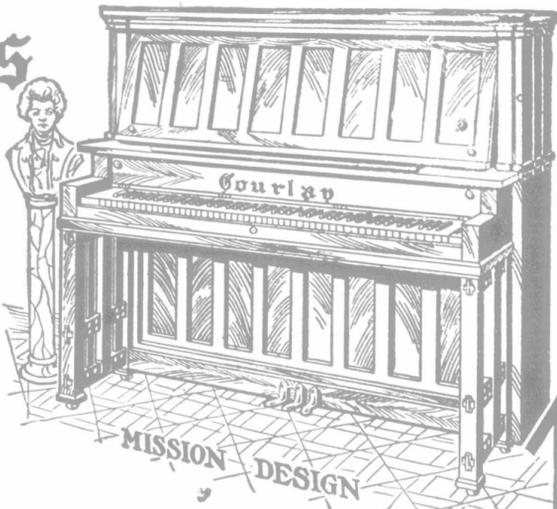
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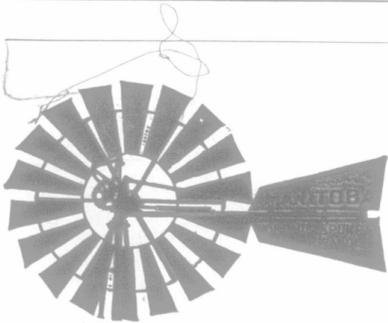
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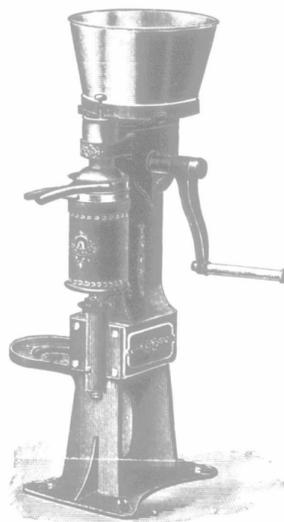
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ORIA, B. C

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 14, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 777

## EDITORIAL

### What of our Fuel Supplies?

The frost of last winter is scarcely out of our bones before the problems of the next cold season arise. Last year the whole country was taken by surprise by a continuous siege of low temperatures and were it not for large accumulated supplies of wood there would have been many more tales of hardship. As it was, practically all supplies of wood and available coal were exhausted when warm weather arrived. Good resolutions were made that sufficient stocks would be laid in to insure against a famine: the railway companies gave assurance that their cars would be used to distribute the coal from our Western mines along all their lines, and the mine owners professed to be most anxious that there should be no want of freight. As a condition of mind for those represented in these different interests to be in, this was all very proper and satisfactory, but good resolutions are easily ignored. Local dealers do not report any very great demand for coal, nor do they appear anxious to provide themselves with supplies for the first or second demands that come on the approach of winter. At the mines work was delayed in the spring and is yet to a certain extent, because one class of men do not officially and openly recognize another class and the significance of that class in the operations of the mines, and now comes the report that the mine operators cannot get cars to distribute coal over the prairies where they have orders for it. Thus is the chain of indifference to the possibility of suffering from cold complete, and apparently the only insurance against a repetition of last year's hardships will be found in the fact of a warmer, shorter season. Should winter again set in in October and continue steadily up to April we do not wish to contemplate the suffering that is threatened and that will surely overtake us if Herculean efforts are not put forth to secure coal to mine and move it before the crop and cattle movements set in.

### Success to Mr. Cross!

Reports from the capital of Alberta indicate that the Attorney-General is preparing to proceed against the organized lumber dealers of that province and is also enlisting the co-operation of the British Columbia Government in order that the real instigators of what the committee appointed by the Dominion Government found to be "exorbitant prices" may be apprehended. The action of the Attorney-General of Alberta, if it is within the bounds of political propriety (and this is a question which we have never seen decided), is most commendable. The actions of the lumber dealers in raising their prices almost immediately upon the finding of the Parliamentary Committee was, to say the least, defiant, and bordered very closely upon insolence toward the Federal Government. It certainly alienated any possibility of public sympathy and implied that the public's interest was not in the least theirs.

We in Canada are patient with manufacturing concerns—more so than they are in the Republic. Across the line the lumber trust is being regulated in earnest. The District Attorney for Minnesota is bringing action against the organized retail lumber men of that state, and the United States supreme court has declared that the increase of freight rates of from six to twelve dollars a car on yellow pine to the Ohio River is excessive, and claims of between three and four million dollars are being filed against certain

railways for a return of this excess freight charge. Whether or not it will be recovered we cannot say, but judging by the attitude of the court toward the Standard Oil Company, which was recently assessed a fine of over twenty-nine million dollars, it would appear that the railway companies and lumber dealers must more nearly simulate justice in their practices.

This is not just the time for industrial organizations to pinch the consumers. Money is none too plentiful nor free this season and the public mind is in no humor to witness extortion. Provincial Governments may depend upon the public endorsing any reasonable action to secure lower lumber prices, even to the extent if necessary of assisting honest competition from independent dealers.

### The Eternal Bugbear.

As Western agriculture becomes a more established industry the problems of the farmer increase. We have been forcibly impressed with the persistence with which farmers ask for some suggestions upon the checking and eradication of weeds. This keen interest in the problem argues well for its solution, although it also indicates the alarming hold weeds have upon our fertile alluvial soil. As long as weeds did not completely crowd out a crop or cause a dockage of more than two or three per cent. in grain it was hard for farmers to realize that weeds were doing any serious injury and consequently they were not looked upon with any feelings of loathsomeness or antipathy. But when the presence of weeds makes itself felt in the immediate loss of from five to fifteen per cent. of the revenue of the crop, then the appearance of weeds naturally creates a feeling of revulsion in the man upon whose place they grow. Like disease they are little feared and little known until the contact with them becomes persistently intimate.

People have quite generally concluded that the solution of the weed problem is not to be found in legislation and that each landowner has to make a continuous fight against them.

The weed problem, however, gives point to the question as to what extent provincial Governments should take a hand in the adjusting of such difficulties. We have had suggestions made to us by farmers that the Government of the provinces should furnish farmers with chemicals for the destruction of weeds; that they should employ men in each municipality or rural improvement district to lead the campaign of weed extinction; that they should operate farms to demonstrate how weeds can be eliminated and engage in other less practical schemes. But in this question of weed eradication it is well to first inquire what is the function of the Department of Agriculture in a Government. In our estimation it should not be expected to go to the expense of furnishing materials to be used upon individual farms for the sole benefit of the owners. The second suggestion that there should be energetic leaders of a campaign against weeds is a good one and if the community does not produce them then the Government should endeavor to loan one to those districts where his services are most required. It should be remembered, however, that in every district there are such men, who though possibly unable by speech to lead such a campaign are nevertheless actually showing their neighbors how to keep weeds in check by their methods of conducting their own farms. This suggestion that there should be experts in plenty throughout the provinces we believe to be of more avail than the other that the Government operate a weedy farm, for the simple reason that those who most need help in getting rid of their weeds are the last to avail themselves of the reports of the results that would be reached on such a farm, and also the results would necessarily be slow in spreading through the province.

Manitoba is particularly in need of a vigorous war upon weeds; not that her farmers are less skilful in the handling of their land and crops, but early conditions resulted in the province being seeded thickly with weeds, and the soil throughout a large part of it being exceptionally fertile, these weeds spread before their noxiousness became known. Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, cannot afford to ignore the fact of the tremendous spread of weeds within their boundaries and should endeavor to be continuously on the lookout for schemes to check them.

With Manitoba especially in mind we offer the suggestion if it would not be fair and a good investment of public funds to expend as much time and money upon the educating of the public in the nature of weeds and their eradication, as upon local fairs and the demonstration of the relative value of different animals. The professors of the agricultural college and the other experts employed by the department to judge stock at the fairs have done good work this year and previously, but from the standpoint of an exclusive grain grower it might be claimed Prof. Rutherford, the agronomist of the college, should be furnished with the necessary funds and equipment to work upon the problems which are more essentially the grain grower's, the chief of which is that of weed suppression.

### A Commercial Enigma.

That fact stated by Mr. Campbell at Dauphin, before the Beef Commission that "notwithstanding that export cattle cost more per pound here than the cattle killed for local use, and it costs about \$20 to \$25 per head to land them in the Old Country, a roast of Canadian beef can be bought in Glasgow cheaper than in Winnipeg," is one of the things that producers find it hard to view with equanimity. We recently heard the same complaint raised by a resident of Calgary when he found that the beer manufactured in his home town could be bought cheaper hundreds of miles away from the brewery than at its door. The man who purchases a Canadian-made implement in South Africa or Australia is not at any particular disadvantage by being a long way from the base of supplies and so we might go on enumerating home-made articles that may be bought cheaper abroad than in the town where they are manufactured, but the list of articles of foreign manufacture or production that can be bought in Canada is not by any means so long, notwithstanding the fact that we import very largely. Our tariff keeps the price of foreign goods up and allows our manufacturers an opportunity to strengthen their positions in the export business. The adjustments in trade due to tariffs, competition, combinations, etc., are numerous, intricate and subtle.

\* \* \*

July and August rains have set up a rank second growth in the oat and barley crops and have also brightened the prospects for heavier crops of wheat. In many places where the average yield was placed at ten bushels per acre in early July, it is now placed at from twelve to fourteen.

\* \* \*

There appear to be more insects infesting the shade trees of Manitoba than have ever before been noticed. An official entomologist with the funds available to publish the results of his observations would add much to our educational and agricultural knowledge.

### Women—The Great Need.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your article on Oliver's Land Bill some weeks ago, you made reference to the "overwhelming preponderance of bachelors in the new provinces." This scarcity of women has been with us for 25 years. It has been commented upon time and again by the press and by politicians, oftentimes, I admit, as if it were a question of amusement. It is admitted by all experienced in the settlement of Western Canada. Is it not strange that a remedy has never been suggested? Some encouragement has, I grant, been given to bringing from Great Britain, girls for domestic service, but the number brought has been insignificant compared with the wants. At the Canadian Council of Women, held in Vancouver, July 19th, a resolution passed started out as follows: "In view of the present difficulties surrounding domestic life in Canada, the impossibility of procuring women help in house-keeping, causing a situation that threatens to entirely annihilate our homes, the Council appoint a committee. . . etc." I notice that the French Roman Catholics are thinking seriously of inducing large numbers of their compatriots to come to the Northwest as wives for the French settlers. Surely there is a remedy. Knowing that our lands are practically worthless without railways, the Dominion Government has given millions of acres of land and millions in cash for the construction of railway lines. Provincial Governments have added to these grants in cash or guarantee of bonds. Even when railways are constructed, in order to induce men into the country, 160 acres of free land is granted to each as a homestead and the result is as we find it to-day—thousands of homesteads without a woman to make a home. *Why not allow every woman over 20 years of age to enter for a homestead of 160 acres?* Are not our women of as much importance to the settlement of the Canadian West as the men? Have the women now in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta not borne the burden of pioneer life and development of the country, equally with their husbands? I am well aware that any such proposition would at first be received in a sneering manner by politicians who imagine that it would be beneath their dignity to undertake any such work. They would possibly assert that these women homesteaders would all get married before their three years' homestead duties were performed. This is exactly what is wanted in giving them their homesteads, and I would go further and allow any such homesteader to at once receive patent for her 160 acres as soon as she married. This 160 acres with the 160 acres which her husband originally homesteaded, would make the 320 acres necessary for a farm. If it were not adjacent to her husband's, it could be disposed of and the land adjacent purchased. The money which the settler endeavors to gather together for years in order to buy 160 acres to make a total of 320 in his farm, and to build a house suitable for his wife, would at once be expended in fitting up the house and home for his wife who entered into partnership with him. The benefit to the whole Northwest, morally, socially, educationally and spiritually, would be enormous. Presbyterians and Methodists to-day are recognizing the usefulness of women in their Christian work. The pioneer missionary in travelling through the Northwest, invariably endeavors to find a resting place where there is a home; that is, where there are a woman and children. Such homes invariably become the nucleus of church centers and if our prairies were half occupied by women homesteaders, there is hardly any limit to the success that would attend such development. The curse of the Klondike, of all mining centers and lumber camps as well as the prairies, is the absence of women in the home life, as has been ably depicted by writers such as "Ralph Connor." There is no doubt but that the drawing away as at present, of so many men from the older provinces to remain bachelors for years in their lone shacks on the prairies, is one of the reasons why so many young women educate themselves for office work and we see so many of them engaged in this work in cities and towns. 160 acres of free land to young women would be a capital account to each, worth from \$1,600 to \$2,000. This subject might be enlarged upon in the way of asserting that the Government gives every Doukhobor and Galician man who comes into the country 160 acres of free land. Are not our Canadian girls and women worth as much to our Dominion as are these foreigners? Most emphat-

ically, I say, Yes. If thousands of our Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch girls were given homesteads and afterwards married, there would not be much danger of foreigners gaining supremacy in Western Canada as is often hinted at. The serious trouble in British Columbia over the influx of orientals has arisen chiefly because there were no women to make the homes of the Western men comfortable. Orientals were engaged to do all housework; now they are engaging in many lines of business until white men are up in arms. We are often reminded that our greatness is not in our wealth, our railways, our banks or our elevators, but in our people and our homes. Surely something can be done in the way suggested to make it possible for thousands of women to assume the responsibilities of home-making with privileges at least equal to what is granted to men.

There would be no difficulty in the way of the rough life which these women would have to live or any dangers or hardships which they might have to suffer. The story of "The Virginian" illustrates the respect and protection granted to woman by the vast majority of ranchers as well as "lone bachelors on the prairies." Many young men coming West would bring their sisters as housekeepers and many fathers with large families of daughters and ample means, might also come to the West. Land regulations respecting actual settlement could be made as lenient as possible providing for residence with parents or brothers while homestead duties were performed. If the young men who come from Great Britain could bring their sisters with them and each secure 160 acres, a new immigration movement would take place which would surprise our immigration officials and the Government as well. We hear much of the "all red line of commerce." This might well be called the "all white line of immigration." If women's associations, religious bodies and the press seriously advocated such a movement, no Government could long resist action. The result would be that "back to the farm, for a home" would soon become the most popular movement in Canada.

Moose Jaw.

HUGH MCKELLAR.

## HORSE

### The Question of Weak Fetlocks in Foals.

"Whip" has read the articles which appeared in previous issues containing suggestions upon the treatment of weak fetlocks in foals, and takes this opportunity to contribute of his ripe experience and professional knowledge upon the subject. The suggestions he offers, though coming late for this season, should be preserved in memory or in the scrap book in case of future emergencies. His comments are as follows:

The most common form of weak fetlocks in foals is that form in which the fetlocks knuckle forward, often to such a degree as to allow the anterior surface of the joint to come in contact with the ground. The opposite condition (not nearly so often seen) is when the fetlock descends backwards, the foot turns upwards and the heel and fetlock pad come in contact with the ground. Let us for a few moments consider where the weakness that allows this abnormal descent, either forwards or backwards, exists. Is it in the joints? We think not. The bones of the joints are simply held together by ligaments, but these ligaments have little to do with keeping the bones between the joints in proper position. This is done by the muscles and tendons. The muscles are composed of what is generally called flesh. Each muscle is prolonged at each end by a tendon which is composed of fibrous tissue (white), and is practically non-elastic; between these tendons is the flesh or muscle which is capable of great extension and contraction at the will of the animal. An examination of a horse's leg will show these muscles both in front and in rear of the bone, between the elbow and the knee.

Below the knee there is practically no muscular tissue, but the tendons of the muscle extend well down, some of them as low as the bone of the foot. Those muscles posterior to the bones are called "flexor muscles," their function being to flex or bend the limb during progression. Those anterior to the bones are called "extensor muscles," their function being to extend or straighten the

limb and carry the feet forward. When each set of muscles is of normal strength, the bones of the limb will remain in proper position when the animal is standing or moving. When the anterior or extensor muscles are weak, there is too little tension exerted on the tendons and the fetlock joint drops forward to a greater or less degree according to the comparative weakness of the said tendons in comparison to the strength of the flexor ones. As stated, in many cases the anterior surface of the fetlock joint strikes the ground. When the weakness exists in the flexor muscles, there is not sufficient tension exerted on their tendons to prevent descent to a greater or less degree, of the fetlock backwards. Now, if we will admit the philosophy of this argument, knowing that neither ligaments nor tendons are elastic, neither are they to any appreciable degree susceptible to the actions of applications to cause contraction or relaxation of their elements, we can readily see that the application of ingredients of any kind whatever to the tissues between the foot and the knee will have practically no action. Even if we could produce the action mentioned, we should, in a case where the joints drop forward, cause contraction of the extensor tendons and relaxation of the flexor, and produce the reverse actions where the joints descended backwards. The gentleman who recommends the application of a decoction of white oak bark evidently rubs the whole circumference of the leg, also the foot. Now, of course no action could be made upon the foot, and the action upon the tendons, if any, would be exerted on both front and rear alike, and the comparative strength would be maintained.

If we can produce the desired result by local applications of liquids or semi-liquids, we must act upon the muscles. Theoretically the application of stimulants such as any sharp stimulating liniment, will cause contraction of muscular tissue, and the application of relaxers, as a solution of belladonna, will cause relaxation. Hence, when the joints drop forwards, stimulants should be applied to the anterior muscles above the knee, and relaxers to the posterior ones. When the joints descend backwards the applications are reversed. My experience with applications for the purpose under discussion has been somewhat extensive, but very unsatisfactory. Appliances, such as mentioned; i.e., leather boots, plaster of Paris bandages, etc., etc., which mechanically hold the joints in proper position, and thereby give the muscles rest and an opportunity to gain the required strength, are the proper and only satisfactory means of treatment. The trouble is that such appliances are very apt to scarify the parts, and if not properly adjusted and attended to, may cause the trouble stated; viz., blood poisoning or rotting ankle. My experience has taught me that appliances must be easily moved and readjusted in order that they may be taken off occasionally, say at least twice daily, and left off for an hour or more in order to allow the air to circulate around the limb, and the limb to cool, as it is almost if not quite impossible to prevent sloughing of the skin if the leg be enclosed continuously; hence the use of plaster of Paris bandages must be avoided. The leather boots as described, L.L. should give good satisfaction if used as above. I have had the best results from boots made of thick felt such as harness makers use for sweat pads, housings, etc. The felt should reach from the knee to the foot, and be wide enough to surround the whole limb, or even overlap. Attached to this, of course running crosswise, should be six straps with buckles; these straps being about equal distances apart. Extending from above downwards between the straps and the felt and tacked to the straps should be three pieces of tough green hickory, elm, or other hard wood, about one inch wide and half an inch thick. One of these should be in the center to pass down the front of the leg, and one on each side. In applying these it is good practice to put wadding or batting on the limb, making it thicker where there are hollows, as below the fetlock pad, on each side just above the fetlock joint, etc.; then the boot is applied and each strap buckled snugly but not too tightly. These can be readily removed and readjusted as mentioned, and when the weakness is manifested in the fetlocks only, will generally effect a cure, but where the knees also appear to be weak and turn outwards to a marked degree, the prospects of a cure are less, as if appliances to keep the knee in position are used it almost removes the powers of progression.

WHIP.

**The Clydesdale Registration Rules.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society was held on Wednesday morning of the Highland Show week. The business which occupied most time was the reading of a lengthened correspondence which has passed between the secretary here and both Mr. Sangster and Mr. Brant on your side, with reference to the alterations made by your Clydesdale Association on the rules for registration of imported stock in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. We here find it rather difficult to know what the Canadian men want. When the first intimation of an alteration reached us, early in April, a communication was sent to Mr. Sangster, and he was asked whether the Canadians wanted every animal exported, male or female, to have a number here and now before leaving. His answer was that they did not but that what they wanted was that every animal exported should have a registered sire and registered dam, and that the said registered sire and dam should each have a registered (that is numbered) sire and dam. Although this rule would disqualify the produce of several useful and well-bred Clydesdale sires, it would not upset our system of registration, and, as a matter of fact, it was rather welcomed as backing up the aims of those who have been pressing breeders here to pay closer attention to registration than they have done, and it would not in any way upset the system upon which registration in the Clydesdale Studbook, as in the Shorthorn Herdbook, has been carried on for thirty years. In a subsequent letter, however, Mr. Sangster rather indicates that what your breeders want is that every male and female animal exported, no matter what its age, should have a number at date of exportation. Under our system of registration here (not merely our rules), it is as impossible for us to comply with this demand as it would be for the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland to comply with a similar demand. As doubtless many of your readers are aware, females do not under any conditions receive numbers in Coates' Herdbook for Shorthorn cattle. In the Clydesdale Studbook neither males nor females receive numbers until it is seen whether they are likely to prove breeding animals. That is to say, a colt or male animal cannot be entered for a number until he is more than a year old. When the Studbook was started, numbers were not granted until the colts were two years old, but when the foreign trade opened and exporters began to buy yearlings, the Council agreed to number such, as, of course, no one would export horses except they were at least intended for breeding purposes, and certain, barring accidents, to be kept entire. In the case of females, they are not entitled to entry for numbers until they have produced at least one foal. The purpose in both cases is to save increasing the numbers of registered stock, by excluding such animals as are non-productive. But this does not mean that pedigreed stock cannot be registered, with full recognition of their eligibility to receive numbers when they are likely to be breeders; the system of registration adopted both in Coates' Herdbook for Shorthorn cattle and in the Clydesdale Studbook, means the very opposite. The basis of registration is the breeding mare. She should be entered with all the produce she may have had, no matter what they are, up to the date of entry, and her additional produce should be entered year by year as they are foaled, by the owner of the mare. When this system is effectively and regularly carried out, it is an ideal system for the prevention of fraud. The editor of the Studbook then knows that all the produce of a breeding mare is accounted for in the Studbook. If anyone, in after years, claims to have a stallion or a mare out of a numbered mare, all he has to do is to look up the record of that particular mare's produce, and see whether, in the year referred to, she had a foal of the sex and color and breeding now described. If there is no record of the mare having produced such a foal, then the owner of the animal which is claimed to be her produce is called on to make good his claim, and the whole question is sited to the bottom. Were this system of registration departed from, and every animal numbered right away when a foal, the book would be swelled by the numbering of many animals which never would come to anything as breeding stock; and the most valuable check upon fraud, the entry of the produce of each breeding mare year by year, as they appear, would be done away with.

It is because this appears to be what is involved in the latest resolution of your breeders that the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society on Wednesday resolved to ask your association to suspend the operation of what we understand to be the latest resolution of your Association until 1st January, 1908. And there is another reason. All the schedules and regulations for Volume XXX. are now issued and in the hands of breeders and many hundreds of entries have been received and accepted on the basis of the system which has been in force for nearly 30 years. It is, in fact, impossible to alter that system this year, and, therefore, impossible to comply with what we understand to be the later resolution of the Canadian Clydesdale Association. The earlier one can be complied with and the views of your breeders met, although, as I have said, their rule will prevent the importation of the produce of quite a number of horses of the best breeding and merit—the very kind which you ought to import if you want Clydesdale of a good type and character.

SCOTLAND YET.

**A Canadian Percheron Society.**

A meeting of breeders and others interested in Percheron horses was held in Regina on August 1st during the recent Fair, in the offices of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of organizing a Canadian Percheron Record Association under the National Live Stock Record system. There was a fair attendance and considerable interest was displayed on the question by the breeders present.

Mr. G. H. Greig, Western representative of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who was present, explained at some length the Canadian National Record system.

After a full discussion it was unanimously agreed to establish a Canadian Studbook for Percheron horses. A constitution was adopted providing for the acceptance of all Percheron horses registered in the Percheron Studbook of France and in the American Percheron Society's Studbook.

Some of those present reported owning from 20 to 100 purebred mares, and as it appeared that by far the larger number of breeders are located in Alberta, Calgary was decided upon as the most suitable place for the head office.

An application for incorporation, under the Dominion Act respecting Live Stock Record Associations, was signed and forwarded to the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and it is proposed to operate in conjunction with the National Record System, so that all correspondence relating to the registrations of Percherons should be addressed to the Accountant, National Record Office, Ottawa.

The life membership fee was placed at \$20 and the annual fees for those not becoming life members at \$2, so that it is expected a strong associa-

tion will be formed. There are over 175 owners of Percheron horses on the secretary's lists, and most of these are residents in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

The following provisional officers were then elected: President: W. B. Thorne, High River, Alta.; Vice-President, R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask. Directors, George Lane, Calgary, Alta.; C. Watson, Prosperity, Sask.; John Franklin, McLeod, Alta.; John H. Stout, Westbourne, Man.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont. Secretary-Treasurer, F. R. Pike, Calgary, Alta.

**RULES OF ENTRY.**

1. Imported Animals.—Pedigrees of horses imported from France shall be eligible to registry in the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Studbook, if accompanied with a certificate of registry, certified to under the seal of the Secretary of the Percheron Studbook of France, or the American Percheron Society's Studbook, together with the name and address of breeder, name and address of importer, date of importation, name of vessel and port of entry.

2. Animals bred in Canada or United States.— (a) Percheron stallion or mare the sire and dam of which are recorded in the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Record. (b) Percheron stallion or mare, the sire and dam of which are recorded in the Studbook of the Percheron Society of America, in which case all ancestors back to and including the imported one shall also be recorded in the Record of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association.

3. Every application for registration shall be made on a blank which shall be furnished free for the purpose and must contain a description as complete as possible of the animal and in case of animals bred in Canada or the United States must be signed by the breeders and shall be certified and sworn or affirmed to by the applicant before an officer authorized to administer oaths, on blanks furnished free by the record office.

4. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner of a foal is the owner of the dam at the time the foal was dropped.

5. When the sire of an animal offered for entry was not at the time of service owned by the breeder of the animal, the owner of the said sire must sign the application form in the place provided for the purpose, giving date of service, with the name and record number of sire, and name of record in which it is recorded.

6. No application for transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the animal until every requirement has been complied with.

7. In the case of a change of ownership of an animal, the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer written in ink upon a blank form procured from the record office which will when returned to the record office accompanied by the original certificate of registration, be entered upon the record. The cer-



LORD ARDWELL.

First as a three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion at Winnipeg, Brandon, and Regina; and champion of the breed at Regina, 1907. Imported and owned by Sir William Van Horne.

tificate of transfer shall be endorsed on the back of the original certificate and returned to the applicant. In case of neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made, upon the written approval of a majority of the Executive Committee, on evidence of the sale and delivery of the animal. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the applicant for entry. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given with the name and record number of the stallion and the name of the record in which he is recorded, certified to by the owner, or his authorized agent, of the stallion at the time of service.

8. When an animal is a twin it shall be so stated when applying for registration, and the sex given of the animal with which it is a twin. Should a twin be entered upon the record without such statement, no subsequent application for the entry of an animal twin with the same shall be accepted.

9. When an animal may have been admitted or transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the executive committee shall on the delivery of the same, declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries of such animal, and subsequent application for entry or transfer dependent on the signature of any person implicated in such fraud shall be refused.

#### FEES.

For recording home-grown animals, when recorded before September 1st of the year following date of foaling:—By members, stallions and colts \$3.00; mares and fillies \$1.00. By non-members stallions and colts, \$5.00; mares and fillies, \$2.00.

If recorded after September 1st following date of foaling:—By members, stallions and colts, \$4.00; mares and fillies, \$2.00. By non-members, stallions and colts, \$6.00; mares and fillies, \$4.00.

For recording imported animals when recorded within a year after their importation:—By members, stallions and colts, \$3.00; mares and fillies, \$1.00. By non-members, stallions and colts, \$5.00; mares and fillies, \$2.00.

For imported animals if recorded more than a year after their importation:—By members, stallions and colts, \$4.00; mares and fillies, \$2.00. By non-members, stallions and colts, \$6.00; mares and fillies, \$4.00.

#### The Glanders Situation Misunderstood.

Below we publish a letter from one of our readers in Saskatchewan which illustrates two or three things. One is that the veterinary inspecting work as carried on through the organization of the mounted police was not wholly satisfactory; another is that our correspondent is not thoroughly conversant with the workings of the Veterinary Inspector-General's plans and work. The trouble which our correspondent complains of has been due to the fact that the work of inspection in Saskatchewan has not been directly under Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Inspector-General for the Dominion. Now, however, the Dominion Department has taken over this work and is reorganizing the province so as to make the inspection service as complete as possible.

It would hardly do to authorize every veterinarian to destroy all glandered horses, as the matter of compensating the owners might easily be abused, but every veterinarian is expected and is enjoined to report suspected cases of glanders and to recommend their isolation until the official inspector can get around and if he decides to destroy the horse the owner receives a compensation. The letter referred to reads as follows:

"By all accounts that dreaded disease, glanders, is getting a firm hold and is increasing in spite of all the animals that are shot. Now who is to blame? As far as I can see the Government has not got enough men in the field and some new method has got to be found to handle this disease.

"Last February a neighbor sent for the veterinary inspector to come and look at his horses, as he was suspicious of glanders. About the middle of May a man came down and looked the horses over saying they had symptoms, but as seeding operations were on he would not test until after seeding and in two weeks he would be back. Nothing was heard of him again until July 8th, when he came back and shot thirteen horses. All this time these horses were going around and were in six different towns, not to say anything of the number of stables all through the country.

"Now, how is glanders going to be exterminated when such gross carelessness is allowed? Why is it when the disease is so prevalent that more thorough work is not done by the veterinary department of the Government? A good way would be for every veterinary surgeon in the country to be made an inspector for a certain district with the same powers as a Government man. If that were the case the district men would find many a case that otherwise would be allowed to run indefinitely and probably infest a dozen other stables.

"This is a question that cannot have too careful consideration on account of the loss to both Government and farmer, and the sooner a different plan is hit upon for handling it the better for all concerned. More men are needed and more men we have got to have, regardless of cost.

"Another preventative would be closer inspection at the points where horses come across from the United States. A friend of mine who came across at Portal not long ago was side-tracked to be inspected. He locked his car and went away for awhile until the inspector could get to his horses and when he got back to his car the inspectors had checked it and it went on its way. The door had never been opened, so how could the horses have been seen? Such work as that is shameful and also is a first-class way of bringing disease into this Western country.

"In at least one district if the inspectors were to stroll through it with their testing apparatus they would find enough work to keep them busy for quite a long time."

## STOCK

(Contributions invited. Discussions welcomed.)

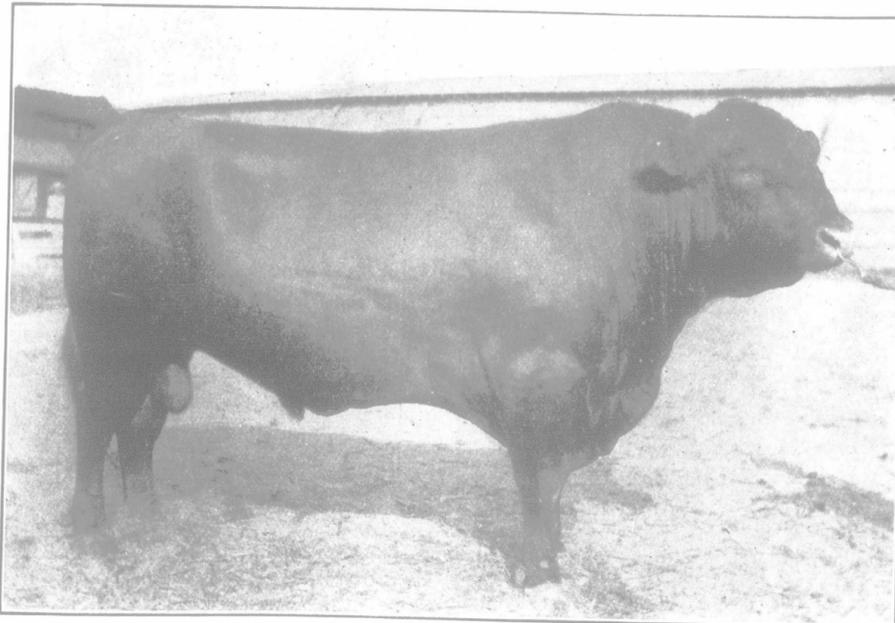
#### The Luck of the Show-Ring.

