

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

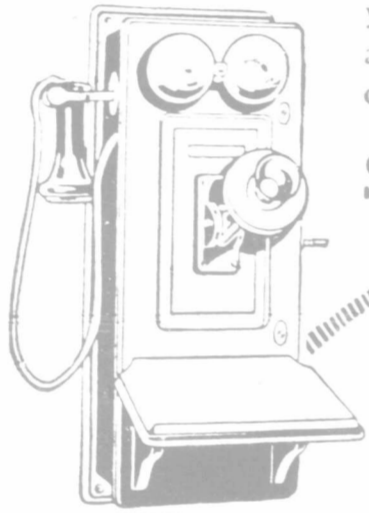
Vol. XLV

Winnipeg Canada, September 7, 1910

No. 937

We Want To Send This Book To Every Farmer In Whose Neighbor- hood There Is No Rural Telephone System!

WE want every farmer in Canada to know how to build Rural Telephone Lines. We want to put the whole story of Rural Telephones before you so that you will have all the details at your fingers' ends and so that you can go out among your own neighbors and organize a telephone system in your own community.



Send Us YOUR Name And
Address—



and we will be pleased to send this book to you absolutely free. On account of the clear manner in which it has been written, we believe that after having gone over this book carefully, you will know enough about the construction of Rural Telephone Lines to enable you to approach your neighbors with every vital fact in detail, to command their attention and to secure their interest and support on a telephone system for your own community.

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We offer you this book that you may possess this knowledge; for, sooner or later, a Rural Telephone System is going to be started by you or somebody else in your own neighborhood. Now is the time for you to get busy. Write to-day for Bulletin No. 120. REMEMBER WE SEND IT FREE.



The Story That The Book Will Tell You

is a story that is full of interest and of vital importance to every farmer in Canada. We believe that every farmer realizes the advantages of a Farm Telephone; but we also believe that few farmers realize the simplicity of organizing and constructing a Rural Telephone System of their own. The details of organization are simple, the costs of installing the system are low and the only reason that a greater number of communities have no rural system of their own, is due to a lack of accurate knowledge on the question of the Rural Telephone.

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DEALERS EVERYWHERE

A Japanese engineer named Yama-skawa, has conceived a method of silencing parliamentary bores, and from his invention he is entitled to be considered a benefactor of the human race.

Attached to each seat in the House of Parliament he proposes to have a metal tube, the top being about the size of a franc piece or shilling. Each member of the House is to receive a leaden ball or bullet on entering. These balls can be easily passed into the tube, which carried under the floor leads to a receptacle immediately under the place where a member stands when addressing the assembly.

This spot is like the traps on the stage of a theatre. The trap is so arranged that when a certain number of balls, not less than one-half the numbers of members of a full House, have reached their receptacle the trap is made to descend automatically, carrying with it the garrulous speaker or bore, as the case may be.

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Throughout the entire car this liberal, almost lavish, policy is carried out.

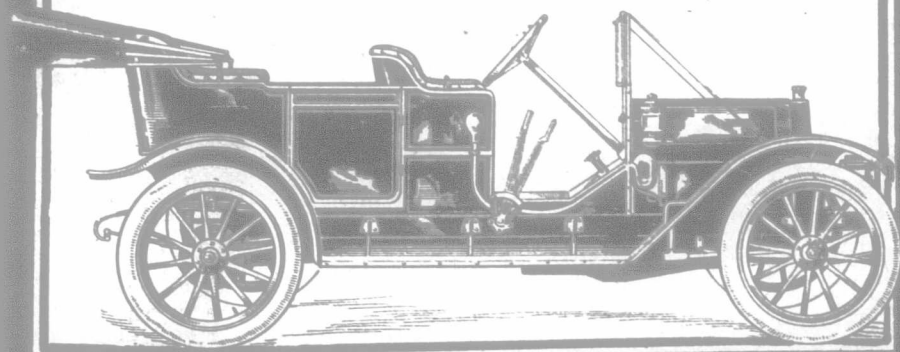
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Penny Wise and Pound Foolish



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passed the experimental
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 957

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

The Flax Crop

Professor Bolley in a letter to the flax growers of North Dakota discusses the gradually decreasing acreage being sown to flax in the northwestern states and cautions them against following a system of farming by which eventually this crop will cease to be grown in North Dakota, as it has ceased to be grown, except in a small way, in what were formerly important flax-producing sections of the northwestern country. His remarks are worth pondering by flax growers in this country.

Recent investigations indicate that the notion that flax is destructive of soil fertility is unfounded. Rotating the crops, treating the seed for the prevention of root disease and the selection of pure varieties will enable flax to be grown on the same farm year after year without seriously impairing the supply of fertility, or rendering the soil "flax sick." The flax crop is too profitable to be lost by careless cultural methods, especially in a country where the number of grain or seed crops that may be grown is as limited as in the West.

Figure the Cost of Production

Every farmer should have a definite idea of what it is costing him to produce crops. What does it cost to produce an acre or a bushel of wheat? Less than one per cent. of the men working land can give even a fairly approximate answer. It is known in a general way that when crops are good and prices pretty well up, profits correspond, and that when drought or frost or some other devastating agent hits the country and cuts down yields, profits are reduced, or a loss even may be registered. But to know this much is not enough. This is merely instinct. As an old Scotchman once remarked, sheep sometimes are as wise as men. When the grass between their teeth

is sweet and plentiful they chew on it and are satisfied; when it is sour or scarce they bleat and butt. And that is as far as their concern goes — sometimes, too, as far as man's.

It entails a little figuring, but it is well worth while to keep account of the labor cost of growing each field of crop, to charge against the field a reasonable rent and a proportion of the upkeep and depreciation of machinery required to till it. These facts known, production cost may be calculated. The information is valuable as a basis for comparing returns from different crops, and gives a definite idea of profits. Start now with the fall preparation of the land and know next harvest what has been netted over the cost of the farmer's own labor, the work of the men and teams, cost of seed, depreciation in machinery and interest in the capital invested.

The experiment station of Minnesota found, when the returns of farmers in that state were investigated, that the average was 4 per cent. on the investment. Some were making money, others losing, and few knew exactly how they stood. Each should know for himself what he is doing, and if losing stop the leak.

Faith vs. Works

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and probably in the end a little adversity and hard luck does more good than harm, to a man or to a nation of men. The present year struck sections of this country harder than the boosting element cares to admit, but in the end it will be for the country's welfare. Prosperity that is too easily attained makes men careless. A jolt or two once in a while does good.

This year Western Canada is reaping a wheat crop, estimates of which run from 85 million to 120 million bushels. Normally, we should have had 160 million bushels, or better. Because the clouds did not precipitate in season we are out forty or fifty million dollars on our wheat crop, and nobody has yet estimated what in oats, barley, flax, hay and other farm products.

Humanity has not succeeded yet in getting control of rain-making. The people of Puget Sound thought they had, but the government wouldn't loan them artillery to bombard the clouds to make the moisture come. Some day perhaps some genius will come along with a scheme for controlling the elements, but not likely in this generation. We have to skimp along best we can. Fortunately, in the matter of getting, or rather holding, moisture for crop growth we have made some progress. All that is needed is to act generally on what is known. This year has taught forcibly the lesson that dry farming advocates have been pounding into us for the past decade.

Some have been struck hard because their tickling of the earth's surface did not yield forth abundance. Some who did heed the warnings have not reaped much of anything. But, on the whole, this country would have garnered quite a large part of the fifty or sixty millions she is short in wheat if there had been less faith and more work. Faith is all right in its place, but the soil packer has it beaten to a standstill when it comes to growing wheat in a dry year on the prairie.

The Forthcoming Sheep Sales

Inquiries indicate that more interest than was expected is being taken in the auction sales of sheep which the Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba propose holding at three points in the province some time in October. The interest is warranted. More sheep are required on Manitoba farms. Unless it is horses, no class of live-stock give better direct returns and none are more indirectly valuable. "Sheep," says a prominent authority on Western farming, "are the solution of our weed problem. We may legislate as much as we wish, but we cannot legislate weeds out of existence. A few sheep on every farm, and the adoption of a system of farming which keeping sheep entails, would increase our annual grain production and do more to get rid of weeds than all the statutes now on our law books, or all the efforts that can be put forth under a purely grain-growing farming system." He is pretty emphatic, but in general correct. More sheep are needed, and the forthcoming sales are an opportunity to get them that should not be overlooked.

Raise More Horses

When Geo. B. Hulme, the noted horse judge, was in Winnipeg recently placing the ribbons on choice animals in many of the horse classes, he took advantage of an opportunity at the stock luncheon to tell farmers of the Canadian West that they should go in extensively for raising horses of all kinds, including army remounts. "In Western Canada," he said, "you have the best climate in the world, and an abundance of food and water that the horse wants."

This is just what many others who are in a position to speak with authority have said. Feed can be produced in abundance at low cost; for the most part the water is satisfactory; the climate is such that with reasonable care horse flesh is developed to perfection. In spite of these facts, it is remarkable how few farmers really try to raise enough horses to increase their annual cash returns. Some will not be bothered with colts around the place; others consider that there is a chance that after they have paid the stallion service fee

the foal will die. They have a sort of holy horror of anything that entails more risk than the growing of wheat.

But there are men in the prairie provinces who are making money from breeding mares of the proper type—and they are becoming more numerous year by year. They have realized that it should not be necessary to bring thousands of dray and farm horses from the East every year. They have found out that there is profit in a horse at three or four years when he can be exchanged for cash totalling almost as many hundred dollars.

The horse raising industry is worth considering.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 12

I CONSIDER READING AND STUDY AN ESSENTIAL ON THE FARM

I notice that you have asked your readers to discuss what can best be procured as a farmer's library. This is a very important question. In my opinion, however, a careful perusal of a good farm journal such as THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week forms a grand nucleus of printed information for any farmer and his family. Since I became old enough to study agricultural problems, as every farmer should study them, I always have been helped by spending a little time every week finding out what editors and contributors have to say. If the various departments dealing with farm and live stock problems are read carefully and time is taken to digest the editorial page and the bright and helpful home department something is found for every member of the family.

Then every farmer can build up a good library of his own—at least a valuable book of handy reference by having a scrapbook in which to paste replies to questions and articles that are of particular interest. However, it seems hard to induce farmers to keep a bottle of muscilage and look after a matter of this kind. Sometimes it is started in winter, but when seeding starts it is neglected for a few weeks and later it is decided not to bother with it. However, as a rule the man who starts it soon finds that it is worth while and does not give up because pressure of work has obliged him to neglect it for a few weeks.

But talking of reading matter for a library, it is difficult to give a list of books. The average farmer prefers to build up a library one or two books at a time. He must therefore secure books dealing with the problems in which he is most vitally interested. Bulletins and agricultural reports always are helpful.

In my opinion one great lack in the farmer of the past has been his utter neglect of reading or study. That it pays to study even on the farm is best proven by the fact that the men who are most prosperous generally take all the farm journals that are in position to give reliable advice as well as newspapers and magazines. He also has a nice collection of books. There are many half-hours or hours spent at something trivial that could be used to advantage in study. The successful man in all lines is a student. Not only does he read what he can but he sees what is going on about him and if possible finds out the why and the wherefore. Some of his neighbors and perhaps an uncle or two call him a crank or a hobbyist, but he has a fine home and he is a progressive farmer, even if he does not put as many dollars in cold cash in the bank every year.

So read, read, read! But don't train yourself or your families to be satisfied with trashy novels. A bright, racy story is good for a change, but cheap, trashy stories do not do anyone, and it has done grievous harm to many. Get good, sound material and read it with interest. Be a student as well as a farmer.

Co-Operation the Need

Will the farmer ever become emancipated? At present he is to all intents and purposes the slave who toils to supply humanity at large with the necessaries of life at whatever price the butcher or the commission agent likes to fix for him. He has no voice in this matter, and the blame is entirely his own. He (with his family) forms more than half the population of the country, and therefore should have his proportionate share of the power. He could and he should see that he gets his share of the profits on his commodities, just as he should get his share of legislation and of seats in the legislative assemblies of both his country and his province.

A generation back he might, as a whole, have pleaded ignorance as his excuse, but, to-day he is, or should be, at least, as well educated as men in other callings, and if he means to excel in his vocation a good deal better in all branches of knowledge required for his calling.

Union is strength, is an aphorism universally admitted, but by him ignored. His form of union, and consequently of strength should be co-operation. It is true many times and in many places he has co-operated, but until he centralizes and consequently unifies all the different co-operative associations in his province in the hands of one honest and reliable executive body, so that all his produce can be handled at the minimum cost, stored at the least expense, in cold storage where called for, and marketed systematically for its full value, he will not realize what he should. And more, he will not unify his influence, but will always vote and act sporadically and in a haphazard fashion, through lacking the means of thrashing out what his needs are, and communing with his co-workers as to what he really requires, and the best means of obtaining it. The mere fact of co-operating in buying and selling will train him to act in concert with others, and when this much-to-be-desired end is attained he will be in a position to consolidate his interests and aims and obtain the results he needs.

B. C.

W. J. L. HAMILTON.

HORSE

Fall Foals Again

A writer who does not believe in having foals come in the fall says: "Spring is the natural time for young animals to be born and they do better, all other things being equal, when they are ushered into this world at that time of year. Some years ago a high college dignitary under-

took to prove in a bulletin that fall colts were more profitable than spring colts, but he failed to make out a good case. Colts should come early enough in the season so that they are good and strong when grass comes, and, therefore, abundantly able to withstand the attacks of the flies. There is no doubt that grass is a necessity in making the greatest growth. Alone grass is a poor food for horses, but as an adjunct to other and proper feeding of young horses it is well nigh an essential. The added freedom which the spring colt may enjoy is also greatly to his advantage. However, if a mare should miss, it is the part of wisdom for her owner to breed her so that she will drop her foal after the frosts have put the flies out of commission."

Some Feeding Questions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I want to put my stock through winter as cheaply as possible. It is almost impossible to buy feed of any kind around here. My oat crop was no good this year, and as I had no hay the few oats I had were put away for sheaves. Kindly give me what information you can on these questions:

1. Should barley be fed whole or crushed, and how much barley and bran, half and half, should I feed with oat sheaves? The straw is very short and fine so that it requires two sheaves to give horses rough feed enough at a meal?

2. Are oat sheaves good feed for a spring colt that has been weaned, and how much crushed oats and bran, half and half, should I feed at a time?

3. Is crushed oats and bran or whole oats and bran the best to feed colts and horses?

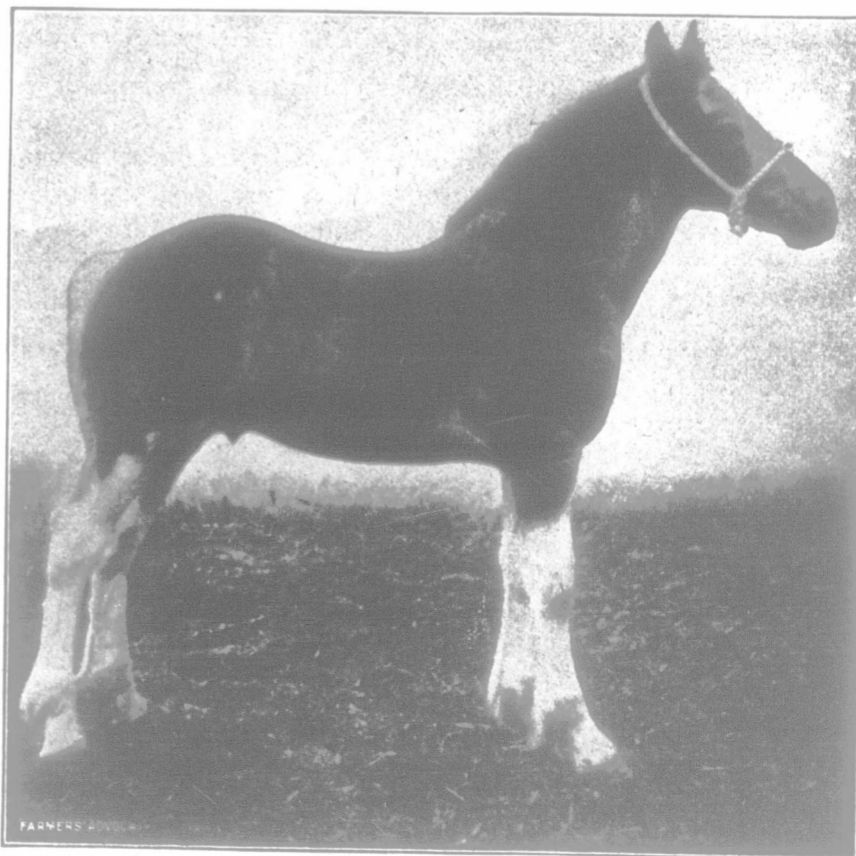
Man.

J. K.

1. Barley is a useful feed for the horse if fed in combination with some other grain, preferably oats. Half oats and half barley in summer and three parts by weight of barley to one part oats during cold weather might be used. Experiments in feeding horses indicate that it does not pay to grind grain for them unless the horses have poor teeth. Practical experience, however, seems to lend its weight in support of grinding grain. The average horse derives from ground grain more nutriment that he would get from whole grain. Bran is a good feed but its laxative nature does not permit of its free use. A grain ration composed of three parts by weight of barley to one part by weight of bran, given in rather smaller feeds than if oats constituted the entire grain ration, should be a satisfactory substitute for the latter.

It is impossible to say what quantity of the barley-bran mixture you should feed with the oat sheaves. As above stated a three to one mixture will give about the same nutriment as oats. The quantity will depend, too, on whether or not the horses are at work. You can start by feeding of the mixture about the same quantity as you would of oats fed with the same amount of roughage. If the horse keeps in condition, that quantity can be considered sufficient. If he doesn't feed a little more. If you grind the barley, do not crush it too fine. Finely ground barley when mixed with he saliva in the horse's mouth forms a pasty mixture that is unpleasant to the animal.

2. Oat sheaves are not the best roughage for a colt, but if you have nothing else, the best that can be done is to use them. Give the foal



FIRST PRIZE CLYDESDALE FOAL, BRANDON EXHIBITION, 1910. OWNED BY W. GUILD, KEMNAY, MAN.

a generous supply of the sheaves. Give him all the good oats and bran (one-fifth by weight of bran) he will eat up clean and come hungry for the next meal. If you have any hay at all give some to the colts. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to quantities of either hay or grain. Give all he will clean up. A little linseed meal is useful.

3. The colts should be able to grind the oats more cheaply than can be done by any other kind of power. For them, whole oats and bran will do very well, about one-fifth by weight of bran. Older horses would do better on ground grain. On the condition of a horse's teeth depends largely whether or not it pays to grind grain.

Wintering Farm Horses

There are three or four methods of wintering farm horses. Some turn out the idle horse and let them "rustle," some winter them in protected yards, and others winter in the stable. Horses that will not be required to work from freeze-up in the fall till seeding begins in spring can be wintered as well outside as in, and more cheaply. If given a protected yard, into which a liberal supply of oat straw has been blown, they will come through the winter in as good shape or better than horses that have been closely confined and fed liberally on grain. An idle horse given plenty of good straw, some prairie hay a few oat sheaves and water can be wintered in the yard at a minimum cost in labor and feed. Nature provides a heavy coat of hair, so the horse does not suffer any from the cold.

Horses thus wintered should have all the straw and other rough fodder they will eat. Oat is the best straw. Corn stalks is an excellent feed for horses thus wintered. With oat straw and some hay no grain is required. Six weeks before spring work opens, light grain feeding should begin.

Colts may be wintered in the same way, but it is preferable to stable the weanling the first winter. Two colts in a box stall are company for each other, and if fed the usual rough fodder ration, and what oats they will clean up, do better than foals that rustle in the yard.

No Use for Fall Foals

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Since the raising of fall colts is being brought up again, the views of a practical rancher might be of some value to your readers. I always like to have my colts come on the grass. June is the best month. The mare has plenty of milk, and the foal grows right along and makes a good strong colt before winter sets in. On the ranch the foal runs with the mare all winter. If the mare is in foal again, she will have the colt weaned about January. The colt will then rustle for himself, and come in in the spring in fine condition.

My reason for saying I want the colts to come in June is that if they come before the grass is good, should the mare not have a good flow of milk, the colt will get stunted and will never do so well. The same can be said if the colt comes late after the grass has dried up. So fall colts would not do for the rancher at all.

I claim that colts foaled in the early part of the summer make better and larger horses, and can be raised much cheaper. Even with the farmer they can be raised cheaper. All they require in the summer is the dam's milk, but if they come in the fall they must have something extra, and the mare will have to be fed some

grain or chop, although she is not working.

Anyone who has worked a brood mare must have noticed that her foal was much better than some mares that were not working. Did it ever occur to you what was the reason? It is the feed the mare gets that makes the foal. Therefore, I say raise your foals in summer under natural conditions.

Alta. JOHN CLARK, JR.

Oil meal is an excellent feed to give gloss to a foal's coat. A handful of oil meal every day for a month or so before the show will put the foal in good shape for the ring.

The British Royal Commission on Horse Breeding in its thirteenth annual report, just issued, again draws attention to the undesirable situation existing in England with respect to the supply of army horses. It is claimed that foreign powers purchase a large proportion of the horses of the type required for war purposes and that the army suffers in consequence from the lack of mounts.

STOCK

Selecting a Ram

Mating season for sheep is fast approaching, and stock rams, if not already purchased, must be obtained in the next few weeks. Since the future of the flock depends almost entirely upon the sire, too much care cannot be taken in his selection, and a few suggestions on so important a subject may be of much value at this time. Many men have their breed preferences; those who have, should study well the characteristics of that breed, and get the very best representative of it available when buying. Others have no marked preference. With these, the conditions will determine largely what breed to select. In most of Canada hardy sheep are required. Those that are active, vigorous, with strong vitality and well woolled. The Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds and Oxfords, all being large, call for luxuriant pasturage and plenty of feed; the Shropshires, Hampshire's, South-downs and Dorsets, though of good size, are all smaller breeds that are more active, thriving in sparser pastures, and withstanding less favorable conditions. However, all do best with plenty of food. It is a good rule to select that breed which has been tried and has done well in your community, though the various breeds are quite adaptable within certain limits. Each man must decide for himself which breed he shall use.

Having settled the breed and mastered its characteristics, the points of the individual must be closely observed. One should select always a well woolled animal—one whose fleece presents

a dense, compact, fine covering all over the body, and of good length, considering the season. Openness of fleece, or bareness on the belly, too strongly indicate inability to withstand rigorous weather. The plentiful covering of wool bespeaks vigor in the animal.

One of the first things that impresses a buyer in looking at a ram is his sexual development, the promise of his impressiveness as a sire. A ram should not resemble a ewe any more than a ewe should appear like a ram. This quality of masculinity is everywhere apparent in the animal. It shows in the bold, fearless expression of the eye—that afraid-of-nothing expression; it shows in his strong walk, in his carriage and manner, but most, perhaps, it shows in the strong, scraggy neck and the strength of face. If these things are not apparent in a ram, the buyer may well pass him by. In a weanling, of course, these characteristics are not pronounced, but in the shearing they should be there, and in the two-shear or older rams they are still more pronounced.

If a ram pleases in these respects, the buyer may then pass on to a more discriminating examination. Carefully the mutton form must be sought for; the broad, smooth, compact shoulders, level on top, well laid-in on the sides; strength of back; wide-sprung ribs; covering of meat, depth of chest; depth of flank; depth of twist; the full, meaty leg of mutton; and the broad, even rump. The buyer must remember that he is looking for a sire for his lamb crop and his improved ewes. He must not let a well-trimmed fleece deceive him, nor a covering of fat. There should be no blubber about the tail-head, nor on the ribs.

Then, too, the fleece is important. Already notice has been taken of it; again, it should be examined as to denseness, purity, fineness and evenness. That constitution sought for must be indicated in a deep chest, obtaining vital capacity by well-sprung ribs, a wide floor of chest, and a thickness through at the elbows; a clear eye, a clean nose, and a healthy skin are other evidences of health.

The scrotum should always be examined. The feet and pasterns are of greatest importance. Many an otherwise good ram has been ignored, rightly, in a show-ring because his pasterns were so broken down behind that he stood on his dew-claws. Such a ram cannot be depended upon to serve a flock of ewes successfully, and his progeny will be liable to the same defect. Therefore, the buyer must beware of weak pasterns, and avoid the ram that stands on them.

There are many other factors, such as size, proportion, quality, that one must always watch, but most of the main points to be pondered on are as here given.

Worms in Pigs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

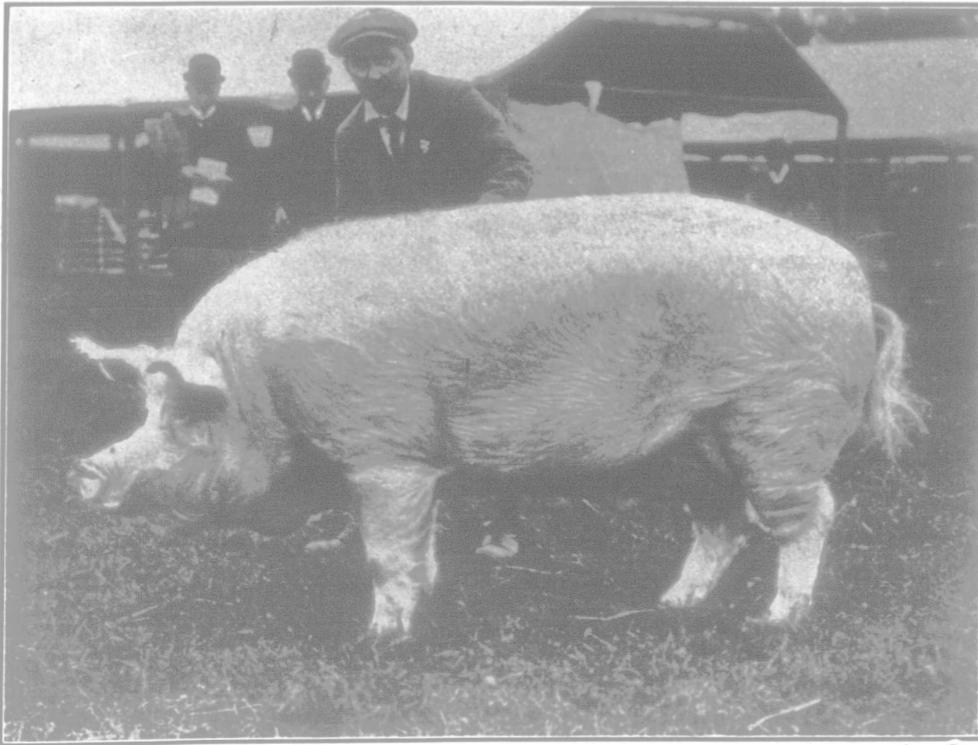
Have a band of pigs some of which are not doing as well as others. I think they may be affected with worms. Can you give me a remedy? Those affected have rather red, scaly skins.

Man. M. N. T.

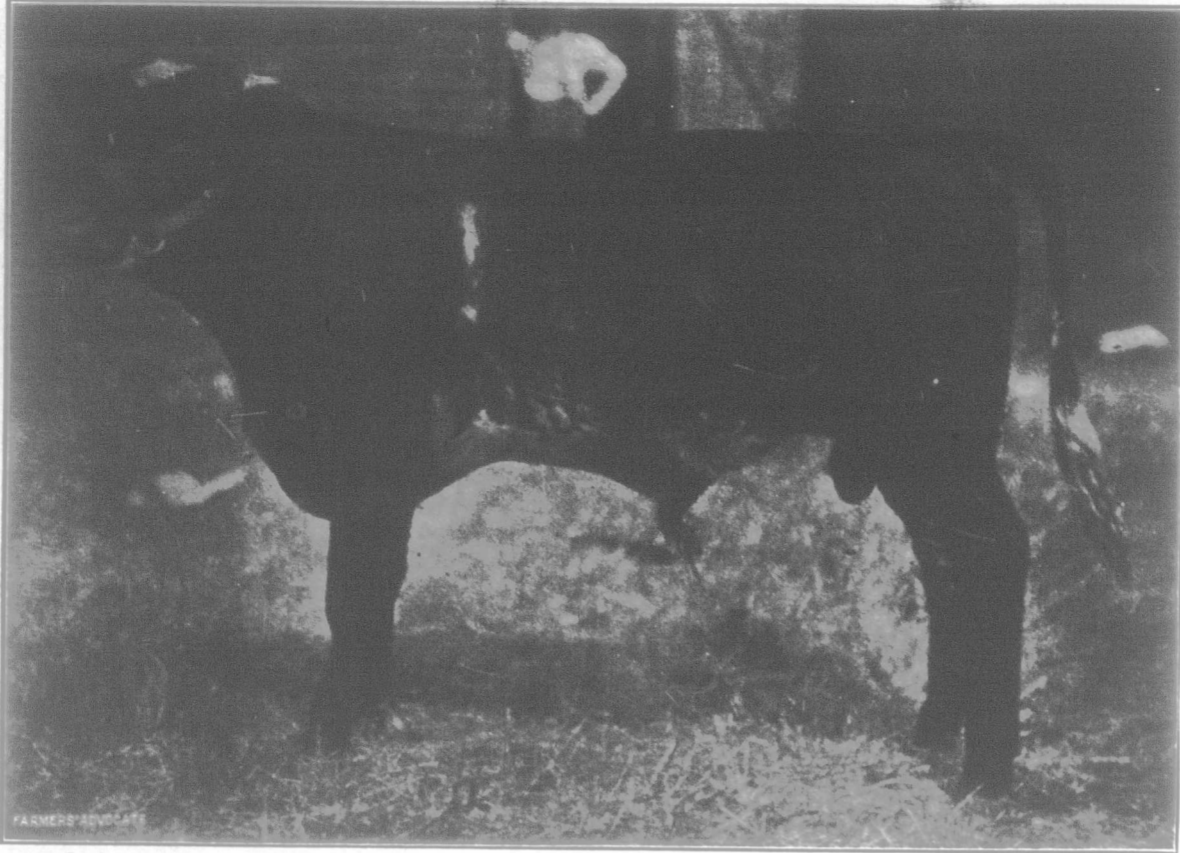
The trouble may or may not be due to worms. Some of the pigs are in an unthrifty condition, which may result from improper feeding. Worms are not a common ailment. If the hogs are running out, and are being fed liberally, the trouble may be due to worms.

Intestinal worms most frequently infest growing pigs, but the young animals usually withstand their ill effects successfully and get rid of the parasites, if generously fed and properly managed. Insufficiently fed, neglected pigs, living in dirty pens and yards, fed from filthy troughs and swill barrels, drinking contaminated water, bathing in old hog wallows and rooting and sleeping in manure piles and stack bottoms, soon are infested with worms. In consequence, they fail to thrive and become pot-bellied, rickety, profitless runts, or quickly succumb to the effects of the parasites, or of some ailment readily acquired and made deadly by their presence.

The round worm (*ascaris suilla*) is most commonly found and inhabits the small intestine. The thorn-headed worm (*echinorhynchus gigas*) also inhabits the small intestine and adheres to



YORKSHIRE BOAR, BROADFIELD WALLACE. FIRST AND CHAMPION AT OXFORD COUNTY SHOW THIS YEAR



MASTER MASON, ONE OF J. G. BARRON'S CLASSY YOUNGSTERS

the lining membrane by hooks. This worm is less common and fewer in numbers than the round worm, but causes more irritation. Other worms met with in the intestines do little harm and the kidney worm, so often spoken of by farmers, is comparatively rare and does not cause paralysis of the hind quarters, as commonly supposed. The lung worm (*strongylus paradoxus*), found in the air passages of the lungs, is a common cause of cough.

For the destruction of worms, turpentine is a popular remedy, being given in the slop for three successive mornings at the rate of one teaspoonful for each 80 pounds live weight. Sulphate of iron (copperas) is an effective remedy if given as follows: Dissolve half a pound of copperas in warm water and mix in the slop for 100 pigs for five successive mornings and repeat as required. Either turpentine or copperas may be given occasionally as preventives in herds where worms have been prevalent. In bad cases, where immediate action is imperative, affected pigs may be given five grains of calomel and eight grains santonin for every 100 pounds of live weight. The pigs should be starved for at least 12 hours before receiving the medicine, which is best administered in a little slop. Santonin is a somewhat dangerous drug unless used strictly in accordance with the proportion mentioned here.

Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders to Hold Sales

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association has arranged to hold sales of sheep this fall at both Saskatoon and Regina. The sale at the former place will be held at 1.30 p. m. on October 18, and at the latter at the same hour on October 21. At these sales, both purebred and grade animals will be offered.

The object of this step is not only to encourage the breeding of this class of stock, but also to enable would-be purchasers to obtain suitable breeding stuff at a reasonable rate and within a reasonable distance. The animals offered for sale will be in the stalls one day previous to the auction, so that prospective buyers may have an opportunity to examine them. At each point there will be offered a carload of grade ewes, which will be put up to auction in lots of five. The majority of the animals offered for sale will be between fifteen and thirty months of age.

In purebreds, both males and females will be offered, the females being sold in pairs. The number will be governed by the anticipated demand, and all animals offered for sale will be individually selected from the leading flocks in the West.

The secretary of the association is prepared

to purchase sheep for persons unable to attend the sales personally, and the greatest care will be exercised in executing such commissions in accordance with the instructions given by the purchaser. No charge will be made for such service. A catalogue of the sale, containing a description of the animals will be issued later, along with a set of rules regulating entries for and terms of sale.

Livestock Prospects

Cattle receipts at Winnipeg these last few weeks have been liberal. In fact, since it became apparent early in July that feed would be scarce, there has been a noticeable tendency to sell cattle, especially from the drought-stricken sections of Manitoba. Prices, considering the numbers offering, have been well maintained. It is probable that clean-ups will be general from this on. Feed promises to be high in price. Hay already is from three to seven dollars per ton higher than it was at this date a year ago, and it promises to go higher before spring. Feed stuffs likewise are up, and certainly will become no cheaper. The tendency naturally is to get rid of live stock. Those who have no feed figure that it will pay better to sell the stock than to buy the feed to carry them over winter, or finish them for spring; those with feed are attracted by the prices offering for that commodity and seem to be reasoning that it will be better to take the long price for hay and feed stuffs than to chance making profit by turning it into beef. The man who is scarce of feed is probably well advised to reduce his stock, but not to sell any more than he absolutely has to. The man with both stock and feed would be wise to hold both.

Three years ago when short crops and financial panic were the order in the United States, the price to which corn went sent Western American farmers scurrying to market with their feeding stock. Corn, they said, was too high to make into beef. Before the spring of 1908 beef was high enough to make a profit for those who held and fed, far greater than they would have realized by marketing their corn, even at the highly profitable prices prevailing in the fall. Since then corn has been hovering around the 60-cent-a-bushel level, and beef and pork-making on the cereal has been more profitable than it ever was when the king-pin feed of the American cattle industry was begging for buyers at less than half this figure.

Conditions here this year are somewhat the same. Conditions in the cattle country of the States are nothing to brag about. Coarse grain for feeding is scarce, and hay is high priced. The meat it is transformed into will be high priced also. If it isn't then next season's ex-

perience in live stock won't have any precedent to go on. In the live-stock business, high-priced feeding stuff results invariably in high-priced stock. The man who has both stock and feed this season should stick to both. The man who has feed and no stock should get his hands on as many of the latter as he can care for. Feeding cattle, everything considered, are selling cheap; in fact, in the face of the outlook, they are too cheap to sell.

The Sheep Sales

Dr. A. W. Bell, secretary of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, states that a large number of farmers in the province have already written him intimating their willingness to buy sheep this fall, which denotes the interest that has been created by the announcement of the forthcoming sheep sales. The association at the start intended limiting the number of sheep at the three sales to 300, but if a sufficient number of prospective buyers communicate at once with the secretary, arrangements can be made to purchase whatever number may be required. The interest being taken in this movement is most gratifying to the Sheep Breeders' Association, and augurs well for the sheep industry in Manitoba. The success of the undertaking is already assured.

Do Sheep Raisers Need a Higher Wool Tariff?

The agitation that began two years ago for an import duty on raw wool seems likely to continue. During the past summer the person responsible for the publicity work in connection with the agitation going on, has succeeded in keeping the question very much alive, and eastern agricultural papers have discussed the proposal, pro and con, at considerable length. It seems probable that the subject will be further discussed during the coming winter by woollen manufacturers and sheep breeders, and pressure probably again brought on the Dominion government by the former to have substantial duties levied on raw wool entering the Dominion.

In truth the woollen men have been doing the yeoman work in connection with the proposal, although they claim results would be more profitable to sheep raisers than to themselves. Sheepmen are divided somewhat in opinion, and the Dominion government takes the ground that any protection afforded woollen manufacturers or wool growers by imposing a duty on imported wools, would result in higher prices for clothing and would be a disadvantage to the country as a whole.

This, briefly, is how the question stands at present. As we are likely to hear more of it in the next few months, expression of opinion by Western sheep raisers would help in fixing opinion so far as this section is concerned. Would, say, a 30 per cent. duty on wool increase appreciably the returns of the sheep raiser? Would it result in higher prices for woollen clothing, and would higher prices for woollens offset the sheep-raiser's increased price of a few cents a pound for his wool? Would it be advisable for Western farmers, a majority of whom seem to favor lower tariff all round, to agitate for a duty on wool? Some of these questions will be discussed in our issue of September 28. Readers who have been thinking along these lines are invited to contribute their opinions.

* * *

There are several potent reasons why those who find it necessary to buy a new ram lamb this season should be about it. The first is that there are always a good many who are looking for ram lambs, and those who buy early get the chance of a good selection, while those who wait until later often have to take what others have discarded. These discards sometimes prove more efficient than the "first choice" lambs, yet these are the exceptions and not the rule. As in buying anything else there is more likelihood of satisfaction while the assortment is fresh and large. Some sense of pride goes, too, with being fore, instead of behind handed; of being the first instead of the last buyer.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

September 14.—Give suggestions on preparing poultry for market. Discuss specifically the fitting and marketing of old birds and this year's stock.

September 21.—What is the best means of tying cattle in the stable? Would you advise a man building a new stable to equip it with stanchions or chains?

September 28.—Do you consider that a duty on wool would be in the interests of sheep-raisers? Do you think that a reasonable import duty on wool would stimulate interest in the sheep industry?

October 5.—Have you ever used a sub-soil plow? Do you think the use of the sub-soiler would increase the water-holding capacity of the average soil, by breaking up the "hard pan" that forms at the depth at which land is ordinarily plowed and opening a larger area for the roots and moisture? In what kind of soils is sub-soil plowing necessary? Would it pay?

Preparing Roots for Exhibition

Discussion on the preparation of roots and vegetables for exhibition brings out two interesting papers. It is a fact that at the average show sufficient attention is not given to the showing of this class of exhibits. The suggestions offered contain some useful hints. The prizes are given in the order in which the letters appear.