To the man who has had experience in showing stock the circumstance of trifling incidents affecting the ultimate placings of awards is not unfamiliar. Nor is he unaware of the fact of a combination of circumstances placing otherwise ordinary stock where the honors are the highest. Such circumstances are so common that we hear frequently of the luck of the show-ring and the question is so ably discussed in *Farmer and Stock Breeder* (British) that we copy from that journal here:

Without entering into the deep problem whether or not such a thing as "luck" exists, we may perhaps be permitted to refer to a few of the peculiarities of the show-ring as the luck, good or bad, to which every exhibitor is subject. We need not enlarge upon the reasons why so much diversity of opinion should exist amongst judges. The fact remains that it is so, and that every breeder who has tempted fortune in the public show-ring has experienced it more or less.

It may seem inexplicable why one day an animal should win and within forty-eight hours—or a day or two at most—it should be put comparatively far down in practically the same company. After all, it would be a deadly, dull and lifeless thing were the show-yard to be one long succession of confirmed awards, for the victor at the beginning of the year would necessarily find himself in the same place at the close. The fact is all too frequently forgotten that animals, and particularly show animals, are liable to very great fluctuations of form. One day for instance, a Hackney filly will be moving even to the point of brilliance; the next day she may be dull and lifeless, and, as action is practically the determining feature in Hackney judging, it is not surprising that there should be considerable fluctuation in the order of merit. The same thing exists in all our domestic breeds. A pig to-day is fresh and fit on his legs, to-morrow he may be jaded and footsore, and consequently his flesh may exhibit a staleness which is quite visible to the expert eye. A sheep is touching in the ripest condition at one show; at the next it may be quite slack under hand. The heavy horse exhibits vim and purpose in his action one week; the next he may have shed a shoe, or his rations may not have agreed with him; consequently he is looking tucked up and worn, and pays the penalty. So one might go through a lengthy catalog of defects which are liable to crop up in all classes of domestic stock, and from which no exhibitor can be said to be free.

Moreover we are not dealing with a cold, cut and dried piece of material, but a living fleshy, pulsating species, as liable to fluctuation of form as those who place them are capable of error of judgment. The human element in stock judging can never be overlooked. It is, perhaps, the most determining feature in stock breeding; and so, as one man carries out as far as possible his ideas and ideals, the other breeder is striving after some other purpose, and looking for it in every animal that comes before him. One breeder, for instance, believes in the paramount quality of action in the Hackney horse, while another will give more prominence to stallion character, type and form. One judge of Shire horses never looks for a brood mare over 16.2 hh.; another will welcome them up to 17hh., and would pardon a suspicion of roughness if he thought it was compensated in weight. In the Shorthorn the types are numerous, and just as flesh and milk continue their perennial and unmistakable war, so do judges reckon their value according to the considerations which chiefly affect them in business. One breeder looks for a big Southdown, and neglects color; another one wants a showier quality type of sheep with nicer points adjusted to the standard ideal. One pardons a suspicion of Middle White in the Large White and another is ever ready to condemn the same intrusion. Thus does the human element play an important part in the fortunes of the show-ring.



RED POLLED BULL, RAY

Grand Champion of the breed at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1907, at the head of Clendenning Bros. herd, Harding, Man.

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Moreover it is not right to entirely condemn a judge when he is merely giving effect to the views which he is known to hold. The fault, if any, should lie with those who place him in so difficult a position. So long, however, as the highest interest of the breeder is served, so long will it be to the interest of the stock-breeder that opinions should differ and that we should have the wholesome though somewhat perplexing and mercurial judgments which prevail in the modern show-yard. Even if animals come before the same judges in two successive weeks, men are liable to change their minds concerning them, and it should be to their credit that they should do so when they are judging on current form. We should welcome the judge whose convictions are strong enough to make him run counter to the order that has prevailed at shows hitherto. We have known of cases where animals have won for a considerable period after their merits had entitled them to such consideration. Once they have been set back they have never again climbed to the high position which they had so long held. But every judge had not the moral courage to act according to his convictions. Doubtless it is heartening to a nervous judge to know the animals by their attendants, and we have seen some rather curious and inexplicable decisions given at times on the strength of well-known herdsman or grooms leading in an alien animal. But in the main the fact should not be lost sight of that it is the man with experience in the show-ring who can make the most of the animals exhibited. Critics are, however, sometimes unduly harsh upon judges when they attach so much credence to the power of well-known exhibitors to win with certain judges. It may be so, but those fluctuations of form are too frequent to make us believe that in the main it is so. What we want more than anything else is a fresh contingent of judges coming on—young men who have been trained to the business in the best of all schools, experience. The competition between agricultural societies is now so keen that they are very desirous of getting competent judges to appear on their schedules. That is, perhaps, one of the chief reasons why young and inexperienced men, although good judges, are not so frequently invited to participate in dividing the honors at shows of importance. At the same time it would be for the good of stockbreeding if we had a larger circle of judges to select from. We leave the question with those who are most vitally concerned. What is being done to bring forward fresh and competent men?

#### Our Scottish Letter.

##### THE HIGHLAND SHOW.

We have just closed our "great national show," the "Highland." It was held this year in the Capital (Edinburgh), and was visited on two days by the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished party from the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Dalkeith Palace. On this aspect of things I have little to say. The royal visitors showed themselves to be deeply interested in the various departments of the show, and their presence undoubtedly lent eclat to the proceedings, and insured a very large attendance of visitors. The showground was none the best, and it may be hoped no further effort will be made to hold a gathering of the kind on a site like that at Prestonfield. There were many visitors from Canada and the United States, some on business, and a number of agricultural professors, some of whom appear to delight in asking all kinds of impossible questions. For example, one of them wanted to know how many Clydesdale breeders there were in Scotland. That is a question which I could not answer to save my life, and I would never dream of spending three minutes of my time in attempting to form an estimate of the number of breeders of any class of stock. Many meetings are held in connection with the show, and the attendance of breeders from all parts is very large. Lord Polworth took advantage of the great gathering to sell a number of Shorthorns from his well-known Booth herd at Mertoun. The results only demonstrated that the days of Booth Shorthorns are over. A very extensive trade was done in the hiring of Clydesdale stallions for 1908. So far as I have been able to learn, about a score of horses had their locations fixed for next season. In no case are "fancy" terms being given, but those arranged should leave a handsome revenue to owners from horses which leave at least a good percentage of foals. In Scotland, the principle is so much paid in fees at service, and so much additional at a given date, unless it is

proved that the mare is not in foal. Of course, this system is scarcely so favorable to the owner of the mare as is your system of "no foal, no money," but it is an old-time custom in Scotland, and some of the best horses, or rather the very best horses, are at stud on payments of terms for service only, without foal money. This is harder still on the owner of mares, and makes breeding from the highest class of horses more or less of a gambling transaction.

The show, which closed this week, did not contain much that was fresh for those who have read my account of the Royal. Several of the awards in the Shorthorn section were reversed. The breed champion as at the Royal, was Linksfield Champion, but the female champion was the heifer Pitlivie Rosebud II., the cow Sweetheart, which beat her at the Royal, being placed reserve. In the Aberdeen-Angus section, Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, secured breed champion honors with his stock bull, Jeshurun, which last year was first at the Peebles Show. A comparatively new exhibitor, Mr. R. Wylie Hill, Balthayock, Perth, took champion honors in the female section with Bartonina of Glamis, which stood first at the Glasgow show in 1905. The Galloway championship, as at the Royal, went to Mr. John Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, for his great bull Chancellor of Ballyboyley, and the best female was Mr. Walter Montgomerie Wilson's three-year-old cow, Joyce of Queenshill. She seems to have been entirely of home breeding. Mr. D. A. Stewart, Ensay, Portree, had the Highland championship with his celebrated cow Laochag Bhindhe IV., and the best bull was Lord Southesk's Saladin, which has been three times first at this great show. The Ayrshire championship went to Mr. James Howie's well-known bull Spicy Sam, and a notable fact in this connection was that all the females in milk had been tested for milk produce as well as individual merit, with the result that every cow in the show complied with the conditions. It was whispered that in the home test a good many entered had not come up to the standard, and therefore had not been sent forward. It was, however, satisfactory to know that all the prizes went to cows which had been tested for dairying merit and had stood the test. Messrs. Kerr, Old Graitney, Greta, had the first-prize cow, and Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Ardgowan, Greenock, the second. These are very highly spoken of as the choicest dairy specimens.

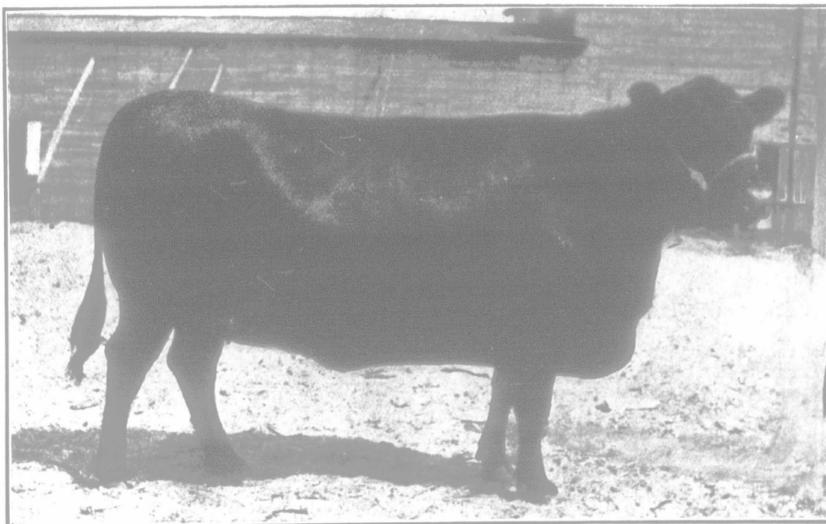
The Clydesdale section was exceptionally well filled. The male championship went to Mr. Wm. Renwick for his first-prize two-year-old colt, Royal Review 13712, and Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery had reserve and first in the aged class with their big black horse, Ruby Pride 12344, as well as first with their yearling colt which was first at Ayr. Both were got by Baron's Pride. Mr. Walter S. Park was first with his noted three-year-old stallion, Clan Forbes 12913. In the female section there was a magnificent display. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr got champion honors with his great black mare, Chester Princess 16371; first with his brood mare, Pyrene, the champion at the Royal; first with his unbeaten two-year-old filly, Marilla, and first with a home-bred yearling filly.

All of these animals were got by Baron's Pride, as was also Mr. Robert Forrest's Jean of Knockenlaw 17643, which led a splendid class of yeld mares, all the prizewinners in which but one were by the same sire. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, had first in the three-year-old class with the unbeaten Minnewawa. She and Royal Review are by Hiawatha, her dam being the noted prize mare White Heather, by Baron's Pride, and Royal Review's dam was by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride.

SCOTLAND YET.

#### The Feeding and Management of Hogs for Bacon.

During the past six months bacon hogs have sold on the Winnipeg market, week by week, at prices running anywhere from \$6.00 to \$7.75 per hundred. These prices, considered in relation to coarse grain values for the same time, seem to show that greater returns should accrue from marketing our oats and barley in the form of bacon than in shipping it out in bulk as is now usually the case. The facts are simply these: The average price of live hogs for some little while has been about 7.25 per cwt. It requires under average conditions, according to American experimental authority, about 4.5 lbs of barley meal to produce one pound of pork after the pig has reached a weight of 50 or 60 pounds. It takes about the same amount of shorts per pound to bring it along up to that weight. The rest is easily figured; you can do it yourself. But remember that the cost of freight on that coarse grain you fed the porker (had you sold it at the elevator or shipped it out in a car, it's all the same; transportation charges come out of the producer, anyway), the freight on this grain would have been away and above the charges made for carrying it after its transformation into pork. This is an item worth considering. From the date given an approximate estimate of the difference in transportation charges can be readily determined. It makes a very interesting line of investigation. But to proceed with our subject. It always pays to raise your own stock. At present in most districts sucking pigs are worth five dollars per pair. The farmer with a sow or two fed lightly and running on pasture during the summer, sheltered under a straw stack with more liberal feeding in the winter, producing two litters per year, can get his pigs at little more than half this cost. We were talking with one of the most successful of our Western Manitoba feeders the other day and his scheme of managing the sows during winter was one that struck us as being so easy yet so correct in principle, that we are going to describe it here. He got some poplar poles and at one end of his barnyard arranged a sort of V shaped structure; it would be about 4 or 5 feet high in the center, and ten or fifteen feet in length, the same in breadth. When he did his stacking, half a day's threshing was put up near this, and the straw blown over it so that the whole thing was covered completely. When winter came, on the sows—there were five or six of them—were placed in the yard. They



CHAMPION ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, 1907.  
Property of McGregor and Martin, Routhville, Man.

lost no time in burrowing into the straw pile and arranging quarters for themselves. He had another good plan for making the sows exercise. Sows, you know, that are kept closely confined during the winter, are likely to throw small, weak litters in the spring. Close confinement isn't good for the sows either, so this gentleman had his feeding place arranged at the other end of the yard, down near the barn, ten or fifteen rods from the straw pile. The sows were required to travel this distance two or three times each day for their food. In blizzard weather, of course, they might have some difficulty in plowing through the drifts, but on this kind of day they stayed in the shelter, sometimes going for a day or two without food. But the fast didn't seem to hurt them.

These same sows were bred to farrow in October and April; the pigs weaned in 6 or 8 weeks, the sows turned out to grass in summer, or run in the yard in winter. This feeder believes in cooking at least a portion of the food and tries to manage to have one feed per day, the morning meal, cooked. The cooking is done each afternoon right in the pen, in an arched-in cooker similar to the pans they use to boil sap in Ontario, only deeper. At the start the young pigs are fed a ration of shorts and oats, two of shorts to one of oats. This proportion is continued until they are about four months, when barley is introduced and the shorts dropped. They are finished on barley meal, coarsely ground. We were surprised at the coarseness of the crop. We always thought that meal for hogs should be ground as finely as possible. But maybe the cooking helps it. At all events the pigs were thriving. They are marketed at seven or eight months of age and average then about 200 pounds apiece. This man is so situated that he gets usually 50 cents per hundred less than top prices for his stock, this amount going to pay freight charges and buyer's commission. Last year he fed about 250 hogs, mostly well-bred Yorkshires.

Estimating the barley at 50 cents per bushel and the other stuff at market prices, it cost him exactly 4 1/2 cents per pound to produce these pigs. It isn't hard to determine what profit he made from marketing his grain as pork at the prices that he obtained for this commodity for some time past. That barley brought him at least 65 or 70 cents per bushel.

There is good money in the pig business. It has paid well for some time past and the indications are that pork values will continue to rule high. As long as bacon hogs bring more than \$5.50 in Winnipeg and coarse grains average around the prices they are going at now, it's going to be a profitable industry. On this subject we want the experiences and ideas of every reader of this paper who ever owned a hog. It's of value to others; let them have it.

## FARM

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

### Our Suggestios to a Farmer who has Mustard.

A correspondent in Alberta writes as follows, and we know from our experience in that province that he is typical of a large class, so give his communication all the prominence possible.

"All summer-fallows in this district this year are permeated with weeds (mustard). It looks terrible. Something will have to be done to overcome it, but the question is, what? Do you know anything of the sprinklers with copper sulphate? I intend summer-fallowing 50 or 60 acres every year, but not unless we can overcome the weeds. I was thinking of sowing to timothy the year prior to fallowing, cutting following year and then plowing in fall. What do you think of this? How many pounds of timothy seed per acre should I sow with grain?"

"Perhaps you can give me a method which you personally would adopt. Can you get harrows in this country to cultivate growing crops? As the soil is very loose here, we should require specially constructed harrows. Shall be pleased to hear from you on these matters in your next issue."

The use of copper sulphate to destroy wild mustard has been demonstrated in the Eastern provinces and is very effective, a four per cent. solution being sufficient to kill the mustard in

a crop of grain without injuring the crop. But of course this will not destroy the seed in the ground, which will often produce a larger crop than the one destroyed. The copper sulphate treatment has been tried on a small scale in Manitoba with not very encouraging results on account of the smooth surface of the leaves not retaining the liquid. It appears mustard leaves are not so rough and hairy in this Western country as they are in other parts. We are convinced, however, that solutions of copper sulphate could be used with good effect upon fields infested with mustard and sow thistle, especially when the destruction of the crop of grain is not a consideration. Taking the nature of wild mustard into consideration we do not think we should use a chemical upon a growth in a summer-fallow, for the reason that we would have to cultivate to get other seeds to grow and one might just as well kill one crop when cultivating to get other seeds to germinate. The mustard seeds must be got to sprout before the land can be cleared. With sow thistle the proposition is quite different. Sow thistles spring from numerous root stalks in the ground and if the sow thistle can be prevented from making leaf, the roots will eventually decay; hence a chemical would be useful in keeping down green leaves, and also if one plows or cultivates to kill sow thistle the root stalks are spread through the soil to infest other parts.

The suggestion to sow to timothy is a good one. Some of the weed seeds germinate and the plants are killed and a crop is taken without the mustard adding more seed to the soil, but the seeds already in the ground will not be killed and will grow again when the land is cultivated.

The fall plowing and harrowing will start some growth if there is moisture and this growth will be killed in winter. Then in the spring growth will start early. The cultivator disc or shallow plow can be used before the grain is sowed and nearly all the mustard that would otherwise have appeared in that crop will have been checked.

The amount of timothy seed to sow to the acre depends upon the nature of the soil. Moist soils will give a good catch with about five or six pounds while average loamy or clay soils should have about eight to twelve pounds, and of course the season has considerable effect upon the catch.

The idea of cultivating growing crops to kill young weeds is a good one, but of course it would not do to cultivate after the timothy had started. It would be a good scheme, however, to harrow before seeding to timothy and then afterwards to cover it. The objection to harrowing in loose soils might partly be overcome by fall plowing and letting the stock run over the field, discing and harrowing it and if a large roller were available and the nature of the land admitted of it, use that. In fact, get it packed after plowing—perhaps the packer described in this issue might be available. In such loose soils a very light harrow and one of the kind with the teeth sloping backwards is best, or if a special weeder, an implement with teeth like a hay rake, can be had, so much the better.

Our farmers should try to overcome that looseness by packing and so get the moisture in the soil to make it lie heavier and form a better feeding ground for plant roots.

### A Soil Packing Device.

The accompanying illustrations give an idea of a device which has recently been patented by

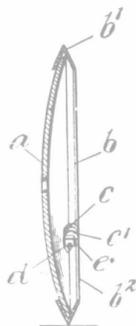
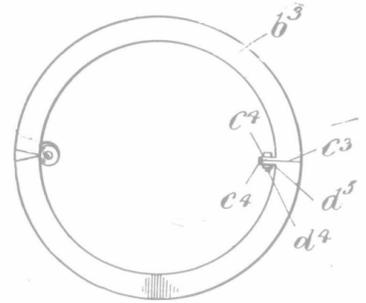


Fig. 2  
VIEW OF EDGE OF DISC AND PACKING DEVICE ATTACHED.

Mr. D. W. Warner of Edmonton, Alta, the past president of the Alberta Farmers' Association. The device is an attachment to a disc harrow and is intended to be used to pack the soil as well as crumble it. It is well known that after plowing most of our soils lie too loose and open and such



SIDE VIEW OF DISC AND PACKING DEVICE.

implements as the harrow, disc and roller, while they firm and settle the surface, on the other hand do not pack the bottom of the furrow slice close to the subsoil so that the free movement of moisture may be re-established. This Mr. Warner's device is calculated to do. It will pack from top to bottom on account of its weight and its downward pressure and will also pack latterly on account of its wedge-shaped discs which of course can be set at any angle.

The work of this attachment is strictly in accord with the teaching which Alberta farmers have received upon the problem of moisture

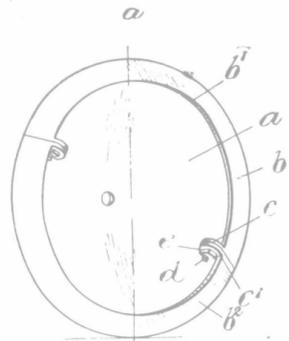


Fig. 1

METHOD OF ATTACHING DEVICE TO DISC.

conservation and deep tillage. The device has been offered to a firm of manufacturers to attach to their discs and if they decide to manufacture it, it will not belong before the attachment will be on the market, but if the implement manufacturers do not take it up, Mr. Warner will manufacture and sell the device upon his own initiative.

### A System of Threshing that Gives Satisfaction.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I believe it would be of interest to your readers to give them my opinion as to the solution of the threshing problem. I would prefer giving our experience in co-operative threshing during the past few years, and especially during the past season.

Situated as we are within two miles of a town, we have found it most satisfactory to thresh from the stook and draw the wheat loose in tight wagon boxes, direct to the elevator.

This plan requires a number of men, teams and wagons and it is absolutely necessary for several small farmers to co-operate and have their own threshing outfit, and we believe a small one to be the best, say about 30 or 32-in. cylinder with feeder, blower and high bagger.

For several seasons we worked with three of our neighbors, who owned a steam outfit. Last year they proposed to two of us whose farms adjoin, that we took shares in the company, which offer was accepted, and a company of five was formed, which was later on reduced to four, the fifth man being too far away. A president and secretary-treasurer were appointed, and everything was done in a businesslike manner. We first bought the outfit referred to at a fair valuation, and as the separator was old, we purchased a new one, and by paying cash, saved a discount of about \$60.00. An engineer, machineman, water-man and three or four pitchers were

engaged, the waterman assisting the engineer to fire. Four teams were used to draw sheaves to the machine and sometimes the straw team. Four teams with tight wagon boxes were required to draw the wheat to the elevators and one team to haul water. Each member supplied two men, teams and wagons.

Each man was charged the usual rate for threshing wheat, 5 cents per bush., and four cents additional for hauling the sheaves to the machine, and the wheat to the elevator, a total of nine cents. Four cents per bushel was charged for threshing oats and barley, and two cents more for hauling it to and from the machine. One man who had his oats stacked was only charged one cent per bush. for hauling to the granary. Another who had portable granaries for his oats was charged one cent per bushel for hauling to the machine. In this way the man who had the larger amount of grain paid the one who had less for helping him, and as each member invested an equal amount of capital and labor in the outfit, so each one received an equal share in the profits.

Allowing a depreciation in value of 10 per cent. on the outfit, I figured out the cost of threshing 20,000 bushels wheat, 9,000 oats and 600 barley to be under 3 cents per bushel. Our plan was to thresh about 2,000 bushels of wheat (over half) for each man on the first round, finishing all the wheat the last man had, and working back to No. 1, when we threshed his oats, etc., and finished as we went along to No. 4. We found this arrangement to work satisfactorily last season.

In this co-operative system of threshing there was no large gang left on the hands of the farmer who was unlucky enough to have the machine at his place on wet and stormy days to worry the life out of the good wife. Another advantage is that the teams are home and can be put to work on the land when threshing is stopped for any cause.

I hope that I have succeeded in making it clear, that your readers may understand our system of working a threshing machine, which has so far been satisfactory.

Secy.-Treas. South Grenfell  
Threshing Co. A. J. LOVERIDGE.

**Traction Engine Boilers.**

Perhaps no boiler is subjected to such rough usage as is that of a traction engine. These have to contend with the dirtiest of water, burning of crown sheets due to unevenness of ground they run over, sudden changes of temperature caused by inrushes of cold air, uneven firing and irregular water feed and they are further subject to great strains from the machinery, most of which is directly attached thereto, thus affording many sources for leakage.

Fireman are often employed whose knowledge consists mainly of throwing in fuel, the turning on and off of the pump or injector, taking out clinker, and occasionally cleaning out the flues. Not knowing the internal construction of the boiler they have no conception of the effects of dirty water and the sudden changes of temperature upon the joints and plates. They see a leak or may notice the change in the steaming of the boiler, but little do they dream that the sediment from the dirty water or the constant changes in temperature are the cause. They are not aware that the firebox plates and stays have been coated with mud and that the fire instead of acting directly through the plates upon the water, is overheating and burning the metal. The owner learns the results of all this when he comes to pay the bill for repairs.

The boiler is by far the most expensive portion of a traction engine and is subjected possibly to greater strains than any other part thereof. Is it not, therefore, reasonable to expect that it should receive as much or more attention than the engine, and especially so considering that the action of these strains is not visible?

Pistons are taken out and the rings adjusted, cylinders bored out, valves and valve seats scraped, brasses let up, stuffing boxes repacked, leaks are caulked, but what about the inside of the boiler? It is occasionally blown off, the force pump applied, some of the mud raked out and thus supposed to be clean. How about the thick scale which has formed on the plates and flues, causing corrosion, greater consumption of fuel, adding to the repair bill and possibly endangering life and property. If many of those in charge of boilers only knew the risks they run from the use of dirty boilers, either we should find them fighting shy of the job or they would pay greater attention to the internal condition of the boiler.

Many suppose that because a boiler has been subjected to a cold water test at a pressure much beyond that at which it is proposed to work, that it may be considered safe. This is a plausible but unsound argument, for experience has shown in many instances it is liable to mislead.

For instance, many second-hand boilers are offered for sale on the basis of the fact that the boiler has stood hydraulic test to a pressure much in excess of that to which it is proposed to work it, and for which pressure careful inspection has proved that it is quite unsuitable.

Boilers which are seriously defective frequently withstand hydraulic test to a much higher pressure than that at which they would fail if they were worked under steam, and the reason for this apparent paradox would appear to be that the steady pressure under hydraulic test is quite different in its effect in setting up stress on a steam boiler from the condition of ordinary work. Thus when a steam boiler is being worked, some of the principal straining effects are due to the inequalities of temperature and the varying expansion and contraction resulting. In some boilers the stresses set up in this way are sufficient to cause rupture and explosion or the movement causes severe grooving. Further variation and stresses are also set up by the fluctuation of steam pressure from time to time.

It is quite evident that the hydraulic test fails to verify, or otherwise, the strength of the boilers as regards their racking strains due to the varying temperatures and pressure, and it is this fact mainly which constitutes the difference between the conditions of hydraulic tests and those existing in ordinary work, and taking account of this great difference, the behavior of a boiler under hydraulic test cannot by itself be considered a reliable guide as to its safety. It must, however, be admitted that in certain cases the hydraulic test, when judiciously applied, is a useful accessory, especially in detecting leaks or as a test of the stiffness of flat surfaces. The pressure, however, should be applied gradually and its effect on the form of the boiler carefully noted by measurement. If this is not done permanent injury by distortion may result. Whilst the pressure is on, the outside surface of the boiler should be thoroughly examined with slight blows of a hammer, which will often reveal a flaw in the metal or a defect in workmanship.

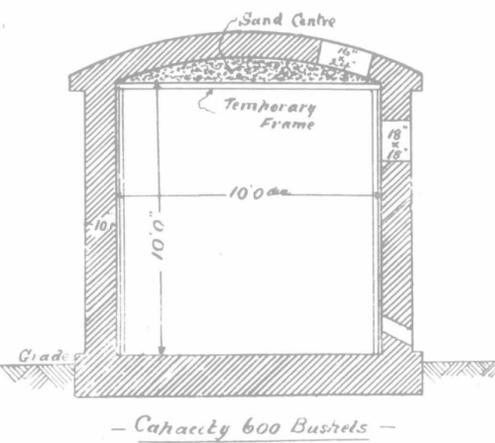
The threshing season will soon be upon us when boilers of all sizes, designs and ages will be tested to their utmost. Have them thoroughly cleaned out and examined inside and out. It will repay the time and expense many times over. The boiler will steam more easily, less fuel will be consumed for the work done, delays after work has commenced will be largely avoided. Besides you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the boiler is in a safe condition for working.

Try and secure the cleanest water possible, for it must be remembered that everything that enters a boiler with the feed, except pure water, remains there and causes injury. Blowing off does little towards discharging sediment, because the current of discharge is too slow and too local.

**Farm Granary.**

A correspondent sends us particulars and sketch of a granary constructed of concrete.

**Concrete Granary.**



several of which he states have been put up in Eastern Canada. His claim is that it is fire-proof, gopher and mouse proof, permanent, cheap, can be built by almost any farmer, and is an ideal granary for feed and seed.

The sketch given shows a granary 10 feet high, 10 feet diameter and with walls 10 inches thick, having a capacity of 600 bushels. The footings are from 9 to 12 inches in thickness and 12 to 18 inches wide according to the ground it is to be built upon.

After the walls are built a temporary frame is erected of poles or scantlings, etc., with uprights and cross-pieces to hold hay or straw, on which is packed damp sand, the shape of the roof. Over this the concrete is placed, 6 inches at the eave, tapering to 4 inches at the apex. After the roof hardens, the sand is allowed to filter to the floor and the frame removed.

A feed door is arranged in the roof and well up on the wall is a man hole. Near the bottom is a spout about 7 inches in diameter, for which a smoke pipe answers well, with a slice in it for a trap. All frames should be placed in the concrete while green and these with doors may be obtained from hardware dealers (as the frame of heating registers), or they may be had of wood covered with sheet iron or tin.

Old horseshoes make a convenient ladder and hitching rings.

Cement blocks may be used in place of solid concrete and a good mixture is one part of cement, two parts clean sharp sand and four parts broken stone.

**Neighboring Among Farmers.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

May I ask the question, does it pay to lend implements of the farm? In my last three year's experience I can answer the above without hesitation in the negative.

When I came to the farm three years ago a neighbor came to me and wanted to borrow a wagon box to draw stones off his land. My wagon boxes being new I thought it wouldn't be good usage for them, so I tried to get around it by offering Mr. Neighbor some plank I had purchased for this kind of work. However, my friend got quite offended and told me if I didn't want to lend him the box he could get a box from a neighbor, calling him by name. So to try to patch matters up the best I could I took over the plank bottom one day I was passing and laid it off in the yard, but Mr. Neighbor was too badly offended to recognize it. I had the pleasure of bringing it home again not used. This was my first entrance into the black books.

My next experience was with a buggy pole I loaned. I went after it about a year after and it certainly proved that it had been in clever hands. One of the braces was broken, tenant broken off rear end of pole, upper and lower, tee-irons broken, one end of double tree split in about twelve inches, and one set of sand plates missing. It cost me \$2.60 to repair it.

Number three was with a new sulky rake, that I had never hitched a horse in, and when I sent the man after it, it came home somewhat swaying. The axles were bent, boxings of the wheels were so badly cut out that the wheels could sway in at the bottom and catch the teeth; one shaft broken out and the same replaced by a poplar pole; also the whippetrees missing.

Number four: last fall I loaned two wagons complete to draw grain and when I sent after them they came home without neck yokes or draw bolts. Those I haven't seen since.

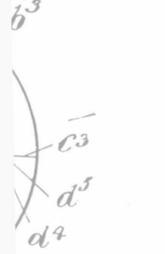
If it costs all my brother readers as much as it has cost me to keep neighbors on the string I would advise you to cut them out. I don't object to lending an implement if it is returned in the same condition as when it left me, less natural wear, but I am sorry to say such treatment hasn't been my experience the last three years. In nearly every case when I loaned an implement it came home with something missing, broken or bent.

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

[Like many another good thing we know the privilege of neighboring is greatly abused. The trouble does not lie in the principle of the practice, but in the abuse of it. The principle is reasonable enough; namely, that a man should of his sufficiency help his neighbor who is in need and the neighbor on the other hand return the compliment, but the neighbor very often thinks or appears to think that because a man has plenty he should cheerfully accept the opportunity to distribute to all and sundry. Neighboring may

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be of two kinds: the one, like that which our correspondent describes, which amounts to a continuous act of charity upon the part of the one and a continuous obligation upon the part of the other, with, very often, a refusal in the latter case to recognize the obligation, and the other is where two or more neighbors mutually agree to assist each other by arranging to use each other's implements, assist in each other's work or in any way be of benefit to each other.

This latter is really the only neighborliness, the other is something else.

In genuine neighboring each man considers the other's interest before his own; he must do so if the mutual arrangement is to be maintained, and this is the reason why the most ideal system of neighboring is less satisfactory than the conduct of farm affairs without dependence upon others. Neighboring at best under our conceptions of property rights is merely a compromise and a compromise is always the next best thing. Amongst good neighbors, however, there always prevails that spirit of fraternal association which inspires a certain joy in being of service to each other and this is the great reason for neighboring and the compensation for any inconvenience that may be felt. For the sake of this relationship neighboring should be cultivated, but only amongst kindred spirits, and even then there should be care lest the antipodes of charity and obligation join to submerge the beauty of fraternal fellowship.—ED.]

**Clovers Thriving Well.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed in your July 31st issue comments on timothy. Allow me to give a little of my experience with timothy, clover and lucerne.

If you seed down in spring try to manage to sow either with barley or oats. If sowed with barley it is better, because barley is an early maturing crop, and after it is cut timothy and also clover have a good chance to develop into strong healthy stocks before cold weather sets in. In my opinion timothy and clover (red), mixed and sowed with barley and oats will make the best hay crop.

Mr. Allan Leslie of Chater, Manitoba, has won the first prize for his red clover at the Brandon Exhibition. The clover was in full blow and over 36 inches high. The land the clover is on has not received any benefits; on the contrary, cattle, horses and traffic were passing over the land and clover during the early part of winter.

This is a remarkably fine field of clover, taking into consideration the hard winter, the late spring and the unfavorable weather conditions during the season. If manure is spread on clover it must be done thin and the manure should be well rotted, as otherwise you run the danger of introducing noxious weeds.

If your clover shows bare patches in the second year, give it a good harrowing with a drag harrow.

Lucerne is best seeded down alone, not mixed with other grasses; it makes a splendid hay for horses if cut early enough.

THOMAS BROWN.

**Alfalfa.**

Alfalfa should never be pastured the first season, and in many cases it will be best to use it for mowing during the second season, in order that it may become thoroughly established before animals are allowed to tramp over it. It should never be pastured closely, as close pasturing injures the crowns of the plants. Horses and sheep are more likely to do damage in this way than are cattle or hogs. Alfalfa makes excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, and it is especially desirable for hogs during hot weather. With cattle and sheep care must be exercised to avoid bloating. At first the animals should be turned in for only a short time each day, until they become accustomed to it, and when the alfalfa is wet, as after a rain, there is still greater need of care. It is wise to be a little more careful than with clover.

Alfalfa is used to feed all kinds of farm live stock, from chickens to horses.

It is rich in flesh-forming nutrients, and is excellent for feeding with corn or other starchy foods.

It is more digestible than red clover, and is not far behind wheat bran in feeding value.

It is an excellent soil renovator, gathering nitrogen from the air, opening up the soil, and bringing large quantities of mineral food from the subsoil.

**DAIRY**

**Relation between Percentage of Fat and Quantity of Cream.**

The following table, taken from the bulletin, "Gathered Cream for Buttermaking," will show the pounds of cream produced for 100 pounds of milk testing from 3.3 to 4 per cent. of fat, the cream testing from 20 to 40 per cent.

This table may assist patrons to adjust their separators to skim nearly the kind of cream they wish by weighing the milk and cream. For instance, if the milk tests 3.6 per cent. fat, and a 30-per-cent. cream is desired, there should be 12 pounds of cream from 100 pounds of milk.

Fat in Milk.	%	20% Cream.	25% Cream.	30% Cream.	35% Cream.	40% Cream.
Milk Lbs.		100	100	100	100	100
Lbs.		16.5	13.2	11.00	9.43	8.25
		17.0	13.6	11.33	9.71	8.50
		17.5	14.0	11.66	10.00	8.75
		18.0	14.4	12.00	10.28	9.00
		18.5	14.8	12.33	10.57	9.25
		19.0	15.2	12.66	10.85	9.50
		19.5	15.6	13.00	11.14	9.75
		20.0	16.0	13.33	11.43	10.00

**From Guessland to Fact Pasture.**

The dairy cows of Illinois and Iowa are feeding in Guessland, writes Wilbur J. Fraser, Chief of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, in that piquant and original style which has characterized his several recent communications to the agricultural press. The dairymen simply guess at the milk they give and the money they make him. The dairymen doesn't guess at the amount of money he receives for it, but counts every penny every time. Then why should he guess at the milk his own cow sells him? But he does right along and never thinks how unbusinesslike it is. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

The only way from Guessland to Fact Pasture where the dairy man knows the annual production of each, is the way of the scales and the test. There is no other way but to weigh and test the milk of each cow separately. All estimates and guesses miss the mark, and most of them miss it a long way; they are absolutely unreliable. This is agreed to by all dairymen who have had practical experience on both sides of this question. This testing brings many surprises to the most experienced dairymen. It is not only the most natural and easy way, but it is absolutely the only way to learn the facts.

While there is but one entrance to Fact Pasture there are two ways out of it. One is the way to the slaughter house, and it is astonishing how naturally and how soon the poor producers find this way out of Fact Pasture. At the other side of the pasture is the fine barn and abundant feed of the proper kinds provided by John Thinkwell, who keeps a really high-profit dairy, and has a modern home for himself as well as for his cows. Here the high-producing cows are known and thoroughly appreciated; they go in and out, and find pasture and plenty. And here the poor producers can't stay.

These words are well weighed—and so should be the milk of every dairy cow. "Weighed in the balance and found wanting," will then be said of a thousand times more dairy cows than of old-

time kings. So true is the Babcock test, and so badly needed in Illinois, that it may almost be said that its use will soon be a test of the progressive dairyman himself. Science has given a simple and practical and proven test to the dairyman, and now the dairyman, as well as his cow, is "up to" the test.

**Profit and Cost of Production.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have for a short time been using trap nests, and no one can have even a limited experience with these nests without realizing the great importance of individuality in hens. Hens from the same stock, of the same age, all presenting an equally healthy appearance, and all receiving exactly the same care, will give widely-varying results. These results will vary, not alone in the matter of the number of eggs produced, but also in the matter of the general condition of the bird. How, then, is it possible to tell, when certain results are obtained, whether they are due to the conditions under which the birds have been treated or to the individual nature of the birds composing the flock? A different flock under the same treatment might give much different results, owing to the individuality of its members. To attempt, therefore, to draw conclusions from the results of various methods of feeding, would require, to say the least, the average from a large number of flocks for a good many years. If, however, it were possible to obtain a large number of birds whose individual records were known, divide these into flocks and try the various methods on each flock, the results would give us some idea of the respective merits of the methods used.

Such a plan would involve a great deal of labor and expense, and would not, therefore, be practical for the farmer or poultryman. It is to our experimental farms that we must look for this kind of work. It is quite possible that even they would say the expense was too large, but if so, the poultry interest must make itself felt by actively supporting the heads of the poultry divisions at these places in their demands for larger grants. There is a considerable amount of money invested in the poultry business throughout the country, and the knowledge obtained from exact experiments such as these would be the means of saving many a dollar, and perhaps many a business. In reading over the report of the Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the O. A. C., Prof. Dean, for the year 1905, I note he says, regarding a feeding experiment, that, while the feeding of 12 pounds of meal per cow per day resulted in more milk than the feeding of 8 pounds per day, yet the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk in the first case was 68.1 cents, while the cost in the second case was only 51.4 cents. In this case the lighter feeding was undoubtedly the more profitable. Is it possible that the same fact might be found to be true in the matter of feeding hens? That is to say, may it not be true that, in hopper feeding our hens—giving them all they want to eat—though we get more eggs, we do not make as much profit. Personally, I know of no such way of settling such a matter as this, except by the plan above mentioned. E. S. TURVILLE.

Muskoka Free Hospital,

**The Dairy Competition at Winnipeg.**

Not the least of the many commendable features of the Winnipeg Exhibition this year was the dairy competition, a contest for milking cows and heifers. For prizes, the Massey-Harris Company donated a cream separator as first award in the class for cows over three years. The Melotte Separator Company gave one of their machines as the first prize for heifers under 36 months. This was a new feature at the fair and proved very popular. The competition extended over 48 hours; the rations fed were not considered; the cows were milked dry three times a day in the presence of the judges; the milk was weighed, and samples taken. These were tested for fat with the Babcock tester, and the percentage of solids not fat determined from the specific gravity of the milk in the usual way. The awards were made from the following scale: 20 points for each pound of fat, 4 points for each pound of solids (not fat), 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days. Limit, 10 points.

The winners with their score, were as follows: Cows 36 months and over—1, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Daisy Lass, score 119.01; 2, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Bulah, score 104.12 (both

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Holsteins); 3, W. H. Nesbit, Roland, (Ayrshire cow), score 93.39; 4, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Myrtle (Holstein), score 91.97.

Under 36 months—1, W. V. Edwards, Souris, Lassie (Jersey), score 80.41; 2, H. E. Waby, Holmfild (Red Polled), score 71.20; 3, H. E. Waby (Red Polled), score 56.05; 4, W. H. Nesbit, Nettie (Ayrshire), score 51.83.

This is the first dairy competition we have had at the Industrial, and credit for all suggestion as well as for the abundant success and popularity of the feature is due to Prof. Carson. It was a feature that attracted no little interest. It made a valuable addition to the agricultural part of the exhibition. It might, however, be better in future to have the test made in the last two days of the fair instead of at the start as was the case this time. Outside competitors would then stand a better chance of demonstrating what their cows can do. Cows coming in by train, it seems to us, are at no little disadvantage. They have been in the cars maybe for a day or two; they are under some nervous excitement; at the exhibitions their quarters, food and water are hardly the same as they have been accustomed to. The natural result of all these changes is that their



TROPHIES FOR DAIRYMEN AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.  
1. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. CUP.  
2. THE NORTHERN BANK CUP.  
3. THE CODVILLE-GEORGESON CUP.

milk flow decreases. Hence the test should be delayed just as late into the fair week as possible. These cows from outside points would then be on a more even footing with cows from the city itself, and their owners would stand a better chance of getting them up as near their maximum flow as possible. The competition as conducted, however, was an outstanding success. As one exhibitor remarked to us, it was a greater honor to win a prize in such a contest as this than it was to own a grand championship in the breed classes.

**The "Ideal Butter Separator."**

Modern invention supplies us with many wonderful discoveries and not a few failures. To discern and utilize the valuable discoveries and reject the spurious requires a degree of sound judgment, fortified by careful reading and study. Fortunately, there are numerous experiment stations, well-informed private citizens and discriminating journalists quick to detect impositions and warn the public against them.

Among the many fields open to exploiters of questionable apparatus, the buttermaking industry seems to be one of the most alluring. It has had rather more than its share of such humbugs as dilution cream separators, Coles' hot-air process of making butter without churning, chemical compounds for converting caseous matter into fat, and the like, regarding which for years our readers have been kept well posted.

The latest contrivance in this line is an apparatus called the "Ideal Butter Separator," manufactured at Iroquois, Ont., and which is being offered to Western farmers. This, it is claimed, is "a new invention, which will produce a maximum quantity of pure butter from sweet or sour milk and cream in five to ten minutes." After giving a description of the churn or separator, as it is called, the printed circular advertising the machine proceeds to explain the process in the following language: "The butter is separated by the combined action of the agitation of the dasher and the aeration of the air. The air is sucked down from the outside to near the bottom of the milk or cream, where it is distributed by centrifugal action and bubbles up, causing the separation of the butter globules."

The "advantages" are set forth as follows:

"1.—More butter is produced from a given quantity of milk or cream than by any churn. This is because it separates the globules of butter from the cream without breaking them. The old process broke them up by continued friction produced by agitation.

"2.—The butter will keep better, since it is pure and has been thoroughly aerated. It has no mixture of casein or milk in it.

"3.—The residue is pure and sweet, and may be used for table use.

"4.—The separation is more rapid than by any other separator, and the air introduced is always pure and does not bubble through more than once. This is because the air is drawn from outside the vessel.

"5.—The gearing is simple, and a child can operate it with safety. No cogwheels to catch the fingers.

"6.—No casein, albumin or impurity in the butter. It is not possible to remove these by any other process. The ordinary churning beats the butter-fat into an oily mass, containing all the impurities, such as casein and albumin. The Ideal Separator causes the butter globules to form separately and cohere together. The butter will thus not become rancid and smell offensively."

In order to ascertain how far the claims made for this invention might be supported in practice, a series of tests have been carried out by Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, Ottawa. In making the tests the printed directions were followed, cream and milk being used, both sour and sweet. The investigation, so far as the buttermaking was concerned, was conducted at the dairy of the Central Experimental Farm, the work of manipulation being left entirely in the hands of a representative of the manufacturers, sent specially for that purpose.

The results showed that in all the trials, except that with sour cream, there was an excessive loss of butter-fat in the buttermilk. Buttermilk ordinarily contains between .1 per cent. and .2 per cent. fat. In four out of five trials with the "Ideal" it was between 1 per cent. and 2 per cent. Owing to the proportionately large amount of buttermilk in these trials—due to water added during churning—the real loss of fat is much greater than is indicated even by these high percentages. In the case of sweet cream, out of 128 ounces of fat in the cream, 9 ounces were found in the buttermilk, whereas with an ordinary churn and good work the loss would not exceed 3/4 ounce. That is, the loss of fat by the "Ideal" method was twelve times as great as with an ordinary churn. Bad as this is, the showing was much worse with milk, both sweet and sour.

In one test with the sweet milk, one-seventh of the total fat was lost in the buttermilk, and in the sour-milk test, one-fifth was lost. A partial explanation of these heavy losses was due to the high churning temperature (about 70 degrees) which the operator considered necessary for the successful operation of his machine. The temperature of the wash water he used was also high. The water content of the butter was dangerously near the legal limit, and in one case exceeded it. Analyses show that, contrary to the manufacturers' claims, the butter is not free from curd.

In addition to the loss of fat in buttermilk and wash water, a certain amount is lost in the apparatus, for, owing to its construction, it is impossible to remove all the butter from the mechanism of the churn. The total loss of fat was almost 2% with the sour cream; with sweet cream, 9%; with sweet milk, 33%, and with sour milk, 34%, or practically one-third.

"In conclusion," writes Prof. Shutt, "so far as our investigation gives proof, the only claim made good is that regarding the time of churning. The process appears to be one of the most wasteful of all those that have been put forward to supersede the ordinary or orthodox methods of buttermaking, and which have been examined in the farm laboratories during the past twenty years."

**Hints on Home Dairying.**

Many people have the idea that the quicker the rate maintained in churning the sooner the churning will be done. This is a mistake, for too quick churning is apt to prevent butter from acquiring many of its good qualities. The proper rate for churning is that which would keep the cream at the same temperature as when it was put into the churn. Churning should be performed slowly at first, and the valve pressed after every few revolutions so as to let off the air in the churn until it has all escaped. A common trouble in dairying is the swelling of cream while churning, and the chief causes of this are air not being allowed to escape from the churn, cream too cold when churning was commenced, or the use of over-ripe cream. Churning should be continued until butter is in grains about the size of mustard seed. When churning is completed, find temperature of buttermilk, and if it is higher than that at which cream was put in, it should be cooled down with water to churning temperature. If the butter seems soft when churning is completed, as is often the case in hot weather, dissolve a little salt in cold water and strain it into the churn; let the butter stand for a short time to harden before drawing off buttermilk. Now, draw off the buttermilk through a strainer, and give the butter two or three washings with sufficient water to float the butter. Wash by rotating churn a few times, and by this time the grains may get a little larger, but do not draw off the last washing water until the butter has been removed from the churn. Remove butter with scoop, and put it in the sieve to let it drain awhile. The butter (in sieve) may now be weighed so as to ascertain the amount of salt required, and the proper proportions to use are about half an ounce of salt to one lb. butter for keeping purposes, and a quarter ounce to the lb. for mild-curd. Many people think that heavy salting will make bad butter keep; it may retard decay somewhat, but certainly will not prevent it.

Making the butter.—Place the butter on the worker or trough, salt gradually by sprinkling it with a little salt and then work it a little. Continue the process until all the salt has just been worked in, and then allow it to stand covered with damp muslin in a cool place for twenty or thirty minutes, so as to let the salt dissolve. This helps to make butter firm in summer and it also ensures even salting. Finally, work until close. Be careful not to over-work, for butter is often spoiled by an over indulgence at this point. When made in a trough there is a tendency to rub it; pressing and not rubbing is what is required in butter working. Rubbing makes butter greasy and unpalatable, and one of the chief characteristics of good butter is a flavor free from oiliness and acidity, sweet and nutty. As a country girl I have had many opportunities of seeing the conditions under which dairying is carried on in country places, and the most prevalent system seems to be that of having a dairy and pantry combined. I know farm houses where the dairying apartment is not even so modern as this condemnable system. The lamentable part is that many of those who labor under such conditions can well afford an up-to-date if not a model dairy. Cabbage, turnips, onions or other vegetables placed in the pantry beside a pan of milk will destroy the flavor of the latter. The dairy floor is often made the receptacle for miscellaneous articles which cannot be conveniently stored elsewhere. I heard of one person keeping the household potato supply on the floor of her dairy, and this could not be for the welfare of the milk, since the potatoes could scarcely be removed without raising dust, of which some would settle on the surface of the liquid. Along with the foregoing objections the traffic in the pantry is necessarily far greater than is desirable in a dairy, and a very great amount of extra dirt is brought in which, when being removed, settles to some extent on the milk. Make a rule of having nothing in the dairy but the necessary dairying equipments. Some people who have not got a dairy properly furnished lose interest in trying to obtain high-class butter, but excellent butter can be taken out of an old fashioned dash churn as well as an end-over-end one by paying attention to the foregoing hints. With dash churns guard against churning butter into lumps, remove it from the churn while in a granular state and wash in the trough.

Many country women who sell butter on a small scale hold the theory that dairying does not pay "because the prices given at country shops are so low." But what kind of butter commands the low price? Butter of such quality and aroma as to be only fit for use as cart grease, or as a compound in cattle medicine. It may be said that if it were so bad the shop-keeper would not buy it at all. But the shop-keeper must be civil to his customers, especially where there is opposition of trade, and sooner than lose the custom of the farmer's wife he gives her the lowest possible price for her butter of the lowest possible standard.

I have heard a provision dealer state that in one year he lost £10 through bad butter. Good butter is always in demand, and in the country place where I acquired my dairying knowledge, good farmer's butter commands a price of 1s. 2d. per lb. in winter and 10d. per lb. is obtained for it in summer. It must be remembered that unless cleanliness is observed through the entire process of dairying all other labor will be in vain, but the farmer's wife or daughter who practices the foregoing hints should be able to make nice pocket money out of her surplus butter, and also compete successfully at agricultural shows. —"MOLLY" in *Farmer's Gazette (Irish)*.

**Increase of Production and Increase of Food.**

A Norwegian investigator, Holtmark, has obtained and tabulated the records from 846 Norwegian dairy herds, and one of his tables is of great interest. He gives the amount of food supplied and the amount of milk obtained. For convenience of comparison the rations are calculated out as food units.

Average yield per Increase in milk production per 500	
No. of food units. cow for the year.	food units. lbs.
1,500	2,030
2,000	3,133
2,500	3,988
3,000	4,689
3,500	5,280
4,000	5,790
4,500	6,240

The vitally important point to the farmer is that up to a certain point an increase in the amount of food supplied gives a profitable increase in milk, but beyond this point the increased milk yield no longer pays for the increased food. Every man must decide for himself just where to draw the line, but there are one or two general principles which furnish valuable guidance.

The food supplied to the cow is used for two purposes: (1) to keep the cow alive, (2) to make milk. If an animal is to lay on flesh, or to pro-

duce milk without losing flesh, it must receive more than a maintenance ration, and the greater the quantity of extra food the more there is available for flesh or milk production—up to a certain point.

In America the maintenance ration of dry, barren cows has been determined, but in Germany experiments have been confined to bullocks, and it is supposed that the maintenance requirements of dry, barren cows and of bullocks are substantially the same.

The standard rations commonly accepted in Germany are those given by Wolff, and subsequently modified by Lehmann.

There is a limit to the yield of milk beyond which the cow cannot go, no matter how much food is supplied to her. The limit depends on the capacity of the udder and the power of the animal to transform into milk the food which has been digested and taken up into the body; these features are born in the animal, and their full development depends on proper management. You may, and you should, breed for them, but you cannot put them into an animal that does not possess them.—*Ex.*

## POULTRY

### Poultry Killing Station.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is establishing at Innisfail a central killing plant for all the fattening stations in that part of the province. It is intended that poultry from the different stations shall be shipped in there, killed, dressed and either placed in cold storage or immediately sold. The plant is expected to serve Ponoka, Lacombe, Valley Center and other points. A. W. Foley, the Department's poultry expert, is just now engaged in getting the business under way and expects to have the plant in full running order in a day or two. Already a car-load of shipping supplies are on hand; in fact one shipment has already been made. The Albertan Government is showing commendable enterprise and sound judgment in fostering the poultry industry of the province. They already have quite a number of fattening establishments running and intend to still further enlarge the work.

### Origin and Evolution of Domestic Poultry.

At the conclusion of many quests into the realms of agricultural science, I have arrived at such unsatisfactory results from not starting at the beginning, that in order that such may not be our misfortune here I will ask the audience to accompany me to my ancestral home between the Tigris and Euphrates and we will take our time as the creation—further back I do not wish to go.

Naturalists find the earliest gallinaceous or crowing birds to be the jungle-foot, now extinct; their origin the jungles of India and their nearest descendants, the game. A casual observance of any number of indiscriminately-bred poultry will reveal the game hackle and further breeding will evolve other game characteristics. This prepotency is due to fixity of type, due to long breeding. I may be permitted here to say *there is nothing lost in breeding*; characteristics may be obscured, hidden or so covered that they may be lost sight of, but in a sudden cross these characteristics will emerge and if humored and followed the pristine elegance of the original type regained. This is the art of breeding.

Charles Darwin sought in his "Origin of Species" to ascertain the origin of life. He selected pigeons as his medium on account of the frequent breeding. He bred many of the so-called fixed types crossed in a regular order and his result was a blue rock, the fan-tail being the next last to disappear. His obvious conclusion was that fan-tailed pigeons are far back, that all pigeons originated from the blue rock, aided and humored by "sports" and that nothing was lost by breeding.

A poor bird from good stock is better than a good bird from poor stock. A single illustration came under my observation may save an argument. The breeder of high-class Brown Leghorns was annoyed to find that his neighbor's Black Breasted Game cock had visited and reigned supreme in

his pen for one day. That season's hatch had one cock of such surpassing merit that all prize rings were outclassed. "I bred from him two seasons," the owner said, "and got nothing but rags." He was a good bird from poor stock.

Visitors to the Orient and observers of oriental tests in local markets must concede with them poultry takes first place. Asiatic poultry are large bodied birds, are bred for flesh, not eggs lay few and small brown eggs and are sitters. They form one distinct class—Game, Cochin, Brahma and Langshang.

Egyptologists have in the recesses of the pyramids discovered an incubating chamber. May we not assume that the poultry there bred were non-sitters? Each of the ancients above referred to had different aims in breeding—one for flesh, the other for eggs, and the type then new, but now fixed by forty centuries of breeding for a fixed object, has given us the non-sitting variety, the Mediterranean Class—Minorca, Spanish Andalusian, Leghorn and Hamburg.

Thus birds bred for egg production are with the exception of the Minorcas, small, lay many large sized white eggs, and are non-sitters. The occasional sitting, generally unsatisfactory, of these birds, but confirms their origin in the Asiatic breeds.

A comparison of conclusions shows that the flesh producing Asiatics lay eggs small and brown and few in number, whilst the egg-producing Mediterraneans lay eggs large, white and numerous. White eggs are from non-sitters' strains; brown eggs denote the sitters.

The naturalist Audubon, from the few bones of a bird found in the forest, could assign the same a class and species. So the intelligent poultry fanciers of to-day can trace the origin of a mongrel bird back to one or both of the classes above described with reasonable certainty.

I will conclude by asking you to accept the doctrine that all birds originated in the jungle-fowl, via the game, via Asiatic or Mediterranean.

### ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES FROM MEMBERS.

There is no best breed. Ascertain what you wish to breed for. For eggs, take a Mediterranean; for flesh, an Asiatic. If for show select a solid colored bird unless expert, when a tricolor may be tried. Great difficulty will be found in breeding a two colored bird true to feather. Mature birds produce better specimens; young birds lay more freely. A cockerel and hens produce most pullets, though this is more hypothetical than experimental. Corn is a winter and fattening food; barley brings out color; oats is a bone producer; wheat, the best all-around food. Green stuff must be always on hand. A mangel or cabbage is very refreshing in winter, a dust bath most necessary in winter. If your bird does not lay, look for lice; if sick, ditto; if a runt, the same thing. Lice cannot live without moisture. They secure same from mouth and eye or vent of bird. If the scales of your hens' legs are ruffled, it is caused by lice under scale. Sulphur and grease, or coal-oil, or creoline and lard rubbed thereon, will restore scale to normal condition by removing the cause—lice.

If your hen is seriously ill, kill it and prevent contagion. It does not pay to doctor sick hens.

Breed from the best stock; breed early; tend carefully whilst growing; breed largely; feed liberally; cull closely and from the culled stock select your breeders intelligently. Don't fear inbreeding; don't introduce a new bird into such a pen unless for necessity and you know the strain. Water forms such a large part of eggs that you must constantly maintain fresh water for stock. Don't sell your best bird; cull, cull, cull—such is the secret, if secret there be, in poultry breeding.—W. L. RAMSAY, before the Bladworth, Sask., Agricultural Society, July 17, 1907.

### A Few Remarks on the Breeding of Poultry.

Those who visited the fair at Winnipeg this year would have an opportunity of seeing a very nice exhibit of poultry and in some cases of viewing specimens not common in Manitoba. A few years ago the poultry industry was looked on as a kind of recreation for women and children, but of late years it has come to be recognized as a business and one which pays the male part of the household to give considerable thought to. A person going through the poultry building with his or her eyes open could not fail to see the interest taken by such a large number of visitors. In some cases you would see men deeply interested in

certain breeds, men whom you would scarcely think would glance at a hen; then again, if you took notice of the names of the different exhibitors you would see names of men who are farming on a large scale or who are breeders of good cattle or horses. Hundreds of people can scarcely credit the fact that some of our Manitoba birds are worth from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each. Of course everyone is aware that the 200 egg hen is the kind of hen the farmers would all like to have, but unless the farmer can take an interest in poultry or has a son or daughter who takes that interest, even if he started with 200 egg hens he would not keep them long. Not long since a neighbor said to me, "I am going to sell all my cows but two. There isn't any money in them. There is more money in hens." I said "How do you make that out?" (Now I am a hen man but I can also put up a good argument for a good cow.) He said, "Why they tell me that a hen will lay 200 eggs in a year," and then he launched into a long list of figures and proved to me he could clear \$5.00 out of each hen per year. I asked him how many hens he kept. He said, "About 100." I said, "How many lay 200 eggs a year?" He said he didn't know. I said, "Do you think you have one?" He said, "Oh, well, I'll admit we have got to grade up our hens and I think if we buy good males for a few years we can make quite a difference." I said, "You take the same pains with your cows that you will need to take to get 200 eggs per hen per year and you won't go out of cows." The 200 egg hen isn't an impossibility, but like everything else it needs care, some brains and a good deal of stick-to-itiveness. I don't know of a better way to get a lad interested in poultry than to bring him a few good show specimens of a useful breed, give him a chance to show and if he gets beaten, encourage him to try again. You may be laying the foundation of a good stockman, for after all the man who isn't interested in show specimens, whether poultry, horses or cattle, will never make a successful breeder.

Holmfild.

H. E. WABY.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Horticultural Progress.

#### CRANBERRY CULTURE IN CANADA.

Last autumn when in Nova Scotia the writer visited several of the cranberry bogs in the Annapolis Valley, and was much impressed with the growing importance of the cranberry industry there. A few enthusiasts have for a long time been strong advocates of cranberry growing in the Maritime Provinces, and not withstanding many disappointments and loss of crops, the interest has been steadily growing, and as the conditions are now better understood, failures will not be so frequent in the future as they have been in the past. There are many places in Canada where cranberries can be grown successfully, and as the demand is steady and the prices usually good, there are an increasing number of enquiries regarding the culture of this appetizing fruit.

At the meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, held at Wolfville last winter, Mr. J. S. Bishop, of Auburn, N. S., one of the largest growers of cranberries in Canada, gave an address on what he called "A glimpse of the cranberry situation," which is really a summing up of the past experience in growing cranberries in Nova Scotia, with the outlook for the future.

One of the difficulties in growing cranberries in the Maritime Provinces is the danger from autumn frosts. This danger has been overcome to a large extent by the discovery that a light litter of coarse hay or straw spread over the vines protects the fruit sufficiently to save it from frost. About one and one-half tons to the acre is sufficient. This covering can be applied to the vines just before a frost is expected, and allowed to remain through the rest of the season. The berries will continue to grow and ripen for some three weeks or longer, thus extending the time of picking, besides growing a larger and much better quality of fruit.

During recent years the scoop has been adopted in Nova Scotia for gathering the fruit. This is a great improvement over picking by hand. By means of a large scoop the berries can be picked quickly, and at a cost of not over 10 cents a bushel, as opposed to the old way of picking by hand, when the cost is from one cent to one and one-half cents per quart. The vines are trimmed and fitted for the picker in the fall, with an instrument something like a hand rake, with sickle-shaped knives in place of teeth. By drawing this through the vines in the same direction all over the bog the cross laterals are cut, admitting the easy working of the picker or scoop in the same direction. This pruning is good for the vines, causing a more vigorous growth the next year. The great importance of sanding the bog has been learned by experience. If the bog is not kept well sanded it will soon deteriorate. About half an inch of sand every two or three years is necessary for keeping the bog in shape for a crop. A bog that is properly sanded rarely suffers from fall frosts, as the sand draws the sun, causing the vines to flower earlier and maturing the fruit more rapidly than when no sand can be seen.

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## FIELD NOTES

### Events of the Week.

#### CANADIAN.

There will be another session of the Dominion House before dissolution.

Japanese residents of Victoria, B. C., are meeting with unexpected success in their attempt to grow bamboo. It can be used largely in making furniture, and even for water pipes.

Reports have come south that the Indians in the far north of Alberta are suffering want and that in spite of assistance they will experience great distress in the coming winter.