Exhibiting Roots and Vegetables

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In this country it is seldom that any extra efforts are put forth to produce unusually large specimens of roots or vegetables for show purposes. Those who make a business of this kind of thing are supposed to have some secret means of inducing squashes, pumpkins, watermelons, mangolds, carrots, etc., to attain the proportions which some of those shown at the larger exhibitions do attain to. The average exhibitor at smaller fairs doesn't trouble himself about this end of the game. Unfortunately, he goes too much to the opposite extreme and brings out his stuff, sometimes without even knocking off the soil that adheres to it. Frequently, too, no arrangement is made of exhibits on the tables provided therefor.

Roots or vegetables intended for exhibition should be carefully selected as to size and evenness. If a bushel is called for, have a bushel of even-sized specimens; if half a dozen, or a dozen, have the number as nearly alike as possible; clean and lay them out with the idea of bringing out everything of merit in them. Collections of vegetables and roots are rather troublesome to arrange tastily, but it pays the exhibitor in the end. A man may get first prize on a bushel of potatoes dumped in a corner of the show building, but he will never build up a reputation as a potato grower that will net him any

profit aside from the prize money by exhibiting his products in this style.

Roots intended for show should be washed in cold water immediately they are taken out of the soil, tops trimmed and rootlets cut off. The idea is to retain the natural color and appearance of the skin, consequently it should be neither scraped nor roughly brushed. When the roots are dry wipe with a woollen cloth.

In arranging at the show, tilt the receptacle the roots are in so that exhibits may be easily seen; arrange those spread on the tables in some order; preferably raise them up a little from the dead level. In collections have the larger vegetables to the center, gradually working down to the smaller on the outside. Have some form to the arrangement of collections. Samples of vegetables, roots, potatoes, etc., placed carelessly on the table are not attractive. If the center is raised they will show off to better advantage.

Sask.

S. J. C.

Selecting and Arranging Vegetable Exhibits

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

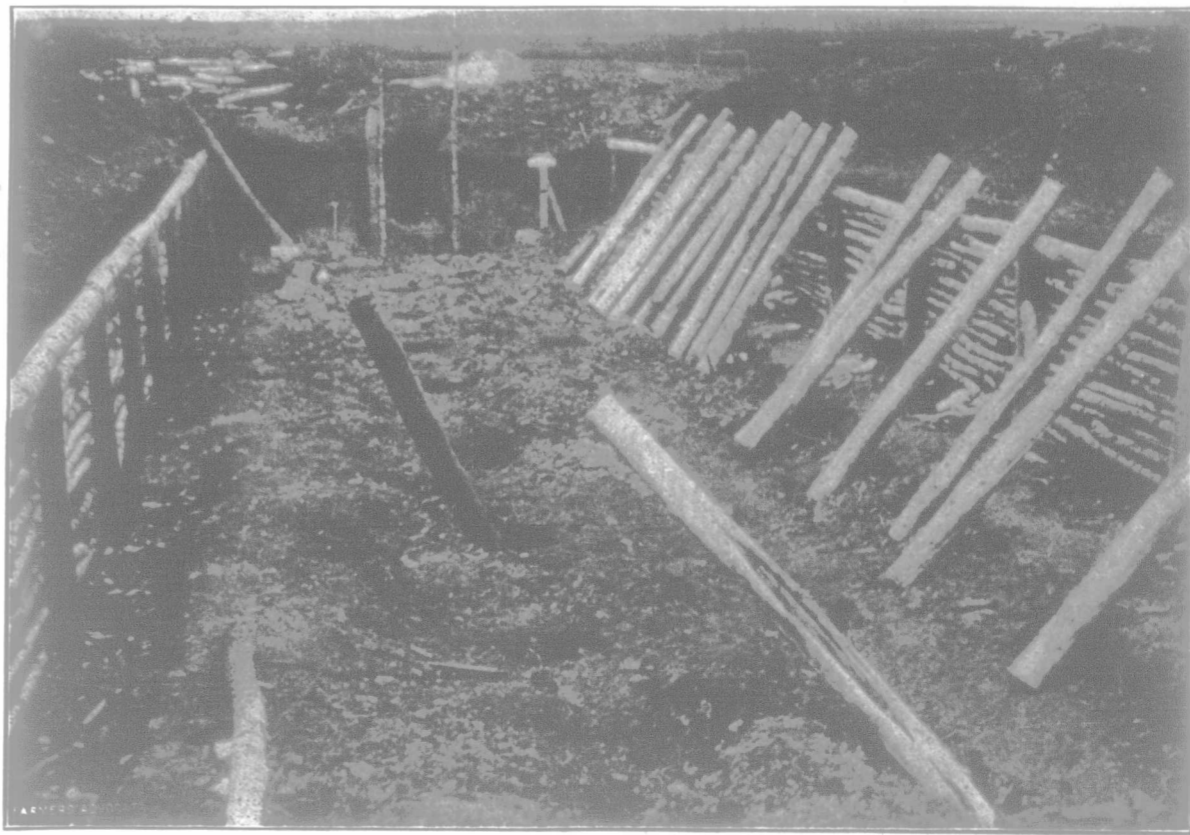
A very little extra time and attention given to the selection and preparation of roots and vegetables intended for exhibition would add greatly to the appearance and attractiveness of such exhibits at local fairs. Many not only do not trouble to make their own exhibits attractive, but rather consider it unfair of others to do so, on the ground that exhibits so treated do not depend on their merits to win, but on the "fixing up." Such a view is a mistaken one. A stockman who did not select his best individuals and prepare them in the best way possible for exhibition, would be considered something more than foolish. Why should the exhibitor of roots and vegetables not do the same? The good impression produced by such preparation is valuable, but it does not follow that exhibits attractively displayed are not judged on their merits.

Roots and vegetables intended for exhibition should, in the first place, be carefully selected, and for this purpose it is essential that we have plenty of material to choose from. They should be of even size and shape, free of roughness and blemishes of any kind, including bruises. Careful attention to these points alone will go far towards making a winning exhibit. Where tops are to be removed they should be trimmed carefully in such a way to give the best appearance, not so long as to be over-prominent nor short enough to be bare-looking. Roots should have all small fibrous rootlets removed, and be washed in cold

water, without rubbing, immediately after pulling. It is impossible to thoroughly remove the dirt if left to dry, even for a short time, and rubbing scratches and chafes the tender surface, spoiling, so to say, the natural "finished" appearance. Nothing so detracts from the good appearance of an exhibit as having the surface of specimens rubbed and scratched till they become rough and bruised looking. This applies with special force to potatoes, particularly in their green state as exhibited at summer fairs. The tender skin is removed, and the tuber bruised. Onions, too, are spoiled in appearance by having the outer covering completely removed. Vegetables generally require careful handling, and if it becomes necessary to wash them should be allowed to dry without rubbing.

So much for the selection and preparation of specimens. The question of arrangement is of little less importance, for upon it depends in no small measure the good or ill impression produced by the exhibit. Small specimens should be placed in neat and suitable receptacles. These should be shallow to afford a view of the exhibit as a whole. Carrots and such smaller vegetables are commonly spread out on a table, with different entries all crowded together, but would appear to much better advantage if neatly and compactly arranged as described; so with peas and beans in pod, which, as generally shown, in boxes, often not too neat in appearance, are hidden so that only the top layers may be seen. Collections of roots and vegetables afford plenty of scope for making an attractive display. They should be placed with the larger articles, some of which should be raised above the general level, in the background, and the smaller things grouped around and among them. Such an arrangement is much better than spreading everything out promiscuously on a level table.

Although not included in the topic as stated the preparation of grain and grasses in the sheaf should not be overlooked. In no class of exhibits is there greater room for improvement than here. Such exhibits for the most part consist of bundles loosely gathered together and tied near the top, little or no effort being made to straighten out the straw or arrange the heads in a neat and attractive manner. A very little extra time and attention and the proper tying of the straw to keep it in place makes a wonderful improvement in a sheaf, and all the difference between a rough looking and a neat and attractive exhibit. Collections of grain and grasses in the sheaf should furnish one of the most attractive departments of a fair, if properly arranged. None other of the sections included in this discussion so lend themselves to the making of an artistic display, and yet in no section per-



MAKING A BIG ROOT HOUSE FOR POTATOES

This illustration shows a large dig-out under construction on the C. P. R. farm near Winnipeg, in which some of the 52 acres of potatoes will be stored

haps is so little effort put forward towards this end. Where so much room for the exercise of ingenuity exists there is no need to suggest any particular plan of arrangement.

Man.

Dow Bros.

Use of the Soil Packer in Saskatchewan

The bureau of statistics and information of the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan issued recently an interesting bulletin on the use of soil packers. Crop correspondents in the various crop-reporting districts of the province were asked to report on the extent to which packers were in use in their localities, the kind of packer used, when it was used and what effect was noticeable from its use in the matter of soil drifting, even germination of the seed, growth of the crop, and the quantity of moisture retained in packed as compared with unpacked soil. The following table was compiled showing the extent to which packers are in use in Saskatchewan today:

CROP DISTRICT	Percentage of crop area packed	Estimated area under grain crops	Estimated acreage upon which some form of packer was used
1. South eastern	12.7	2,479,820	314,940
2. South central	13.0	1,032,580	134,230
3. South western	11.3	249,430	28,180
4. East central	9.2	901,440	82,930
5. Central	29.2	1,789,090	522,410
6. West central	35.4	414,090	146,585
7. North eastern	4.5	85,040	3,825
8. North central	8.9	213,500	19,000
9. North western	25.6	720,300	184,395
The Province	18.2	7,885,290	1,436,495

KIND OF PACKER

According to the correspondents the surface packer predominates throughout the province at the present time. This was the case in every crop district. In crop district No. 1 (south eastern), and in district No. 5 (central) there are a large number of subsurface packers used, but even in these districts the surface packer appears to out-number the other type by two to one.

WHEN PACKER IS USED

In the great majority of cases the packer is used after the seed is in the ground. Usually the order is, seeding, harrowing, packing. Sometimes men wait until the grain is coming through the ground and others wait until it is two, three or even four inches high before packing. This applies, of course, to the surface packer. Others report the packer as being used both before and after the drill, while still others state that in their township the practice is to pack only before the drill. In very few cases did men report that the subsurface packer was being used immediately after the plow in the case of summer fallows and fall plowing, though this is the time when it would be supposed that this type of packer would do its work best.

EFFECT OF PACKER ON SOIL DRIFTING

Analysis of replies received with regard to the effect of the packer on soils that drift show that where drifting is at all general and the correspondent has been able to gather data, the judgment of farmers was overwhelmingly to the effect that surface packing tended to check, if not entirely to prevent, soil drifting. There were a few who thought the packer had no effect in this connection, while a few others thought that the action of the packer was to cause the soil to drift worse than before. Absolute agreement cannot be looked for in a canvass of this nature, so that we are justified from this evidence in assuming that the effect of the surface packer, when used after the drill, is to check, if not actually to stop soil drifting. Of course, such a remedy is purely mechanical in its nature, and should in no way interfere with the efforts of the farmer to remove the cause of the drifting, namely, the absence of vegetable matter in the soil in sufficient quantities. Certainly the best, and perhaps the only way to remove the cause of drifting is seeding down to some of the grasses or clovers, thus restoring root fibre to the soil.

EFFECT ON GERMINATION AND GROWTH

The replies received were in substantial agreement to the effect that the packer made a notice-

able difference in the evenness of the stand. In growth the plants on packed fields were characterized by more vigor and had a healthier appearance. A few men thought there was no difference to be seen, while others went into detail and stated that the crops on packed land in their township were from four to ten days further advanced than those on unpacked land.

The report furnishes interesting reading. While some farmers seem of the opinion that the packer does not justify its cost, the overwhelming bulk of opinion of the thousand farmers reporting on the question was favorable to the use of the packer.

Good Farming in Rosser and Meadows Districts

J. W. Willis, weed inspector in Rosser district, called at THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE office a few days ago with some samples of grain and root crops grown this year in that section of the province. Mr. Willis states that for the most part crops throughout the district have been good, especially with farmers who have given attention to the keeping down of weeds. The necessity of keeping stock is becoming more generally recognized in the district, and the leading farmers are going into mixed farming, being persuaded it is the most effective means of controlling weeds and ensuring returns from the soil from year to year. Messrs. Walter James and Homer Smith have excellent herds of beef and dairy cattle, and splendid crops of grain may be seen on the Price farm, and on the farms of R. H. Bryce, G. Peterson, W. Innis, C. Howe, G. W. Arnold and others. Mr. Willis is farming some 80 acres in this section, and seems to be making good, judged by the samples of grain and roots he is able to produce. He is an Englishman, who has spent some years in Australia and is firmly convinced that the sheep is the salvation of this country; the keeping of sheep, and the growing of cultivated crops.

C. P. R. Produce Farm

Farms owned by governments or big corporations, although run on a scale beyond the means of the average farmer, always are worth visiting because of the fact that they inspire. In addition there always is something out of the ordinary, and something that gives the owner of a quarter or a half-acre a new idea.

Three years ago the C. P. R. took over a half-section of land in Springfield municipality so that vegetables, potatoes and other products required in their big hotels and dining cars could be grown under their own supervision. This farm was placed under R. D. Prettie, inspector of forestry. This season T. H. Tweltridge is farm foreman. About 80 acres had been cropped before the C. P. R. took it over, the balance being



ENTRANCE TO UNDERGROUND ROOTHOUSE 5 FEET DEEP AND 50x20 FEET IN LENGTH AND WIDTH

in bush. At present 150 acres are fenced, and 115 acres are in crop. And the crop is good. Thorough cultivation has given returns.

An acre or so sown to peas profusely covered with large pods, shows that this crop will do well. Oats sown for green feed also have peas mixed in. The potato crop covers 52 acres, and they look well. There are three varieties. The Puritan variety covers one acre; Bovee, 13 acres, and Dreer's Standard, the balance.

The storing of these over winter is an interesting problem. Last year root houses were provided, but drainage was not right. This year two new underground storehouses are being prepared. The accompanying illustration shows one of them ready to stand the supporting posts in place and put on the roof. At the far end can be seen the drain in which tile are to be laid to carry away water.

This root house is 50 feet long and 20 feet wide. The sides are five feet high, and the roof almost level. Poles are built in the sides to prevent the earth from caving in. Two rows of posts five feet apart will be placed up the center and a truck can be wheeled up this passage in removing the tubers. Partitions between bins are of poplar poles, giving ventilation between the bins. The roof covering is supported by poles. Then comes brush and straw; then 6 inches of soil; then more straw and another layer of dirt. If weather becomes severely cold, manure is placed on top.

This pit can be built without heavy work or high cost. Teams and scrapers can do most of the work. The main thing is to guard against water lying in the root house.

There is a double door at each end and ventilator flues sufficient to avoid heating. Such pits give satisfaction.

Seven acres of the C. P. R. farm are given to garden crops of all kinds. Most of these have done well. Buildings have been erected to accommodate men, stock, machinery and crops. Garden truck is started in a well constructed green-house. Next year the intention is to lay out lawns and walks around the buildings.

DAIRY

Canadian Cheese Industry

There are symptoms of a serious loss in the cheese export business, which ought to receive more attention than has yet been accorded them. After ousting the United States from the British market, Canada showed her ability to supply the needs of that country by furnishing nine-tenths of her imports. Little fault was ever found with the quality, and the trade appeared to be fairly well systematized on this side. In 1906 our exports amounted to \$24,441,664. Since then, however, we have been running down in quantities. In 1907 (nine months' reports, owing to change in ending of fiscal year) they were \$22,028,281. In 1908, \$22,921,780; 1909, \$20,398,482, and for the year ending with March, 1910, \$21,647,006. This year, so far as reports show, though conditions on the pasturage were unusually good in the dairying sections, the exports promise no serious gain, but rather a comparative loss.

No doubt, also more cheese is eaten in Canada, especially in the Northwest, as the population increases and immigrants from the British Isles come into the country, though it would appear that the consumption of cheese is on the decrease among British people. Last year the foreign imports into the United Kingdom fell off to 20,305 tons, Holland shipping only 12,564 tons, compared with 14,500 tons the previous year, and the United States only 1,700 tons, a drop of 2,065 tons from 1909, and of 26,334 tons from 1901. Colonial imports made up by an increase of nearly 10,000 tons for almost half of the falling off from foreign sources, which left the total drop 10,000 tons, with the home production slightly declining. The total from the colonies was 102,519 tons. Canada sent 79,661 tons of this

and New Zealand, it should be noted, 22,651 tons. The Dominion has fallen from her position of supplier of 90 per cent. of the colonial import, to an importation of about 80 per cent., while the New Zealanders, in spite of their long, hot ocean passage against them, are slipping into her place.

It will be satisfactory to imperialists that foreign imports are decreasing, and that it is another of the colonies of the empire which is supplying the deficiencies. But it is a somewhat serious thing that the Canadian trade should dwindle, especially since we have the land and the grain food to supply all of England's needs of cheese. The quality of the goods is evidently all right also. If, as the farmers have sometimes claimed, the difficulty is with the merchants and commission men who attend the marketing, it ought to be known, that some remedy might be applied. We have noticed on several occasions the holding up of business by the difference between the ideas of buyers on English account, and sellers here. There ought to be no such difficulty, if with the long freight carriage against her, New Zealand can profitably cut into the market.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

Dairy Demonstrations in Saskatchewan

The dairy branch of the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan has completed a series of meetings in the districts adjacent to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which should prove of value to the dairy interests.

Through the courtesy of W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent, a suitable passenger coach was obtained in which to hold the meetings. Space was provided for a modern farm dairy equipment, which was installed, and practical demonstrations with lectures, covering the work from the time of milking to marketing the butter, were given each day. Altogether eight meetings, each occupying two afternoons, were held and upwards of 300 farmers attended. Mr. Craven, who was in charge of the car, was particularly pleased with the enthusiasm prevailing at all of the meetings, which after all is the real test of the audience's appreciation and desire to learn. The need of better methods in the various phases of dairying are being gradually recognized by the farmers, and such meetings afford easy access to scientific knowledge, which is the basis of success.

In the actual work of separating the milk, preparing the cream for churning and the butter for marketing, the audience saw the complete process, and were advised of the many details to be avoided and those which should be practiced, if the trade demands, which should be catered to, are to be supplied.

Bulletin No. 15 on the "Causes of Contamination and Care and Preservation of Milk and Cream on the Farm," prepared by W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, was distributed at each meeting, and the various subjects dealt with were emphasized by the lecturer, who impressed upon them the necessity of adopting approved methods to obtain the greatest returns from the money invested and the time and labor involved.

In this particular the matter of the low milk yield of the average herd was discussed and

instruction given concerning the means of affecting an improvement. Dairymen are grossly careless in their methods of selecting and breeding and a great deal of work remains to be done before anything like satisfactory conditions will exist.

In conclusion, Mr. Craven reports that the lectures and demonstrations were listened to and watched with a great deal of attention, and at the conclusion many questions of an interesting nature were asked. He further states that the settlers are rapidly realizing the value of the dairy industry, and they exhibited marked desire to fit themselves for doing better work.

FIELD NOTES

Mantle Succeeds Rutherford

W. J. Rutherford has resigned his position as deputy minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan, to assume the duties of dean of the agricultural faculty in the Saskatchewan University at Saskatoon. He is succeeded by A. F. Mantle, for the past fourteen months, chief of the bureau of statistics and information in the same department. Professor Rutherford has been deputy minister since September, 1908.

Homestead Entries for Six Months

The homestead entries in the West for the six months ending July 31, 1910, show an increase of 11,852 over the same period of 1909, the figures being 33,416 entries against 21,564.

For the month of July alone there were 4,260 entries, of which 1,248 were made by Canadians residing in Canada, 58 by Canadians returning from the United States, 959 by United States citizens, and with the exception of 34 entries, the whole of the remainder were made by persons from the British Isles and northern European countries in which the government is carrying on immigration work.

Of the entries from the United States over one-half were made by people coming from North Dakota and Minnesota. Patents were issued in July, 1910, for 248,223 acres of land, as against patents for 186,013 acres in the corresponding month of 1909.