The Dominion Government will erect a palace covering an area of 120,000 feet to display Canadian products at the Franco-British Exhibition to be held in England in 1908.

One of the remedies suggested to the Beef Commission when sitting at Minnedosa, Man., was that a union stockyard be established in Winnipeg with the privilege to the shipper of feeding before sale.

Two Sioux chiefs of Griswold, Man., have gone to London, Eng., to lay their grievances before Lord Strathcona. They say that their fishing and shooting rights are being encroached upon by rich Americans in search of sport.

The question of fuel for next winter in Western Canada is already receiving serious consideration. Fuel will not be very plentiful and transportation not greatly improved over last year. It would be wise to lay in a supply now before all available cars are engaged in handling the harvest.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Chicago drygoods firm has bought the lace factory established by Dowie at Zion City. The price is in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

A Holy war carried on by fanatical Moors of Morocco is feared by the white residents of Rabat, an important port on the Moroccan coast.

Fifty people were killed in a railroad wreck in France when a crowded express crashed through a bridge over the Loire River.

It is said that an agreement between England and Russia has been concluded with satisfactory terms for both countries.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$500,000 to King Edward's hospital fund to be used unconditionally as the administrators see fit.

A tornado which swept over Southern Minnesota on August 6th injured many people, destroyed \$200,000 worth of property, and paralyzed the railroad, telephone and telegraph services.

The Standard Oil Company was fined \$20,240,000 by Judge Landis for accepting rebates on the Chicago & Alton railroad. There were 1903 counts in the indictment of which 1462 were proven.

A notable and significant little change is announced in the British Navy in the matter of promoting the cause of temperance. Hitherto the names of teetotalers have been marked with a distinguishing letter in the ships' books, to separate them, like white blackbirds. Hereafter it is to be the users of grog who are to be marked, and abstinence that is to be taken for the normal thing.

### Saskatchewan Crop Outlook.

A report from the Department of Agriculture at Regina, under date of August 1st., reviewing the crop situation in that province, says in part:

"The season has demonstrated the value and importance of careful preparation of the soil, as land that was not in good condition at time of seeding has not produced as thrifty crops as that which was better prepared. Crops on spring plowing are rather thin, and weeds have done noticeable damage throughout the province.

"Local conditions vary considerably, and the dates when harvesting will be commenced in the various parts of the province are variously estimated at from August 20th to September 15th; but with a continuance of the present bright warm weather a considerable portion of the wheat crop should be ripe by September 1st.

"The Bureau, after due consideration of the reports of its crop correspondents, concludes that the condition of the grain crops of Saskatchewan gives no cause for alarm. Probably a small portion of the crop will not mature in time to escape the early frosts, and the yield per acre may, in some cases, be less than

that of recent years; but on the other hand many correspondents report that the crops are in better condition at the present time than they were a year ago.

"A continuance of the present favorable weather conditions will practically insure the harvesting of at least the greater part of the crop under satisfactory circumstances."

### Water for New Settlements.

An order-in-council has been issued by the Saskatchewan Government with regard to remedying the hardships of settlers who are unable to secure a water supply. It has been decided that when a petition is signed by at least three residents on an area of 36 square miles where it has found been impossible to secure a proper water supply, the Government will provide out of moneys appropriated for that purpose to the owner of each well machine:

"1. One-half cost of the well machine including the power, provided the machine costs \$500 f.o.b. destination, but not over \$2,000, and is of such a style as to receive the approval of the commissioner of public works.

"The payment as provided under this clause is to be made upon fulfillment on the part of the owner of the aforesaid conditions with the exception that in case satisfactory security, such as chattel mortgage, is given, that the provisions of clause (a) will be complied with, payment under this clause may be made upon registration of chattel mortgage, the said mortgage to be discharged after the conditions of clause (a) are complied with.

"2. A bonus of \$1 per foot for every foot over 500 feet in any well, but bonus under this clause not to exceed \$500.

"3. If necessary to drill over 1,000 feet in depth such further bonus as may be decided upon by the commissioner of public works.

"In addition to the above assistance the department may supply well casing and any other well supplies the commissioner of public works may deem advisable, at cost."

### How the Sod Shoulder Injures Roads.

Until within eighteen months I did not fully comprehend the importance of the low weeds and grass along the wheel tracks as a factor in destroying roads. They are an unobtrusive but powerful agent of destruction. There has been an active campaign against the tall weeds, and we are compelled to mow them, but the little fellow has been getting in his work unnoticed. In the spring the big grader smooths the road from ditch to ditch, then we all drive down the center. After the first shower the weeds spring up, and in a few days are ready for business. Their business is a four-in-one combination; i.e., to prevent the rain water from running to the side ditches, thus holding it in the wheel tracks even when no ruts exist; in dry weather to catch and hold the dust; in wet weather to catch and hold the mud that hoofs and wheels splash; and at all times to keep the surface moist and loose and therefore soft. Is it not clear that if one inch of dust and mud is removed from the center and caught by the weeds in one side, that their relative levels have been changed two inches? When we mow these weeds we aggravate the difficulty, by adding their tops to the accumulation. Dragging with split-log drag kills the weeds in the seed leaf, and allows the water to find its way unobstructed to the side ditch.

D. WARD KING.

### Might Amalgamate Fairs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"How can country fairs be made more attractive to farmers?" is a question which has been argued many times, but, seeing that a satisfactory solution would undoubtedly be of value to the farming community, it is one which may well be discussed at all times. Let us first look at present practices in Manitoba. Here, as elsewhere, every small center, every small town or village, likes to have its own fair, with the result that dotted through the country at intervals of a few miles and a few days are many little gatherings where entries are poor in number, facilities for showing, judging and criticism on the part of the public are most meagre and as often as not, the prizes are awarded in an unsatisfactory manner. It would be impossible for the Government or any central authority to attend to each and all of these little concerns by providing competent judges and experts in the arranging of a prize list and the fair grounds, but if the smaller places would agree to unite and hold one fair in the year, to embrace say six or ten smaller ones, then the prizes could be made more valuable, competition keener, judging more satisfactory and a prize-winner would have something much better in his pocket when winning over an enlarged area than over the present prescribed limits.

In this manner there would be held a much smaller number of fairs, the educational value to the farming public could be greatly enhanced, standardization of judging, that is, a comprehensive score card or other systematic plan adopted, and the financial results improved both to prize winners and the organizers concerned. It would be necessary, to maintain the local interest and to be just to all localities, that each of the six or ten adjacent towns or villages should

At one time it was thought that cranberries would continue to give good crops on poor soil without giving any additional plant food, but it has been demonstrated that a yearly application of commercial fertilizers is a good practice. There were about 2,000 barrels of cranberries marketed from Nova Scotia bogs in 1906, which sold at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel of about 100 lbs. Mr. Bishop considers the cranberry a very profitable fruit to grow, notwithstanding failures. In his concluding words he said: "It is time we opened our eyes to the fact that all over the Canadian Northwest there are cities springing up that will call for a supply of cranberries. No later than this fall we had orders from Winnipeg for several car-loads that we could not fill because we had not the fruit."

Cranberries are grown very successfully on Prince Edward Island, and in every other province of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there are places where they can be grown to a greater or less extent.

No systematic experiments in cranberry culture have been carried on by any of the Government experiment stations in Canada, as far as the writer knows, and what knowledge we possess has been obtained mostly from the experience of private individuals, and from experiments tried in the United States, and from the experience of growers there. In the state of Wisconsin, there is a "Cranberry Growers' Association."

This association has during the past few years worked in conjunction with the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison, Wis., and some valuable experiments have been conducted. The results of some of these are given in the annual report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station for 1906.

#### WISCONSIN EXPERIMENTS.

One experiment was conducted to determine the difference in temperature two inches above ground over a cranberry marsh which had weeds and grass, and one which was sanded and clean. The minimum temperature was found to average over 5 degrees lower where there were weeds and grass than where there was sand, the difference sometimes being as much as 9 degrees. This is important information, as a degree or two in temperature may mean the losing or saving of a crop when the nights are cool. A fertilizer test has been continued for three years. A plot which has received nitrate and phosphate has yielded more than twice as much as that which has received no fertilizer, and more than plots receiving nitrates or potash together or separately. The fruit worm is one of the troublesome insects with which the cranberry-grower has to contend. Experiments were tried in flooding the bog to destroy it. It was found that if the temperature of the water were over 65 degrees the fruit suffered from being "water-soaked" if left flooded for twenty hours. Water of 60 degrees temperature or lower didn't injure the fruit in 35 hours. The vines were flooded on August 5th, 7th and 9th. The fruit worm was found to remain alive where bogs were flooded, and they were submerged for twenty hours, but when submerged thirty-six hours they were destroyed. This also destroyed the vine-worm or fire-worm which eats the foliage. Experiments were tried to destroy the fruit-worm and fire worm by spraying. On July 7th, when the plants were in bloom, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green were applied very thoroughly, at the rate of about ten barrels per acre; the formula being copper sulphate, 6 lbs.; slaked lime, 6 lbs.; Paris green, 1 lb.; water 50 gallons (wine measure). Though in full bloom when sprayed, the spray did not interfere, "but rather favored the setting of the fruit." Another lot was sprayed on July 18th, when about 10 per cent. of the fruit had not yet set. The experiments in spraying were very successful. The plants and fruit were found to be free from both fire and fruit worms, the surrounding areas being affected." A second application was given on July 10th. Another experiment tried at the same time also gave very marked results. The fact that insects can be controlled so readily by spraying makes it much easier to grow cranberries successfully, as flooding is not always possible at the right time.

Some experiments with kerosene are in progress, to determine whether the worm will be destroyed by flooding for a short time to bring them out of the fruit, then covering the surface of the water with kerosene and drawing off the water. It was found in the initial experiment that when the kerosene touched the worms, after the water was withdrawn, they were destroyed, but further experiments are necessary to find if the vines are injured by the kerosene.—Prepared for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### Thick-Necked Onions.

About this season each year inquiries come to hand regarding the cause of scallions or thick-necks in onions, and weather the breaking down of the tops will prevent the development of scallions. Little or nothing is to be gained by breaking down the tops to prevent it. The tops usually die down naturally when the bulbs have reached full development. Breaking them down before they are full-grown checks the growth for a time, but does not cause thick necks to form good bulbs. Just what constitute all the causes which may produce thick-necked onions is not definitely known, but it is generally considered that the main cause is poor seed; that is, seed taken from bulbs which have not been thoroughly matured the previous year.

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provide the fair grounds in turn, and it is possible that some additional enthusiasm might be introduced by instituting competitions between the local agricultural associations, counting points for the wins by their respective members.

If some such scheme could be carefully planned and carefully carried out under a central authority, it appears to me likely that the local fairs may once again take a real hold upon the farmers and stock breeders and prove of real and lasting benefit to the country.

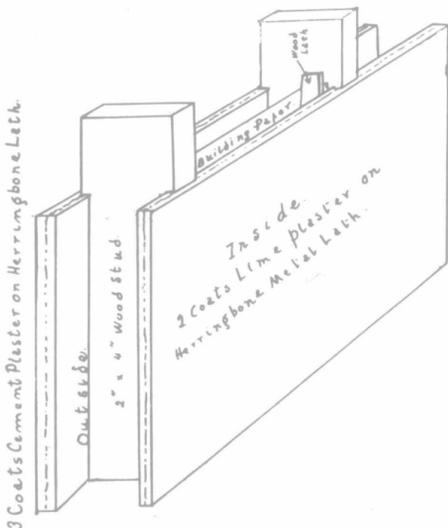
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H. B.

**Cement Siding as a Building Material.**

The amount of interest that is being aroused by the new form of building material, cement siding, has caused the paper to investigate it for the benefit of our readers and set forth here the directions for erecting it, estimates of its cost, and some of the claims for its use. These are as follows:

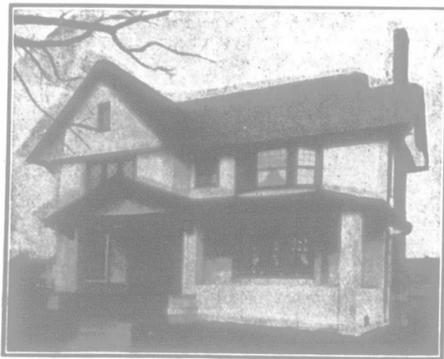
Erect the wood frame of the building exactly as though you expect to use wood siding, spacing your 2"x4" uprights sixteen inches on centers. Then cover the studs with herringbone expanded metal,



CROSS SECTION OF WALL OF METAL LATH AND CONCRETE.

which is shipped in sheets twenty inches wide and eight feet long, running the length of the sheet across the studs. Now mix a mortar of one part Portland cement to three parts sand, using lime water to wet it up. Use also some cattle hair or wood plasterer's fibre in the first coat, but not in the succeeding coats. Now plaster your building all over, applying the first coat on the outside. Next apply a second coat on the inside between the studs, plastering on the key of the first coat. Finally give your building a third coat applied on the outside. This third coat can be finished smooth or ornamented just as you desire. Ornamentation can be done by filling it with small stones or clean gravel or sand or by spattering it over with very wet rich mortar, or by blocking it off to imitate stonework.

Before lathing the inside of the building it is better to cut in a layer of heavy building paper between the studs. This is done by cutting the paper in strips about three inches wider than the space between the studs and then nailing it in place with the edges held under wood lath.



HOUSE WITH WALLS OF EXPANSION METAL AND CONCRETE COVERING.

See note on page 1289.

This construction is warm, cheap, and satisfactory, braces are cut in between the studs before erecting the siding. Some people prefer, however, to board up the building on the outside before applying the siding. They then cover the boards with 1"x2" strips and fasten the expanded metal to these strips, using fence staples. The plastering is now done just

as formerly, except that the second coat between the studs is omitted.

With sand at \$2.00 per yard and cement at 85 cents per sack three coats cement siding can be erected, complete labor included, for about \$7.75 per hundred square feet, while the poorest grade of drop siding painted one coat will cost about \$8.60 per square foot for the siding only, not including any boarding or paper in either case. The cement siding, it is claimed, is far superior to wood, as it never warps open to the weather and never requires paint. It is also bug and vermin proof and will protect the building from fire on the outside and will never decay.

It would seem that while the estimated price of 85 cents per sack for Portland cement would be all right for the eastern portion of the prairie country, it would be too low in Alberta. The use of the material would also depend on the availability of a supply of good sand. In Prince Albert in the early days many buildings were constructed with a siding made of lime mortar applied on wood stripping. These buildings proved to be warm, but the swelling and shrinkage of the wood due to moisture worked the key off the plaster in time and they required considerable repairs. Some of them, however, are now twenty years old. It might be that in regions where cement is unobtainable lime mortar could be used with expanded metal to advantage.

Comparisons between two buildings in Winnipeg show that cement siding on wood studs without the building paper and without boards is warmer than a thirteen-inch solid brick wall. Our illustration shows a very artistic house which has been erected with this material.

**Winter Wheat in Ontario.**

While winter wheat is a somewhat less sure crop in Ontario than some of the spring grains, owing to its being exposed to the rigors of our winters, occasionally suffering from alternate freezing and thawing and other unfavorable weather conditions in the early spring, yet it is seldom that winter wheat is a general failure in this province. The cold, drying winds of the spring of this year had a killing effect on a considerable acreage which had come through the winter successfully, a good many fields being plowed up and re-seeded to other crops, but there are many fields in some districts, now ripening for the harvest, which give promise of yields of 25 to 35 bushels an acre, which is about equal to the returns in the average of former years, when wheat was the leading crop in most parts of the province. While Ontario may not now successfully compete with the newer Western Provinces in the quantity or quality of wheat raised, and while, owing to the less valuable bread-making qualities of our wheat, we cannot expect as high prices as the hard varieties of the West command, yet our wheat always finds a ready market, at a fair price, to be mixed with the Western product, and it may yet be profitably raised to a limited extent, and has its place in the rotation of crops on many Ontario farms. The system of summer-fallowing for wheat, formerly so generally practiced in this province, and which was expensive, since it involved three or more plowings and harrowings in the preparation of the land, and waiting two years for returns, is now followed only in exceptional cases and for special reasons, and the more economical system of plowing down a clover or other sod after a crop of hay has been harvested, or a few months pasturage by stock has been secured, is found to make an ideal preparation, provided the plowing is done early and is followed by frequent surface cultivation to hasten decomposition of the sod and conserve the moisture in the land, conditions essential to securing strong and vigorous growth of the plants and fitting the crop to endure the stress of winter freezing and chilling spring winds, should they come. But unless the land is in good heart and the weather conditions favorable to securing a well-pulverized and compacted seed-bed, it were better not to sow fall wheat, but prepare the land for a spring crop, which will in most cases prove a more profitable course.

In so far as the probabilities can be judged at the present time, the indications point to rather a serious shortage in the wheat crop of the world.

The United States Government report, issued on June 10th, indicates a probable deficiency in the winter wheat crop of that country of 100,000,000 bushels. According to an apparently carefully considered article on the subject, in *Everybody's Magazine* for July, the London authorities state that the European shortage this year will be at least 120,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year, even if Russia should raise as much as in 1906, which is considered possible. The deficiency in Western Canada, a possible result of the month-late seeding season, may be 20,000,000 bushels, with a similar loss in India—all of which means that there is now a prospect of a possible shortage in the world's crop, as compared with 1906, of 240,000,000 bushels, unless the spring-wheat harvest should largely exceed the estimates of the less sanguine, which, to say the least, is a doubtful contingency.

While this probable shortage presages an increase in the cost of living to those who buy their bread, it is not entirely discouraging to farmers who may have wheat to sell, since the deficiency in supply logically means a higher price for the product, and already the speculative markets have tended to reviving the farmer's dream of "dollar wheat" in the coming months. Whether this result be realized

or not, while not advising Ontario farmers to rush into wheat-raising on a large scale, it is, we believe, safe to say that the prospect for good prices will justify sowing at least the usual acreage on well-prepared land. And, with such preparation, the experience of not a few has shown that well-managed Ontario farms are yet capable of yielding as heavy crops of wheat as when they were called new lands.

**MARKETS**

Prices the past week have not been influenced much by the marketing of actual wheat nor by the tone of the export demand. The chief features were the exceptional strength that developed in the oat trade and the issuance of the U. S. Government crop report for July with its effect upon prices. Oats are selling freely and at steady increases. The crop over the greater part of the Western and Northwestern States is light and although the July rains helped the appearance of both oats and barley in the Canadian West, they came too late to work any improvement farther south.

The U.S. crop report was hardly what was expected. It was thought that the month of July was considerably more favorable to the crops than was June, but the report gave the percentage of the crop as 79.6 for July compared with 87.2 for June. The report now gives the estimated total spring wheat yield of the States as 227,772,280 bushels, but the estimated corn yield gives one an idea of the significance of that crop to the American farmer: it is placed at 2,609,231,104 bushels. The effect of the report was a sudden rise in all markets last Friday, but the tone of the export markets, which were lower, probably held the American entries to careful trading.

The trade is very uncertain now of the turn the markets will take. The general tendency is for prices to lower when the new crop is assessed and large stocks are in sight, but this year there is the practical certainty of a short crop and it is hard to estimate just how much of a decline there will be or whether there will be any at all. Last year, in face of the heaviest American crop on record, the decrease in price just before harvest was very slight, but the prevailing prices now are nearly 20 cents per bushel more than they were then and that throws them somewhat out of line for export. The short crop will no doubt have its effect upon prices, but that effect may not be felt until after the close of navigation.

In the Winnipeg market price were No. 1 Hard 91c, No. 1 Nor. 90c, No. 2 Nor. 87c, No. 3 83c, No. 4 80c.

**COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.**

Oats	38½	
Barley	48	
Flax	1.25½	
<b>MILL FEEDS—</b>		
Bran, per ton	17.50	@ \$18.50
Shorts, per ton	18.50	
Chopped oats, per ton	27.00	
Chopped barley, per ton	24.00	
Chopped barley and oats, per ton	25.00	
<b>HAY—</b>		
Baled, per ton	10.00	@ 11.00
Loose	12.00	@ 13.00
<b>POTATOES—</b>		
Old, per bushel	60	
New, per bushel	—	
<b>BUTTER—</b>		
Fancy, fresh made creamery bricks	23	@ 24
Boxes, 56 lbs.	20½	
Boxes, 28 and 14 lbs	21	
Extra fancy dairy prints	10	@ 20
Dairy in tubs	17	@ 18
CHEESE, Man. new at Winnipeg	10	@ 10½
Eggs, Manitoba fresh gathered, f. o. b. Winnipeg, subject to candling	17	@ 18

**LIVE STOCK.**

Good export steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, 1200 to 1400 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.20; good butcher's steers, \$4.00 to \$4.05; good butcher's heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$2.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$6.00 to \$6.50; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.50; hogs, best bacon, \$6.50; heavy, \$5.50; rough, \$4.50.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.**

Beeves \$4.40 to \$7.50; cows and heifers \$1.40 to \$5.60; Texas steers \$3.70 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders \$2.70 to \$5.00; westerns \$4.50 to \$5.90.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES.**

No. 1 hard	100½ @ 100½
No. 1 northern	99½ @ 99½
No. 2 northern	96 @ 96½
No. 3 northern	94 @ 95
No. 3 oats	44½ @ 45½
Barley	50 @ 65
Rye	69½
Flax	113½

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1 Hard 91c, 83 3/4c, No. 4

DUCE.

@ \$18.50

@ 11.00 @ 13.00

@ 24

@ 20 @ 18 @ 10 1/2

@ 18

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\$1.40 to ckers and 5.90.

@ 100 1/2 @ 99 1/2 @ 98 1/2 @ 97 1/2 @ 96 1/2 @ 95 1/2 @ 94 1/2 @ 93 1/2 @ 92 1/2 @ 91 1/2 @ 90 1/2

# HOME JOURNAL



## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Augustus St. Gaudens, the celebrated New England sculptor, died at his summer home in Cornish, New Hampshire, on August third.

\* \* \*

Results of the Toronto College of Music examinations have been published. Nearly one-third of the candidates writing were Westerners and they rank high in the honor lists.

\* \* \*

Workmen excavating near Fredericton, N. B., uncovered a hundred and two Spanish gold coins of the eighteenth century, valued at about two thousand dollars. No one can explain their presence there.

\* \* \*

David Christie Murray, the English novelist and playwright, died in London, England, on August 2nd. He was 60 years of age and began to write in 1880, completing over forty books before his death.

\* \* \*

Egyptologists claim that they have discovered that Rameses II. is a fraud and that he is not entitled to the appellation of "great," which historians have given him. Recent explorations, it is said, have developed the fact that the many temples and monuments bearing his name, and therefore supposedly his work, existed about a thousand years before him. The explorers believe the king was vain and caused his name to be cut everywhere.

Prof. Naville, one of the official explorers of antiquities in Egypt, has this to say about Rameses: "The more we discover about Rameses the more convinced we are that he was a fraud. He was not great in any way, but his vanity was colossal. To satisfy this he conceived the notion of causing his name to be inscribed on every statue and monument that he imagined would stand the test of time. The plan succeeded only too well for many years, in consequence of it explorers declaring that he must have been a great king. We are beginning to find him out."

\* \* \*

A correspondent in the literary supplement of the London Times has called attention to a genealogical link between Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson, which is interesting to those persons who have a penchant for genealogies and relationships. To all other persons it will suggest the proverbial exchange of the grandfather's feline pets. The writer remarks in passing that he believes this link has never before been noticed:

"Auld Wat Scott" of Harden (1550-1629?) married Mary Scott, "the flower of Yarrow." From their son, Sir William Scott, were descended in succession Walter Scott of Raeburn; Walter Scott, known as "Beardie"; Robert Scott of Sandyknowe; and Walter Scott, the father of Sir Walter.

Auld Wat Scott and Mary Scott had on the other hand, a daughter Margaret, who married Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, known as "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters," and became grandmother of the first Sir Gilbert Elliot (1651-1718). His granddaughter in turn was Cecilia Elphinstone, the grandmother of the Rev. Lewis Balfour, D. D., of Colinton, the grandfather of Robert Louis Stevenson. Cecilia Elphinstone's son, John Balfour, and Sir Walter Scott were thus fifth cousins. "When Stevenson," adds the writer, "wrote in Memories and Portraits: 'I have shaken a spear in the Debatable Land and shouted the slogan of the Elliots,' he was within a little of making this discovery."

### THE PLACE OF EXAMINATIONS.

July and August are the months of the year when every Canadian student's heart goes pit-a-pat with the arrival of every issue of the local newspaper. For why? The lists may be out; or, in more formal language, the returns may be published of the results of the May and June examinations. And when they do appear there is a feverish scanning of the column, for so much depends on whether the name is there or not.

Just as regularly every year and about the same time every editor receives letters from Citizen and Subscriber and Vox Populi belating our decayed school system in general and the examination branch of it in particular. They specify in support of their arguments the unfairness of a written examination as a test of a pupil's ability and the nervous strain to which a child is subjected, not in acquiring an education, but in preparing for an examination. And they advocate the sweeping away of all such tests.

Their contentions are correct in the main, but the remedy proposed is extreme. No one knows better than the teacher whether the candidate for promotion is fitted mentally and physically for a higher grade or not, but it is quite a responsibility to feel that the settlement of the question depends upon her, and accusations of partiality and injustice are as sure to follow the teacher's report as night is to follow day. Every teacher knows this and feels relieved, in a sense. Then the written examination, set by an outsider, takes the responsibility off her shoulders.

But, apart from the viewpoint of the teacher, the formal examination is not all an evil as far as the child is concerned. It is an annual mental stock-taking, a method of finding out exactly where he stands, of comparing his position with that of other pupils of his own age and grade, and when conducted on a common-sense plan is rather a blessing than a curse. One way to make it the latter is to hold it up before the child as a dreadful ogre only waiting till the end of the year to gobble up all lazy pupils. Another is to attempt to "cram" during the last two or three months to cover work that should have been spread over the whole year. The teacher can obviate the necessity for the latter by devoting the first week of the school year to laying before the pupils of each grade in her care a synopsis of the work to be covered, explaining to them that if the work is properly done each week May will be no harder a month than August and the thought of examinations will create no more dismay in June than in October. In many schools the children obediently swallow the mental nourishment that is served out without even the vaguest idea of what is really expected of them.

No written examination should count for more than half in any promotion, and forty per cent. is not too low. The teacher's estimate of the whole year's work, and the age and general health of the pupil should be essential factors in the decision. This would lead to steady work from August to June, would prevent lazy pupils from dawdling along when they could do more work, and would check ambitious pupils whose minds are stronger and more active than their bodies.

\* \* \*

That was a true and beautiful thing which Carl Schurz said about ideals: "Ideals are like stars. You will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but, like the seafaring man upon the deserts of water, you choose them for your guides, and by following them you reach your destiny."

### THE EDUCATION OF AN EMPIRE.

The influence that tends most powerfully to strengthen the ties binding the units of the British Empire together is knowledge. Stubborn ignorance lost the American colonies to Great Britain, but the loss helped to teach the lesson that where there is no knowledge of a colony's needs and conditions, there will be no sympathy and consequently no control except that of physical force, which cannot hold the Saxon for any lengthy period.

That this lesson has been thoroughly learned is not to be doubted. The British Colonies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Transvaal, even India, are becoming less and less dependent upon the Home Land and assuming the position of practically independent nations among the peoples of the world. But in growing up and coming of age these dominions of the Empire have not outgrown filial affection and respect for the Mother Country, and this willing retention of the bond is due to the increased knowledge and understanding that has been gained by the Imperial Government of the Colonies, and by the Colonies of the attitude of the head of the house.

Various forces have been at work to spread this information broadcast: the press of the Empire, the unlimited opportunities for travel to every country marked red on the map, the increasing immigration, and probably more than all the meeting of the statesmen of the different dominions in conference, to discuss the affairs of the Empire as a whole.

The federal conference on education which has just closed in old London, is one of these aids to greater liberty and yet closer bonds among the forces of the British Empire. Delegates from every state and province under the flag were invited and the education of Britons all over the world discussed. Perhaps no very definite immediate result in any particular branch of educational work was attained, but immediate results were not looked for and the far-reaching effects of such a meeting, while they can not be reduced to statistics, fully justified the holding of the conference. Among the topics brought forth to be treated from the Imperial standpoint was the interchange of professors and instructors among all the British institutions, so that teachers and students alike might reap the benefit of each other's experience. The proposal to make a universal standard for teacher's certificates and for university degrees was also considered, and methods of teaching the English language to the foreigner under the British flag were brought forward. The adoption of one standard of text books for the whole Empire was introduced for discussion, but the difficulty of achievement and the disadvantages of such a system seemed to far outweigh the apparent advantages. But agreeing or disagreeing, condemning or approving, the educationalists who met in that conference gained a broader outlook the effect of which can not fail to influence the individual work of each as he returns to the scene of his labors.

\* \* \*

The creed of Sir Oliver Lodge, president of Birmingham University, as set forth in his new book, "The Substance of Faith as Allied with Science," is as below:

"I believe in one Infinite and Eternal Being, a guiding and loving Father, in whom all things consist.

"I believe that the Divine Nature is specially revealed to man through Jesus Christ our Lord, who lived and taught and suffered in Palestine 1900 years ago, and has since been worshipped by the Christian Church as the immortal Son of God, the Saviour of the world.

"I believe that the Holy Spirit is ever ready to help us along the Way towards Goodness and Truth; that prayer is a means of communion between man and God; and that it is our privilege through faithful service to enter into the Life Eternal, the Communion of Saints, and the Peace of God."

## JOHN'S BIRTHDAY

By PAUL E. TRIEM.

"And there's that red sweater of mine," John muttered, disconsolately. "I don't know much about dressmaking, but I'll guarantee that it could be patched into a skirt of some kind for one of Mrs. Thompson's little girls."

John's idea of dressmaking may have been vague, but there was nothing uncertain in his mood. He looked from the car window, and every foot of the ice-covered ground past which he whirled reminded him of the stack of discarded clothing at home, and of the act of vandalism upon which his wife had set her mind.

"The sweater would keep little Marie warm; the trousers could be cut down for some of the boys, just as well as not; that shooting coat would do for Jim, out on the delivery wagon all day; and the steamer rug that Mary is going to take out of my room would furnish bedding for some of them. But she's going to tear the whole thing up for carpet rags. I wish the fellow that got up these art rugs could be buried in a heap of his own nightmares."

After he had entered the office, John tried hard to forget the unpleasant subject. Mr. Dayton, his partner in the real estate business, had little sympathy for such things; and Mr. Dayton's eyes and ears were wonderfully sharp for anything that could lessen the junior partner's business acumen. For once, however, John's utmost effort failed to rid his mind of disturbing thoughts; and even after he had eaten dinner at the restaurant across the street and had returned to his desk, he was thinking along this line so intensely that he fell into one of his moods of talking to himself.

"Yes," he mumbled, "that sweater is plenty large enough to make a skirt for the little girl, if it was whittled down right; if I just had time—"

At this point fate in the person of Mr. Dayton interrupted him, and with a sentence that sent him tingling back to his work, saved him from committing himself to any attempt at amateur dressmaking. But when he left the office in the evening, it was of the heap of clothes at home that he was thinking.

Mrs. McMaster eyed him curiously from time to time, as he sat at the supper table and stared into his cup of tea. She even questioned him about the thoughts that were engrossing his attention to the detriment of his appetite; but as was usual when he was in one of his moods of reverie, his answers were far from satisfactory. With a shrug of annoyance, Mrs. McMaster picked up her book of arts and crafts, turned to the pages devoted to the construction of rugs, and apparently decided to do without the luxury of conversation.

John finished supper and went into his den before he roused himself sufficiently to speak; then he poked his head through the doorway and called to his wife. "What did you do with that stuff of mine, Mary?" he demanded, courageously.

"Those old clothes? Why, they're in the sewing room. To-morrow I'm going to get them ready for weaving; you haven't left anything in the pockets, have you?"

"No," grunted John; "I guess not." He went back into his room, and this time he really seemed to have driven the torturing thought from his mind.

Three days later, John McMaster had a birthday. Being duly reminded of the fact by his wife, as he was about to depart to the office, he managed to keep it in mind and to arrange to come home at noon instead of in the evening.

The kitchen windows were up when he came within sight of the little weather shingled house; this meant that the "number six shoe in the number-five rubber," as Mary called the great, black range which so nearly filled the little kitchen, was going to its full capacity; and, indeed, John caught the odor of baking turkey. He entered the house by the back door.

"There are some people in the parlor who would like to see you," Mary told him. "I invited them to take dinner with you."

John's mild blue eyes winked rapidly; but whether he was pleased or annoyed, no one could have told. He went through the dining room, hardly noticing the many plates and knives and forks on the table; then threw open the door of the parlor—and faced a dozen of the young Thompsons, sitting with awkwardly folded hands and lips stiffened by bashfulness to the point of absolute silence. John took in the semi-circle, from Jim at one end to little Marie at the other. Next moment he was among them, laughing and frolicking in his efforts to keep all the children in the center of activity—successful efforts, which had Mr. Dayton see them, would have led him to doubt his partner's sanity.

"I knew you wouldn't enjoy anything better than having a lot of children at

from the top of the basket and took out a garment that looked oddly familiar to him—although for the moment he couldn't place it. "This," explained Mary, "is a skirt for little Marie. It may not be a very good fit, because I had to make it in a hurry—but it will be warm, anyhow."

"Hold on," John commanded, as his wife was lifting another garment from the basket. "Wait a minute—isn't that little skirt made out of my old sweater?"

"Yes—you told me I could have it, you know."

John grunted, and continued to stare. From the basket Mary was taking pair after pair of diminutive trousers, cut from some of his own—if he were awake and in his right mind. After distributing the trousers to the six ragged urchins for whom they had been made, Mary drew out something else.

"This," she said, as she handed it to Jim, "this is an old shooting coat of my husband's; it doesn't look very nice, but it's lined with sheepskin, and I'm sure you'll find it warm when you're out on the wagon. And in the bottom of the basket is a steamer rug that you are to take home to your mother. She can use it for an extra cover through the cold

"How did I do it?" she demanded. "Admit that I'm a good fairy, or I'll never tell you anything about it."

"Of course you're a good fairy," John agreed, confusedly. "I didn't know you were a mind reader, though—I don't see how you found out what I'd been thinking of."

"Of course you didn't, but I'm going to tell you. You see, when you came home so worried about something the other night, I knew you had more on your mind than just your work. You don't worry about that. Well, after you'd gone into your study and looked around for those old clothes, I began to see what it was. I lay awake for a while that night, trying to figure it out; and all of a sudden you began to talk in your sleep, as you often do when you've been thinking hard about anything. It's a shame to cut up that sweater, you mumbled. 'And all those good clothes—they could be whittled down to fit Mrs. Thompson's children, I know.' Then you went on to express your opinion of art rugs."

John flushed guiltily. "It did worry me to think of having that sweater cut up," he admitted; "it's so heavy and warm, and those young ones are so



QUEBEC BRIDGE, SHOWING THE "FALSEWORK" OR SCAFFOLDING, AND UPPER BRACES OF 20 THICKNESSES OF STEEL.

the table with you," his wife laughed, as she showed the young Thompsons where they were to sit. "Here, Jim, you're to be at the foot of the table, across from John; he's got to carve the turkey, so he'll need plenty of elbow room. This chair with the books on it is for Marie—we haven't a regular high-chair, but I guess this will do."

John managed to snatch an occasional mouthful, in the intervals between refilling plates. His collar was wilted when the dinner came to a close, but he looked supremely happy as he shoved back in his chair and took in the bright faces of the children with all the gusto an epicure might show for a tempting dish. Then he turned to stare at Mary, who was staggering into the room with the family clothes basket in her arms.

"This is the last course," she explained; and John was convinced that he caught a twinkle of portending mischief in the eyes that laughed into his own. His wife removed a paper

weather. "I'm going to put what's left of the dinner in with it, and have you carry the whole thing home. John always says he doesn't want to see a turkey after he's had one chance at it."

John might have argued that he had hardly had one chance at this particular turkey; he was too nearly dazed to say anything, however, and contented himself with moistening his lips, pinching his arm, and staring at his wife. Not until the basket-laden youngsters had passed him on their way to the door did he manage to find his tongue.

"Happy New Year," he said; then turned and stared again at his wife. The New Year was a month old, and he wondered if she had noticed the perturbation that made him so thoroughly forget himself. She was watching the children. When the last of them had gone down the front steps, she turned toward her husband—and there could be no mistaking the laughter in her eyes this time.

hard up for clothes. I'd like to know how you got all that sewing done, though. It must have kept you pretty busy."

On one occasion a person entered Professor Agassiz's room with a picture which he desired to sell, denominated a "Bird's eye View of Cambridge." The professor contemplated it for a moment, lifted his eyes, looked at the vendor of the picture, and said with his characteristic accent: "Well, I thank my stars that I am not a bird."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, wiping her spectacles, "baseball must be an awful cruel game. This paper says a man named Smith was pounded all over the lot. And I guess it must have been true, for it says that in the next innings he died on second base."—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE DUTY OF GLADNESS.

Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say rejoice.—Phil. iv: 4. Rejoice evermore.—1 Thess. v. 16. "I would my friends should see In my glad eyes the beauty of his face; Should learn that in His presence there is peace, Strength and contentment, that can never cease."

Yesterday someone said to me "You always look so happy," and I thanked God for his answer to my prayer that "my friends should see in my glad eyes the beauty of His face." I do most earnestly want to "help a little." In my journey through life I am more and more convinced that gladness is one of the greatest gifts we can bestow. I know a young girl who is seldom noisily jolly, but whose face is always so glad that the common saying about her is: "Her face is like a benediction." Such gladness is a benediction—a blessing to the world—and it is the outward visible sign of God's benediction; the proof that the soul is walking with God in secret. "I have set the Lord always before me," says the Psalmist, "because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved." And he goes on to explain the effect of such a cause: "Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth."

The great secret of perpetual gladness is the realization of the presence of God. It must destroy cowardly fear of danger to know that God is close beside us, all-loving and all-mighty to protect and strengthen His forgiven children who are earnestly trying to obey Him in all things. No wonder Elijah dared to confront Ahab with his stern message of a threatened and terrible punishment, when he could calmly say: "The Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand."

What higher place could even the angel Gabriel covet than this: "I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God."

Our Lord was strengthened to go forward to voluntarily bend beneath the awful weight of the sins of the whole world, because He could say with confident assurance: "I am not alone because the Father is with me." We all want to be happy, but gladness does not always come at our call—and yet the command of the apostle, "Rejoice in the Lord always," does not stand alone, but is reiterated over and over again in both of the great divisions of the Bible. It is true that life has its times of agony. The soul must pass through the fire before it can be purified as silver or fine gold. There are times when the deep joy of a soul that rests upon its God is pressed down under pain, as the everlasting joy of Christ was hidden under a cloud in Gethsemane and on Calvary, when he felt that even His Father had forsaken Him, the cry of pain was terrible, and yet the "joy" of which he had so often spoken to His disciples on that last evening—"My joy," He called it—was still His precious possession. And if the joy of Christ's felt presence has become the priceless possession of any soul, pain or darkness cannot kill it. The black cloud will surely pass, and the sun—which has never ceased its shining—will be seen again. If you are passing through the

fire now, and feel as though life were a burden which could hardly be endured, remember that One who loves you is watching tenderly over the refining process. He is showing His love by purging away the dross. Surely we can be glad, glad in the midst of the pain, because the great Refiner sees precious gold in our souls and is not willing to lose that gold through the cruelty of too-indulgent softness in dealing with us. But we cannot be refined if we refuse to submit to God's dealings with us, if we persistently say: "Not Thy will but mine be done." Surely we do not want the lament of Jeremiah over his people to be true of us, when he declares that the refining process is a failure. This failure is not the result of want of skill on the part of Refiner, but is the fault of the material He is trying to refine. "The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain.... reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Yes, we may rejoice in tribulations, and seek to gain the gift of a beautiful purity, gazing continually into the face of the One whose hand "presseth sore," yet very tenderly; until He can see His own beauty of Holiness reflected in us, and can, with great joy, take his beloved as pure gold out of the furnace.

"God never would send you the darkness, If He thought you could bear the light, But you would not cling to His guiding hand If the way were always bright, And you would not care to walk by faith

Could you always walk by sight, 'Tis true 'He' has many an anguish For your sorrowful heart to bear, And many a cruel thorn crown For your tired head to wear. 'He' knows how few would reach Heaven at all If pain did not guide them there. If 'He' sends you the blinding darkness

And the furnace of sevenfold heat, 'Tis the only way, believe me, To keep you close to His feet, For 'tis always so easy to wander When our lives are glad and sweet. Then put your hand in your Father's And sing if you can as you go. Your song may cheer someone behind you Whose courage is sinking low, And, well, if your lips do quiver,— God will love you better so."

Let us try to form the habit of rejoicing in everything which the Lord our God giveth us. One way of making this a possibility is to realize that the things which come to us—even though they may be the result of our own sin, or of the sin of others—are really offered from our Father's hand to ours. Our Lord forbade St. Peter to make any resistance, telling him to put up his sword into the sheath, and

explaining his reason for accepting willingly the rough treatment He was receiving: "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" He said. It mattereth less than nothing to His clear sight that the pain and the shame were caused by the wickedness of men. The cup might be pressed into His hand by cruel enemies, and yet he knew certainly that their attempt to hurt Him would fall back powerless, unless God intended the Captain of our salvation to be made perfect through sufferings. He took the cup from His Father's hand—not from the hand of man—and so can we. And only by keeping our eyes open to see His face and our hearts warm to feel His love can we possibly obey the command: "Rejoice evermore." A short time ago a dear little lady of my acquaintance said to me: "Two years ago, when I came to the city, I thought that there was nothing for me to do but creep into a corner and get out of everybody's way. My relations were dead, I was very deaf, and felt myself a nuisance to anyone who tried to talk to me, and I felt as though nobody cared what became of me. But, suddenly, an opportunity for congenial work came unsought, then new friends came into my life, my horizon grew wider as my sympathy went out to the young people around me, and I began to understand that God cared for me after all, and was trying to make me happy."

Do we not share her experience, to some extent? Opportunities come unsought, gifts are laid at our feet, paths widen out before us, until we cannot doubt the living continual care of our Heavenly Father. Should we not be as glad little children, knowing that our Father is caring for us, planning out our future, watching over us in the present, and always willing to forgive the sins of the past, and let us start afresh with no record against us in His book of remembrance, if only we are really sorry for our sins and earnestly set an amendment? How can we fail to be happy if our past sins are blotted out, if our future is in strong and loving hands, and if we walk every hour close beside the One who is altogether lovely? That we can respect the sweet refrain of the Song of Solomon: "My Beloved is mine and I am His."

"The busy fingers fly; the eyes may see Only the glancing needle which they hold; But all my life is blossoming inwardly, And every breath is like a litany; While through each labor, like a thread of gold, Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee. HOPE.

Dear Hope:—I have been impressed week after week, to write and tell you how helpful your addresses are to me, and yet I did not do so, but kept putting it off. But this week I feel I must write Why, as far back as last September I

wanted a little help with a paper I intended giving, and when the FARMER'S ADVOCATE came, I turned to the Quiet Hour, not expecting to find what I was looking for, but there it was. "The fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."

How surprised I was.

Then some time ago you told us of a minister you had heard addressing some young people, teaching them a little consecration vow, and said, if all the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would repeat it every morning what a chorus of praise would ascend up to God. So I commenced to say it, and I think I have missed but one morning. I am sure I have been blessed and really helped through the day. I think it's so nice to say first thing in the morning: "I praise thee my God this day." It often reminds me of a verse:

"New mercies each returning day, Hover around us as we pray, New perils past, new sins forgiven, New thoughts of God, new hopes of Heaven."

I thought when I wrote to my friends, I would ask them to join me, and would ask God to bless every one who repeated the vow, from "Hope" down to Amy, a niece of mine. So I wrote to five; four in the Old Country. I have only been in Canada two years.

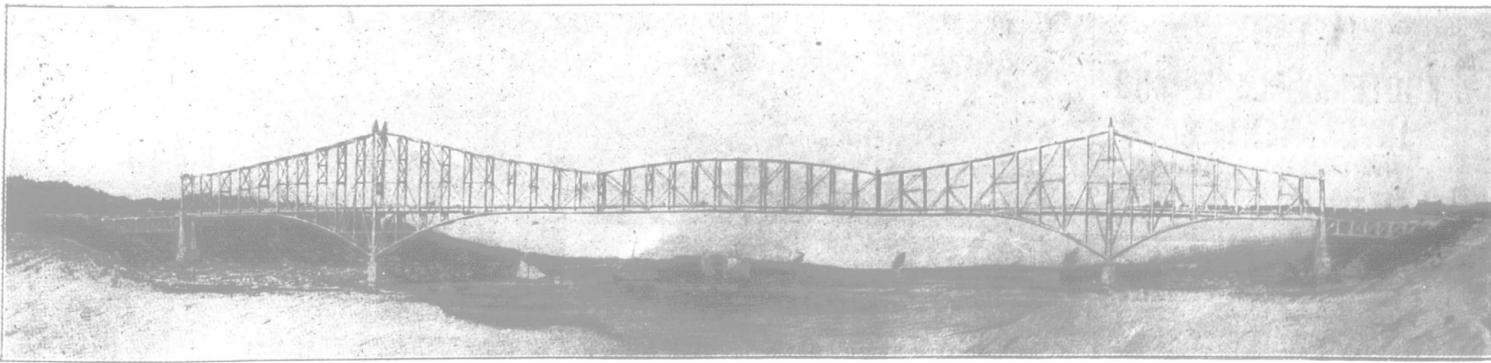
Then, this week I am writing out the address, "To die is gain," for a friend in England, who, a few weeks ago, had a little grandson drowned. He was only six years old. I am writing it all, as I think it will comfort her. So, you see, dear Hope, how your work extends. I hope I have not wearied you with my long letter. I do pray God will bless you and that your work may be a joy to you.

(Mrs.) H. F. BAYLIS.

Thank you very much for your kind letter, Mrs. Bayliss. I am glad you use the little morning prayer, and I hope others may be remembering to say it each day. In case any of our readers have forgotten the words, I will repeat it: "I praise my GOD this day, I give myself to GOD this day, I ask GOD to help me this day." Then there is the little act of Love: "Lord Jesus, I love Thee, and I want to love Thee more." HOPE.

THE LIVING PRESENT.

One life is all we have to live; Why burden any day with woe? It takes a moment to forgive The injury of long ago: Why waste a day remembering Slight that may not have been intended? Why dread the smart or fear the sting Of blows that never have descended? Why let a joy unheeded pass If we may claim it as our own? Why shape your lips to sigh "Alas!" When gladness may be in your tone? The joys we claim with those we give Should day by day be fairly blended: One life is all we have to live, And soon its little span is ended. —S. E. KISER.



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**THE TREASURY OF IDEAS.**

1. Can woman's work at harvest time be simplified in any way?
2. Ideal furnishings for the farm kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom.
3. Children and punishment.
4. Should a bachelor marry and bring his bride to a homestead before he has prepared a home?

**CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.**

Dear Chatterers:

I seem to be in a very talkative mood lately and you have to bear the brunt of it. But you have yourselves partly to blame because you have made suggestions that appear good to me and I want to talk them over.

In the first place this Ingle Nook was originally instituted for the women readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, to be used by them, not as seemed good to the editors, but to suit the women themselves. It was to be a page in which women could talk about what they themselves were interested in, choosing their own subjects and treating those subjects in their own way. In fact perfect liberty, as far as it could be obtained in the columns of a journal, was what we desired to obtain. You who have been members for years know whether we have succeeded or not.

But a quite kindly criticism of our Ingle Nook is that too much space is given to recipes and matters of a purely housekeeping nature, and not enough to other things of equal importance and broader aspect. Perhaps that is a just criticism, perhaps unjust. I cannot say. The "unwritten law" is that everyone is at perfect liberty to discuss whatever subjects appeal to them as interesting. There shall be no limit set and no discrimination made. If a member would like to see more about books or art or training of children or any other feature of home life, let her lead off with her favorite topic, and there will be sure to be someone to carry on the discussion. For my own part I should love to see a broadening out in this way, supplementing, not neglecting, the exchange of immediate household ideas.

One Chatterer has made an excellent suggestion that I shall try to carry out if the "make-up" of the paper will allow it. That is to have the cooking recipes supplied by the members or Dame Durden, printed in a column by themselves with only advertising on the reverse side, so that they can be cut out and pasted in a scrap book. Isn't that a good idea? So when you write a letter to the Ingle Nook send any

recipes separately and they will be put in this column credited to the person sending them. That will give those who are haunted by the fear that their letters are getting too long a chance to write more about other subjects than they have done heretofore.

Then when people have ideas that they want to hear discussed but do not feel able to begin, or haven't time to take up, let them send the topics in and we'll keep a list for anyone to draw upon when original ideas are scarce. We can do some of these things, I feel sure, if we set to work and remember there is always room for improvement in any page.

DAME DURDEN.

**ENCOURAGEMENT FOR MOLLIE.**

Dear Dame Durden;—I have been an interested reader of your Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and I really think there are others abler than I to do the talking, but as I have vinegar and mushroom catsup recipes that I know to be good I have ventured to speak. Like Mollie I am from England, but have been out longer, having spent a number of years in the States, where we came from to this part of the country. Well do I remember our first summer's experience with mosquitoes and the awful lumps they raised. Though they still bite me, the effect is neither so severe nor so lasting. Maybe this will encourage Mollie to endure them for a season and try bathing the affected parts in a little water in the mornings, made rather strong with baking soda.

1. Vinegar with Sugar.—Good brown sugar, one quarter lb.; warm soft water, one gallon. Keep same proportions for any amount you desire to make; yeast, good brewer's, one half pint, or hop home-made, one pint, for each ten gals. of water used.

Directions.—Dissolve the sugar in some hot water, stirring well. Put into keg or barrel and add the balance for the amount to be made. When only warm add the yeast. To make quickly the warm keg should only be two-thirds or three-quarters full, as vinegar must have a large surface exposed to the warm air. Put mosquito netting or coarse cheese cloth over the bung to keep out flies and let the air in. If shaken daily it makes quicker, in from two to four weeks, according to heat of the sun or room in which it is placed. If you have one gallon of good vinegar to each five being made no yeast may be used.

Mushroom Catsup.—Put alternate layers of mushrooms and salt in an earthen jar, using at least one quarter pound of salt to two quarts of mushrooms. Let them stand half a day;

then cut the mushrooms in small pieces and let them stand three days longer, stirring well once a day; then strain them, and to every quart of juice add allspice and ginger each ground, one half ounce; powdered mace, one half teaspoonful; and powdered cayenne, one teaspoonful. Put all into a stone jar, set in kettle of boiling water, and let boil briskly for five hours. Then let simmer in a porcelain kettle for three quarters of an hour. Let it stand over night in a cool place; in the morning drain off the clear liquor; bottle, cork and seal it tightly. The smaller bottles used the better.

Alberta A. has had so many nice ways given her how to make rugs from old stockings, etc., that I fear she will be greatly puzzled which to choose. But I will describe another for her benefit, and though a little slow and tedious, the result is very good. Select a rather coarse gunny sack and use it double, also a coarse darning needle. Now ravel from your stockings (but only as you use it), the best parts, and using a double thread, run in and out rather lightly through the sacking. Put the point of needle under loops formed and raise them up a little. Any design may be followed, and if the articles used are dyed suitable colors, better results will be obtained. Hope that I have made these directions quite plain and that some parts, at least, of this may prove useful. Please may I speak again if I have something to say?

ALL BERTA.

**FROM ACROSS THE BORDER.**

Dear Dame Durden;—I am only a summer visitor from Colorado, but I have been enjoying the "Ingle Nook Chats" and when I saw Molly's request for a recipe for vinegar, I couldn't resist the temptation to tell how I have made some since coming here. My friends are very fond of dried apple sauce and when I am preparing some to cook, I save all the cores and trimmings, put them in a granite cup, cover with soft water and let stand on the back of the cookstove for a couple of days, not letting them get dry but meaning only to have a few spoonfuls of liquid when they are thoroughly soaked. Drain off the juice and pour into a bottle, tie a thin cloth over the mouth and place on a shelf over the stove. Add a spoonful of syrup or molasses the first time and when the syrup pail is empty, carefully rinse all the sweetness out and add it to the vinegar bottle. Shake every few days. Only soft water will make vinegar. I have been here nine weeks and my first bottle of vinegar would pass for genuine cider. There was no funnel, so I cut a square of strong wrapping paper, rolled it like a cornucopia, fastened it with a common pin, snipped off the lower end with the shears, and had a new kitchen utensil; it never needs wash. Pull out the pin and put it in the stove and have a new one next time.

A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

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SELECTED RECIPES.

Bread Omlet.—A cup of stale bread crumbs soaked in half a teacup of milk and beaten very smooth. Beat five eggs, adding half a teaspoon of salt; then stir the eggs into the bread crumbs. Pour the mixture into a shallow pudding dish which has been well buttered. Bake in a fairly hot oven for ten minutes and serve at once from the same dish.

Green Pea Soup.—Cover a quart of green peas with hot water and boil with an onion until they mash easily. Press through a colander and add a pint of soup stock or of water. Cook two tablespoons of butter and one of flour until smooth but not brown; add this to the peas and then two cups of rich milk. Season with salt and pepper; let boil up once and serve.

Beef Pie.—Chop up the remains of a roast when cold, season and moisten with thickened gravy. Stir in two well beaten eggs. Make a pie crust and roll into oblong shape. Spread the beef on, leaving a margin of about two inches of crust. Roll up, closing the ends, with care; lay in a dripping pan with the joined side down and bake until well browned.

Codfish Cakes.—Soak the cod overnight, then boil for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire and drain, then chop fine. Add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes, an egg or half a cup of milk to moisten, a teaspoon of butter and a little pepper. Shape into small round cakes, sprinkling each with flour and fry in hot lard until brown.

Roast Wild Duck.—Clean the bird carefully and wash out the inside well. To take away the fishy flavor place a small peeled carrot or an onion inside and boil for fifteen minutes. At the end of that time take the duck out, throw away the carrot and let the bird lie in fresh water for half an hour. Then remove and wipe with a soft clean cloth, add the dressing and roast until tender, basting at first with butter and hot water and later with the drippings.

Prairie Chicken.—After picking and cleaning the bird should be larded well or else strips of bacon or pork placed over its breast. Sprinkle a little flour over, add a mild dressing and bake in a steady oven, basting occasionally.

Suet Pudding.—A cup of molasses warmed, a teaspoon of soda, in the molasses, a cup of milk, three cups of flour, a teaspoon each of cinnamon and allspice, half a teaspoon ground cloves, a pinch of salt, a cup of chopped suet rubbed well into the flour, half a pound each of currants and raisins. Steam three hours.

Suet Pudding Sauce.—One cup sugar, creamed with half cup butter, the white of egg beaten stiff, one and a half cups boiling water. (Sent by D. T. P.)

Carrots and Peas.—Scrape the carrots, wash and cut them into slices a quarter of an inch thick; let simmer in water with half an onion until tender. At the same time cook the same measure or twice the measure of green peas. When cooked there should be but little water in either the peas or the carrots. Turn them together, adding salt, black pepper, butter and, perhaps, a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix thoroughly and serve.

Preserving Young Beets.—Scrub the young beets without bruising the skin, first cutting off the leaves to save, at least, an inch of stem; cook until tender enough for the table; drain and cover with cold water; push off the skin from the beets, one at a time, and put them into jars. Set the jars on a rack in a steam kettle or boiler, and add a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar to each jar; pour in lukewarm water to fill the jars, also water to come up half-way to the top of the jars. Put the covers in the water beside the jars, cover the kettle and let cook an hour; adjust the rubbers, and cook fifteen minutes.

A BOOK ABOUT BABIES.

Dear Dame Durden:—In the last issue of June there was a letter from a young mother asking information concerning the healthful care of her baby, pleading ignorance about the care of babies. In the same issue was my letter offering such help as a trained nurse could give. So now I want to make good my word. After a baby reaches the six week's stage my experience has been limited, but I can give all young mothers the name of a book which I think will be of inestimable value. It is called "The Care of the Baby" and is written by Dr. Griffith of Philadelphia. The price is \$2.00. Will you, Dame Durden, add a note telling where this book may be obtained in Canada. Dr. Griffith is considered one of the greatest authorities on children's diseases and care on this continent. It has been his life study and I cannot imagine the subject being handled more attractively and simply than he has done in this book. He is careful not to place in the hands of the inexperienced young mother the chance to prescribe drugs of even the simplest kind for her baby, but he does tell of hundreds of ways of curing little ailments and keeping baby well. He also tells the mother how to know when it is necessary to call in a physician. He begins with the time the baby is expected, through the critical time of its birth and then through all the years of childhood, helping and advising every step of the way. Any woman who really desires the best for her child cannot afford to do without such a book as this. One could better go without many seemingly necessary things in order to obtain this book, for it will repay one many times over. Don't you think I would make a good book reviewer, at least from the author's standpoint? But as I have never seen this doctor my zeal for his book is purely to help mothers with their children, especially the farmer's wife.

I am glad, Dame Durden, that you love Dickens. How can people call him obsolete and say his books have had their day? It seems to me that in my district hospital and private nursing and in private life I have met his people dozens of times, and his books are mine and my husband's best chums, and Mr. Micawber helps us more than most anybody.

Thank you for the recipe for suet pudding. I haven't tried it yet, but will do so soon. If I am in Winnipeg soon, may I call and see you, and shall I ask for "Dame Durden?"

SAIRY GAMP.

(I hope you will come to see me when in the city, and if you ask for me by that name you will be sure to find me. I have had my hopes raised several times over the prospect of meeting some of the members, but have been disappointed each time. Please don't let it occur again. In regard to the book anyone can order it through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office.—D. D.)

A WORKING DRESS A NECESSITY

Women proverbially seem to prefer to make their work heavier than they need. Whether this is from a determination to overcome trifling obstacles, or from a wish to show how very much they can accomplish I do not know. But it often seems to me that the severest handicap that a woman can put on her efforts is the uncomfortable and unfinished attire in which she frequently chooses to prosecute her heaviest labors. It may seem superfluous to suggest that a dress that is entire and not lacking in hooks and buttons must be more convenient and yet we have all seen, frequently enough, the hurried scamper of the feminine members when an impromptu visit is paid to the farm—skirts that will not keep to the waist; hair that is in disorder, and a general unnecessary raggedness and untidiness. It is not the rule on the farms I am glad to say, but there is no need for it to happen at all. It has quite saddened me when I have known some pretty dainty young girl who always appeared to be the pink of neatness and freshness until surprised by a morning call. At a tea party one afternoon where I met a great many farm and poultry wives, I could not

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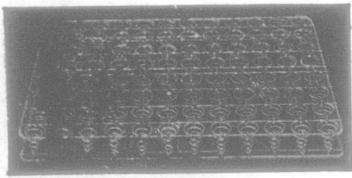
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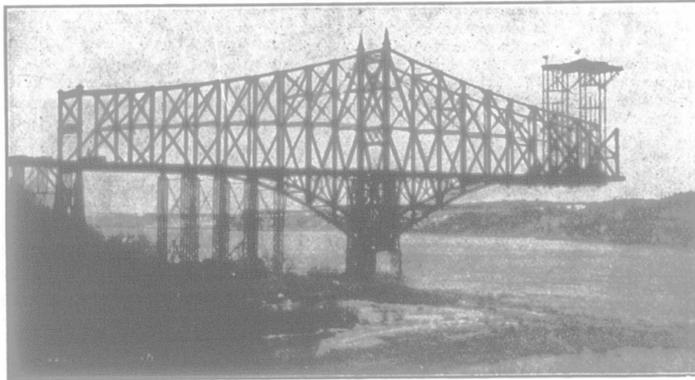
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help being struck when, I heard one after another relate how she had been caught by different visitors "Looking a perfect disgrace" as one neat and charming looking matron put it. "Ah," sighed one "I should not mind the work if I could only find time to tidy up. I feel so mad at looking such a hag all day and there's always the dread of being caught." It is much better to make up your mind that you will not find time to tidy up. If you are pleasantly disappointed so much the better. The morning's work will be so much lighter if the morning toilet is complete and thorough, even if it must be hasty. An English girl has this drilled into her early in life and from our Queen in her neat tailor-made gown down to the little girl of thirteen who "comes for sixpence a week and her meals" the morning dress is always the neatest and strongest. The hair should be brushed and combed over night if the time in the morning is limited and should be neatly arranged before the bedroom is left. A row of curl paper at the breakfast table makes the nicest meal that can be set on it, less attractive.

The dress that is to be worn first thing in the morning should be laid ready and hooks and eyes and buttons put to rights. Some dark washing material made all in one is very satisfactory for those who have much to do during the morning. If the fire has to be lighted and the stove attended to, the wrists of the dress can be turned back and a pair of washable cuffs buttoned on. A loose strong apron can be slipped on and buttoned at the neck in the manner of a pinafore, so that it can be laid aside at the breakfast table. The collar may be dispensed with if the neck of the dress is overcast with a few white beads. But whatever the choice is, do let it be neat and serviceable. Those who have not already tried it will find the morning's work much lighter.

OCTA IA ALLEN.



QUEBEC BRIDGE AS FAR AS COMPLETED.

### INTERRUPTIONS.

In laying out any system for accomplishing the day's work account must be taken in the planning for interruptions. The worst of it is there is no fixed place on the time table for them. On Monday where it should read washing it reads nursing a sick baby; preparations for dinner are thrown out of all order by a book or implement agent; reading of a book saved for this special evening is a vain desire for a prosy neighbor calls; an afternoon fondly hoped to see a rest or an hour's sewing is devoted to hunting the young turkeys. In fact, an interruption is an additional member on the day's program that occurs invariably just where it shouldn't, and everything following it must be squeezed up to make room for the intruder.

It is annoying, and the annoyance increases in proportion to the rigidity of the system it disturbs. Even an adaptable person with an adaptable system feels somewhat ruffled when interruptions are many or prolonged. But it isn't the slightest use to complain. Grouching does not give back a single second of the lost time. The only indemnity is to make the interruption justify its existence by yielding up something of value. After all if you

can't have what you want in the matter of occupation at any given time, you can want what you have—make yourself want it. And from the neighbor's untimely visit, the excursion after strayed poultry, the waiting for the fire to burn and all the other interrupting ills to which the housekeeper is heir, something worth while can be obtained, even if no more than the keeping of one's temper under trying circumstances. The secret is to withdraw the thoughts as far as possible from the item crowded out and give close attention to the intruding event, since it refuses to be dismissed, with the definite aim of making it pay in some way for all the trouble it has caused.

### A WOMAN AT THE FAIR.

There are two strong attractions that bring people to any fair: one is to see the exhibits and the other to see the crowd, and it all depends upon where you spend the rest of the year as to which of these two has the greater drawing power.