Winnipeg Largest Wheat Market in America

A statement was issued by the Winnipeg Board of Trade last week, showing wheat receipts at the principal centers in America. Winnipeg for the first time takes the lead. More wheat was sold through Winnipeg last year than any market in America. Minneapolis formerly was the largest wheat market in North America. Winnipeg last year exceeded Minneapolis receipts by about seven million bushels.

Figures for the principal markets are given as follows:

Market	Bushels
Winnipeg	88,269,330
Minneapolis	81,111,410
Buffalo	61,084,797
Duluth	56,084,971
Kansas City	35,354,000
Montreal	30,081,779
Chicago	26,985,112
New York	23,304,300
St. Louis	21,432,317
Philadelphia	10,331,854
Omaha	9,979,200
Milwaukee	8,871,026
Baltimore	5,821,809
Cleveland	4,874,871

Outside of Chicago, which is by a long lead the greatest oat receiving market in America, Winnipeg leads the list of American markets. Winnipeg's actual oat receipts during the year past totalled 30,838,900 bushels, followed by New York, 23,717,562

bushels; St. Louis, 18,582,670 bushels; Minneapolis, 14,059,230 bushels; Omaha, 10,324,080 bushels; Kansas City, 6,349,500 bushels; Duluth, 5,117,437 bushels.

Events of the Week

Dr. James Cowan, of Portage la Prairie, pioneer physician of Manitoba, died last week, aged 79 years. Dr. Cowan came to Portage in 1871, and has practiced his profession in Portage ever since.

A new aviation record was made last week at Cleveland, when Glen Curtiss travelled 69 miles over Lake Erie in one hour and eighteen minutes. Curtiss used an eight-cylinder fifty horse power biplane.

The Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church is to be held next week and the week following in Montreal. Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the church from all parts of the world will be in attendance.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, formerly head of Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne, and now chairman of the Royal Commission on technical education, has been called to Newfoundland to advise the government upon the possibilities of improving agriculture on the island.

Portugal seems likely to follow the lead of Spain in limiting the powers of the Roman Catholic church within the kingdom. A vigorous inquiry is to be made into the status of the religious orders in the country. It will probably result in a breach between the Pope and Portugal similar to that between the Spanish government and the vatican.

The annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held last week in Toronto. At the opening of the convention the secretary made some startling statements of the plans being made by American capitalists and grabbers of public property, headed by Pierpont Morgan, to get control of franchises, water powers and resources of the country in general. Delegates were present from all parts of the Dominion.

Persistent rumors are being circulated in the United States that Canada intends removing the duty on live stock entering the Dominion. Prominent American meat packers have been interviewed on the subject and seem to regard removal of duty as an almost settled thing. The proposal is not being seriously considered in the Dominion; in fact, it is doubtful if the Ottawa authorities have given any attention to the matter at all.

The Holy Rollers of America made preparations for the world to end at midnight, August 31. Plans evidently miscarried, as to all appearances the globe is whirling in its accustomed orbit. Members of the sect all over the continent knocked off work on Wednesday and spent the last day in prayer. According to the prophecy of their elders, fire was the agent that would put the earth out of business. Holy Rollers in Winnipeg, when nothing happened broke up their meeting quietly and slipped home.

A rich strike of gold on Steamboat Mountain, 35 miles from Hope, B. C., is attracting a good deal of attention. Ore from the find has assayed from \$800 to \$3,000 per ton. There is a general rush to the district. Every available horse and conveyance at Hope and Princeton, which are the outfitting points for Steamboat, are pressed into service and several outfits unable to secure conveyances started in on foot. The gold bearing rock is prophyry, while the country rock is a dacite.

Pressure, it is said, will be brought to bear on the Dominion government to extend the Intercolonial from Montreal to Toronto. To build the line to Toronto will involve, according to reliable and semi-official estimates, an expenditure of twenty million dollars. The board of management views favorably the extension idea, though they hesitate to be quoted about it on the ground that their function is to manage and operate the line, while it is for the government alone to determine matters of policy such as this.

Cholera is spreading at a terrific rate in Russia. The pestilence is gaining headway in every part of the country and neighboring nations are enforcing strict measures to prevent its general spread over Europe. In St. Petersburg the disease rages, unchecked. In country districts the peasants are said to be dying like flies. In the meantime Russia is spending millions abroad in efforts to raise a respectable navy, and the thousands are dying at home, largely through ignorance of sanitation and proper means of living.

Dr. James Bryce, of the commission on technical education, in an address at Toronto the other day gave something of an advance report of what the commission will recommend to the government. Dr. Bryce said: We have come to the conclusion that in our rural schools not as much attention as should be is being paid to the preparation of our people for development in the lines of farming and in fruit growing, for agriculture is our basic industry. Very little attention has been paid to the development of scientific methods of agriculture.



DAIRY DEMONSTRATION TRAIN ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN SASKATCHEWAN. INSTRUCTION WORK IN CHARGE OF W. A. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF DAIRYING FOR THE PROVINCE

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The market situation for all classes of farm produce was weaker last week. Weakness was due to ample supplies offering. At Winnipeg the livestock market was a fairly active one, hogs being in particularly good demand, and at 50 cents per hundred better prices, but outside markets were all lower, heavy receipts being the order.

In grain the weakening tendency in wheat continues. This cereal looks like going lower. Oats are holding up well, and seem to be gaining week by week. Other grains are unchanged. The world's outlook in wheat is weaker. To all appearances prices are to depreciate, at least for two months or so. The ultimate selling price of wheat for this cereal year, while it cannot be forecasted, will probably be higher than the figures quoted at present.

GRAIN

Wheat was on the downward trend all week. All world's markets were lower and less strength was in evidence than even in the week before. World's shipments showed an increase of approximately a million bushels; American and Canadian visible each showed substantial gains, Russia continued to ship in surprisingly large quantities and shipments from the Danube country. These were some of the chief features of the market in the beginning of the week:

	VISIBLE SUPPLY.		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Canadian—			
Wheat	2,640,635	2,710,608	771,270
Oats	6,417,926	6,648,182	761,134
Barley	618,206	627,732	115,489
American—			
Wheat	25,197,000	22,562,000	8,362,000
Oats	12,888,000	8,025,000	5,183,000
Corn	2,155,000	2,673,000	1,773,000
WORLD'S SHIPMENTS.			
American	1,792,000	1,536,000	2,968,000
Russia	4,848,000	4,752,000	3,256,000
Danube	4,252,000	3,221,000	1,192,000
India	752,000	1,956,000	944,000
Argentina	1,376,000	1,160,000	144,000
Australia	528,000	560,000	128,000
Chili, N. Af.	384,000	55,000	360,000
Total	14,032,000	12,940,000	8,992,000

	CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
October	104½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
December	102½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
May	107½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Oats—						
October	38½	38½	37½	38½	38½	37½
December	38½	38½	37½	37½	37½	37½
May	41½	41½	41	41½	41½	40½
Flax—						
October	126	215	218	218	225	226

	CASH PRICES					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	108	107	106½	106½	105½	105½
No. 2 Nor.	106	105	105	104½	104½	104½
No. 3 Nor.	102½	101½	101½	100½	100½	100
Oats—						
No. 2 white	37½	37½	36½	37½	37	36½
Flax—						
October	225	225	221	221	226	220

	LIVERPOOL					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
No. 2 Nor.	118½	119	119	118	118	118
No. 3 Nor.	115½	115½	115½	114	114	114
October	109½	109½	109½	108	109	109½
December	110½	110½	110	109	109½	109½
May	111	110½	110½	110½	110½	111

	AMERICAN OPTIONS					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago—						
September	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	99½
December	104½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
May	109½	108½	109½	109½	109½	108½
Minneapolis—						
September	117½	111	110½	111½	112	110½
December	113½	112½	113	113½	113½	113½
May	117½	116½	117½	117½	117½	117½
New York—						
September	107½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
December	111	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
May	115	112½	115½	115	115½	115½
Duluth—						
September	113½	112½	113½	113½	114½	114½
December	115	114½	115	115	115½	114½
May	118½	117½	118½	118½	118½	118½

	DULUTH FLAX					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
September	249½	243	249	252	255	257
December	239	238½	240	242	246	248½

Conditions in the Western provinces are unchanged. The crop grown has all been safely harvested. Threshing reports, such as have been published disclose nothing new. It is considered that 110 million bushels would be an outside estimate of the wheat out-turn. New grain is being marketed freely. Bad weather during the early part of the week delayed work to some extent. Rains were general all through the West. New wheat has been moved from Port Arthur, Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg, holding the record for having worked the first cargo of the 1910 crop.

NORTHERN STATES TURNING OUT WELL.
The Northwestern Miller says—The Minneapolis

flour output last week decreased 10,965 barrels. This made the output (for the week ending August 27), 321,275 barrels, against 228,675 in 1909 and 254,095 in 1908. This week one more mill is in operation and the output promises to be around 330,000 barrels. In the corresponding week last year the production was 228,675 barrels. Flour trade seems to show some improvement. More export business is being done. With favorable weather in the Northwest, threshing where not done, particularly in the north, is progressing rapidly. In North Dakota yields appear to be turning out about as expected. In southern Minnesota, where the yield was heavy, and in other southern territory, the movement of wheat is free and exceeds other years because of the season being two weeks early.

EUROPEAN VISIBLE

The European wheat visible this week amounts to 73,180,000, against 69,206,000 last week, thus showing an increase of 3,974,000 bushels. The total last year amounted to 46,100,000, when it showed a decrease of 400,000 bushels.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Shipton, Anderson & Company, London and Liverpool, write as follows of the outlook in Russia and the Danube country:

There is rather more offering in Danubian wheats and more samples of Russian are being shown, the bulk of which, however, are of poor quality, and the condition, we fear, will leave much to be desired. We hear that a cargo of South Russian azima has already arrived in this country, a good deal of it being heated, which will make importers very careful how they handle Russian wheats, especially in the early part of the season.

It is becoming increasingly evident that not only is the Russian crop considerably smaller than last year, some say 30 per cent., but the quality is such that a good deal of it will be unfit for use, and therefore Russia will not be the governing factor in the position, as she undoubtedly was last season.

In the United Kingdom wet weather is interfering with harvesting. Quality in some parts is poor. Better weather in France is improving the outlook there. The German wheat crops is officially estimated at 85 million bushels, against 84 millions last year. India continues to offer new wheat freely. Australian reports are favorable. Argentine shipments are normal. The area sown to wheat in Argentina is estimated at 14,414,000 acres, practically the same as 1909.

MARKET OUTLOOK.

The price outlook has not improved. Conditions abroad considered generally, are more favorable than a week ago. The Russian crop so far as official estimates go, is no better known than a month ago, but Russia continues to increase her sellings of wheat abroad, so does the entire southeastern section of Europe, which rather shows that conditions there indicate as good or better returns than a year ago.

Speculation as to the crop of Argentina, Australia and India, the three chief wheat-producing countries to harvest between now and January, avails little. Of the Argentina crop it is known that the area sown is approximately what it was a year ago. That is all. The republic continues a reasonably heavy shipper of wheat, so does Australia. Of the Indian outlook nothing materializes. Such reports as come through seem favorable.

The situation then is that outside America the world has reaped or seems likely to reap a normal wheat crop. America is short from 100 to 150 million bushels, perhaps 200 million bushels, but in a world's crop of three billion bushels this does not figure very large.

For the immediate future it is difficult to see how wheat can advance much. The buying element is optimistic. When Europe sees twelve million bushels of wheat per week floating towards her, European buyers are not going to boost prices out of fear that enough of the cereal is not to be had, and in the next six weeks or so world's shipments will bulk larger than they do at present. Wheat prices are in for a period of depression. What will happen in a month or two is problematical. The cereal likely will go up.

LIVESTOCK

Live-stock markets were generally strong. At Winnipeg good demand existed for all classes, and sellers had no difficulty in finding buyers for their stuff. Outside markets were the same. Old country prices are a trifle stronger. Locally, hogs were scarce and cattle in fair delivery. There was a good sized run of sheep.

Demand has been broad and the market active, in some instances a shade stronger than a week ago. Few export cattle have been on sale, but among this class were some good enough to sell around \$5.00 to \$5.25. A large percentage of the offerings, however, run to light and medium weights, and the range of prices for the bulk of the useful stock was from \$3.50 to \$4.25, with the weightier kinds at \$4.40 to \$4.75.

Stockers and feeders were none too plentiful, and

the choice quality kinds of good weights met with the best outlet of the season, prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.50 for good weight feeders, while stockers of equal quality and good weights made \$3.75 to \$4.10.

Prices as follows, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$5.10 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.75 to 5.00
Best export heifers	4.25 to 5.00
Best butcher steers	4.75 to 5.10
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	3.90 to 4.50
Best fat cows	3.85 to 4.40
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 3.75
Common cows	2.50 to 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.00 to 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000	3.75 to 4.00
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.50 to 3.75
Light stockers	2.50 to 3.25

Hog receipts were light. The market Friday was a red-hot one, prices jumping from \$8.50 to \$9.00. The outlook is bright for the near future.

Sheep, 1,227 head. Market steady, with the bulk selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Lambs, sold from \$6 to \$7. Veals, 165 head. Choice kind \$4.50 to \$5.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$4.60 to \$6.25; cows and bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.50; stockers, \$2.60 to \$4.50; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.60; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; hogs, \$8.75; off cars, \$9.00.

BRITISH

London cables Canadian steers, 14c. to 15c.; ranchers, 12c. to 13c. Liverpool, fed ranchers, 11½c. to 12½c.; Canadian steers, 13½c. to 14½c.; States steers, 13½c. to 14½c. Canadian bacon, 16½c. to 16¾c.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.90 to \$8.40; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.00; stockers, and feeders, \$4.10 to \$6.20; sheep, \$2.85 to \$4.65; hogs, \$8.40 to \$9.50.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Creams, sour, per lb. butterfat	22 to 23c.
sweet,	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	25c.
" " " bricks	26c.
No. 1 dairy	19½c.
No. 2 dairy	16 to 17c.
Cheese, Eastern	14c.
Manitoba make	10 to 10½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	18½c.
Live poultry, turkeys, per lb.	16c. to 17c.
chickens, per lb.	10 to 12c.
boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
ducks, per lb.	10c.
geese, per lb.	10c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	20c.
breakfast bacon, per lb.	20½c.
dry, salted sides, per lb.	16c.
beef, hind quarters, per lb.	10c.
beef, front quarter, per lb.	6½c.
mutton, per lb.	13c.
pork, per lb.	13½c.
veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8 to 8½c.
Sheep skins	35 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$19.00
shorts, per ton	21.00
chopped barley, per ton	23.00
chopped oats, per ton	26.00
Hay, prairie, per ton	\$10.00 to 13.00
timothy, per ton	15.00 to 17.00
Potatoes, per bushel	75c.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has concluded his tour of the West, made his last speech at Medicine Hat on September 2 and left at once for the East. The premier arrived at Winnipeg on July 13, and has spoken at every important point in the West between there and Victoria. One of the features of the tour was the reception given Sir Wilfrid by the prairie farmers. They came straight to the point in telling the prime minister what they wanted and what they expected him to do. At every stop made in the prairie country, Sir Wilfrid was met by farmers demanding government-owned elevators, railways and other public utilities and substantial reductions in the tariff. It is a safe guess that the premier and the eastern members of his party got the surprise of their lives. It is a new experience to them to have farmers speaking right out in meeting and demanding what they want. It's a safe guess, too, that the premier will have to return West to have his experience duplicated.

HOME JOURNAL

People And Things The World Over

Politics is the one thing in the world that is as intellectual as the encyclopedia Britannica and as rapid as the Derby.—G. K. Chesterton.

The sin and sorrow of despotism is not that it does not love men but that it loves them too much and trusts them too little.—G. K. Chesterton.

The Irish Technical Instruction Congress has adopted a resolution the probable outcome of which will be the establishment of a School of Hotelkeeping in Ireland on the lines of an institution already in existence in Switzerland.

Dr. W. T. Grenfell, the Labrador medical missionary, confirms the report of the probable total failure of the Labrador fisheries this season. This news portends serious consequences for the twenty thousand fisher folk of Newfoundland, who depend upon the Labrador fishing for their living.

Twenty legatees received bequests from the \$200,000 estate of Eliza Ann Gwynn, a maiden lady, of Toronto. Large sums were left to alleviate the lot of dumb animals. There was a bequest of \$75,000 to the British Society for the Abolition of Vivisection. The Toronto Humane Society received \$25,000, and a bequest of \$5,000 was left to the Sarnia Humane Society.

Believing that many of the recent forest fires throughout the lower mainland in British Columbia have been started by Chinese, in ignorance of the regulations through inability to read the notices printed in English, government agents in various districts are having the substance of the regulations printed in Chinese and Japanese, so that Asiatics may no longer plead ignorance of the law.

"Here William Booth commenced the work of the Salvation Army, July, 1865." On Mile End Waste, East London, a large slab of dark gray stone bearing this inscription has been set. The spot where General Booth started his great religious campaign now forms part of a long strip of land which has been laid out as a public garden by the London County Council, and it is just within the gateway that the memorial stone has been embedded in the turf.

Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square, London, is "to let," and there is an opportunity for an admirer to live in the place where the dictionary or most of it was actually compiled. The doctor resided at Gough Square from 1748 to 1758, and we know that the dictionary was begun a year before the first date and published in 1755. At the top of the house, which is a large one, he had a room fitted up for his five or six assistants, whom he kept constantly under his eye. An interleaved copy of Bailey's Dictionary in folio he made the basis of his work, and he collected his authorities by incessant reading, his method being to score with a black lead pencil the words he selected. The house has many melancholy memories. Here Johnson's wife died in 1752, and left him more than ever a prey to his natural

gloom. And here he was arrested for a paltry debt of £5 18s., and taken to a sponging house in the neighboring Cursitor street. And it was here also that his struggles met with their reward, and when in the last year of his tenancy Johnson began "The Idler," he is described as being in "as easy and pleasant a state of existence as constitutional unhappiness ever permitted him to enjoy."

The New Teacher

The new teacher has come. Possibly she will not be your ideal yet, again, she may be, if you give her a chance. At all events, give her a cheerful welcome; let her feel that she has come among friends, and that she is to be regarded as a partner with you in making the very best of that boy or girl of yours. The chances are that it will take the two (or three) of you, working to the very best of your resources, to accomplish that. The little lad, swinging off, whistling, to school, bare-footed, book-bag on back, or the little girlie toddling along basket in hand, may look very innocent, and they are innocent, but think of the possibilities in them—above all, of the possibilities for good—for development of intellect and character under the right influences! Just think of them, and then realize the responsibility, the tremendous responsibility to both parents and teacher.

The teacher is hired to do your child good, but you cannot throw all the responsibility on her. If you are wise, you can help her more than you think; if you are foolish, you can undo much of the good she might otherwise accomplish.

Above all, do not suffer yourself to become prejudiced and indignant over the tales that may be brought from school. Do not express an opinion before the children until you have sifted the matter to the bottom—that is, if it is important enough to sift. Go to the teacher—or, still better, ask her in to tea—and talk the matter over, not in a spirit of storm and criticism, but kindly, casually and quietly. There may be, you know, misunderstandings at school, as well as elsewhere, and the right kind of teacher will be pleased to straighten things out. If it should happen that there has been fault, and on the part of your child, be "big" enough to accept the fact, then talk the matter over afterwards with the child. Such a course will place you on the right footing with the teacher, and will have the best possible influence over the child. He will see that you are honest, and that you will not condone wrong even in him. The teacher, on the other hand, will recognize that you are her friend, and you need not be surprised to find her warm hand extended to you, figuratively or otherwise, in an unspoken pledge to unite with you more firmly than ever in making the best possible man or the best possible woman of the little delinquent.

If the teacher is not following just the course that you would like, be out-and-out about it, in a frank and kindly way, and to the teacher himself. Any teacher would rather have you do this than find out some day that you have been disapproving in secret or storming to the neighbors about it. Grasp the fact, at the very beginning, that the teacher must be your friend, at least so far as your children are concerned, and that if she is not, it is your duty to the children to see that she becomes so.

If you think of anything that would be an improvement in the school, suggest it. So long

as you do this in the right way, you will not be misunderstood. There is a world of difference between meddling and suggesting.

You may feel that your age is twice that of your teacher, that you have learned much by experience, that ideas have come to you which you cannot expect this young woman to hold at this stage of her young life—then, why not interest her in those things? Why not try to make her an enthusiast over them, even as you are? You can probably do this if you go about it in the right way. But you must not nag; you must not dictate; you must be ready to listen to contra-opinions, if there are any—for it may be that there are better opinions than yours, and that, possibly, even this young teacher holds them. Never forget for an instant that least manifestation of "bossiness" on your part will undo much of the good you aim at. Bossiness never pays; it is too unpopular to pay, and brings only dislike and resentment wherever it appears. You must supplant it by tact, which, for most situations in life, as in this, may be spelled with a capital.

Again, let the children hear nothing but good of the teacher from your lips. It is most important that their confidence in her shall not be broken, and if you break it on one point, the chances are that you have broken it on all, and that henceforth you have not only lowered the prestige of the teacher but decreased her influence throughout the school, since each child you send to it is bound to be a disseminating point of his suspicions among the other children. Children are very susceptible, and to them small things loom large. You cannot tell how the careless word which you have spoken may be magnified in their little minds. Let them see that the teacher is your friend. "Father's friend" or "mother's friend" can accomplish infinitely better results than can "father's enemy" or "mother's enemy."

With such an understanding, too, the relations all round are so much more likely to be pleasant and agreeable. The school should be a home to the children, and should be referred to as such. If you say, "Never mind, the teacher will lick you for that!" or "Just wait till the teacher gets hold of you!" in what frame of mind, think you, do you send the child to school? Fear has made many a truant, but it has made very few scholars.

As a final word, if the schoolhouse lacks appliances, and you recognize that it does, do not be afraid to take steps about it. No workman can do his best work with poor tools, nor can the teacher. In most places the inspector now threatens to take away the government grant if the necessary things are not provided; yet, there are so many helpful things outside of these few maps, charts, counting-boards, etc., which the necessities demand. What about a school library? What about blotting-paper, mounting-paper and cases for pressed weeds and weed-seeds? What about the boxes of plasticine, and all the "busy-work" odds and ends that are so helpful to the tiny tots? Try the trustees in regard to these things, if the teacher's pleadings have been ineffectual; and if you can get them to grasp the fact that little humans are of as much value as pure-bred cattle and horses, they will listen. If this fails, join the teacher in getting up a school fair, a garden party, a concert, anything that will bring in the necessary dollars. No effort you make in any other direction is likely to be as profitable.—*Farmer's Advocate*, London.



Hope's Quiet Hour

BRACE UP AND BE PLEASANT

"A merry heart is a good medicine, (margin—causeth good healing) but a broken spirit drieth up the bones.—Prov. xvii.: 22, R. V.

"We cannot, of course, all be handsome, And it's hard for us all to be good, We are sure now and then to be lonely, And we don't always do as we should. To be patient is not always easy, To be cheerful is much harder still, But at least we can always be pleasant, If we make up our minds that we will.

"And it pays every time to be kindly, Although you feel worried and blue; If you smile at the world and look cheerful, The world will soon smile back at you.

So try to brace up and look pleasant, No matter how low you are down, Good humor is always contagious, But you banish your friends when you frown."

I think that if we could oftener see our own faces in a mirror, unexpectedly, we should grow much better looking. A kindly, bright expression is so attractive and a dismal face is so disagreeable to look at, that we could not bear to wear a frown if we saw how it disfigured our faces.

It is grandly worth while to cultivate the habit of gladness. Though steady cheerfulness is by no means easy to maintain, yet "we can always be pleasant, if we make up our minds that we will." One important help to being constantly pleasant is the determination to stop finding fault with everything and everybody. If the critical habit is allowed to grow strong it can make any character ugly and unattractive. We must be constantly on our guard against the great sin of harsh judgment of our neighbors, and saying unkind things of them when they are not there to defend themselves. If we are going to brace up and be pleasant it is necessary to check the fault-finding spirit, which makes us look at everything from the darkest point of view. We don't want to forget the familiar story of the two children in the garden. One said, "It is a horrid garden, because every rose has a thorn." The other said, "It is a beautiful garden, because it is so full of roses." So it is in life. Two people will come home from the same picnic. One will talk about the heat and the mosquitoes, the broken cake and the lukewarm lemonade, and say that it was "a stupid affair." The other may come in with a radiant face and describe all the fun that everybody had—quite forgetting the small disagreeables. There are some people whose letters are really an infliction—we dread to open them. They are like "The Lamentations of Jeremiah"—a book which we may read from a sense of duty, but never, I should think, as a pleasure.

There are always pleasant things to talk and write about, and the unpleasant things—though they have to be mentioned sometimes—only grow darker and harder to bear when we talk them over and over unnecessarily.

In the eighteenth chapter of Second Samuel we read how Ahimaaz wanted to carry tidings of a victory to King David, but was forbidden to be a messenger because, as Joab told him, "the king's son is dead." Cushi was sent instead. But when Ahimaaz still pleaded to be allowed to run with tidings, Joab said, "Run." He overran Cushi, and when the king was told by the watchman that Ahimaaz was running towards the city, he said,

"He is a good man, and cometh with good tidings." On his arrival he eagerly called out the news of the victory, but when the king said, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" Ahimaaz evaded the question, which Cushi—when he arrived—answered willingly enough. Evidently Cushi—like many people—rather enjoyed the position of one who is a bearer of bad tidings. I knew a man, a few years ago, who never called to see a friend without telling of some mutual acquaintance who had died or was very dangerously ill. Naturally people were not glad to see him.

Dorothy Quigley describes a girl at a boarding-school who grumbled at everything, thus making life a burden to her room-mate. One day her companion turned on her and said: "I wouldn't be



A COUNTRY ROAD IN JAPAN

you for all the money in the world, even if you are the first in all your classes. You always see the worst side of things. Nothing pleases you. Do you know I've been keeping an account of the things you've grumbled at this morning? It is only eleven o'clock, and you have scolded about twenty things. If you don't stop finding fault I'll ask Mrs. Parsons to let Sally Ridge room with me. She's untidy, but she always has a good word for everybody, and is not carping at everything." The girl was so shocked to find that she was judging everything by its defects rather than by its good points, that she fought her hardest to overcome the habit.

I know a young girl who is training in a hospital in Toronto. When she comes home on her "half day" she sends the whole family into peals of laughter over the funny things that have happened. The unpleasant things are either not mentioned at all, or are told in such an amusing fashion that they only seem like ridiculous jokes to herself and her hearers. If she came home to grumble and complain about the hardships of hospital life, her family would dread her arrival. As it is, they look out for her holiday as the pleasantest time in the whole week. And a merry heart is, as our text says, "a good medicine"—it "causeth good healing." Cheerful surroundings and a glad spirit do wonders in the way of keeping people well or curing them when they are sick.

But, while avoiding the danger of the critical habit, we must not fall into an insincere fashion of admiring everything and everybody. We all know people who go into raptures over everything; and we know also that their opinion carries no weight at all, because it is not

the sincere expression of a true spirit. There is an easy optimism that is almost worse than gloom; it is weak and shallow and frivolous. A lady once said to me, "I always try to forget that there is any evil in the world; that is the only way I can enjoy life." If God had shut His eyes to the evil of the world it would have been allowed to multiply unchecked—there would have been no Flood, no destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, no certain punishment for sin. Let a father try to bring up a family on that principle and see what ruin he would work. Eli, the gentle and pious high priest, brought up his sons in that "good-natured" fashion. He only reasoned feebly with them when he heard of their evil dealings, and God sent him a message of awful punishment to fall on himself and his house, "because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not."

Flattery may be sweet, but it may also be a deadly poison. When God sends a message of warning through one man's lips to another, and it is not delivered, the messenger has committed a great sin, and cannot go unpunished. But God's prophets of woe are few, while most of us are called to rejoice in the Lord alway.

"Not by sorrow or by sighing
Can we lift the heavy load
Of the poor, the sick, the dying,
Whom we meet upon the road;
For we only help when bringing
Faith and courage to their need,
When we set the joy bells ringing
In their hearts by word and deed.

MISCELLANEOUS

At a French inn a guest was greatly disturbed one night by a series of incessant jumps and bumpings that appeared to proceed from the room directly overhead. In the morning he complained to the hotel manager, and asked to have the mystery cleared up. A little later the manager brought a foreign-looking individual, and introduced him to the gentleman. "This is Baron von Kotchem Sloschen," explained the manager, "who occupies the room above yours. Perhaps you can tell us, sir, what was the noise that this gentleman complains of?" "Why," said the baron, indignantly, "it was the doctor's instructions. He leaf me a bottle of medicine, which say, 'Take the mixture two nights running, then skip the third night.' And so I do it. I haf run the first two nights, and last night I skip!"

Mrs. Murphy, her head swathed in bandages, stood in the witness box. Her husband, Patrick Murphy, occupied the prisoner's dock, and the charge was that he had brutally assaulted the lady whom he ought to have loved. But Mrs. Murphy was not the woman to say a word against her husband. She insisted that he was the embodiment of all the virtues, and accounted for her bruises as the result of "pure accidents." "Now, look here," said the magistrate, angrily, "I must remind you that this is a court of law, and that perjury is a criminal offence. Be careful what you say. Who was it that bit your ear in such a shocking manner?" The poor creature hesitated for a moment—it appeared that wifely loyalty was about to succumb—then she smiled reassuringly at the man in the dock. "Please, sir," she faltered, "I—bit myself!"

SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

A record of very great interest concerning the celebrated siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian's army, under the command of Titus, has been discovered in Upper Egypt, consisting of a wooden panel, with raised borders, or frame, bearing a Latin inscription of some fifty lines, of which thirty-seven are still perfectly legible.

Apart from its historical importance this relic, with the exception of the tablets found at Pompeii, containing some accounts of a banker there, is the most valuable specimen of Roman caligraphy extant. The contents of the text, however, are what will be considered the chief result of this acquisition, because they embody the formal enregistrement of the discharge, after long active service under the eagles, of a veteran who, as one of the Tenth Fretensis Legion, had taken a distinguished part in the Jewish campaign and was present at the investment and sack of Jerusalem, that city, Hierosolyma, being specially mentioned.

The name of the old warrior was M. Valerius Quadratus, and in the newly recovered document he formally attests that it is a duplicate of an imperial edict promulgated in his favor, and in that of some other comrades in the legion, by the Emperor Domitian, by the hands of the Imperial Legate, Sextus Hormetidius Campanus, in December, A. D. 93.

One copy of this honorable discharge was, the tablet states, deposited in the proper temple for containing such archives at Rome, as was the custom with all such military deeds registering completion of service, while the other had been forwarded from Rome to the Governor of Egypt, M. Junius Mettius Rufus, and was kept in the Chancery at Alexandria. It is of this Egyptian edition of his discharge that Quadratus on his panel record gives us a copy, which he had made upon July 2, A. D. 94, at Alexandria.

The old soldier had probably been recruited in Egypt, because it is known that before the Jewish war the Fretensis Legion was stationed there. He retired with his three children to end his days at the little town of Philadelphia in the Fayum. There amid the ruins of his house, among a number of papyrus documents of the second century, the panel he doubtless prized was found.

"All around are those who linger,
Weak, despairing, full of fear,
While with feeble beckoning finger
They implore us to draw near.
Let us pour the oil of gladness
On their hopeless misery,
Banishing their grief and sadness
By our radiant sympathy."

Before you read this I expect to be on the ocean, travelling to Copenhagen, by way of Glasgow. The date of my return is uncertain, so it is useless to expect me to answer letters for some time to come.

May I ask your prayers for a safe and happy voyage? Adieu, my dear friends of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DORA FARNCOMB.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOMEWHERE

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song-birds dwell;
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Somewhere, somewhere, beautiful Isle of
Somewhere,
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done,
Somewhere the heart is stronger;
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate;
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

— DANIEL PROTHOROE.

THE SPOILED CHILD'S POWER

"It isn't necessary to ask if you had a good time," was said to a woman who had come back from eight weeks in a comfortable cottage on a lovely lake.

"Well, you would think I had everything there to produce happiness, but the truth is that my good holiday was spoiled—perhaps spoiled is too strong a word, but tainted anyway, by a twelve-year-old child. It sounds silly to talk of losing one's enjoyment because of a child, but I can wager that to be in the same house for five weeks with a spoiled girl will produce more unhappiness than anything short of death or disgrace. I had taken her with us to be a companion for my own girl, and her parents were to come on for a visit later. So she couldn't be sent home, much as I should have liked to dispatch her. There was a faint hope that she would be better behaved when her parents came, but, if anything, she was worse. She thought nothing of telling her father to shut up or mind his own business. She sulked at meals, refused to eat or wear what I thought best for her and cried whenever she could not have just what she wanted.

"I know it wasn't the child's fault; it was the parents! The poor girl will have a bad time when she gets out in a world that will break her to pieces before it will put up with her whims, and her own father and mother will be to blame for her sufferings. But I never want any of them under the same roof with me again," she concluded, emphatically.

Who can blame her?

TO THE FARMER'S WIFE

Surely of her above all other women must Solomon have been thinking when he wrote that "her price is far above rubies; she certainly eateth not the bread of idleness," and to her most of all among women is it given to become her man's true help mate. Here and there, of course, as in every other walk of life, one comes across a dismal failure, a woman overcome with the drudgery of her lot, whose eyes like those of Lot's wife, are ever longingly turned backward to the joys she has left behind, whose house could by no euphemistic term be called a home; whose children drag themselves up as best they can around her; whose husband, the first glamor of early wedded life over, seeks what recreation he can find in other scenes, among other faces than those of his ill-omened home.

But these cases we hope and believe are only rare, and this Western Canada of ours, bringing out as it does all the best qualities of its women kind—courage, endurance, unselfishness and patience, provides many happy and successful homes—life on the farm is after all the life all men were meant to live, and if properly unfolded should prove one of nature's idyls—and to the farmer's wife above all others, is it given to show all womankind what wives can be and do! Only this I fear, that amidst the toil and strain of their busy lives, the ever-growing daily needs of bodily food and raiment, the just as important food for the mind may sometimes be forgotten, and we who hope to see our farmers of the West, the most able and prosperous of their kind, want also to see their wives growing with them in intellect as well as bodily prosperity.

It is not the lot—nor for the most part the wish—of woman to help govern the kingdoms of the earth, but it is the part of every woman to help her men-kind in their upward climb, by thought, word and deed. We most of us at some time or other have witnessed the tragedy of husband and children, grown out of all reach of wife's and mother's understanding; the man, risen to spheres above those from which he sprang—the wife, laggard in the race, no longer a helpmeet, but a drag. We who have lived this Western life so many years, know well how difficult it often is, with aching limbs and tired mind, after a long day's cooking, baking, washing, and what not, to find the necessary time and resolution to take up any reading—but try it, if only for a few minutes; read some lovely poem, some noble piece of prose, make its thoughts your own, and see if you do not return next day to your washtubs, and dish-washings, with soul refreshed, and raised above the petty tyrannies of your daily

The Ingle Nook

life. Never at any time were good books so cheap as they are to-day, when for the price of a few cents, you can buy the thoughts of the greatest minds of all times and ages for your own: Marcus Aurelius, Plato, Bacon, Emerson, and countless others, to cheer and comfort you with their wisdom and philosophy; Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, in lighter mood, to move you to tears and laughter, and give you such a galaxy of well-loved friends as you would find it hard to gather in real life.

Every farm, however humble, should have its little library, if but some dozen well-chosen volumes, giving what oft-recurring joy to father, mother, children, as they turn the much-thumbed leaves of those well-worn friends.

The woman who reads and thinks, will never let her work become mere drudgery; she will learn to realize that work, however humble, if honestly and cheerfully done, raises and ennobles the one who performs it. Lord Avebury, in his "Use of Life," says: "Do not look on your work as a dull duty. If you choose you can make it interesting. Throw your heart in it, master its meaning, consider it in all its bearings, think how many even the humblest labor may benefit, and there is scarcely one of our duties which we may not look to with enthusiasm. You will get to love your work, and if you do it with delight, you

buildings, the pure air defiled by the breath of countless multitudes, the restless, hurrying pallid crowds, the crimes and horrors unutterable, and then, mothers as you love your children, keep them with you on the farm.

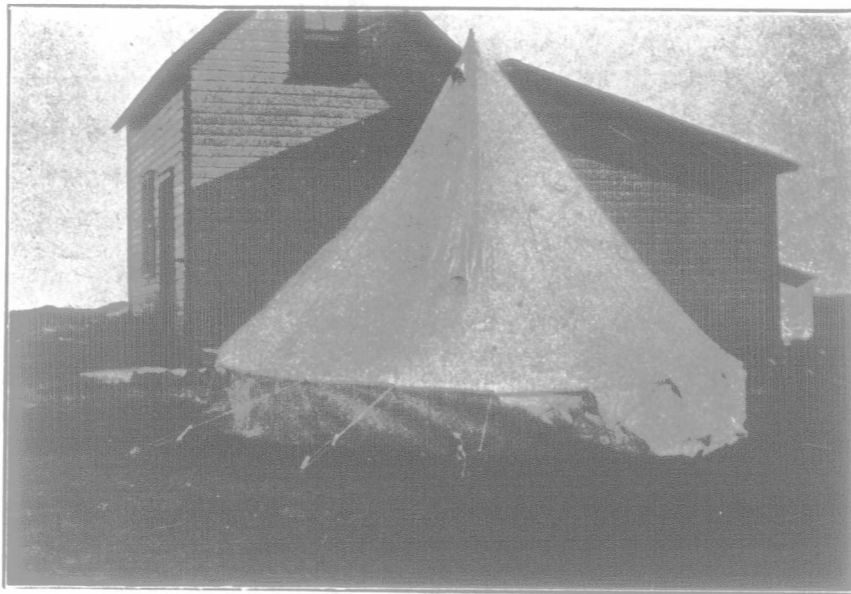
"Back to the land" is the never-ceasing cry of the Old Country in these days. Let "Stay with the land!" be the cry of ours.

"FARMER'S WIFE."

SYMPATHIZES WITH THE LOSERS

Dear Dame Durden and Nookers,—Here I am again! One of the members asked last week how to keep a wooden butter bowl from cracking. I have a very large one, and it also cracked, but I conserved it by turning it upside down when finished using it. I scrub it thoroughly with hot soda water outside and in, and it always looks like a new one. I have had it six years. I put it on the floor in a cool room, upside down, and I find it keeps its shape and never cracks now. Neither does the old crack open any wider.

Well, Dame Durden, where are you off to for your vacation this year? Lucky girl! I have not had a holiday since I came to Canada, and that was in January, 1904. There is an awful lot to do on a farm. I don't milk; I cannot, nor can I carry pigs' pails, but I can feed and raise chickens and guinea fowl.



A SUMMER NECESSITY ON THE FARM

will do it with ease. Even if at first you find this impossible, if for a time it seems mere drudgery, this may be what you require; it may be good, like mountain air to brace up your character."