If a close examination of the exhibits is the object in attending, the morning is the best time to repair to the grounds. The crowd has not yet gathered and there is a chance to see the horses without a pair of broad shoulders or an umbrella to obstruct the view. In the manufactures and implement building you can see what the demonstrator does, instead of only hearing his voice and having to take on faith his performance. When you come to the fancy work—Mecca of every woman visitor to the fair—there is no one in the morning to stand directly before some piece of handiwork that you want to examine closely with a view to future activities at home, nor to bob heads in your light when you look for Mary's map in the children's exhibit. It is the early bird that gets the worm at fairs.

and everyone knows that the Kentucky horse is pretty near the top in the equine world. The cattle entries were numerous and the animals of high quality in all the classes, but sheep and swine were conspicuous by their absence, very few in either department being entered. A rather amusing exhibit in connection with the pigs was an ingenious machine by which piggy ground his own feed and pumped water for his own use, using his natural instinct for "rooting" for his own benefit. It was a clear case of having to earn his own living or go hungry.

Then followed a peep at the poultry exhibit, which was unusually large and good—and uncommonly noisy; every blessed rooster filled with the idea of his own importance and anxious to make it known by crowing vociferously as soon as a human appeared in front of his cage. A visit to the Dog Show was to be the next thing on the program, but the cackling and crowing in the poultry house so bewildered me that I escaped at the first open door and fled, forgetting the dogs completely.

Then came a visit to the building which contained the dairy products, bread and pastry, fancywork and art. The entries in the first two divisions certainly looked "good enough to eat" and developed pangs of hunger that they refused to satisfy. In the art department there were many entries and much good work was shown, the most serious defect being in the lack of originality in the subjects chosen for portrayal on canvas. Some very good work was put on subjects that had no artistic merits in themselves. For instance, one picture in oils represented nothing more nor less than three winter onions to draw tears to one's eyes, but they had no decorative value and the undoubted skill that created them might have been devoted to something better.

The needlework section was crowded with exhibits, some of them very fine and almost all showing really excellent work. There were cushions galore, and center-pieces of every imaginable variety of needlework, embroidered in colors, eyelet, shadow, Hardanger, Montmellick and outline stitch. A whole costume of darned net testified to somebody's clever fingers and unending patience, and there were several very lovely embroidered blouses. But, while I admire the beauty and taste of center-pieces and cushions and doilies, I can't help thinking of the endless amount of work put upon them that after all doesn't count for very much. The woman who does it too often would gain more by spending an hour in absolute rest—with limbs and eyes and ears and thoughts all in repose. What I would like to see is more machine work on clothing. The sewing machine is the greatest labor-saver a woman has, and, in spite of our laudation of hand-made things and our attitude of scorn towards the machine-made, just as dainty careful work and as good an appearance can be obtained from a proper use of the sewing machine.

A neatly made apron or blouse, a tribute to the maker's skill and useful article of her wardrobe, deserves a higher prize than a lavishly embroidered cushion that no one will ever be able to lay head upon. This proneness to elaborate and unnecessary work is more plainly seen in the bed quilt exhibit than anywhere else, where good materials are cut up into fantastic shapes only to be sewed together again, and marvels of quilting are done that would win admiration if one could forget the aching back and strained eyes of the woman who did it. After all, a comforter with a plain cover simply tied looks so much better and is so much less work. You will begin to think me very lazy when I harp so constantly on the advantages of things that are "not much work," and I must plead guilty when it is a question of unnecessary work. There is plenty that has to be done in the average farm home without inventing employment.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

SOLDIERS, PREPARE FOR WAR!

Dear Children:—Sometimes it is easier to make statements than it is to prove them, but here is one that it seems to me does not need any proof. I am pretty sure that every boy and girl who belongs to this Children's Corner of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has thought sometimes of what he or she is going to be and to do when grown up. Isn't that true? And the older ones among you have gone further than that. You have thought that in those future days you will not be satisfied just to earn your own living, or even to make money, but you will want to do something to make this Canada a better country for people to live in. Isn't that true, too? But you are not bothering your head much about that part of it now. You can't decide just what you will do to help, and anyway, the time is a long way off. But that is a big mistake. The time is not a long way off; the time is now. No need to put it off until you are as big as father or mother. The littlest child can do something the very day you read this.

Here is one way. All of you, who go around with your eyes open, know how determined the great army of weeds is to invade Western Canada, and to conquer and kill all the useful plants. You know something about the tricks to which they resort in order to spread themselves over the whole country. How they wear wings, some of them, and make the prairie winds carry them for miles. Others have hooks and claws and fasten themselves to cattle and horses, and even to boys' and girls' clothing and so travel long distances without paying any fare. One thistle or piece of mustard or burdock does not take up much room or do much harm before its seed ripens, but when it starts out a family of a few hundred or thousand seed children it is no longer innocent and harmless.

What you can do that in the course of a few years will amount to a tremendous lot, is to make a habit of pulling up weeds. As you go along the path from house to barn in the morning, jerk up the offenders that line the path, even if it is only one or two in a day. In destroying one this year before it seeds you are killing a hundred of next year's. On your way to school you have an excellent opportunity to do good missionary work. Have a contest with your companions to see who will get the most. If you ride, it would be good fun to train your pony to stand while you destroy the enemy. Make a cavalry charge upon the weed army and rout it completely. For remember that it will not do to attack only those on your own land, a weed a mile away, with the wind in the right direction at seeding-time, can win a great victory. Now is the time to get ready for the fray!

Cousin Dorothy.

BERRY PICKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We took the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about a year and then we stopped for awhile, but we are taking it again now. I never noticed the Children's Corner when we took it before.

I live on a farm one mile west of Carman. We have a large farm, and quite a lot of stock, horses, cattle, pigs and young fowl. I have three sisters and one brother older than myself. I have two cousins visiting at our place for their holidays, one of them came with us picking strawberries. We went fourteen miles north of our place starting at six o'clock in the morning and got home twenty minutes after eight at night. It just poured rain nearly all the way home. Our umbrella went inside out and it took two of us to hold it up for the wind blew so hard.

Man. (b) MAY SEXSMITH. (13)

AN ENGLISH PUPIL-TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters which Canadian boys and girls write to you, and I

thought that perhaps you would like to hear from an English girl.

We have the FARMER'S ADVOCATE sent to us every week, and we are all very much interested in the contents. One of my brothers went to Canada last March and is now working on a farm near Pheasant Forks, Saskatchewan. Another of my brothers is at the present time on his way to Western Australia.

We live in the county of Derbyshire, which is one of the prettiest parts of England. The high, rugged hills, covered with green trees and shrubs, and the lonely dales and valleys, afford splendid scenery. I go to school now, but in September I shall become a pupil-teacher, and teach half the week and attend school the rest of the week. It seemed funny to me to read in some of the Canadian children's letters about not going to school because there was no teacher, or because there weren't enough scholars, for in England every child has to go to school up to the age of fourteen years, and more schools are continually having to be built; but I know Canada is a vast country compared with our little island.

I am afraid this is rather a long letter, but this is the first time I have written to you, and I shall be very pleased if it is printed in the Children's Corner of your paper.

Eng. (a) ELLA DUNCAN. (16)

(We are glad to hear from you and would like you sometime to give us an account of a day spent in an English schoolroom. Will you?—C. D.)

A GOOD LETTER FROM ALBERTA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little girl of twelve years and seven months old and I live on a farm forty miles from Lacombe. Our nearest post office is three and a half miles northeast of us. We all like this part of the country well, except for the lynx. There are quite a few around here. Our neighbors have killed three in daylight, which were killing their chickens. We have raised quite a few chickens this year. We have many beautiful flowers and my little sister and brother have great fun picking them. They gather them by the bucketfuls of all kinds, and put them in a glass of water so that they will not wilt so soon. We also press some.

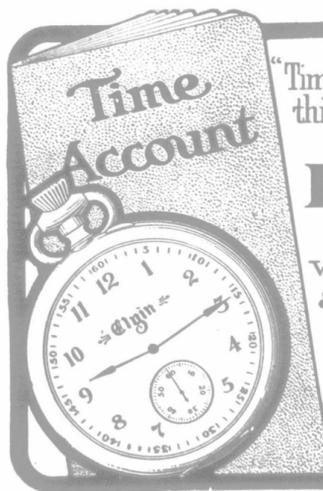
We have had fine growing weather lately; all the crops around here look fine. There are also a great many strawberries, gooseberries, dew berries and blueberries. I hope the frost does not come and kill them. I hope you had a good time the first of July.

Alta. (a) EVA C. MOTTET..

A PLEASANT DRIVE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a description of my trip to Plumas. First, we drove to Neepawa. On this road there is much good scenery. After passing the brick-yard about a quarter of a mile, is the bridge over Stone Creek. We stayed in Neepawa for about an hour, then started for Arden which is about twelve miles from Neepawa. On this road there is not very good scenery until we get four miles from Arden, then we go along the bank of the White Mud River. The road along here is very hard so we went very fast till we came to the steel bridge where it was very sandy. After we passed it we were in Arden. The heaviest road was between Arden and Plumas. It was all sand, and for about five miles there runs a ditch with water in all the way. Then we turned north, where for a mile there is a hedge on each side of the road. For the next mile there was not a tree, and then there was nothing else but trees all the way into Plumas. The first night I was there I went down town and the first man I met was a man whose home is only five miles from here.

Man. (b) JACK HUNTER.



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Mr. Farmer  
This means YOU. Your family NEED a Red Cross Sanitary Closet this winter, and it is up to you to write us for full particulars.

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But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses.

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National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,  
MONTREAL. 13

"Do you spurn obnoxious ties?" asked the timid Inquirer.  
"With all my sole!" energetically replied the Crushed Tragedian.—*Baltimore American*

Griggs—"The idea of your letting your wife go round saying that she made a man of you. You don't hear my wife saying that."

Briggs—"No, but I heard her telling my wife that she did her best."—*Boston Transcript*

"What's the difference between vision and sight?"

"See those two girls across the street?"

"Yes."  
"Well, the pretty one I could call a vision of loveliness, but the other one—she's a sight."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

### GOSSIP.

We direct the attention of our readers who are interested in live stock to the advertisement in our columns of over seventy head of Choice Hereford cattle for sale, owned by the Haslam Land Co.

Those cattle may be seen at Lilydale Stock Farm, Halbrite, Sask. Mr. W. W. Smutz is the manager, and after meeting him one is soon convinced of his qualifications as a stockman and manager of such a purebred herd as is found roaming the pastures of Lilydale Farm.

By glancing at the advertisement those cattle are seen to be bred in the purple, and such stock bulls as Right Lad and Diplomacy are difficult to duplicate as sires. The cattle are all found in breeding condition, and are of the right sort, being thick and low-set, possessing evenness, smoothness and quality. The hams of breeding age have a choice lot of calves at foot.

Those wishing such stock would do well to write Mr. Smutz for further particulars as to breeding and prices.

### MILK AND BEEF.

Where Shorthorn breeders congregate the fact is frequently made apparent that the lion and the lamb have not quite lain down together. For many years the beef type of Shorthorn has carried all before it, and to-day the bull breeder is probably in as strong a position as he ever was, if we except the remarkable year which has closed. It seems to us that to argue with the Shorthorn must have flesh and milk reads like a reiteration of the fact that the Shorthorn is the Shorthorn. It would not attain to its world-wide eminence were it not capable of laying on flesh and producing milk in a degree unequalled by other breeds, and, moreover, proving itself *par excellence* the one breed which can adapt itself to the varied conditions of soil and climate which are demanded in all parts of the world. There is, however, one initial mistake that breeders of both persuasions seem to us to commit. We have not yet seen a herd in which beef and milk is combined to a degree of super-excellence. It is possible to have the beef type of Shorthorn producing a fair quantity of milk, and it is possible to have a heavy-milking Shorthorn possessing an aptitude to put on flesh when dry. But to combine the two in a herd is an ideal conception only occasionally seen in individuals, and seems just as remote a possibility to-day as ever it was. It is right that the bull breeder, who may be assumed to have leanings towards flesh rather than milk, should specialise in his own department, and it is right that milk production should similarly be encouraged by specialisation, but the most that we can hope for in a herd is for the predominance of beef or the pre-eminence of milk.

It seems to us the easiest way out of the difficulty is to recognise that in the Shorthorn there are two distinct types; that there are breeders who will continue to try to combine these two types by judicious crossing, and that there

are breeders who, while mixing them to a small extent, are most firmly wedded either to the one or the other. It would be suicidal to show a dairy type of Shorthorn against a beef type. The contest is not strictly fair. Wherever beef meets milk in the show-yard, beef is almost bound to win, and if this fact is accepted it simplifies the relationship between the two types of Shorthorn.

It enables us to grasp the fact that the Shorthorn is not in so few hands, its interests are not so limited that it cannot support and support very well, both beef and milk. Moreover, we do not see that there is the slightest necessity for the actual combination of the two in super-excellence in every herd. That we know can be acquired with more or less success by combination of the Scotch and the Bates. The trouble is that even in herds which are largely devoted to the encouragement of milk the breeder is strongly tempted to have a cut at the foreign trade by the production of bulls. Everyone who has an intimate knowledge of Shorthorn affairs will at once admit that it is much easier to satisfy that trade by looking keenly after beef than by attempting to combine both beef and milk. The question therefore resolves itself into one of policy. It is more difficult to breed for the highest priced market, which is the foreign trade, with a milking herd as a basis, than to start on a beef foundation. The formation of the animal required for pail-filling purposes does not always predispose to breeding bulls with depth and spring of rib.

Insistence is sometimes laid upon the fact that the foreign trade in our market is ephemeral, that it cannot last for ever, and that it is suicidal to neglect what many regard as the most stable, though less profitable, market provided by the production of milking Shorthorns. How many breeders, we wonder, are willing to cater for the milking Shorthorn trade? Not many. Were this country stripped of its foreign trade for Shorthorns, the price for pedigree milking bulls would drop to an extent which would speedily show its dependence upon the higher price realized for beef bulls. Depend upon it that when prices rise for beef Shorthorns there is looming on the horizon a demand for milking cattle as well. The reason for this is obvious. There is a temptation to breed too much for beef, and wherever that temptation exists, except in two or three instances, the breeder has invariably to fall back upon milk for an outcross. The trade for blue-blooded milking Shorthorns has come with a bound, as evinced in the remarkable demand at Mr. Taylor's sale on Thursday, but it is partly due to the fact that breeders see the necessity of keeping in their purity some of the older strains. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt that really good Bates bulls of pure lineage will command big sums at the present time, because there are so many breeders who would welcome such an outcross after the persistent use of Scotch bulls. Therefore, why quarrel with the beef type, and why quarrel with the milking type? They have each their particular uses to serve, and we believe that they can best serve that purpose by being developed in a highly specialised degree by breeders whose objects are in the one case the bull trade, and in the other case the breeding of milk stock.

—*Farmer and Stock Breeder.*

### FEEDING A SHOW PIG.

Harvey Johnson, discussing the feeding of show pigs, said:

"When the sows are removed and the pigs growing nicely, we feed them liberally twice a day, and have not yet found use for the third or noon feed that some advocate when fitting stock for show, believing that the pigs will be healthier, will eat more grass, take more exercise and make larger and stronger hogs when the noon feed is discarded. The first part of each feed is made by mixing water and what milk we have with shorts and low grade flour. It is made just thin enough to pour and is always prepared immediately before feeding.

"We feed nothing sour to our pigs, not even a roasting ear or immature ear of corn. We feed no bran to pigs and young hogs, and especially not to those being fitted for show. There



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25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand. 5 minutes to do it better with the

### "New Century" Washing Machine

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Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free. The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### ORCHARD HOMES IN WEST KOOTENAY

Good soil. Absolute title. Daily trains. Serviceable roads. Something practical. Something that will make a real home; something that will yield a good income; and all these in a community, not in a wilderness.

10 ACRES  
\$10 DOWN \$10 A MONTH

If your means are somewhat limited, don't use your working capital at the start in paying for the land; use it to put your ranch on a paying basis.

Investigate! Send your name on a post card or in a letter to-day.

KOOTENAY  
ORCHARD ASSOCIATION  
Nelson, British Columbia

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

was a time when bran and shorts made a good growing feed for pigs, but with the advent of our new modern milling machinery things have changed until to-day the bran we get has about as much feeding value for growing pigs as so many flakes of condensed air, while the shorts we get is but little more than bran itself.

"So, for our show pigs especially, we discard bran and use shorts and low grade flour, using about two-thirds of shorts to one-third of flour, mixed quite thick, so the pigs will not be forced to take too large an amount of water into the stomach in order to get what food they need. The second part of each feed consists of soaked corn with a change to soaked oats or barley, the percentage of corn being decreased and the shorts and flour increased as the pigs grow.

"We have never been a believer in feeding sugar, sorghum and sweetmeats to show stock. They increase the formation of fat, but give practically nothing toward the building up of bone and muscle, and as show stock is usually used for breeding purposes the practice should not be encouraged. Eggs are a splendid food for animals being fitted for the show ring. Apart from being a complete food they will aid digestion, will make the skin pliable and the coat glossy. We aim to keep salt and hardwood ashes before our stock all the time, but we keep it separate so the stock will not be compelled to eat more than they want of one in order to get what they want of the other."

**WOOL OUTLOOK**

The latest from the eastern wool centers indicates much interest in the wool clips. It is stated that new domestic wools are coming to market quite generally, and consumers show interest in them. There is a fair business progressing for this time of the year and it is being done at prices which show considerable steadiness, says the *Wool and Cotton Reporter*. The volume of trade is fully up to one year ago, and taken altogether, since the beginning of the year, has excelled it, sales since Jan. 1st being close to 90,000,000 pounds against about 75,000,000 pounds one year ago.

Up to Tuesday it was figured that 12,000,000 pounds of wools in Montana, or about one-third of the total clip, had been either contracted for on the sheep or sold after being shorn. In Idaho, as well as in Nevada and Utah, buying is now about over. In Wyoming buying has been more active lately, and as later wools coming from that state have shown up better in staple they have brought good prices, 22 to 23c. being realized on some.

**POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF FARM HELP PROBLEM.**

Some farmers are complaining bitterly that they cannot get help to run their farms and have to do the work themselves, but that, even then, they find it impossible to keep down the weeds and keep up the cultivation of the crops. Why do these men work so hard on their farms? It is because the farms belong to them. The men that "work out" on farms would work better if they worked for themselves and not for others. Many a man in the city that was brought up on the farm and knows how to farm would go out on a farm and work if he could work for himself, but he will not go out and work for someone else.

If the stringency in the help line continues there seems to be no other result possible than the subdividing of the farms and reducing of them in size to the point where they can be worked by the farm owners and the members of their families. In fact, this is just what is happening in the New England states and some of the other old states of the Union. When the farms are reduced the help problem will have disappeared, for the owners will be the laborers.

The great western farms must each be worked by several men to be profitable. Every man wishes to build up something for himself, and this leads him away from the farms and into

the great cities, where pay day comes at least once a week. The farm work of the future will not be more attractive to the ordinary farm hand than it is at the present time. With the increase of educational facilities there is a growing tendency to be dissatisfied with farm work unless there is ahead some opportunity for the worker getting possession of a piece of land of his own.

**NEW BREED OF SHEEP.**

It is announced that a new breed of sheep has been developed in Missouri, having all the best points of the Rambouillets, Shropshires and Cotswolds. To start with the sheepmen used twenty Shropshire ewes and crossed them with a Rambouillet buck, and the ewes secured from this cross were then crossed with a Cotswold buck. It is claimed that they inherit the hardy traits of the Rambouillets, the mutton qualities of the Shropshires and the heavy fleeces of the Cotswolds.

**PRAIRIE PLANTING OF EVERGREENS.**

It seems to be human nature generally to desire what is hard to obtain. Anyone starting a plantation usually desires to grow trees which do not naturally belong to his locality. The man in the far north is determined to grow horse chestnuts, the man in the south has a hankering for sugar maple or paper birch, while the prairie farmer nearly always wants evergreens, and usually evergreens of a fancy and delicate character. The evergreens he may have, but he must take the proper measures to obtain them.

While there is a limit beyond which we may not go, it is possible with proper care to lead different species of trees far beyond their natural ranges. Anyone wishing to grow pineapples in the north country would not plant them out of doors, exposed to the severities of the climate. No more can a tree, accustomed to the wind protection and more or less uniform temperature conditions of the forest, be planted out in an exposed situation without any protection.

A prairie plantation should be started with rapid growing and very hardy trees best suited to the conditions. Willows, staminate cottonwoods, box elders and green ash all do well and will in a comparatively short time bring about some approach to forest conditions. Whether planted in the form of a windbreak or a grove they will temper the wind and tend to make the conditions of temperature in their midst more uniform. When these species have obtained a good start, and not before, it is time to plant the evergreens and more tender species. Once an approximation to forest conditions is obtained almost any tree not wholly unsuited to the climate of the region will prosper.

The best evergreens for such planting are red cedar, Scotch, Norway and bull pine and Norway and blue spruce. White pine often does well, but is rather susceptible to drouth.

E. G. CHEYNEY.

**SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.**

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, truly says:

"Millions of dollars—in fact a sum so vast that it cannot now be estimated—have been saved to the American people by discoveries made by Government scientists during the fiscal year which closed June 30th. Time alone must develop the importance to the world of the experiments being conducted every day by these men, whose only reward is the passing fame attained in reporting valuable finds. There could be money made in many of these discoveries if the scientists were to patent them in their own name, but in every case the people as a whole are the beneficiaries, for the patents are dedicated to the Government, to be used by the United States or any of its officers and employees in the prosecution of the work for the United States, or by any person in the United States, without payment of royalty."



**The Most Satisfactory Roofing For Country Houses Is Ruberoid**

If you can drive a nail you can apply Ruberoid Roofing.

It will not melt like tar, or corrode or rust like metal.

Ruberoid is put up in convenient rolls, containing nails, tin caps, and cement for seams.

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Factories at Lachine Canal, P. Q.

2

**1907 Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Ammunition and Fall Sporting Goods**

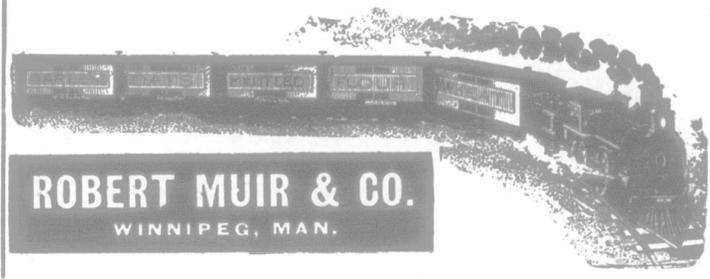
now in the printer's hands, and will be ready for distribution on August 20th. If interested write for a copy to Dept. "A."

**The Hingston Smith Arms Co. Limited**  
Firearms and Sporting Goods, WINNIPEG

**WORKERS** wanted in every district of the Canadian West to take subscriptions for Western Canada's greatest farm paper. Only "live wires" needed. This is a splendid opportunity for the right man.

**Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal**  
Winnipeg, Man.

**SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US**



**ROBERT MUIR & CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS**

Highest Grade

FOR SALE BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
J. LAING STOCKS BOX 23, NELSON, B.C.

FOUNDED 1866

**WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES**

minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand with the time saving soap. Simply add water, handle, and wash all the clothes about this time free. Amsted



**ADIAN STEAD**

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## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

**TERMS**—Two cents 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 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of ten acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt and Nash, Kamloops, B. C. 21-8

**BELLEVUE YORKSHIRES**.—Over 100 head of spring pigs on hand. See previous issues for breeding, etc. Nothing pays better than good stock, well looked after. — Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. T.F.

**DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?** I am in the market for it if it is cheap. Alex. McMillan, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 3-7—J.F.

**FOR SALE**, one hundred head of heavy range horses, grade Clydes and Shires. Fifteen hundred (1500) acres fenced, good buildings and corrals. Excellent range. Terms cash. Apply to F. Turnbull, Hubert, Sask. 31-7

**FOR SALE**—1½ miles from Laurier station on the C.N.R. main line, quarter section, about fifty acres broken. House, stable and other outbuildings. Fenced with two barbed wires on tamarac posts. Snap at two thousand dollars. This land is first-class and can all be broken, no stones, scrub, or swamps. We have also half section one mile north from this farm, no improvements, some scrub, about half clear, can all be broken. All land at Eight Dollars an acre. Terms arranged. Thordarson & Co., Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg. 3-7—T.F.

**GRAIN & STOCK FARM** for sale—2½ miles from Foxwarren, 480 acres all fenced, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in crop. Snake Creek runs through farm. Can put up from 40-60 tons of hay yearly. Stone Stable with Barn on top—30x65 feet. New Frame House, Granaries to hold about 5,000 bushels, buildings all painted. Apply to—H. S. Rockett, Foxwarren, Man. 31-7

**FOR SALE**—Italian Rees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

**EXCHANGE**. Do you want to exchange your farm, stock and implements for Winnipeg property. If so, write Thordarson & Co., Ashdown Block, Winnipeg. T.F.

**CATTLE** for sale. 100 grade Shorthorns, prices right. C. E. Jackson, Wawanesa, Man. 4-7

**FOR SALE**—Half-section of first-class land in good agricultural district. One hundred and fifty-five acres under plow. Wood and water on place. Buildings fair. Will sell either or both quarters at twenty dollars an acre. Apply G. T. Slade, Berton, Man. 14-8

## POULTRY and EGGS

**Rates**—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**FOR SALE**—600 breeding birds for sale at a sacrifice. Twenty-eight varieties of chickens, forty varieties of pigeons. Write now. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

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

**AT MAW'S Poultry Farm**, Parkdale Post Office, near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

**W. F. SCARTH & SON'S** S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 706, Virdeu

**WHEN REPLYING** to advertisements on this page mention the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**.

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB** Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

**BARRED ROCK** Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

**C. W. ROBBINS**, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. 15-8

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

**LOST**.—Dapple grey gelding, white face, branded half circle over + on left hip and 8 on back near withers. Reward \$5.00. C. Calhoun, Crossfield, Alberta. 21-8

**LOST**.—One grey mare, branded HN on left shoulder; roan mare, branded N on left hip. Could possibly be located between Cardston and Pincher Creek. Liberal reward. A. D. Coffland, Elinor, Alta.

## Breeders' Directory

Breeder's 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.

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs.

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

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

**H. H. KEYS**, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Buff Orpingtons Chickens for sale.

**A. J. MACKAY**, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

**O. KING**, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask.

**CLYDESDALES**, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. Exchange.

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man.

**SHETLAND PONIES** and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

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

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

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

**BERKSHIRES**.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill.

**WOODMERE FARM**.—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson.

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.

**IF YOU ARE** in need of anything, search the advertising columns. You will find it in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**.

**CLYDESDALES**.—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man.

**ASHCROFT**, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

### Trade Notes

IN A PREVIOUS ISSUE our readers will have noticed an announcement of Messrs. Willoughby and Maurer, who have recently made a purchase of what is believed to be one of the best tracts of land in British Columbia. This garden spot is situated in the fertile Kootenay Valley, and is admitted by all who have made inspection to be A1 in every respect.

During the last few years there has been a very rapid development in this section. The attractive climate, the beautiful scenery and the possibilities for the production of wealth by means which are at once pleasant and profitable, have induced settlers from the older settled districts of Canada, and from the length and breadth of the United States, to take up their abode there.

Messrs. Willoughby and Maurer are in a position to offer selections in this district at a very reasonable price, and we would suggest to our friends the advisability of writing to this firm for further information. The address is Willoughby and Maurer, 984½ Main St., Winnipeg.

WHILE AT THE BRANDON FAIR we noticed a very simple little arrangement of a hand butter worker, which the inventor claims is one of the cheapest labor saving devices in the market. It is a simple "V" shaped butter board, rounded at one end, and at the other there is a hand worker which slips into a round bar.

It is so simple in construction, so free from spots for the lodgment of dirt, that it should prove a successful labor saving device on any farm.

If our friends will write to Mr. Hoskins of Virdeu, Manitoba, he will give them full particulars of this invention.

IN OUR LAST ISSUE appeared the advertisement of the Cornelius Spring. This is the product of a new factory and a special equipment in the city of Winnipeg. It is designed to give to the farmers and people of the West a bed that will be in every way clean and sanitary. It is simple in construction, made of the best material in every way, and every spring is carefully tested before leaving the factory and guaranteed strong and durable, or money will be promptly refunded.

We have pleasure in calling attention to this article because there is such a wide difference in the kind of material used for work of this kind, and the Cornelius product represents the best.

If your dealer does not handle it, write direct to Cornelius Bros., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and they will arrange with your local dealer.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a neat little circular from the Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co. of Midway, B. C., which explains very fully the resources of that land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. The Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co. have acquired a large acreage of the best fruit land in the valley, and have inaugurated a fine system of irrigation, which insures a bountiful supply of water. These lands have been sub-divided into lots of

## CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application

**W. H. BRYCE**

**Doune Lodge Stock Farm**  
Arcola, Sask.



It dries them up.

### COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice

All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

Write for Testimonials.

various sizes, so that all buyers can be accommodated.

The lands are reasonable in price, markets are good, and the railway accommodation will soon be first-class in every respect.

For further particulars with regard to this property apply to W. O. Wright, Managing Director, Midway, B. C.

### A PROUD RECORD FOR BALGREGGAN.

The fair season being over for the summer we were pleased to receive from Mr. John A. Turner, Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary, a list of the awards and some comments upon the same which came to his stock since the Calgary spring show.

At Winnipeg Exhibition there were placed to his credit three championships, four reserve championships, thirteen firsts, five seconds and one third. Acme King, the sensational two-year-old, was placed first in his class and defeated Baron of Arcola, who had been a winner at the H. and A. S. Show, Peebles, and at Ayr, as a yearling. Acme King was placed in reserve for the champion Clydesdale, and grand champion draft stallion any breed, while Baron's Gem, the winner of this, was imported by Mr. Turner. Acme King also defeated Lord Ardwell, winner of first at Ayr, first at Edinburgh, and first at the H. and A. S., Glasgow, as a yearling. In mares, Polly Chattan, a very nice, big, handsome, smooth four-year-old, was reserve for the grand championship draft female, defeating Rosadora, winner of the Cawdor cup and champion at the H. and A. S. show at Glasgow in 1905.

In Hackneys King Maker was first in the yearling class. Lady Jubilee by Jubilee Chief, champion at World's Fair in 1895, granddam the champion mare Miss Baker, was first in her class. Rosamond, a beautiful yearling, was champion Hackney mare any age and Lady Jubilee reserve.

For best five light horses any breed, owned by one exhibitor, the prize was won by those beautiful Hackneys. In Shropshires Mr. Turner was also strong, winning champion female, champion pen and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor.

At Calgary exhibition held last month this stock farm was well to the front, also winning six championships, sixteen first prizes, seven seconds and two thirds. Acme King won the Championship male, and Polly Chattan the championship female in draft horses, while his Hackneys won every first prize competed for, here, as well as at Winnipeg.

The first prize aged Clydesdale horse at Regina show and the champion female were imported by Mr. Turner.

The proprietor of Balgreggan reports he has a good crop of promising foals from his large stock horse Consul by Baron's Pride, now owned by Mr. Frank Bedingfield of High River, Alta. His Shorthorns and Shropshires are in fine condition, the season being very favorable in Alberta.