How few people really recognize the true dignity of work, well and honestly done. How many a mother, whose proudest ambition for her children, is that they at least may be in such a position that the necessity for work will not be theirs. What a fatal error! Denounced as such by all great thinking minds of yesterday and to-day. "The young," said Lord Melbourne, "should never hear any language but this—you have your own way to make, and it depends upon your own exertions whether you starve or not." And Mr. Andrew Carnegie gives as his opinion, that the time will shortly come when the thoughtful man will say: "I would as soon leave to my son a curse as the Almighty Dollar!"

The instinct for work natural in most children, should be encouraged from earliest infancy, and "to help mother" or father, as the case may be, the proudest and happiest ambition of childhood's days. And on the farm how many little helpful, unselfish acts a child can do, and what better upbringing can any young mind have—given a wise father and mother—than to grow up on one of our Western farms, with the fair fields around it, the fresh breezes blowing about it, God's own blue sky above it, and the freest, proudest life before it—that of a farmer, tilling his own soil.

Think of the great cities of the world, with the blue sky hidden by towering

I have lots of both this year. We only had two strawberry shortcakes this year, and one lot of berries with cream and sugar. Very few for us. We have no currants or gooseberries, neither are there any saskatons. First the frost and now the drought is to blame. Hay, too, is terribly scarce, but we have enough and to spare; there are plenty of folks after it and willing to haul it long distances.

My little girl who has been with me for eighteen months left for her home yesterday. I miss her greatly, for I kept her, dressed her and taught her, for I am considered a fine housekeeper and cook. I have a Russian girl coming now. She cannot speak a word of English.

Well, Dame Durden, I must close, or you will be putting this into that blessed old hungry W.P.B. I really don't know what folks will do. Half of those we know have their winter wheat and spring oats burned up to nothing. Our winter wheat, rye and oats are fine. So much for a high altitude. Good-bye. Hope you have a good time on your vacation. Love to Nook members and lots of good wishes to all from

WILLING-TO-LEARN.

(You will have a chance to do some real missionary work with your little Russian girl. No doubt she will often be very trying, but she is going to get her idea of Western civilization and Christianity from the home she is in.

Before you see this you will have seen an account of my holiday. Sometimes I feel guilty at having a vacation

when all the rest of you are so busy, but my staying at home wouldn't help any would it? A man said the other day that writing an account of my holiday in the Ingle Nook looked as if I were "crowing" over the rest of you who had no chance to get away. But I know my Nook friends better than that and firmly believe that you like to see another bit of this big, beautiful world even if it is through another person's eyes.

I often wish more of our members would write about the places they have lived in or visited. Dozens of you have seen a great deal more of the world than I ever will. I love geography with human beings in it, don't you?—D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES

Bird's-Nest Toast.—Allow one egg and one piece of bread for each person to be served. Butter and toast the bread, break the eggs, leaving the yolks in the shells, and beat the whites well; add salt and a pinch of white pepper. Pile the whites of the eggs on the toast, then place yolks in the center; put in oven and cook. This is very nice for invalids, tempting the poorest appetite.

Green Tomato Preserve.—Slice the tomatoes and put into a crock in layers, sprinkling each layer lightly with salt. Let stand over night, drain, then wash and drain again. Put a pound of white sugar to one pound of tomato and one lemon to five pounds of tomatoes. Cook till clear and seal while hot in glass sealers.—Sent by MAY, SASK.

PLENTY OF ROOM

Dear Dame Durden,—Is there room for me in the Ingle Nook? I have been a silent reader for about a year, and like the letters very much. I am very fond of fancy work, such as embroidery, crocheting and drawn work. A Nooker asked for a catsup recipe. Here is one:

Tomato Catsup.—Ripe tomatoes, one-half bushel. Wash clean and break in pieces. Put over the fire and let come to a boil. Remove from fire and when cool enough to handle rub them through a wire sieve. To what goes through add, salt, two teacups, allspice and cloves each (ground) one teacup, best vinegar, one quart. Put on fire again and cook one hour stirring constantly to avoid burning. Bottle and seal. If too thick thin with vinegar. I have not tried this recipe but hope it will be useful.

Will any of the members tell me how to make sweet pickles. Wishing the Ingle Nook every success.

GARNET.

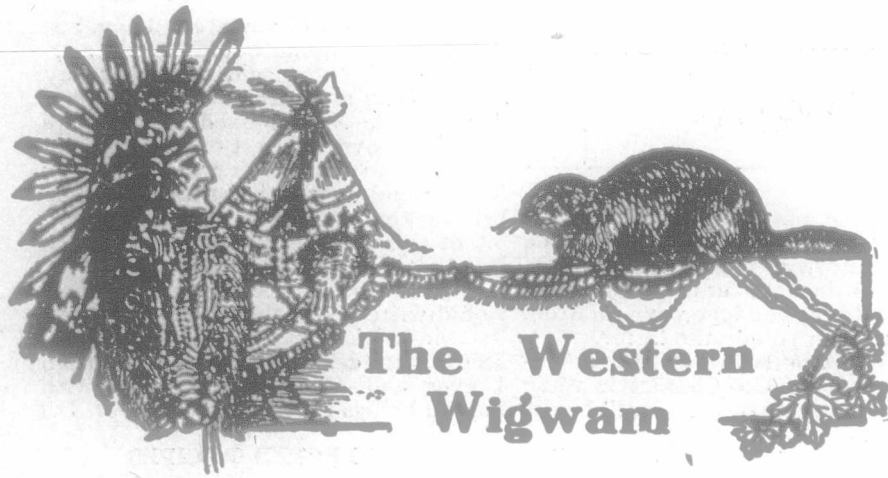
(Your kinds of fancy work are very fashionable just now, especially the crocheting. It is used again for table mats, edges for centre pieces, trimming underwear and covering for pin cushions fancy work and hand bags. Another kind of work that has come back in is the old-fashioned cross-stitch on canvas. I saw two cushion tops made of it the other day to sell at a bazaar. One was a conventional design of tulips done as a border in tan and green, and the other was a Dutch scene showing some "kiddies" and landscape done in reds and blues, and both were as pretty as could be.

You did not say what materials you wanted in your pickles. There were some recipes in the issue of August 24, and here are one or two others:

Ripe Tomato Pickles.—To seven pounds ripe tomatoes add three pounds sugar and one quart vinegar. Boil them together fifteen minutes, skim out the tomato and put it in jars and boil the syrup for ten minutes longer, adding a little cinnamon and a few cloves. Then add the syrup to fill the jars and seal while hot.

Mixed Sweet Pickle.—Take two heads cauliflower, fifty small cucumbers, eight small carrots, two quarts string beans, twelve sticks celery, six red peppers (without seeds) and three green peppers. Cut or break into conveniently small pieces and let soak over night in a fairly strong brine. In the morning wash and drain and pack into jars. Then take enough vinegar to cover the pickles, add to the vinegar a cup of sugar to each quart and four ounces of pickling spice tied in a cheese-cloth bag. Let this boil, then pour while hot over the pickles and seal. If mustard is liked stir a quarter of a pound of mustard and half an ounce of tumeric into the vinegar till it is smooth.

Come again.—D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

WESTERN WIGWAM NOTES

Candy-eater sent for a button, but gave no name or address.

MUD PIES

Sweetened with sugar and sprinkled with spice, Apple turn-overs are really nice; But make-believe pies are a great deal more fun, When little cooks bake them out here in the sun.

With soft, coaxing touches they mix up the dough— Brown flour is said to be wholesome, you know; And if little fingers shall gather a stain, Why, water and soap will soon wash them again.

And, after the wonderful baking is done— The droll, jolly baking out here in the sun— The sweet little cooks will be happy to take, If somebody gave it, a good slice of cake.

—MARGARET SANGSTER.

A VERY SHORT ONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club, and I like it very well. I have three brothers and four sisters. One of my sisters is married. She has a little baby girl, and its name is Ivy Winona. My little cousin is down visiting us. His name is Mervyn Scarrow.

WINONA SMITH.

A SHORT LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I have been an interested reader in it for a long time, so I thought I would write to it. I am eleven years old, and in the seventh grade at school. Our teacher's name is Miss C—. I like her very much. I have got a kitten and an old cat. I wish very much to get a button. Wishing your club every success.

RACHEL SHAW.

A FUNNY NESTING PLACE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter. I go to school, and I am in the second book. I am nine years old. I saw in last week's paper where Shooting Star was asking about a little bird. She said that it built in the horse blanket. I think it is the wren. We have a little wren's nest in the clothes pin bag. It has three little birds in it now, but it will not be long till they will fly away.

CURLY HEAD.

A HOME-MADE DOLL'S HOUSE

Some time ago I made a doll's house as a gift to my little daughter on her fourth birthday. It was so delightful to make, and such a success from the baby's point of view, that I want to give the plan to other mothers.

I took a good box, about twenty by twenty-five inches in dimension, leaving one of the large sides open, or the one representing the front of the doll's room. The outside of the box was smoothed slightly and given a coat of paint. In the back I had an opening cut, about eight by ten inches, which I fitted with a glass. This was easily held in place by strips of paper over the edges. This was the window. The walls were papered with ordinary wall-paper of dainty design and delicate coloring, with a good border two and a half or three inches in width. The carpet was cretonne.

A bit of pine board, one inch wide by three or four long, was tacked against

a side wall and when draped with a bit of fringed ribbon made a perfect little bracket. On this was placed a toy watch that did good duty as a clock, and on either side were set pieces of toy bric-a-brac.

There were pictures in plenty. Cards that had good flower designs or bits of scenery in water-color effects were the best. I cut frames of pasteboard and covered them with gilt paper.

A small empty shoe-box had its top covered with a cushion and a flounce of the same material was shirred on to cover the sides. The material was silk tissue, with a dull pink all-over design on a cream ground. When two or three bright little pillows were added, it made a couch that had a very home-like and luxurious air. In the attic I found two circular pieces of polished wood. When they were put together



DRAWING BY IGNORAMUS.

with a short length of curtain-pole for a pedestal and covered with a fringed napkin, they made a perfect little table, ready for the doll's tea-party.

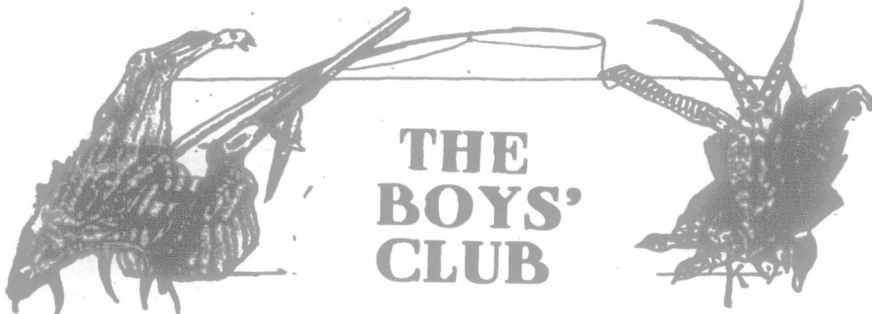
For the window, two lengths of cream net were hemmed, shirred at the top and tacked above the window. They were looped back at the sides and tied with bows of baby ribbon. A little shelf, similar to the clock shelf, made an admirable window-sill—and here there must be blooming plants. So I took four or five good-sized corks, about an inch across the larger end, and these, by means of their form and color, made good flower-pots. In the center of each I stuck the half of a steel hair-pin and about this as a foundation, I built the loveliest little plants, and fastened the cunningest little buds and blossoms from old artificial flowers on the green branches. It was a charming window, and when I found a tiny bird-cage, the size of a thimble, made of heavy net and hung it in the window above the blooming plants, there was a home "atmosphere," and the room was ready for the doll and her furniture.

I do not think the outside cost of such a doll's house is more than a dollar—perhaps not so much, for the greater part of the material comes from the odds and ends that are in every one's scrap-bag. It could not be purchased, if at all, for less than ten times that sum. Then the work was so delightful and the result so satisfying that the success was complete.—Woman's Home Companion.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The results of the household science short course final examinations, which were held at the beginning of the month at the Agricultural College, have just been announced, and indicate very creditable work. The names are in alphabetical order. This course is of three months' duration, and is in charge of Miss Juniper.

Name and Address	Practical Cookery	Theory of Cookery	English	Foods, Dietetics	Home Furnishing	Home Nursing	Horticulture	Household Handicraft	Housekeeping	Home Management	Hygiene	Laundry	Millinery	Needlework	Sanitization	General Proficiency
Briercliffe, E. G., Richland, Man.	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	B	B
Bisset, E., Roseland, Man.	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
Campbell, S., Carman, Man.	B	B	B	B	A	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
Donley, E. E., Minto, Man.	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
Ewens, May, Bethany, Man.	B	B	B	B	A	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
Einarson, E., Winnipeg, Man.	B	A	A	C	A	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C
Einarson, G., Pine Valley, Man.	A	B	A	C	A	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C
Fullard, L., Esterhazy, Sask.	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A
Harrison, M., Graysville, Man.	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Henrickson, I., Churchbridge, Sask.	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Jamieson, N., Melita, Man.	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	C
Jones, E. M., West Selkirk, Man.	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	C
McPherson, A., Louise Bridge, Man.	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Partridge, M., Sintaluta, Sask.	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Playfair, E., Baldur, Man.	J	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Peterson, F., The Narrows, Man.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Tomson, E. M., Carberry, Man.	A	B	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
White, H., Brandon, Man.	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
Zinkhan, F., Regina, Sask.	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	C



NOT THE CORRECT ANSWER

Editor Boys' Club:—I see the Boys' Club is behind the Western Wigwam, so I guess I will try to help it out. I live on the farm three-quarters of a mile from school. We play baseball at school, and at home we play football.

As to killing birds I do not agree with "Defender of Nature." I believe hawks kill lots more chickens and little birds than they kill gophers and mice. That is the hen hawks. I have never seen a hawk with a dead gopher. I like to hunt prairie chickens, rabbits, ducks, and all other game, birds and animals. I think a boy that could not have grit enough for killing these things could not kill a tame chicken for dinner.

I enclose a slip of paper with the solution of the problem in the Boys' Club in the Advocate of August 10, 1910.

Wishing the club success, I sign myself by the name which my sister calls me on account of my white hair.

COTTON.

(Glad to have you help us out! Your answer to the problem is not correct. Will you try it again. Perhaps some others are working at it, too.—Ed.)

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Dear Editor and Boys:—I have written once before to the Boys' Club, and saw it in print, so thought I'd write again.

Haying and harvesting is general around here now. We have stacked about twenty-three tons of hay, and have as much again to stack.

A little boy, eight years old, had his legs cut off an inch above the ankles in the mower. His brother was mowing hay, and the little boy hid in some bushes till his brother came by. When the horses were even with him he ran out and hit the horse that was on the sickle side with a switch. The horses started to run, and before the brother could stop them the little boy had fallen to the ground with both feet cut off. The older boy took his shoe strings and tied around the wound to stop the blood and then took him home a half a mile on the mower. A doctor was called, but the poor fellow died.

Have you any badges, Mr. Editor?

I should think a button with a deer's head engraved on it would be nice.

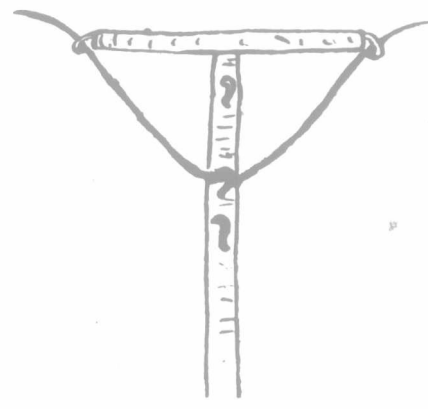
With best wishes to the Boys' Club.

ARTHUR THORESEN.

(We can't have badges until our membership gets big enough to warrant the expense of having them made. Your idea of a design is a good one.—Ed.)

A GOOD CLOTHES PROP—MAKE ONE

Your mothers will say that the clothes prop that will not stay in place is one of the meanest things there is. Take a rainy day, or a long evening, and make her a new one like this: If the ordinary clothes prop is a good length, and not too heavy, use it; if not, get a good one. Then fasten a cross-piece about 2 feet long by the center to the very top of the pole. In each end of the cross-piece screw a



GOOD CLOTHES PROP

hook that curves inward. Then screw three or four at distances of about six inches down from the top of the pole. The clothesline is passed through the hooks on the ends of the cross-piece, and the pole is stuck in the ground at the most convenient place. Then the line is drawn as tight as is wanted by pulling it down at the center of the pole, and catching it on one of the hooks on the length of the pole.

* * *

"Have you heard that twelve-year-old piano prodigy who is creating such a sensation?"

"Yes, I heard him in Berlin thirteen years ago."—Cleveland Leader.

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The barrels are of the same steel and bored by the same machinery as the famous "Ross" Military Target Rifles; the action is the quickest and surest ever offered and the general style is a treat to lovers of well balanced arms. Dealers throughout the Empire are selling Ross Rifles.

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Book Review

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON BUTTERMAKING

This book is written by Chas. A. Publow and published by the Orange-Judd Company. It is a volume of 80 pages written with the aim of placing before practical buttermakers answers to the questions that commonly confront them in their work. It has been prepared for the men whose acquaintance with dairy science is not extensive, but who wish to improve themselves in the science of dairying, and especially in the line of buttermaking. We can thoroughly recommend the book as most useful to anyone engaged in creamery buttermaking. It is sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, or may be obtained through this office. Price, 60 cents.]

FARM CONVENIENCES

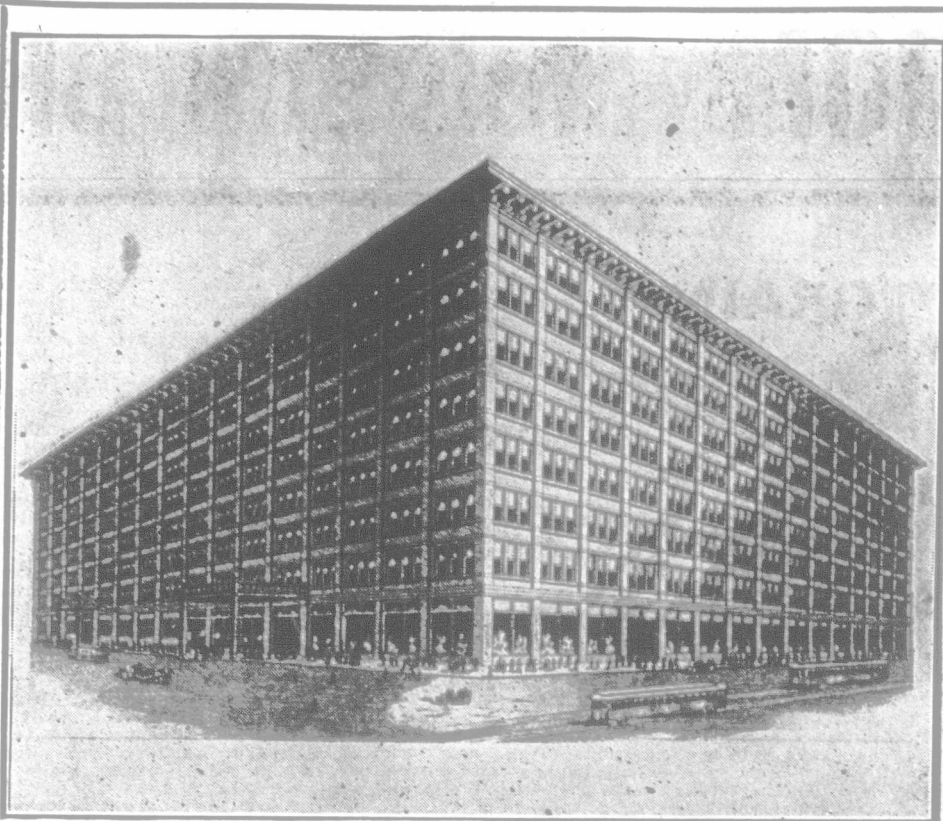
This is an illustrated work of 254 pages, describing with drawings and construction details the making of some hundred and fifty handy contrivances for use on the farm and in the home. It is just such a work as the average farmer has been looking for, containing as it does so many of the useful home-made conveniences that any man can make with ordinary tools and with such craftsmanship as the average man is possessed of. It is an every-day hand book of farm work and contains the best ideas of a score of practical men in all departments of farm labor. "Farm Conveniences" is a manual of what to do and how to do it quickly and readily. Culled from the table of contents are these few items: How to mend a tug, how to make self-closing doors, hay racks, water troughs, watering places for stock, mink traps, traps for sheep-killing dogs, hay rack and manger, portable slop barrel, cattle ties, beef raisers, bag holders, stone troughs, stable doors, etc. It is a book worth adding to the library of any home, and will be referred to more frequently than any work on the farm. Published by the Orange-Judd Company, New York; sold in Canada, McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, or through this office. Price, \$1.00.

MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE

Professor Thos. Shaw, than whom no writer on agricultural and livestock subjects is better known in the Do-

minion, is the author of this work. It is an illustrated volume of nearly 500 pages and is dedicated by the author to all students of the agricultural colleges, who are interested in the study of cattle and to all persons interested in growing the same." In writing the author aimed to cover with some minuteness the whole ground relating to the feeding and management of cattle from birth to maturity. Effort has been centered upon the actual processes that relate to feeding cattle and upon the preparing and administering of foods. The management of cattle is taken up with the same aim, and those reading the book will agree that Prof. Shaw has succeeded in placing before his readers an orderly and reasonably concise statement of cattle feeding and cattle management, as he understands these matters after nearly forty years' experience in the rearing of all classes of stock.

The order in which the subject is handled makes the book an excellent work of reference. First is discussed the calf from birth to one year old, then as a yearling and as a two-year-old, both summer and winter management. Other chapters are devoted to discussing growing baby beef, managing heifers during pregnancy and subsequently, the feeding and care of bulls, finishing steers in the stable and outside, pastures, cows, feeding and caring for, fitting cattle for exhibitions, stabling, dehorning, spraying, castrating and treating the ailments of cattle, all of which and many other phases of cattle-raising are taken up in detail in the volume. The book is sold in Canada, by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, or may be obtained through this office. Price, \$2.00.



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE NOTES

VANCOUVER INVESTMENT

Mr. D. MacLurg, a prominent real estate broker of Vancouver, is advertising in this paper some valuable property in the district of north Vancouver. This is a new sub-division adjacent to the property of the Imperial Steel Car, Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Ltd., and is known as Erindale. The development in the great city of Vancouver is most noted in the district where this property lies. Already there has been considerable demand for Erindale property. Intending investors would do well to write for particulars regarding this subdivision.

Mr. MacLurg is an associate of the Royal College of Science, Dublin and hails from the Emerald Isle, where he held an important appointment under the department of agriculture and technical instruction, and is well known as a straightforward business man.

FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY

Nature is a wonderful chemist. Constantly at work down in the bowels of the earth, her seething cauldrons are going day and night.

Intense heat, powerful gases, immense pressure and streams of never-ending source supply the energy, while untold quantities of materials are at nature's command to boil, and crush and grind and mix into the wonderful products she creates for the use of man.

Coal for fuel, stone for houses, rocks for their foundations, and for a covering to the house nature has wisely provided the wonderful lake of asphalt from which Genasco Ready Roofing is made.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, were the first among the people of modern times to recognize the immense value of Trinidad Lake asphalt and adapt it to commercial uses.

Genasco Ready Roofing is the product of their experience and skillful use of this natural asphalt and is the best possible roofing for all purposes. It defies storms, heat, cold, and every other weather condition. It is also a perfect waterproofer—doesn't leak and will not warp and rot or corrode and crumble, and it will last for years.

Valuable information on the subject of roofs is incorporated in The Good Roof Guide Book issued by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia. They will send a copy to anyone for the asking.

FROM McBEAN BROS. TO THE FARMERS

GRAIN :

We wish to place before the FARMERS of WESTERN CANADA A FEW FACTS that may possibly help them to decide more clearly just the method to employ and the best time to take in disposing of their grain to net them the most profit. FARMERS, you have this season the making of the price right in your own hands. Therefore make use of it. It will be easier this season to make a good fair profitable price than it will be to break prices. Conditions in countries whose grain markets directly affect our Canadian market are now favorable to high prices and continued high prices, and even should speculative sentiment endeavor to force values down, the demand from these countries will prove a strong check to lower prices. Before selling your grain, carefully consider whether you are handing it over to speculators, who later on will be cleaning up from 25c. to 50c. per bushel profit on it. It will pay you well to think this out clearly, and then act as your judgment dictates. It is now generally estimated that the yield from the Canadian West this season will be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. We ourselves do not agree with those figures. They are much too high. However, granting that there will be a yield of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is still enormously less than ought to have been grown had conditions for growth remained anything like normal, and it will really go but a short distance in supplying the world's needs. It has already been well advertised by newspapers that the principal wheat growing countries of the world show a very large decrease from the estimated output had weather conditions been anything like normal during the growing season. This shortage in production amounts to a great many millions of bushels. The United States, Canada, France, Italy, India and Russia, all show a big decrease in production, and now reports are coming in that the big Argentine crop in South America has been seriously damaged by backward growth. It is too early yet to determine the extent of this damage, but the reports are so persistent that we cannot fail to note it. Russia is a country that it is very difficult to secure authentic information about, and last year the enormous amount of wheat shipped out of Russian territory ranged in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the previous year, and a number of years previous. It was forced out of the country through the stringent condition of the money market. One hundred million bushels of wheat appearing from apparently no where will certainly affect market conditions greatly, and generally upset the most accurate calculations of the very best grain men. Had this enormous quantity of excess wheat not been placed upon the world's market last year, our estimate of 120c. for our wheat would have indeed been a modest one. Even in face of the full force of this extremely bearish condition speculators, with all the power at their command, were scarcely able to force prices down to the 90c. mark, and then the upward reaction carried prices away above the dollar mark, where they have remained until the present time, and we even sold 1 Northern wheat in July at 117c. in store Fort William. We do not think that under the circumstances our prediction of 120c. early in the season was faulty, or that we had figured conditions incorrectly. We compiled our estimate from the very best and most reliable reports that could be secured. This year we have made careful estimates of all grain conditions that we have been able to secure, and our final opinion is that barring unknown conditions our grain—wheat, oats, barley and flax—will be selling at unusually high prices, but it will depend entirely upon the method the farmers employ in selling their grain, whether they reap the full benefit, or whether the speculator gets an unduly large slice of the profits. We figure that 130c. for wheat, 55c. for oats, 80c. for barley, and from 225c. to 250c. for flax will not be considered very high prices later in the season. Our advice to our farmer friends is to hold your grain until prices show you an extra good profit, and when you decide to sell send your grain to a good reliable commission firm, and have it handled RIGHT, and sold to the best advantage for your account.

Some time ago a newspaper howl a-rose about the high price of wheat, robbing the poor man by forcing him to pay more for his bread. If the price of wheat was advanced another dollar per bushel, bread would still be the cheapest article of food the poor man could eat. It is not the cost of bread, but the cost of other food products which the poor man objects to. During the last four years the amount of breadstuffs consumed has advanced from 5 bushels of wheat per capita to between 7 and 8 bushels. Is this not the most positive evidence that bread is still the cheapest food article sold, and this is one of the strongest proofs that wheat must advance. Ponder on this, and then hold your wheat.

Because we are placing considerable stress upon the advice to hold wheat, our readers may infer that it would be best to sell oats and barley and hold their wheat. This would be an entirely wrong impression. Oats will be selling at much better prices than heretofore, but if you are going to hold any grain hold your barley. This has been one cereal that has been marketed in Canada for years at either a loss or at a very small profit to the grower. We believe that a turn in these conditions is about to take place which will carry barley prices to their proper level. Barley could be bought by malting firms at 100c. per bushel and still net them a very large profit. As a matter of fact, it is really worth double present value at any time during the year if it received its just dues. In Eastern Canada there has been very little barley grown this year, and any that was grown is being used for feeding purposes. The United States barley crop has been estimated at millions of bushels less than last year, and the shortage there will be enormous. Hold your barley.

We have for a number of years back been publishing grain letters at the beginning of the season, advising farmers concerning market conditions, and these have all cost money. Now, we are grain commission merchants, who have been in the grain business here in Western Canada in the neighborhood of 25 years, an experience scarcely equalled by any other firm. We are open to use this experience to help our customers who consign their grain for us to handle, and we will be pleased to have the handling of the grain of any farmer who requires a commission firm's services. If you place any reliance on the advice we give, then let us know that you appreciate it by shipping your grain for us to handle. Consign your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur. Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and then write us enclosing bill of lading with any instructions about selling or holding, and we will attend to the rest of the business for you to the best of our ability, protecting your interests in the deal in every way. Don't forget the old reliable firm of—

McBEAN BROS.

600 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA.

Sept. 5, 1910.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

ICE-BOX WANTED

Would you advise me how to construct a cheap and durable ice-box that could be used during hot weather to keep butter, meat and milk in? The ice-box to be, say, two feet square I think would be large enough. I have a large ice house and intend selling ice to customers and delivering it every day, and to my regular customers I would be willing to furnish an ice box free of charge.—O. H. W.

Ans.—Considering that ice-boxes larger than the size given can be purchased for \$4.50, we would not regard it as advisable to chance getting satisfactory results with a home-made box. We are advised by the T. Eaton Co. that prices for ice-boxes run from \$4.50 up, at which price it would be difficult to build a homemade refrigerator for. Besides these are guaranteed to work, and the homemade ones aren't. An ice-box requires to be constructed with two or three dead-air spaces in the walls, should be lined inside with galvanized iron, and the door fitted tightly. Besides some arrangement must be made for draining off waste water. We think it would be economy to buy instead of trying to build. However, if any reader has a homemade ice-box in use that can be built for less than the price named, we shall be pleased to have him send in a description of it, and will publish plans and construction details.

KILLING WEEDS AROUND STONE HEAP.

There are a number of heaps of stone on my land, and these are surrounded by weeds of all classes. Kindly give particulars of a strong spraying solution which will destroy this vegetable growth.—INQUIRER, Sask.

Ans.—Prof. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, recommends the use of copper sulphate solution for the destruction of such weeds as Canada thistle, kinghead and most annual weeds. The solution is made up in the proportion of one pound copper sulphate (bluestone) to four gallons of water. This will kill most weeds without injury to grain, and is used in these proportions for field work. Around a stone heap, where the idea merely is to destroy weeds, the solution may be made stronger, say, two pounds copper sulphate to four gallons water. Crude carbolic acid, one part in four gallons of water, is effective in destroying weeds on gravel walks, drives, stone heaps and similar places. Also arsenate of soda, one pound in four gallons of water. Spray when the weather is dry.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA

Last winter my sixteen-year-old mare became dim in one eye. I treated with a solution of boracic acid, but she be-

came blind in it. Now the other eye has a scum over it. Her two-year-old colt also has a scum over one eye. Is it contagious?—B. S.

Ans.—This disease is not contagious, but the predisposition is congenital; the colt inherited the tendency from the dam. It is a constitutional disease, and appears at intervals without apparent cause. After a few attacks, blindness from cataract usually appears. All that can be done is to treat each attack. Give a laxative of 1½ pints raw linseed oil. Keep in a darkened stall, bathe eye well with warm water, three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into the eye, viz.: Sulphate of zinc, 15 grains, fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops, distilled water, 2 ounces.

POSSIBLY RHEUMATISM

Mare slipped her foal the last of March. About a week after she got wet, by rain dripping through stable roof. About two weeks after, she got stiff in left shoulder, seemed to get better, then lameness moved to right shoulder, and seemed to move from one shoulder to the other. Got stiff and when down, laid on side, and when trying to get up she did not seem able to place her feet right, and in trying to do so would fall again on side. After she was up, and walked some time she limbered up. Have been giving medicine for some time, from the veterinary, but seems to be a long time in getting better.—W. C. T.

Ans.—The cause and symptoms point to rheumatism. By this time it has become chronic and it will be very difficult to effect a cure. Examine the front feet carefully, there may have been more or less inflammation of them. If so it would account for the stiffness. If there is any evidence of disease in the feet, it must be attended to, and proper shoes applied, with a view to relieving the pain and soreness. If the feet are all right give one of the following powders every four hours for

a week, then discontinue for a week and repeat again and so on: Quinine, 2 ounces; salicylate of soda, 6 ounces; powdered cinicifuge, 6 ounces; powdered belladonna leaves, 4 ounces. Mix well and divide into 24 powders. Give the medicine well back on his tongue with a long spoon, or mixed with damp feed.

TONIC FOR MARE

I have a mare six years old in fairly good spirits, but in poor condition. Her teeth were bad, but have had them attended to. Am anxious to have her in good condition. She works on a farm.

1. What would you advise me to feed to build her up?
2. Is it advisable to feed oats that have a little barley in them?

A BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. Take 6 ounces each, sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, ginger and bicarbonate of soda; mix and make into 48 powders. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give a powder every night and morning. Feed moderate amounts of hay.

2. Yes.

SICK OXEN

Have an ox which went lame in the off hind leg about a month ago. He moved about on three legs, just putting the toe of the lame leg to the ground. His thigh swelled just at the stifle. I used liniment for the muscles, which didn't do him any good. He always laid on his left side and was down very often. For two weeks he has scarcely been on his feet and seems to have lost the power of both hind legs. I think the off foreleg is also affected. He gets on his knees and changes his position from side to side at times. Sometimes he twitches as if sharp pains came over him. He eats and drinks fairly well. I give him hay and oat chop three times a day (hardly a gallon of chop). Last time I saw him on his feet his belly seemed to be drawn up very much.

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DRYING POTATOES FOR FOOD

A German company has undertaken to save the odd 5,000,000 tons of potatoes lost annually in that country through lack of immediate market by desiccating, or drying the vegetable, so as to preserve it in usual form. Pressure, combined with vacuum, is used to withdraw the bulk of the water from the potato, and artificial heat dries the resulting "meal." This meal has one-quarter of the original weight and occupies one-eighth the space. It tastes and smells somewhat like newly-made bread. It may be used or kept in this condition for considerable periods. Pressed into cake, it is used for animal feed. In practice, three and eight-tenths tons of potatoes yield one ton of potato meal, at a cost of about 56 cents a ton. Twelve cents a ton added for pressing makes the cost of the cake 68 cents, which is not high for fodder of such quality. Chemical analysis shows the following percentages of food value: water, 11.50; fat, 0.31; protein, 3.73; ash, 2.06; fibre, 1.71; carbohydrates, 80.69. The residual liquor, after pressing, is about 80 per cent. pure albumen, which has a ready market.—Canadian Trade Review.

Patronize this Paper Please!

He is a good ox and I shouldn't care to lose him if he can be saved at all.

Another ox has a swelling at the root of the tongue, causing the tongue to hang down quite a bit between the jaws. When he eats, he opens his mouth wide and holds his head up and out till he has had a few mouthfuls. Then he proceeds like a sane ox. There is saliva always running from his mouth. Last fall he was the same and was in very poor condition, but looked well all this summer.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your ox has received an injury to the thigh, which has possibly involved the stifle joint. He has become partially paralyzed in the affected legs—both fore and hind—from constant pressure on the parts while lying down. You had better make a sling for him, and so keep him up for at least two hours at a time. If he gets tired of the sling he may be allowed to lie down on a good, thick bed of straw for say about two or three hours, then he should be raised and put in the sling again, and so on. As soon as he is able to move around, turn him out in the yard where the ground is level. He may exercise himself enough to strengthen the weak muscles. If the skin on the thigh and stifle is not broken, you may apply a good blister and leave it on for 48 hours, when it should be washed off with soap and warm water, and the blistered surface smeared with vaseline every three days. The blister may be repeated in three weeks, if necessary. Use the following blistering ointment: Powdered cautharides, 4 drams; biniodide of mercury, 4 drams; oil of turpentine, 2 drams; vaseline, 4 ounces. Mix well. Clip off the hair and well rub it in for at least twenty minutes, tie his head so that he cannot reach the blistered part with his mouth.

For the ox with the swollen tongue, get someone that understands the mouth of the ox to examine his teeth, if there is not a handy man in your locality, you must send for a veterinary surgeon. There is something wrong with his teeth, which must be attended to.

GOSSIP

AYRSHIRE RECORDS

The report of the official test for Ayrshires in the Home Dairy Test for 1909-10, conducted by the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association, gives an average of 9,593 lbs. of milk and 434 lbs. of butter for the 30 cows comprising the six best herds in the test.

The six best cows in the test averaged 11,712 lbs. of milk and 531 lbs. of butter.

One cow gave 12,218 lbs. of milk and 537 lbs. of butter.

Another cow gave 11,784 lbs. of milk and 566 lbs. of butter.

While the above records may not be phenomenal, they are of value in showing the working ability of the Ayrshire cow, and her uniformity of production in the working dairy.

They are of value too as showing full year work in the production of milk and butter for sale.

The test too is of value as showing the high average of the poorest cows compared with the yield of the best.

The lowest yield in the whole thirty cows was one who gave 7,512 lbs. of milk and 337 lbs. of butter.

The value of a breed for a working dairy is shown in the general average of the large number of cows, more than in an occasional cow of phenomenal ability.

Another thing of interest in the Home Dairy Test is that it is made on the farms in different localities.

One of the above herds is located in Maine, and another in the state of Washington, with herds scattered all along between, all of them doing good practical work in the dairy under diverse conditions.

THIEVING WITHIN THE BANKS.

The New York Evening Post, a newspaper not given to sensational journalism, in reviewing the stealings of employees and officials of United States banking institutions, finds that the sums taken during the past five years amount to \$25,000,000. How powerful

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"Thank you, so do I"



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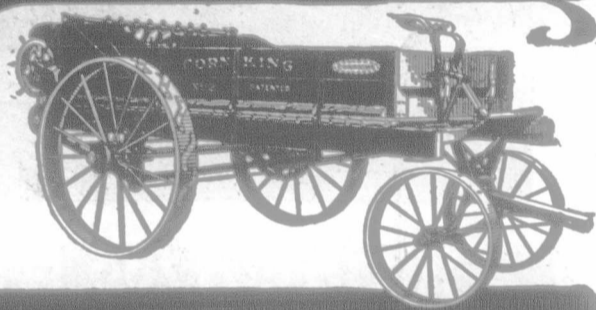
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Barnyard manure is one of the cheapest and best of all fertilizers. It is something you always have in abundance, but—

To get its full value—to make it do its work as a fertilizer so as to bring the best results—you must spread it in the right way.

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They are easily adjusted so you can apply the manure in just the amount required by the different conditions of the soil in different parts of the field. Simply shifting a lever regulates the amount thrown out by the beater.

The beaters on IHC spreaders are correctly designed. They pulverize the manure—no large chunks are ever thrown out.

Light draft is another feature of IHC spreaders. They have wide tires and roller bearings.

The frames of IHC spreaders are made of non-porous, heavy, hard, resinous wood stock, air dried so that the sap is retained. Compare this with the kiln dried wood used in many. When wood stock is air dried the resin cements the fibres together making it practically impossible for manure liquid to penetrate. Manure acids have no effect upon it.

The Corn King Spreader is of the return apron type. Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons.