### Fairbanks-Morse Portable GASOLINE ENGINES



The  
**Canadian Fairbanks Co. Ltd.**

92 Arthur St., Winnipeg

### DOMINION EXPRESS Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of  
Sending Money to any place  
in the World.

A receipt is given purchaser. If order  
or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the  
amount will be promptly REFUNDED.  
No Red Tape. Full information from any  
local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or G.P.K.



### LADIES Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any  
disease of the organs  
that make of you a  
woman, write me at once for ten days treatment  
of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every  
lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful  
Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations,  
painful periods, pains in the back, sides  
and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like  
magic.  
You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy  
of your own home for a trifle, no physician being  
necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the  
**FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.** This will con-  
vince you that you will get well if you continue  
the treatment a reasonable time. Address  
**MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

### MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John C. Yensen, Little Rocher,  
N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a  
stab-like pain through my heart. I  
tried many remedies, but they seemed  
to do me more harm than good. I was  
then advised by a friend to try Mil-  
burn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after  
using two boxes I was completely cured.  
I cannot praise them enough for the  
world of good they did for me, for I  
believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for  
\$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by  
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto,  
Ont.

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
\$1.50 A YEAR  
Office—14-16 Princess Street  
Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

### A DOG AND A DUCK.

When I was a child, in our old Cornish home, we had an ancient pointer, who used to roam about the place much as she liked. One day a stable boy, washing a carriage, noticed old Bess evidently trying to tell him that she wished him to do something for her. She ran round him, whining appealingly, and finally took hold of the leg of his trousers, and tried to pull him in the direction from which she had previously come. He at last followed her; and she led him joyfully up to a little pond just out of sight of the coach house, where a small sluiceway let the water down in a little stream as it was wanted. In this sluiceway a large duck was caught by the neck, and the boy was only just in time to save it from drowning. It had evidently been diving for food and had jammed its head under the gate. Bess in her wanderings, had seen its struggles, and gone off for help. As soon as the duck was liberated, the old dog capered about and barked her thanks to the boy.—*London Spectator*

### A CLEVER LONDON DOG.

A little skye terrier in London who very often went to ride with his mistress in cabs, decided one day to take a little stroll all by himself.

He went quite a long distance from his well-known streets and soon found that he had lost his way.

After running up one street and down another for some time, and then stopping still and trying to remember which way he had come, he suddenly had a very bright idea. There were some cabs. Why should he not ride home, as he always did with his mistress?

No sooner thought than done. He jumped up into a hansom cab and when the cabman got down off his seat and came around to look at him, he saw that he had on a silver collar. On that collar was his name and address. The Cabman drove to that number and found the mistress, who had been anxiously looking for him. Imagine her surprise when she saw her little doggie riding home alone in a cab. Wasn't he smart? If a dog can have presence of mind this little skye had it.

### THE GIRL WHO SMILES.

The wind was east, and the chimney smoked  
And the old brown house seemed dreary,  
For nobody smiled and nobody joked,  
The young folks grumbled, the old folks croaked.  
They had come home chilled and weary.

They opened the door, and a girl came in!  
Oh, she was homely—very;  
Her nose was pug, and her cheek was thin,  
There wasn't a dimple from brow to chin,  
But her smile was bright and cheery.

She spoke not a word of the cold or damp,  
Nor yet of the gloom about her,  
But she mended the fire, and lighted the lamp,  
And she put on the place a different stamp  
From that it had without her.

They forgot that the house was a dull old place,  
And smoky from base to rafter,  
And the gloom departed from every face  
As they felt the charm of her mirthful grace,  
And the cheer of her happy laughter.

Oh, give me the girl that will smile and sing,  
And make all glad together!  
To be plain or fair is a lesser thing,  
But a kind unselfish heart can bring  
Good cheer in the darkest weather.

A new kind of nervous Christmas prostration was given by an old colored man who lately called at a physician's office.

"You say that your wife is very sick with nervous prostration?" asked the physician.

"Deed she is!" was the emphatic reply. "She's been mighty bad for some time sah."

"Has she been working too hard?"  
"No, sah, not dat. Yo' see we had a fine tu'key Christmas, a noble, big bird it was, so, en my wife she et nearly de whole bird; then she et a whole mince pie, an' two pounds of candy aftahward, sah, an' her narvous system ain't been right since, sah."

A boy, who was asked to write out what he considered an ideal Christmas dinner menu, turned out the following:

- Fust Corse
- Mince Pie
- Second Corse
- Pumpkin Pie and Turkey
- Third Corse
- Lemon pie, Turkey and Cranberries
- Fourth Corse
- Custard Pie, Apple Pie Chocolate
- Cake and Plum Pudding
- Dessert
- Pie

### Gossip

#### SEPARATOR ABUSES.

The hand separator is a timely necessity both from the viewpoint of labor saving and economy, but there are some features about its use which are inferior to the old creamery separation method which are largely the fault of the dairyman. On too many places the hand separator is located in the barn with no protection from dust, odors or germs. Washing is often neglected and the fresh cream in many cases poured into the can with that from the previous milking. The cream can is sometimes left in the barn over night with no effort to cool it. The standard separators are about as perfect as a machine can be, but they are not guaranteed to furnish brains to the careless dairyman.

"Great snakes!" said the office boy while casually glancing over a stock paper, "ain't them Holst'ine cattle names sum'thin' fierce!" Here are what provoked his surprise: "Azalea Echo Colantha Clothilde 2nd," designating one cow and "Emma Schultz Aaggie Sir De Kol" being that of a bull. The kid cannot be fairly accused of irreverence or illogical suggestion when he said, "Why don't Holst'ine fellers get together an' do with their cattle names what the injun did with his dog's tail—whack it off just behind the ears?"

The long-drawn-out controversy between the Chicago packers and the commission men, over the buying, or rather the attempted buying, of cow and heifer stuff subject to post-mortem inspection, was settled last week. The victory for the selling interests is practically complete. The packers held out for the privilege of buying canners and dairy cows subject to post-mortem inspection, but the commission men refused to grant this, and insisted that when the packers bought an animal, whether canner, dairy cow, or anything else, it must become their property absolutely and without recourse. This is the point that the company has been holding out for and has finally won. The packers for their part say that they will not buy common canners unless they can buy them "subject," to which the commission men say, "All right, if you do not want them let them alone, and we will sell this class of cows to someone else," and they are doing so. The packers are freely buying all classes of butcher stuff, except common canners, which they are letting strictly alone, but salesmen are having no trouble in finding an outside cash outlet for such animals.—*Live Stock Report*

### You Can't Cut Out A ROG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

### ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

A BSOEBINE, JR., for mankind, 61.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

**F. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 48 Wilmouth St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**  
Also furnished by *Martin Bots & Wynne Co., and Palfrey Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co. Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.*

### SUNNYSIDE

is an orchard land sub-division in the famous South Thompson River Valley, 24 miles from Kamloops, British Columbia, and on the main line of the C. P. R.

### SUNNYSIDE

has river, rail and road transportation facilities. The best soil in B.C. Plenty of water for irrigation purposes. A southern exposure and beautiful surroundings.

### SUNNYSIDE

Will grow anything grown in the North Temperate Zone, from apples to apricots. No late or early frosts. The finest climate in B. C. Land all cleared, free from stones and ready to plant your trees on now. We run no excursions, but you can come any time after your seeding is done, and we will pay your fare both ways if you purchase. Write for information to

**J. T. ROBINSON,**  
Manager B.C. Orchard Lands Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.

### PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Let us send you FREE our Mail Order Catalogues. Curtains, Linens, Hosiery, Blouses, Gents' Tailoring Catalogue, Ladies' Fashion Booklet, Boot and Shoe List. Buy British-made Goods. Sturdy, Reliable makes. BENEFIT BY THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

### POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL

5 pairs Lace Curtains postage free. (White or Ecru.)  
Curtains \$6.30 (White or Ecru.)  
Contains: 2 pairs superb Diningroom Curtains, 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide.  
1 pair exquisite Drawingroom Curtains, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide.  
2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide.

More Taste and Value have increased the \$6.30 Sales every year. Free to your home. Letter orders have thoughtful attention. We are here in contact with the markets and supply at lowest rates, have been in business 50 years, and only transmit Reliable Goods. Direct from the Looms at makers prices. We can help you. Write for our Catalogues. FREE. Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper. **SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. Est. 1867.**

### TROUSERS

To Order By Mail \$3.50

- We guarantee a perfect fit, good materials, proper workmanship.
- Patterns to please all tastes in Worsteds, Tweeds, Serges or Homespuns.
- With our self-measurement forms any one can take correct measures.
- You couldn't duplicate these Trousers elsewhere under \$5.00.

Send for samples. Satisfaction or money back. We deliver FREE anywhere in Canada.

**MEN'S WEAR Limited**  
475 St. Catherine St. East  
Refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency. **MONTREAL**

### We Own 80,000 Acres of the Best Wheat Land

In Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

**FARMER'S COLONIZATION and SUPPLY COMPANY**  
6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.



### CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Hiram Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with their back. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### VANCOUVER

British Columbia

Where there is practically no winter.



ROYAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE, LTD.  
450 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER.

### The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-cleaning—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-186 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

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

**Oshawa Fireproof Building Materials**  
You can gain buying from us everything in the line of Fireproof Building Materials for Exteriors and Interiors. Free Catalogue for the asking.  
**The PEDLAR People** Established 1861. (306)  
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

### Questions and Answers

#### INFLUENCE OF THE HEIGHT OF WHEELS ON DRAFT.

Referring to an article on this subject in your Exhibition Number, we would like to enquire what is meant by the statement made that on a dry gravel road the draft of the load on high wheels was 158.9 pounds. Does it mean that it only required 158.9 pounds to pull or draw the load? Nearly every man can draw 300 pounds on the scale, but could a man have hauled that load?

2. Has it ever been determined how much a horse can pull direct?

Watson, Sask. H. A. H.  
Ans. The 158.9 pounds in question was the draft or draw required per ton to haul the high-wheeled wagon. These figures refer to the draft required per ton to keep the load moving over the road, not to start it into motion. The wagon and its load in this instance weighed 3762 pounds; hence the total draft amounted to 249.4 pounds. As our correspondent remarks, nearly every man can draw 300 pounds on the scale. But he couldn't keep on exerting such a draw as this for any length of time. Were he able to do so and walk away at the rate of 2½ miles per hour with a steady pull behind him of 300 pounds, he would be developing about two horse power.

2. No figures can be quoted in answer to this. The standard English horse power is 550 foot-pounds per second, which is supposed to be a fair amount of power for a 1500 pound horse to develop working steadily 10 hours per day with a draft of 100 pounds and a speed of 2.5 miles per hour. For a short pull a horse can develop many times this power, but he cannot maintain it steadily.

#### BRAIN TROUBLE—SWEENEY.

1. Calf fed on 4 quarts new milk and one quart water, twice daily, with grass and a little chop, did well for a week, when it suddenly took a fit, belched, ran against a wall, and fell. We lifted it and it seemed weak in the back. It became dull, worked its jaws, and went blind. Now, it walks to a corner and presses its head against the wall.

2. Two-year-old mare had sweeney over a year ago. My neighbor said he could cure it by filling with air. I allowed him to operate, but it did no good. The muscles have not filled out, and she is sore and stiff. A. M.

Ans.—1. There is pressure upon the brain, probably a tumor, and treatment is not likely to be successful. Purge with 4 ounces raw linseed oil, and follow up with 8 grains iodide of potassium, three times daily. If it refuses food after a few doses, reduce the dose to 5 grains.

2. The effect of the treatment described is what might be expected from such quackery. I am inclined to the opinion that your mare is lame in the feet, and the apparent sweeney is due to a wasting of the muscles from want of function. If she really has sweeney, blister the hollow parts once monthly with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie short; rub well with blister daily for two days. Next day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off blister again, and once monthly afterwards, as long as necessary. If lame in feet, blister coronets as above.

#### AILING TURKEYS.

I had a batch of turkeys hatch the first week of May, and have lost none by disease; but now their heads are red, and they make a noise as though sneezing. They eat all right. I feed them wheat; also a mixture of chop with milk. I always enjoy reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Ans.—It is quite natural for the heads of young turkeys to get red at this age. A slight cold will cause them to make a sneezing noise; so, also, will "gapes," or worms in the windpipe. If the former, they should be watched for swelling under the eye, and if any happen to swell, kill at once and bury, which will help to save the remainder. When

swelling commences, the cold has developed into roup and I have found killing at once the most profitable plan. Should it prove to be "gapes," I think the strength of the poults at this age will carry them safely through, although this disease proves fatal when the turkeys are only two or three weeks old. I know of no sure cure for the "gapes," and the big trouble is that they are sure to be present the following season. W. J. BELL.

#### LICE OR POSSIBLY BLACKHEAD.

We have a flock of turkeys, six weeks old, hatched under hens. Have been feeding shorts according to Mr. Bell's plan given in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. They did splendidly (never lost one) until about two weeks ago, one got mopy would sit in the sun and sleep; did not eat much, and in a few days died. Then another one acted just the same. I gave it a few drops of castor oil, but it did not do any good and it died. Another one I gave salts, and there is another one sick now. The rest of the flock seem to be quite healthy, and are growing nicely.

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—In my opinion, the turkeys are covered with lice, or they may lack grit. I would also ask the correspondent to look carefully at the feathers just below the vent. If there is a greenish-yellow discharge, or if the droppings are this color, the young turkeys have blackhead. If the turkeys are only lousy, rub their heads slightly with lard. Too much is very bad and might kill the poults. All that is needed is just a little grease under the wings and on top of the head. If grit is not to be had, draw a load of gravel, and dump where the turkeys can pick it over at will. I know of no cure for blackhead. Let your turkeys roam as much as possible, and do not feed on the ground. Lime their droppings or roosting coop. W. R. G.

### GOSSIP

Volume XXX of the American Hereford Record, published by the American Hereford Breeders' Association, has just been issued. It contains the usual information in respect to the animals registered in the records of the association, their pedigrees and a list of shareholders and breeders. This volume covers entries numbering from 245,001 to 265,000, male and female, with illustrations of some prominent representatives of the breed. Copies may be obtained from C. R. Thomas, sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.

#### HOGS AT THE HIGHLAND SHOW.

The exhibit of Yorkshires at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh last month was admittedly the best in many years. In the class for boars, Mr. W. B. Wallace's noted prizewinner, the four-year-old Broomhouse Hercules, a hog of great character and quality, again got into first place, followed by Mr. Geo. B. Shield's Madrali, which was handicapped in point of age, being only two years and 27 days old. He has great length, and is beautifully carried out in his quarters. Sir Gilbert Greenall was third, with Walton William 2nd. There was an extraordinary class of sows, and the first award went to Mr. Knowles' for Colston Lass 14th, which won the gold medal at the Royal, at Lincoln. Second and third went to Mr. Gunn for Craigebrook Perfection and her half-sister of the same herd. For pairs of boars not above eight months, Mr. Wallace's beautifully-matched pair, by Hercules, was a clear first, and Sir Gilbert Greenall's Walton pen, by Walton Paul 2nd, was second. For pairs of gilts under eight months Mr. Gunn came out on top with a very level pair, by Craigebrook Ringleader, and the second card went to Mr. Wallace for a pair, by Broomhouse Candidate.

Berkshires made a very creditable showing also. Lord Calthorpe was first

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Principals

in the aged boar class with the four-year-old, Elvetha Champion. The Duchess of Devonshire was second with the eighteen-months-old Polgate Dreadnaught, and Mr. Jefferson was third with Peel Czar, the third Bath-&West winner. An excellent class of sows was headed by the Duchess of Devonshires's noted winner, Polgate Dorcas 2nd, which was the champion female at the Royal. She shows lovely Berkshire character, and has been first eight times this year. Mr. Jefferson followed with Barford Rosa, and the third went to the Duchess for Polgate Dovecot. For pairs of young boars, not over eight months, Lord Calthorpe was first with a well-matched pair, by Highmoor Tory. The Duchess was second with a nice pen, by Stratton Clinker. A handsome and typical pair of gilts from the herd of the Duchess of Devonshire were given first place, the second prize going to a pair shown by Mr. Jefferson. The Prince of Wales' gold medal for the best boar in the show went to Mr. Wallace for his Yorkshire boar, Hercules, and the medal for the champion female went to Mr. Knowles for his first-prize sow, Colston Lass 14th.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Henry Stewart, the well-known livestock writer, has written most sensibly on the importance of fleece. He says:

"The subject of wool scarcely ever receives any attention from the shepherd. The sheep is constantly thought of and its welfare is considered from the point of the mere animal itself without any thought of the most valuable part of the animal. Of course the better the sheep is kept and cared for the better will be the fleece both as to quantity and quality. But there should be a constant thought in the mind of the shepherd as to the fact that the condition and welfare of the fleece is really the most important part of his business. The value of the flock may well be termed the capital—that is, the gross amount of money invested in the business—but the wool is the income from this capital and the business must be thought always most profitable when the fixed capital, the value of the sheep alone, brings in the owner the most money from the fleece every year, and at the end has contributed to the wealth of the shepherd far more money than the mere animal has without it.

"Few shepherds ever think of the fleece as a vital part of the sheep, grown and nourished by the blood of the animal and dependent on the daily prosperity of it for its value and profitability. This is a matter which I would like to impress with the greatest force on the mind of everyone interested, for the most careful thought at all times and especially when he is considering what is best to be done for the prosperity of the flock. Let the shepherd always think that he is a wool-grower and that his sheep pay him every year nearly a hundred per cent. on their mere money value, and let this fact be well impressed on his mind, which is, that it is the wool that makes the sheep, that without this there would be very few sheep to be seen anywhere.

"Now the fact is that wool is the most sensitive part of a sheep's anatomy. It prospers most and it suffers most of all parts of the sheep from the general condition of the animal, and there is no other part of the sheep which equally is so dependent on the general care of the shepherd for its prosperity and final value.

"Thus all who keep sheep should well understand the nature of the fleece, for it is the only material of its kind. There is but one wool, but there are a great many hairs, and from the first growth of it to the final shearing this unique animal should be made the first care and study of the wool-grower.

\* \* \*

The auction sale of Shorthorn cattle advertised by Walter James & Sons of Rosser, Man., for August 1st, was not a success. The weather was cold and damp and an accident to the Brandon local prevented intending purchasers from getting on to Rosser. Added to this there were the fairs at Killarney and

Regina, which operated to engage breeders. The catalog listed forty-three head and some of the cows had calves, but only fourteen animals were sold, five females and nine bulls. The sale was a disappointment to the proprietors, but they intend offering another one in November.

The animals sold, their purchasers, and prices realized are listed below.

Lady Louisa, 6 years, W. Beachill, Rosser, \$100; Fanny, 7 years, Beachill, \$110; Minerva, 6 years, Thos. Monkman, Oak Point, \$100; Christina, 7 years, Thos. Monkman, \$80; Vanilla 6th, 4 years, W. Beachill, \$130; Chief Factor, yearling, John Finlay, Oak Bluff, \$85; General Manager, yearling, C. E. Howe, Rosser, \$85; Mansfield, yearling, H. Smith, Winnipeg, \$85; Gordon Keith, yearling, Jas. Murray, Experimental Farm, Brandon, \$95; Melvin, yearling, J. Connolly, St. Laurent, \$80; Mercury, yearling, A. McKerchar, Rosser, \$65; Commissioner, yearling, Thos. Vincent, Stonewall, \$70; Chief Trader, 6 months, Simpson Bros., Rosser, \$65.

\* \* \*

Mr. J. E. Marples, breeder of Hereford cattle and Shetland ponies, calls our attention to an error in our report of Winnipeg Fair, where we say the prize for two calves under one year bred and owned by exhibitor was won by Chapman and Shields. The award it transpires, went to Mr. Marples.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ONTARIO DAIRYING.

For years past there has been a strong tendency on the part of some farmers to assist on the maker taking his milk when it was decidedly "off flavor," or contained a sufficiently large growth of bacteria to make it inferior. The maker feeling that competition was very keen, reluctantly took in the can, rather than lose his patron. One can of inferior milk affects the whole make. If every other farmer has taken every care possible as to cleanliness and cooling, this one will so deteriorate the quality of the entire make that it will not command the same price, and every producer has to suffer financially. Again, if such a make goes on the British or foreign markets, it reflects just to the extent of its inferiority on all the product from Canada; and to the extent that it is inferior in quality it cuts down the price in the foreign markets and in the growing home market. To a certain extent the poorest lot of milk that goes into the vat fixes the standard of the product. The first two articles of the milk producer's creed should be "cleanliness" and "quick cooling." So far as the producer is concerned, these are the actual principles which determine the price that the market shall pay for our cheese. Every maker who takes in an inferior article pulls down the standard price. And this problem has loomed up before the Department of Agriculture, demanding solution before Canada can take and maintain the position she is capable of taking as a manufacturer of cheese.

For several seasons past the more ambitious, up-to-date cheesemen availed themselves of the opportunity of instruction offered, and made the best of every suggested improvement they could put in practice, but this did not reach the men who did not desire better methods, and in many cases these were the men who most needed instruction and assistance. During the present season, 1907, instructors are being sent to every factory in Ontario. Every factory is made to realize that it is responsible for its share in holding up and advancing the reputation of Ontario cheese. The instructors visit the producers, and they are given individual direction as to best methods of caring for milk in the particular conditions under which each man is producing it. The patron has it explained to him why the milk should be clean, why it should be kept away from any contaminating flavor or odor, and why the milk should

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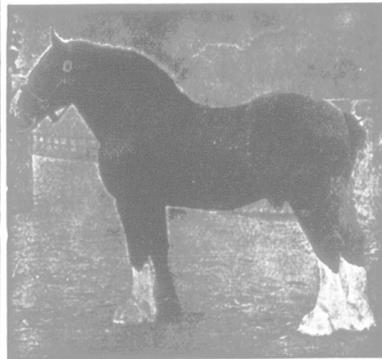
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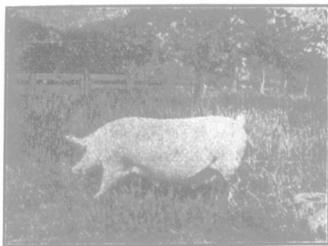
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A NEW IMPORTATION of FILLIES, 2 and 3 years old, are now in my stable for sale. Will have a few of them at the leading Fairs and hope to see many of my old customers and many more new ones to look them over. They are the equal in breeding and individuality of any I have previously handled. Nothing but first-class stuff imported.

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Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.



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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba

be cooled at once (to stop the growth of injurious bacteria). He is shown the practical reasons for all this care, with the result that more and more are beginning to study the problem. As he gets deeper into it, it becomes fascinating, and he realizes that upon him, primarily, more than upon anyone else, depends the quality which is the chief factor in determining the price of the manufactured product.

The milk producers this year are welcoming the instructors, and in the majority of cases they manifest their desire to co-operate with the Department, by adopting every means of improving the conditions surrounding milk production. As many of the makers at the present time have attended dairy schools, and have become experts in their line, it rests all the more with the producer to see that his milk is of first-class quality, and that an inferior article is not allowed to be made up with that furnished by him, and thus lessen the value of what he has contributed. Less opposition is offered to having inferior milk returned.

There are still careless patrons and indifferent cheese-makers and proprietors, and it is only by raising their standard that Ontario cheese can come up to its possibilities. If all the milk arriving at cheese factories were equal to the best, and all the cheese made were produced under the most sanitary conditions, Ontario would enjoy such a reputation as she may well hope to attain. Judging from the success of the instructors, the welcome they are receiving from the producer, the maker and the proprietor, and the improvement in the manufactured product, the work of the Department is being much appreciated, and can be pronounced a decided step in advance.

The suggestions made by instructors as to desirable alterations and additions, in order to place factories in a proper sanitary condition, are being accepted in a very kindly manner by owners and managers of factories. Many of these improvements have already been made; in many other cases it is the intention of responsible persons to instal the desired improvements before another season. It is particularly significant that factories which had not heretofore taken advantage of instruction are this year co-operating most heartily.

The necessity for a clean product and rapid cooling is so easily understood that it is arousing many of the producers to a realization of the importance of furnishing high-class raw material, and in many of the best dairy sections a large percentage are preparing to provide suitable milk-houses, containing cooling tanks, which will keep the milk away from bad odors and dust, and protect it from the sun, as well as keep it at a low temperature. Again, producers are also making preparations for the storage of ice.

The new "Lord's Day Act" will also have a beneficial effect upon the product which was not looked for. During the present season the making of cheese on Saturday night and Sunday morning will not be prohibited. Of course, many sections do not at the present time practice Sunday manufacture. However, the effect of this law in its enforcement during the coming season will be that proper preparation will be made for caring for milk over Saturday night and Sunday. When this is done and bacterial growth is delayed, it will be found that the Monday morning make will be a vast improvement on the make of any day where the necessary cooling and other sanitary precautions were neglected. And in this way the enforcement of the "Lord's Day Act" will produce a very practical object lesson in favor of the proper care of milk. In other cases arrangements will be made to make the Saturday night's milk into butter, a plan which some large factories have found very satisfactory.

### REGINA PRIZE LIST. HORSES

Aged Clydesdale stallion—1, P. M. Bredt, Regina, Baron Kerr; 2, Pense syndicate.

Three-year-olds—1, Sir Wm. Van

Horne, Selkirk, Lord Ardwell; 2, A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Stendip; 3, Thos. Brooks, Cosmopolitan.

Two-year-olds—1, W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Baron of Arcola; 2, Vulcan's Best, P. M. Bredt.

Champion stallion—Lord Ardwell, Brood mare—1, W. H. Bryce, Lonely Star; 2, R. Sinton, Regina, Lady Seton; 3, R. H. Taber, Condie, Lady Gordon.

Yield mare—1, P. M. Bredt, Irene, 2, W. H. Bryce, Rosadora, 3, A. & G. Mutch, Gay Jess, 4, W. H. Bryce, Lady June, 5, A. & G. Mutch, Montrave Geisha.

Three-year-old fillies—1, R. H. Taber, Baron's Lassie, 2, Nan of Wellwood.

Two-year-old fillies—1, R. H. Taber, Baron Sunbeam, 2, A. & G. Mutch, Maud of Grange, 3, R. H. Taber, Baroness of Hillcrest.

Yearling fillies—1, W. H. Bryce, Lady Montrave Ronald, 2, R. H. Taber Hillcrest Princess.

Champion female—Irene.

### CATTLE.

#### SHORTHORNS.

Aged—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne's Spicy Marquis, 2, John G. Barron's Nonpareil Prince, 3, R. W. Caswell's Alister, 4, Mrs. Raffenberg's Heir Apparent, 5, R. W. Caswell's Activity.

Two-year-olds—1, W. H. English's Marquis of Marigold, 2, Sir W. Van Horne's Misses Marquis, 3, J. G. Barron's Mistletoe Eclipse, 4, P. M. Bredt's Farmer.

Senior Yearlings—J. G. Barron's Topsman's Duke 7th, 2, Van Horne's Nonpareil Marquis, 3, Bredt's White Royal Ury, 4, E. Meadow's Lavender's S. Hyton.

Junior Yearlings—1, Barron's Meteor's Favorite, 2, Van Horne's Spicy Wonder, 3, Barron's Meteor's Conqueror, 4, Caswell's Star 31st, 5, Bredt's Golden West Chesterfield.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Barron's Topsman's Duke 8th, 2, Van Horne's Lister Prince, 3, Bredt's Ury Hero, 4, Caswell's Star 34th.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Van Horne's Royal Prince, 2, Barron's Meteor calf, 4, Caswell's Star 42nd, 5, Bredt's Royal Prince.

Senior Champion Bull—Marquis of Marigold.

Grand and Junior Champion—Topsman's Duke 7th.

Aged Cows—1, Van Horne's Marchioness, 2, Barron's Louise Cicely, 3, English's Lady Alice, 4, Van Horne's Spicy Wimple, 5, Bredt's Roan Ury.

Two-year-old Heifers—1, Van Horne's Scottish Princess, 2, Barron's Fairview Jubilee Queen, 3, Caswell's Fairy Princess, 4, Baron's Myrtle.

Senior Yearling Heifers—1, Van Horne's Poplar Park Queen, 2, Barron's Lady Sunshine, 3, Bredt's Rosebud, 4, Van Horne's Bessie of Selkirk.

Junior Yearling Heifers—1, English's Daisy, 2, Barron's calf, 3, Van Horne's Sunbeam's Queen, 4, Bredt's Princess Ruby.

Senior Heifer Calf—1, 3, and 5, Barron, 2, Van Horne, 4, English.

Junior Heifer Calf—1, Barron, 2, English.

Champion female—Marchioness.

### SHEEP.

M. W. Colton, of Tregava, won prizes on four pure breeds and six grades.

### PIGS.

Berkshire Boar, Aged—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask.

Yorkshire Boar, Aged—1, W. H. English, 2, Peter Horn, Regina.

Boar Under One Year—1 and 2, W. H. English.

Aged Sow—1, W. H. English, 2, Peter Horn.

Sow under one year—1, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee, 2, W. H. English.

Sow and Litter—1 and 2, Peter Horn.

Champion Boar—C. N. R. special—1, W. H. English, 2, Peter Horn.

Champion Sow—C. N. R. special—1, W. H. English, 2, Peter Horn.

**HOW LIVERYMEN CURE COLIC**

At this season of the year all horses are subject to colic, which is due to a number of causes, as explained in the Veterinary Book, which is sent free to all stock owners by The Hackney Stock Book Co., of Winnipeg.

The following letter shows what liverymen use to cure colic:

Tyndall, Man., June 26, 1907.  
Gentlemen,—I didn't suppose I could sell Hackney Colic Cure here, but Mr. Vincent, the liveryman, asked me to get some for him. He says it is a good remedy.

**CHARLES JOHNSON.**  
A fifty cent bottle of Hackney Colic Cure may save your horse at any time, and it is not safe to be without it. If your dealer does not carry the Hackney Colic Cure ask him to get it for you. Don't put off until your horse is dead.

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52 acres of splendid fruit land only 20 minutes from the center of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

1/2 of an acre bearing strawberries  
500 raspberry bushes 150 apple trees.  
50 cherry trees All the very best varieties.

Last year 4 1/2 TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

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250,000,000 Sheep Every Year Dipped In



**COOPER DIP**

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply you, send \$1.75 for \$2.00 (100 gallons) packet to Role Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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**Kootenay Fruit Lands**  
For Sale 160 acres in Slocan Valley, no waste land; no stone; all level; soil first class, 2 nice streams. Close to school, P.O., Ry Siding, 7 acres cleared 400 fruit trees, some are bearing. Good log buildings. \$4000.00 Cash.  
Geo. G. McLAREN, Box 654, NELSON, B.C.

Grade Pigs—Aged sow, 1, J. V. Boyd, Regina, 2, M. W. Colton. Sow under 1 year—1, J. V. Boyd. Sow with litter of four, under four months old—1, J. V. Boyd, 2, M. Ross, Regina.  
Bacon Hogs—Three finished hogs, 1 and 2, M. Ross, Three Bacon type, 1, E. Meadows, 2, Peter Horn.

**POULTRY.**

Plymouth Rock, barred—1, M. W. Colton, Tregarva, 2, J. Craft, Regina. Buff Orpingtons—1 and 3, W. G. Gee, Regina, 2, W. H. Kidd, Lumsden. Orpingtons, any other variety—1, M. W. Colton.  
Pekin Ducks—1, J. Kidney, Regina. Ducks any other variety—1, M. W. Colton.  
Geese, Toulouse—1, M. W. Colton. Geese, any other variety—1, M. W. Colton.  
Pigeons, any variety—1, M. W. Colton.

Turkeys, bronze—1, J. Craft, 2, M. W. Colton.  
Young Chickens of this year, any variety—1, W. H. Gee, 2, Mrs. D. Renne, Regina, 3, Mrs. M. L. Moyer and W. H. Gee.

Pair dressed fowls, Tableuse—1, Mrs. W. H. Orman, Regina, 2, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee, 3, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**

Grain and Grasses—Six bushels Red Fyfe wheat—J. G. Barron, Carberry. Ten bushels Red Fyfe, to become property of donor of prize (C. P. R.)—1, J. G. Barron.

Two bushels flax—1, J. D. McEachern, Regina.  
Native Red Grass—1, J. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Sheaf wheat, 1907—1, P. Glachen, Regina, 2, F. H. O. Harrison, Regina.

Sheaf oats, 1907—1, A. Neville, Cottonwood, 2, F. H. O. Harrison.

Sheaf barley, 1907—1, A. Neville, 2, F. H. O. Harrison.

Sheaf rye, 1907—1, A. Neville, 2, J. Caswell.

Sheaf alfalfa, 1907—1, E. A. Purdy, Lumsden.

Sheaf brome grass, 1907—1, E. A. Purdy, 2, J. C. Pope, Regina, 3, J. Caswell.

Sheaf western rye grass, 1907—1, A. Neville.

Sheaf timothy, prize C. N. R.—1, E. A. Purdy, 2, A. Neville.

**FRESH FRUITS.**

Red currants—1, M. J. Spring, Rice. Strawberries—1, A. Neville.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

Butter, prints or rolls, not less than 5 lbs.—1, A. Hammond, 2, Mrs. J. Cope, Broadview, 3, J. Kidney.

Butter, table use not more than 2 lbs.—1, A. Hammond, 2, F. H. O. Harrison, 3, Mrs. T. Ward, Condie.

Butter, granular in brine—1, A. Hammond, 2, F. H. O. Harrison.

Butter firkin—1, F. H. O. Harrison, 2, A. Hammond, 3, Mrs. J. Cope.

Butter, sweepstakes for best.—F. H. O. Harrison.

J. C. Pope's prize for 10 lb. prints of farm dairy butter—A. Hammond.

R. Bowman's prize for basket of 1 lb. prints or rolls—A. Hammond.

Cheese, home made—1, Mrs. Cope, 2, J. Ogilvie, Regina.

Cream cheese, home made—1, F. H. O. Harrison, 2, A. Hammond.

**SEASONING OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE POLES.**

In Bulletin 41 of the United States Forest Service, the seasoning of timber is discussed in detail, and it is shown that seasoned timber in contact with the ground will outlast unseasoned, and that dry wood is more receptive of preservative fluids than green wood. The results of experiments made and therein cited indicate very clearly that definite natural laws regulate the seasoning of timbers. Those experiments, however, were concerned especially with the seasoning of ties. Regarding the time required to season poles to an air-dry condition there has been a wide difference of opinion. To answer this and other related questions, the Forest Service undertook a recent series of experiments

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-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

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**HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you with the best, Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale.

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**FOR SALE**—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me,

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**Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.**

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.

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120 ACRES of FRUIT and HAY LAND in British Columbia. Railway and wagon road through property. Well watered. Good fishing. Local market at highest prices for everything that can be raised. Price \$4,000. Half cash, balance on mortgage at 8%. Address E. C. Arthur, Box 63, Nelson, B. C.

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The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.

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**SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE**

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale  
Younger bulls growing  
All shearing rams and ewes sold  
Will sell a few good ram lambs

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Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

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Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

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Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

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We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded.

In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock.

For particulars write to  
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**YORKSHIRE HOGS**

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**8 Good Young Bulls**  
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**Shorthorns & Yorkshires**

Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.

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HERD OF  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

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Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.

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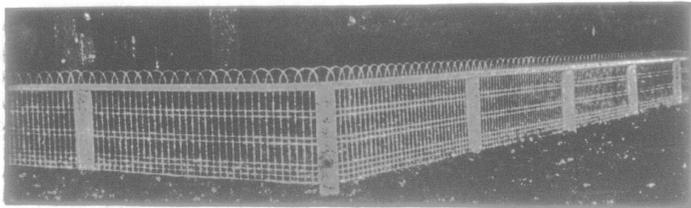
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If you have a lame horse, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that you can't work on account of a Sprain, Strain or Bruise, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse, that even the veterinary can't cure of Spavin—or any Soft Bunches or Swellings—get Kendall's Spavin Cure. Be sure you get KENDALL'S. Two generations—throughout Canada and the United States—have used it and proved it.

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The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited Walkerville Toronto Montreal St. John Winnipeg

in the seasoning of two important kinds of wood, cedar and chestnut.

The questions involved in experiments to prolong the life and length of service of timbers fall naturally into two groups: (a) those which pertain to the rate of seasoning; and (b) those which pertain to the preservative treatment and durability. A recent circular to hand deals with those forming the first group. Those taken up are:

1. At what rate does seasoning progress in telephone poles?
2. Does the time of year when timber is cut affect its seasoning?
3. Does the time of year when timber is cut affect its specific gravity?
4. How much shrinkage occurs in air-seasoning?
5. What are the causes of the checking of poles during air-seasoning?

### 6. What is the best season for cutting ing poles?

#### PLAN OF WORK.

All poles were peeled immediately after being out, and were then hauled or rafted to the seasoning yard, where they were skidded in single tiers about 2 feet above ground. As soon as possible after being placed on skids, each pole was numbered, its weight taken, and its circumference at 6 feet and at 30 feet from butt (or 25 feet in the case of the shorter poles) recorded. Weights and measurements were taken about once a month until the poles had practically ceased to lose weight. To determine the volume, weight per cubic foot, and specific gravity of the poles, a series of circumference measurements were made at the butt, at successive five-foot points, and at the top. Although poles were cut in all twelve months of the year it has been thought best in grouping the results to classify them as spring, summer, autumn and winter cut, beginning at March 1st. Below is given a summary of the more important conclusions:

Winter-cut wood seasons more regularly than that cut at other seasons, but does not, for many months at least, reach as low weight as spring-cut wood seasoned equally long.

In timber of approximately the same age and growth, that cut in winter will have the greatest specific gravity, and that cut in autumn the least.

The shrinkage of round timbers in air-seasoning is very slight, and may be disregarded.

If poles are carefully cut, checking during air-seasoning is comparatively light. If split or shaken in falling, however, serious checking may result.

From the standpoint of seasoning, spring and winter are the best times for cutting. Other considerations, such as custom, availability of labor, and susceptibility to decay, decide the point in favor of winter cutting.

### ENCOURAGING THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has issued instructions to the various prefectural authorities urging them to take measures for the encouragement of farmers in the rearing of poultry.

The instructions are, in substance, to the effect that poultry might well be made a profitable complement to the agricultural industry. For this reason, instructions have been issued from time to time reminding the local authorities of the necessity of encouraging the business, with the satisfactory result that farmers keeping poultry have largely increased in number of late; but the general production of poultry is still insufficient to supply the demand, and the annual value of the importation of eggs yet exceeds 1,000,000 yen. If syndicates could now be formed, say the official advices, in connection with the poultry business, for financing, buying and producing fowls and eggs, and placing these products on the market, the business would it is thought, grow into a source of great profit for farmers. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is ready to import fowls of the best species for breeding purposes and to supply those who require them.

It may assure and comfort intending visitors to Japan to know that wherever they go they can, even in advance of this progressive purpose of the Department of Agriculture, be provided abundantly with fresh eggs. Of course, on the routes of travel, "foreign food," prepared by Japanese cooks in every appetizing form, can be had at all times. In the out-of-the-way places it is different; but where the wayfaring foreigner, whether gourmand or gourmet, can get fresh eggs, he can manage, by selecting from the Japanese ordinary menu, to live, perhaps not, as the saying is, "like a fighting-cock," but he can comfortably survive a crisis, and be thankful. This, of course, not because of the lack of good, wholesome food, and whole-souled hospitality; the difficulty suggested is one entirely of taste.

A. McLEAN,  
Canadian Commercial Agent in Japan.

## To Keep Healthy

live simply. Eat reasonably, drink sparingly, breathe deeply, sleep regularly, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good condition with that grand old medicine—

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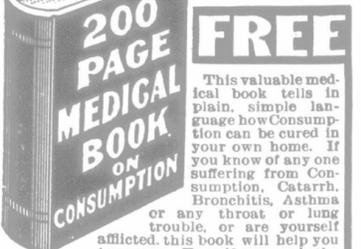
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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's  
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—even bad old ones that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every six days—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and sweet. All particulars given in Fleming's Vast-Popular Veterinary Advice. Write us for a free copy. Sample pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, illustrated and illustrated.  
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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 222 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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Prices reasonable and easy.

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CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE  
**Farmer's Advocate**

**CHEW**  
**PAY**  
**ROLL**  
BRIGHT PLUG  
**TOBACCO**

TOOK HIS DICTATION.

She was riding in to the city on the morning train, in search of a position, as stenographer. Having seen the large florid man in the seat in front of her cut an advertisement out of his newspaper and put it away in his pocketbook, she was just curious enough to look up the corresponding place in her own paper. Finding there an advertisement for a stenographer, she noted down the address and thanked her feminine curiosity.

She then turned back to her pencil and notebook. It seemed as if practice as she might, she never could keep her speed up to one hundred words a minute. She tried copying from the newspaper, but the motion of the car made the words dance before her eyes until they hurt her. She tried making up sentences as she went along, and failed. Finally she resorted to taking down the incessant chatter of two women behind her, but their talk was often drowned in the disturbances of a number of young people still farther back, who were riotously noisy.

The young lady struggled with a tirade on the servant girl problem, timing herself by the distance between stations—two minutes from Sherwood to Sherwood Corners, could she do two hundred words? As her hand dashed madly over the pages a large wad of newspaper flew past her and struck the florid man in the neck. The laughter behind subsided into dismayed giggles.

Slowly the large man turned his injured neck. He was redder than ever as he started to speak. The words fell from his lips, hot, but distinct, swiftly, but smoothly. He was telling the boisterous young people seven seats back just what he thought of them.

The young woman with the pencil saw her chance and took it. Here was a glorious dictation. Her pencil flew. The speech lasted a minute and a half, and was cut short then only by the arrival of the train at the terminal. The stenographer slapped her book shut with a comfortable feeling of having done even better than a hundred words per minute, and set off in search of her position.

When she arrived at the address she had noted down, she was ushered into a private office where sat the man of the speech. She stammered a little until she saw that he did not recognize her. His mind had been full of bigger things. Then she smilingly told him her errand. "Do you think you can take my dictation?" he said, frowning.

"Yes, sir."

"What makes you think so? I talk very fast."

"But very distinctly, sir." She produced her notebook and laid it open before him. "Here's a sample." She began to read her notes.

His jaw dropped. There was his masterpiece of the train, complete and unabridged. It really sounded very well, so full of fire.

When she finished he looked at her sharply. His face was very red, but his eye twinkled.

"The job's yours," he said, in a subdued voice.—*The Youth's Companion.*

George Ronald Lane, who is a page of honor to King Edward, is still some weeks off his thirteenth birthday, and is very much the boy.

His new office, which is ornamental and not too onerous, is a much coveted appointment. The pages are always sent for in a royal carriage when they attend any ceremonial, and are sent home in the same manner. But this dignified mode of locomotion is not, it seems, the strongest appeal to the new page.

Some one recently congratulated him on his appointment.

"Yes, it's a very nice thing," he said, with a wide smile. "I have to be two days at court, and that means cutting school for those days."—*St. James Budget.*

"G-g-good evening!" said the young man who had come to speak to the girl's father.

"Good evening!" replied the old gentleman. "You look a little nervous. How do you feel?"

"Flattered," replied the young man. "I was afraid I looked scared to death."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

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SUPPOSE somebody offered to swap a blue-ribbon, prize-winning milker for any cow in your dairy-herd, — without a cent to boot? Wouldn't you jump at the chance?



The Capital Cream Separator

I will do as well as that for you. I will show you how to get as much real money out of an ordinary herd of dairy cows as you'd get by your present methods out of a herd of prize-milkers. I will prove to you there's twice the money in dairy-farming you've been getting, — and you needn't spend any money to get the difference. I will do this just as soon as you write me and say: "I keep so many cows. I get such-and-such a price for my milk—or cream—or butter" (whichever end of the dairy business you follow).

I am not setting any traps for your dollars or your brains. The more skeptical you are, the harder I'll convince you. The best friends I've got among my customers are the men who didn't believe any cream separator amounted to much.

They found out different after they got a Capital Separator and put it to work getting back the money they'd been feeding the pigs and vealing the calves. They found out that the Capital Separator adds over thirty dollars a year to the actual net earnings of every cow they keep. So will you find that out, if you'll write to me and ask for the plain truth about this whole separator idea.

Thirty dollars a year more profits out of every cow you keep for profit's sake, — whether you keep four cows or forty! That is what I promise you. That is what the Capital Separator will get for you—and it is the only thing that will get it. Yes, indeed, I CAN prove it, right up to the handle. Ask me and see.

And I will not only show you why and where and how the Capital gets that extra profit for you, but—I will show you in plain word how you can make that profit with a fraction of the work you have to do to-day to get half as much. That is where my plan for SELLING butter and cream comes in,—my plan specially devised for your special case and your special locality, and

The National Manufacturing Co., Limited  
123 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.

which you can work yourself without sharing the profits with anybody.

Maybe you don't need the plan; but I know you do need the separator, and I can prove to you why and where and how you need it, and what it will pay you if you get it.

Half the work you have to do now to make any money out of dairy-farming, —that's another thing the Capital Separator means to you. Half the work, every day in the week; and thirty dollars more a year from every cow

Half the work,—much less than half the work, maybe, but half at least,—simply because the Capital Separator is the machine that runs with the least elbow-grease and makes by far the least work for everybody who has anything to do with the dairy side of your farm. That's due to three things: the Capital bowl, the Capital gears and the Capital really-low-down whole-milk tank.

The Capital bowl gets all the cream possible out of the milk because it is the bowl that weighs least of any and sends the milk through a wing-cylinder that simply can't let any cream stay in the skim milk. The Capital bowl is as easy to clean as a lamp-chimney—doesn't take five minutes to cleanse it perfectly.

The Capital gears run so easily that a ten-year-old boy can handle the milk of eight cows in twenty minutes, and not be out of breath when the run is over. The mechanism is so perfectly balanced, so nearly automatic, that the whole work of perfect cream separating, twice a day, won't use up as much energy as it takes to carry a bucket of water fifty yards.

The Capital whole-milk tank is the only really low-down tank there is—because it's just as low-down as a tank can be put,—it stands on the floor! That one thing does away with more waste effort, banishes more bother, abolishes more muck and slop, than you'll ever think possible until you've seen and used the Capital.

But all these things, and many more, are things you ought to know about in detail. I can't tell you about them here,—no room to. But if you will simply write to me and ask for the facts, I will show you why the Capital Separator is the one thing your farm needs right NOW,—and I will show you that you CAN afford to get it right now. Doesn't matter if money's a little tight with you,—I can fix it so the Capital will buy itself before you have to pay a cent for it. Write to me and hear the whole story,—it's worth while.

Mr. John Murphy, superintendent of the Pittsburg Railways Company, of Pittsburg, which operates 490 miles of track and 1,800 cars, has written to the *Sunday School Times* explaining a recent notice issued to the employees of the company that it would henceforth be the policy of the company not to retain in its employ men who use intoxicating liquors or cigarettes or are in the habit of gambling. He says:

"Being an officer of the company that carries over two hundred and twenty-five million passengers yearly, it becomes my moral and legal as well as my public duty to use all reasonable means to protect the lives and further the comfort of this large number of passengers. Having for some time back noticed that our

accidents were increasing, upon investigating the cause I satisfied myself that the standard of our men who did not use liquor or tobacco (the latter in the form of cigarettes) was much above that of those who used either. I therefore deemed it my duty to abate the evil so far as lay in my power to do so, and tried to uproot it and cast it out through discipline, but found this method inadequate and ineffectual. I then went further, and concluded the desired end could be attained only by removing from the service or refraining from employing all men addicted to the objectionable habits alluded to.

"It is my aim and intention to pursue this policy without abatement, since I have by it proved beyond all doubt that

it has raised the standard of our men. I have been criticised for the stringency of the order, especially the prohibition of the use of cigarettes; but on the other hand I have the assurance of our division superintendents (of which we have twelve), aided by my own observations, that persons addicted to the use of cigarettes, especially young men, are the most careless in their duty and less able to perform them than men using liquor in moderation. I may also mention that in seventeen years' experience as manager of public utility corporations I have had occasion to promote many of our men from the rank of conductors and motormen to officers, and in no case has a man using whiskey come up to the requirements."

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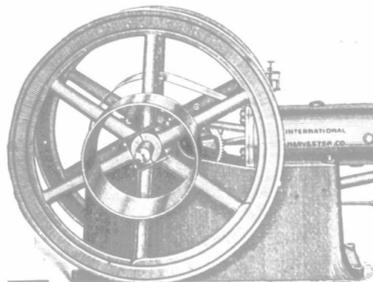
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Nature is the greatest doctor on earth. When she can't cure it is because she needs aid. Now, most people have an idea that this aid is drugs, and when they get sick or suffer from pain of any kind they proceed to dope their stomachs with the stuff that is sold for medicine. That doesn't help any; in fact, it does a great deal of harm. The dope that you put into your stomach is poison, and poison weakens the organs and nerves of your body. What Nature needs is electricity.

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He took from his wallet a letter and read:

"Dear Sir: In response to your small ad. would say am applicant for post designated, and if taken on am sure would suit.

"I understand shipping in all its branches, having had seventeen years' experience in same.

"Would say further that I can always write a good letter, even when I am drunk."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The late Baroness Burdett-Coutts was a wit, as well as a banker and philanthropist, and loved to recall humorous anecdotes of the past. One of her stories she used to relate with keen gusto. On the first occasion the Duke of Wellington took Sout into Apsley House the latter was surprised at the absence of pictures he had known in Madrid. "How is it, Monsieur le Duc," he said, "that you have so few of the Spanish masterpieces?" "Marshal, you forget," replied the Duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."

"Yes," said Nagget, "a woman usually treats her husband as the average servant treats bric-a-brac."

"I'm listening," replied Mrs. Nagget.

"What's the answer?"

"The more he's worth the more she tries to break him."

—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

## VICTORIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

We who were children in our time, And who, though something past our prime,

Still healthily survive, Must often, when we come in touch With modern infants, marvel much To find ourselves alive.

The milk they drink, I am advised, Must first be duly sterilized, Or else with seal and vow Labelled, to prove to every eye That it has been provided by A non-consumptive cow.

The briefest snuffle from afar Proclaims the imminent catarrh, And calls for potent cures; The slightest symptom of a blush Is followed by an eager rush To take their temperatures.

About them hums a busy tribe Of doctors, ready to prescribe New simples and tabloids, And surgeons quite prepared to ease Them all of their appendices, And eke their adenoids.

Ah, what a change from those old days When all the world and all its ways, And we ourselves, were green! Days when, eternally sharp set, We ate whatever we could get, Nor recked about hygiene.

I recollect, when I was young, Once or twice thrusting forth my tongue, Though why I could not tell, And after some heroic bout, Politely christened a "blow-out." I may have felt unwell.

Even at that early date Victorian microbes lay in wait In every bite and sup; So, I repeat, grown wiser now, I am constrained to wonder how We managed to grow up.

My Plato's works on yonder shelf Commend the maxim, "Know yourself," As conduct's safest guide; It seems a later nursery law Adapts this immemorial saw To "Know your own inside."

—*Frank.*

Sam, a negro servant of a Harri-burg family, is very ambitious to appear well informed on all subjects. His master has installed electric lights throughout the house and was explaining the workings of the fluid to Sam as follows:

"You see, the whole thing comes from the dynamo and goes into the wires and then into the lights. Now, do you understand?"

"Yes, sah," said Sam. "I understand all bout dem dynamos and other things but what I wants to know is how do the kerosene squirt throo dem wicks?"

—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The following dialogue, translated from a German paper, shows that in Europe the holiday season brings its woes and worries:

"Well, and have you spent a pleasant holiday?"

"Yes, thanks. Don't I look as if I had?"

"Indeed you do. I have never seen you look more fit. Not everybody profits by the holiday tour as you have done."

"No. But, then, I was particularly fortunate in my choice. I liked the place so much that I mean to spend my next holidays there again."

"Good cooking?"

"Excellent. You could get anything you wished for."

"Pleasant company?"

"Delightful people. And, best of all, no formalities. We could do exactly as we liked."

"Quiet?"

"I never had a more quiet place."

"Beds all right?"

"First rate. Private bathroom, too."

"But very expensive no doubt?"

"On the contrary, it was the cheapest holiday I ever had."

"But, man, tell me the name of the place!"

"I stayed at home."

Chicago is still to the fore. A man met a friend the other day and asked: "Why on earth are you counting your fingers?" "Why, I have been shaking hands with old Bluehash, the Chicago meat packer. See?" The poet, also, has been idle. His latest effort results in the following:

A canner, exceedingly canny, One morning remarked to his granny: "A canner can can All the things he can can, But a canner can't can a can, can he?"

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the president of Princeton, was sauntering down a shady lane one day in the early summer when he met a tall, handsome youth. This youth had just been graduated. He was poor but intelligent. In all his courses he had taken honors, and in athletics also great honors had been his. "Well, Smith," said Dr. Wilson, "through at last, eh?" "Yes, sir," said the young man smiling and blushing. "And now, what are you going to do?" "I hardly know yet, sir; I have had two offers." "Two? Wonderful!" "Yes, sir. One is from a scientific society, offering me a secretaryship at \$5 a week, and the other is from a baseball magnate offering me a five years' contract to pitch at \$5,000 a season."

"Man makes more noise driving one motor car through the streets of Earth than the Creator makes driving his whole army of stars through the streets of Heaven," said Rev. Richard Smith, preaching to the Brentford Wesleyan harvest festival.

Tourist in Highlands (who had eaten about four pennyworth)—"What do I owe you for this meal?"

Guidwife—"Awell, it's the Sawbath. So we'll no charge ye anything."

Grannie—"Na, na, we wanna charge ye anything. But ye can just gie the bairns sixpence apiece!"

Bessie Girardy, aged 12, a school girl, committed suicide by taking poison recently in the presence of four of her little playmates at the pump house of the country school in Venice township. That the child should conceive and carry out the plan of suicide is attributed to the reading of sensational news.

**CATS AS MODEL MOTHERS.**

How absurd! A cat teach a human mother! What ridiculous nonsense! Not so fast, gentle reader. Why should it be so absurd? If the slug-gard is advised on high authority to go to the ant, to consider her ways, and be wise, why should not a human mother consider the ways of a cat, and learn wisdom therefrom?

And is there not sore need for wisdom in the nursery?

The number of babies who die before they reach the age of one year is simply appalling. Lucky for them, says the cynic, they get a speedy release from this troublesome world. That may be so, Mr. Cynic, but what of the thousands of infants that don't die, that just manage to scrape through, and grow up with weakly constitutions, sickly bodies, and feeble minds, ill fitted to fight the battle of life, destined to be a misery to themselves, and a burden to every one about them?

If, then, we admit, and admit we must, that the human mother has been singularly unsuccessful in rearing her offspring, is it unreasonable to advise her to study nature's methods? Let her pay no heed to the wise matron who has buried many children, nor to the well-meaning curate who has never had any, nor even to the learned professor, though he may have dissected a great number. Let her rather consider the ways of the nearest natural mother to whom she has access, and in most cases this will be the cat.

Pussy will bring up litter after litter of kittens to healthy cathood, save for such accidents of flood and field as the bucket and the mop, for which she can hardly be held responsible.

In the first place, then, I would respectfully beg you to notice, oh, mothers, that pussy feeds her babies herself! She knows well that bottle-fed infants have not nearly such a good chance of surviving as those who are fed Nature's fount.

Then, please observe that the mother cat does not feed her kittens too much or too often. If she thinks they have had enough her ruthless paw sweeps them relentlessly away, and if she considers that it is not the proper time for their meal, she stalks calmly off, heedless of their cries. Many human mothers, on the contrary, are in the habit of feeding their children whenever they cry, either because they think crying is an evidence of hunger, or "just to quiet them." There could not be a greater mistake.

The child may be crying because its last meal has not been properly digested. No matter, it must be fed again! This makes it still more uncomfortable, and in a short time it begins to cry afresh. This convinces the mother that milk does not satisfy the child, and she gives it some preparation of farinaceous food, which it cannot by any possibility digest, and which adds to the discomfort.

Mothers would do well to remember that it is not the whole amount of food that is taken by a child that nourishes it, but only that portion that is assimilated, and that to be constantly cramming a child with food is not the surest way to make it grow up strong and healthy. Now, our model mother is not only moderate in the amount of nourishment she gives her babies, but

she gives them nothing but milk in their early days.

She does not give them butter, sugar, honey, biscuits, bacon, cheese, or gin, all of which I have known human mothers to administer.

It is a common idea with human mothers, especially among the poor, that milk alone is insufficient to sustain life. If one could only induce them to study the cat, or any other mammal they would find that milk is amply sufficient, and that any addition to milk in the way of farinaceous material is unnecessary and indeed harmful, at all events, until after the seventh month in the case of human babies. The young mammal is not adapted for the digestion of bread or sausages, or even rabbits' brains, though once I knew an old nurse who was fond of giving babies the last-mentioned delicacy, under the impression that it was a cure for tongue-tie.

The cat gives her kittens no castor oil. Just think of that!

The human baby rarely escapes having a dose of castor oil rammed down its throat soon after birth. The consequence is that the child is violently purged, and by a natural reaction is constipated afterward. Thereupon the nurse or mother gives the unfortunate infant another dose, and so the vicious circle goes round, and the foundation is laid of that habit of constipation and pill-taking that is the curse of so many people in this country.

Another interesting point to note is that our mother cat does not consider it necessary to drink malt or stout while feeding her kittens. Many mothers have a rooted idea that they cannot nurse their babies unless they imbibe stout. It is vain to urge that much stout makes the mother dyspeptic, and the baby fretful and cross. The invariable reply is that they would have no milk for the baby if they did not drink stout.

Is it too much to hope that a candid consideration of pussy's success as a mother may do something to eradicate this error?

Strict personal cleanliness is the rule in pussy's nursery. Not that I would for one moment suggest that human mothers should wash their babies in the primitive manner that our tabby adopts. Nevertheless, if her methods are crude, her results are excellent, as the sleek and shining coats of her kittens testify.

For the human baby a warm bath every day is the preferable method, but let not the mother go to the extreme of too much rubbing and scrubbing. I have seen the delicate skins of beautiful babies nearly scrubbed off by the vigorous hand of the rigorous nurse, and sometimes a troublesome rash is produced by these drastic methods.

Our model mother puts no tight binder round her kitten. The human mother often binds the poor little mortal in a tight and sometimes stiff binder, as firmly as she possibly can; she stitches it up to prevent any possibility of its slipping, and, having thus made the unfortunate little wretch thoroughly uncomfortable, she vaguely wonders what makes it cry.

It is probable that this tight-lacing is a frequent cause of rupture in children. At any rate, we may safely say that rupture is unknown in the feline tribe.

That abomination called a "comforter" is not used in pussy's nursery. Continual sucking produces many ills, and has a bad effect on the formation of the mouth.

Now as to clothing, can we learn any lesson from the mother cat on this important subject? We observe that the kittens are clothed evenly all over their bodies in a garment of fur. We must not, of course, give the credit for this entirely to their mother, but we may note with approval that she does not wrap up her children's chest in multitudinous layers of flannel and leave their arms and legs uncovered.

In the case of human infants this is commonly done, and, generally speaking, the poorer the mother the larger is the assortment of garments that she puts round her children's chests, so that while the upper part of the body is overheated, the little legs and arms

are blue with cold. When the child runs about and plays, the upper portions of its body will become bathed in perspiration. It then stands in a draft of air and "catches cold."

The careful mother promptly seeks to remedy the evil by putting more clothing around its chest, with the same unfortunate result as before, making her constantly wonder why it is that her child "catches cold" so easily, as she is quite sure that she "wraps it up enough."

I do not suggest that human children should be clothed in fur, or not clothed at all, but would have them warmly and evenly clad—arms and legs and bodies well-covered with easy-fitting, comfortable garments. Moreover, when the child goes out to play let it not be smothered in thick overcoats and mufflers. Running about with a hoop or ball will keep it warm, and too much extra clothing will cause it to get overheated, and bring about that very chill that its anxious mother is trying to avoid.

And now we have nearly reached the conclusion of the lessons to be learned from the mother cat. But there is one final hint that we may take, and that is, that little children need plenty of play. Our model mother plays with her kittens herself, at least when she is not too sleepy, and even then she will let them play with her tail, at considerable personal discomfort. She recognizes their need for romps and games and healthy exercise, and does not perpetually scream at them: "Don't do this!" and "Don't do that!" and "Don't do the other!" until all their natural playfulness is crushed out of them. It is good for all young animals to be frequently moving their limbs, and all children are young animals.

It was formerly believed that the cat was created by a beneficent Providence in order to catch mice, but I venture to think that a candid consideration of the foregoing facts will convince even the most skeptical that the chief reason for pussy's existence is to serve as a model to mothers.—HENRY GERVIS, M. D.

**SHOEING AN UNRULY HORSE.**

I saw a query in a recent issue of your excellent paper re shoeing a wicked horse. I will give you my experience of one I had which had to go half time without shoes, and was a very valuable farming horse only for this one fault. My own smith refused to touch him at all so I heard of another smith and went to him. His plan was this; he took an ordinary pair of reins; on one end he put a loop the same as a plowman would do if the rein were too long, and where he put the knot he put a large iron ring. He then put a loop on the horse's tail, so tight that it could not slip off (I let his tail grow for that purpose); he took the other end of the rein and put it through the two rings of the horse's bit and back to the ring, he put in the knot of loop and pulled tight, which brought the horse's head and hind parts round as far as to put him in considerable trouble and held it there without tying. He then started the hind foot in the side the horse's head was tied to and then changed to the other side in the same way—no danger to man or horse, as when you let go rope it pulls back through ring. My horse was shod that way for fifteen years and never had an accident.

J. Mc.

**GAS FROM CORN COBS.**

The lighting problem for the middle States has been solved at Beatrice, Nebraska, by the manufacture of a commercial grade of illuminating gas made from corn stocks, corn cobs, hay and other vegetable matter. This is being used for fuel and lights and has superseded the coal gas, which was formerly used in the city. The quantity is as good as the coal or oil gas and the cost is \$1.19 per thousand, the lowest price at which gas is sold in any city in Nebraska. John D. Rockefeller is at the head of a company which has established a \$100,000 plant for the manufacture of the new gas. It is the first plant in the world in which gas is produced in this manner.

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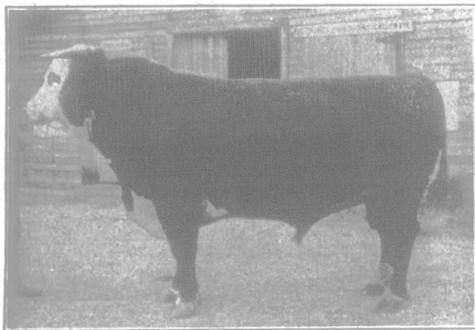
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