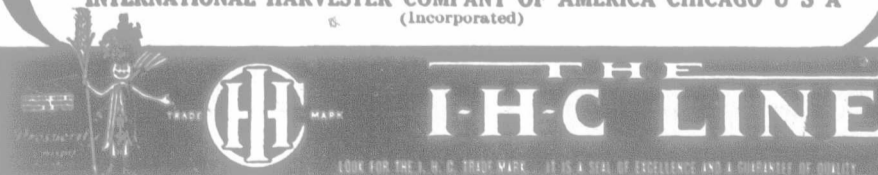
Lime hoods for spreading commercial fertilizers and drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows can be furnished on special order if desired.

All spreaders look very much alike—but it's their work in the field that proves their value. Examine the record of the IHC spreaders, compare them with others and you will be convinced.

Ask the IHC local dealer for proofs. Go over with him the details of their construction. Choose a Corn King or Cloverleaf—whichever meets your particular need best. All are made in several sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity. If you cannot get in to see your dealer right away, write nearest branch house for catalogues and full information.

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The Farmer's Advocate as Your Help!

the lure of wealth is to overcome the scruples of honesty is understood when one learns that the banker convicts in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, outnumber every other class of criminals except burglars and mail robbers.

Seven bank presidents, eighteen cashiers and thirteen tellers—thirty-eight in all—are serving sentence for violation of the national banking laws, which goes to show, incidentally, that justice is not altogether blind-folded and impotent in the Republic. At the bottom of all this thieving is the inordinate love of money and the determination of men and women to keep pace with their fast-living neighbors and associates. Investigation has shown that those who go wrong attempt to sustain themselves financially by gambling, or, as it is called, speculating in stocks, in order to get something for nothing. Handling money or securities as a farmer or a grocer handles potatoes, the temptation comes to the fellow in the clutches of the Wall Street brokers to relieve himself temporarily by the use of other people's money which he is handling. Sooner or later the inevitable end comes. The reason given by the Post for the possibility of all this stealing is in loose methods of auditing, and the inference plainly is that if a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy on the part of American banks prevents an efficient system of examining all accounts and securities, then the government should do so, for the protection of the people both within and without the bank. While the victimized depositor or stockholder may take some satisfaction in seeing culprits punished, it would be more to the point if their going wrong were prevented, thus saving his funds and relieving him from the further burden involved in his share, through taxation, of incarcerating the thieves.

NOTED CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, purchased recently in Scotland and has shipped to Canada what Clydesdale authorities in the old land rate as one of the most select consignments of the breed that has come into the Dominion. He has eight individuals. The stud horse is Montrose Victor, by Oyama, dam Lady Victoria, by Baron's Pride. He is three years old, and has a show-ring record on the other side. The mares are Ruby, four years old, by Montrave Ronald; Rose Allen, two years old, by Allendale; Scottish Gem, a yearling, also by Allendale; Dunure May, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; Royal Maybloom, also by Baron o' Buchlyvie; Bonne Doune, by Royal Favorite; Bonnie Craiglea, by Revelanta. The filly, Dunure May, is supposed safe in foal to the champion Dunure Footprint. She and the other females have a creditable ring record in Scotland, and their breeding carries into the best of Scottish Clydesdale lines. Altogether the importation is one of the best in breeding and individual excellence that has reached Canada this season.

CANADA AIMS TO CONTROL AMERICAN PACKING INDUSTRY

The Farmers' and Drivers' Journal of Chicago, a journal that represents the livestock interests of the United States, in its issue of August 29, announces that the Canadian government is about to put into execution a scheme that will have far-reaching effect on the packing business of America. It is in brief that Canada has already built and equipped a string of abattoirs stretching clear across the country and proposes now to lift the tariff on live-cattle and draw across the border the cattle of the northwestern states. Back of the scheme are said to be the Canadian government, William Mackenzie, the railroad magnate, and unlimited millions of English capital. Joseph Leiter and other authorities in the American meat business take the matter seriously and purport to believe that Canadians are preparing to spring something that will lift the packing business out of the United States and start humming that string of abattoirs from coast to coast.

Evidently there has been a "leak" somewhere. This scheme should not have been disclosed until it was ready to be sprung. Now those influential

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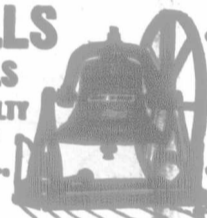
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"Well, we goes up——"
"Went up."
"Went up on the farm——"
"To the farm."
"To the farm, and there we see——"
"We saw."
"We saw a little kid——"
"Little child. Now, begin again and tell it properly."
"Well, we went up to the farm, and there we saw a goat's little child."
(Further narration suspended.)

NEARLY MAD WITH SICK HEADACHE

There are few people who have never experienced a sick headache, and those who have not may be considered very lucky, as it is one of the most aggravating headaches a person can have. There is only one way to prevent these horrible headaches and that is, to get rid of the cause.

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multi-millionaires and fathers-in-law to European aristocrats, in control of the American packing industry, will take steps to protect their interests, and perhaps after all we won't see those trainloads of duty-free northwestern cattle rolling into our abattoirs. This thing should have been kept dark a little longer.

In the meantime Canadian livestock raisers would like to get a line on one or two of the packing establishments in that string of abattoirs extending from coast to coast, that the government and Mr. Mackenzie have so quietly built. They are not so much alarmed at the prospect of United States cattle clogging up the slaughter houses as they are puzzled to know where those behind this scheme have got their abattoirs concealed and how they have succeeded so well in concealing them. Why it seemed only yesterday that Western farmers were petitioning Sir Wilfrid to have the Dominion government build and equip public-owned abattoirs, and now, presto, the thing is done! Shades of the king of Banu Sasan and his story-telling Shadrzad, can this be possible!

PROFESSOR BOLLEY'S LETTER TO FLAX GROWERS

Professor L. H. Bolley, of North Dakota Agricultural College, in a letter to the farmers of his state, calls attention to the decreasing production of flax in the Northwest and advises farmers to do everything possible to keep their soils free from the fungi of flax diseases, to use pure seed, to consult freely with agricultural experts on their individual problems, that one of the most profitable industries may not be lost to the Northwest. The letter will be of interest to flax growers on this side of the line:

The importance of the flax crop to the Northwest is one worthy of your closest consideration. Statistics of the crop indicate that it is gradually losing ground in the Northwest, in the same sense as it has done in every other state. The Northwest can ill-afford to lose so important a crop from their short list of available crops for general farming. The records of this crop show that it has been one of the great money makers of North Dakota and previously did equally well for Minnesota and other older states.

I have become convinced through my studies that it is not necessary that the flax seed crop should be lost to the Northwest, and shall try to help the farmers save the crop much in the same sense as the wheat crop has been saved from the ravages of loose smut, and the potato crop from its various enemies. North Dakota alone has annually produced approximately half of the flax seed crop of the United States, and considering the ruling prices for the seed the importance of the crop is plainly evident.

At this time I can only say that the flax crop is not destructive to the fertility of the soil, and that with proper handling the new soils of the Northwest need not be infected with the diseases which have driven the crop out of the soils in the older regions, and that with proper handling the crop can be placed into profitable growth upon the older lands where the diseases now exist. This can only be done by a careful consideration of the methods of planting, by the selecting of pure, clean seed, by disinfecting the seed before sowing it, and by conducting proper rotations to keep the soil free from the growth of the flax root fungi which may chance to reach it. The importance of the question of pure seed and of keeping the soil free from the persistent parasites which destroy the crop, is so great that if overlooked the crop must certainly eventually be lost in any particular neighborhood. If a farmer fails to treat his wheat for the prevention of smut, he may have to sell it as rejected wheat, but he has not injured his land. If he fails to treat his flax seed for the prevention of the root diseases he not only eventually loses his crop but injures his land for the growth of flax thereafter. Furthermore, he places the lands of his neighbors in jeopardy, as the parasites which rot off the roots of the flax plant and cause wilt live in the soil for a number of years.

The department of botany of the North Dakota experiment station, pro-

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Do you know that the leading insurance companies will make a great reduction in the cost of every insurance policy they write for you if your buildings are rodded with the

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You can easily save the cost of putting lightning rods on your buildings in this way. But remember that insurance men are wise to the fact that all work of this kind must be well done. They insist on the buildings being well protected with lightning rods. When so protected they make a reduction of from 10 to 33% per cent. This they do if you buy your lightning rods from Dodd & Struthers, the originators of the pure Woven Copper Cable, which they own and control. Dodd & Struthers are the only lightning rod manufacturers that comply strictly with the requirements of the leading insurance companies—proof positive that our claims are well founded. Be sure you get our cable when rodding your house. All other parts, fixtures, weather-vane, seamless point; in fact everything that enters into our construction work is and always has been of the best material and workmanship. That's why insurance companies endorse us. They trust our rods, knowing that they have always given protection from lightning. They recommend us to every policy holder, because our rods are made right. Our agents are licensed by us. Ask the agent to show you the D. & S. Certificate of Authority. If they cannot produce such a certificate, they are not our agents. Beware of the man who is not willing to show his credentials. Good things always have poor imitations. Do not take chances on anything of such importance to life and property. Don't risk an imitation. Now is the time for action. Spring storms are coming. The D. & S. Lightning Rod System is the best possible protection. We want you to know all about us. Write us and we will tell you how to save insurance money. Fill out the coupon and send to us for Prof. West Dodd's book, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning." It's free to you. It gives good advice. If acted upon, the lives of your dear ones or your own may be saved, or loss of property prevented.

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Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any new Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

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James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN EXPORTERS

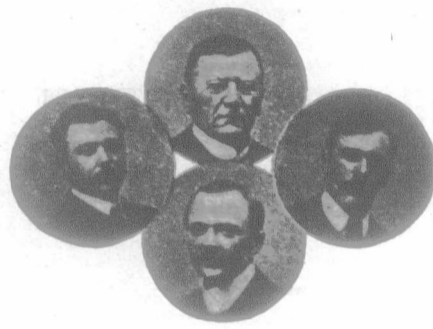
Wire us for net track offers when you have your grain loaded. We are always in the market for every kind of grain at top prices. We have a separate commission department for handling consignments to be sold highest bidder. Careful attention given to grading at every car. Large advances and prompt adjustments. Do not overlook writing for further particulars before shipping. All inquiries have our prompt attention.

WESTERN OFFICES

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Exchange, Calgary

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS



Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

H. Vanlandeghem & Sons

Commission Agents and Interpreters, Iseghem, Belgium, and Nogent-Le-Rotrou, Percheron District, Eure & Loire, France.

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Iseghem, Belgium. We meet importers at any port of Belgium or France and act as interpreters in the draft and coach horse districts. We can save you money. Can furnish you with full information about shipping, pedigrees, etc.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per 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.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Mrs. Johnson-Maxter, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 7752.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunshine, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

ENGINE FOR SALE—We have ready for delivery several Portable and Traction engine, simple and compound, 16 to 26 horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order. Will sell much less than their value. Address: P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd., 760 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE IN SEPTEMBER—A limited number of first-class Italian Bees in new Langstroth hives. Also some R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels and Pullets in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. S. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire sheep, eleven ewes, seven ewe lambs, two ram lambs, one imported Minton ram, one ram bred by Senator Edwards. Rams not related to ewes. A good lot of Shropshires and a fine opportunity for the right man to get the foundation for a good flock of breeding stock. Owner giving up farming. Apply to Geo. H. Bradshaw, Morden, Man.

WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE—Both sexes from excellent stock, born 1st July. Price 5.00 each. T. M. Brooks, Arlington Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

\$2.00 TO \$5.00 A DAY SURE—Pleasant honorable work at your own home, for man or woman. No experience or capital necessary. Our company with ample capital, will furnish work and plans absolutely free. Edw. McGarvey, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island cleared farms, bush land, sea frontage in district, all prices. Fine farming country. Good local market, ideal climate. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

FOR SALE—Eight hundred breeding ewes and lambs. Andrew Scott, Crane Lake, Sask.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire pigs, three months old, \$10.00 each; pedigrees furnished. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for firemen \$100 monthly, and brakemen \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion to engineers, conductors. Railroad employing headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Rates—Two cents per word each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

200 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant St. Pierre, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and 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.

D SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEP-LAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

H. C. GRAHAM, "Lea Park," Kitscoty, Alta., Scotch-Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

poses to aid all persons interested in procuring clean seed for sowing purposes by keeping up a bureau of information. We hope to be able to furnish weekly to anybody who so desires a list of seedsmen and farmers who can furnish flax seed which is fit for sowing purposes, and further upon request will supply information to any farmer who expects to sow flax, as to just how to go to work in order to disinfect the seed and prepare the seed bed.

Any person who wishes to buy clean seed may thus have opportunity to feel reasonably sure that he is not going to run so much risk spoiling his land for flax culture as in the past. This bureau of information will be open to every citizen of the state and of the Northwest. Send in your name and help us boost the flax crop to at least double its present yield of seed. Remember, if the seed crop is lost that the future possibilities of the fiber industry are practically lost. If this industry is lost everybody will pay more for oil, for paint and for other products. We especially want to meet the man who has a pure variety of flax seed or hopes to grow it.

FALL FAIRS IN MANITOBA

St. Vital	Sept. 5th
Headingley	" 13th
St. Rose du Lac	" 14th
Kildonan	" 14th & 15th
St. Laurent	" 27th
Woodlands	" 28th
Stonewall	" 29th & 30th
Beausejour	Oct. 1st
St. Jean Baptiste	" 4th
Kelwood	" 4th
Rosburn	" 4th
St. Pierre	" 5th
Meadow Lea	" 6th
Plumas	" 6th
Woodland, No. 2	" 6th
McGregor	" 7th
Giroux	" 5th
Sanford	Date to be fixed

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND PRICE

The world's visible wheat supply at the end of July, as made up by the *London Statist*, is 76,000,000 bushels, which, although higher than last year and the previous year, is 10,260,000 bushels less than the average of the ten years 1900 to 1909. For six years of that period the visible supply exceeded 80,000,000 bushels, and for the two years 1900 and 1907 it exceeded 120,000,000. The following table gives the visible supply at the end of July in each year of the period and the average price per bushel in England:

Year	Bushels	Price
1900	124,640,000	\$0.88
1901	108,480,000	.84
1902	75,840,000	.96
1903	70,480,000	.88
1904	86,440,000	.85
1905	86,080,000	.98
1906	98,480,000	.92½
1907	122,960,000	1.00
1908	71,600,000	.96
1909	59,200,000	1.34
1910	76,000,000	1.00

ESTIMATING OUR RESOURCES

The Canadian commission for the conservation of natural resources has planned an extensive programme of work for the various committees which constitute that body. The results of the enquiry to be made by committees, if the work outlined is all accomplished, should be far-reaching and should add materially to the knowledge of the resources of the Dominion.

An effort will be made by the committee on forests to get together the best available information in regard to timber still standing, as to quality, acreage owned by private individuals in the provinces and the Dominion; and an estimate of the amount of timber in the forest reserves of the country. The committee will also make a study of the results which would attend the prohibition of the export of logs.

To the committee on water and water powers will fall the task of ascertaining all information as to developed and undeveloped water powers. A report will also be made as to the cause of difference of the flow of rivers and streams during the last quarter of a century and also upon the effect of drainage on the levels of lakes. At-

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

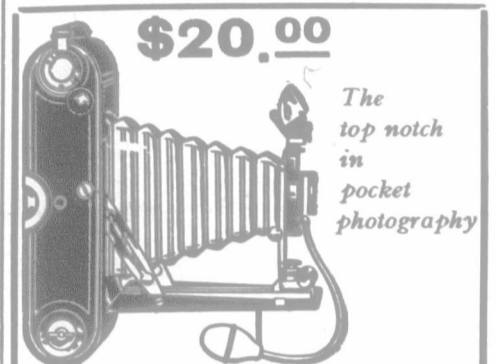
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED

Money sent by Telegraph and Cable Foreign Money bought and sold.

Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	6 "
" 10 to 30	10 "
" 30 to 50	15 "

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The No. 3^A Folding POCKET KODAK

Pictures 3½ x 5½ (post card size), Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter. Equipped throughout for the highest grade work, but so simple that anyone can use it with success from the start. Loads in daylight with Kodak film cartridges for two, four, six or ten exposures. Ask your dealer to show the 3A Kodak, or write us for complete catalogue.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A REESOR

"The Jeweler" Issuer of Marriage Licenses BRANDON, Man.

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The only Strictly Farmers' Course Farm Business from Start to Finish

F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

PROOF

That Farmers all over the World are Discarding Common Cream Separators for

SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULARS

We will mail to you, free, large pictures showing the immense number of common cream separators recently exchanged for Sharples Dairy Tubulars. These pictures would cover more than one page of this paper, and are positive proof that farmers all over the world are discarding common machines for Sharples Dairy Tubulars. These pictures show just a short time accumulation of these discarded common machines. Write for these pictures at once.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and skim twice as clean as common machines. Because Dairy Tubulars are so simple, they wash many times easier and wear several times longer than common separators. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.



Write for Catalogue No. 186
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Detroit" Engine

The Kerosene Wonder

Startles the World!
 The Engine Runs on COAL OIL at a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline.

Thousands of these marvelous engines—in actual use today—prove beyond question that kerosene is the engine fuel of the future. The success of the "Detroit" Engine is absolutely unparalleled. Demand is overwhelming. Kerosene (common coal oil) runs it with wonderful economy. Kerosene generally costs 6 to 10 less per gallon than gasoline—and gasoline is still going up. Runs on any engine fuel. Only three moving parts. Light and portable. Does work of engines weighing four times as much. Runs everything.

The Amazing "DETROIT"

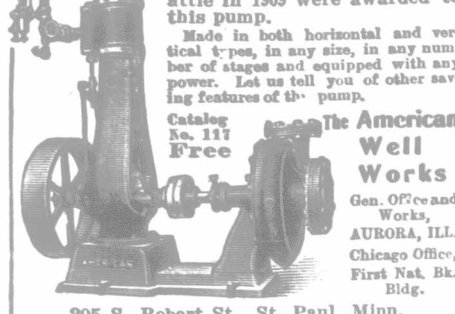
You Are Sole Judge—On 15 Days' Trial Satisfaction Guaranteed
 Any engine you want, from 2 to 20 H. P., sent on 15 days' trial—tested and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded on receipt of engine. Prices lowest ever known for high-grade, guaranteed engines. Tell all about these new The New Book is Ready—WRITE! Tells all about these new 1911 models that meet a new era in engines. Space introductory price on first "Detroit" engine sold in each community. Quick action gets it. Address Detroit Engine Works, 105 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

American Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.



Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of the pump.
 Catalog No. 111 Free
The American Well Works
 Gen. Office and Works, AURORA, ILL.
 Chicago Office, First Nat. Bk. Bldg.
 205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

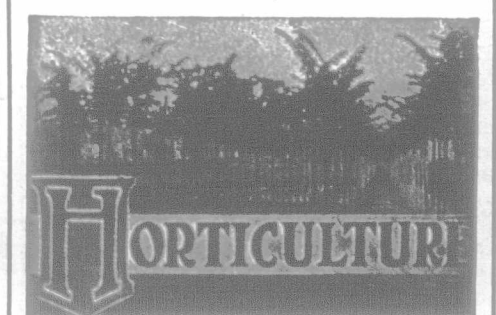
T. M. DALY, K. C. R. W. McCLURE
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DALY, CRICHTON & McCLURE
 BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
 Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Attention will also be directed to water power legislation with the object of having a law formed which will conserve the water powers of the country for the people and will prevent this valuable asset of the country from falling into the hands of speculators for purposes of exploitation. Important and far-reaching recommendations along these lines will no doubt be made to both the federal and provincial governments.

The committee on fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals will secure the services of an expert to give his whole attention to the gathering of the data required. The committee will report as to the regulations of the amount expended in protection, and generally everything necessary to convey an accurate idea of the fisheries of each province.

Similar information will be collected in regard to Dominion fisheries. The committee will also include in its report information in respect of international fisheries complications and as to United States regulations for the prevention of fisheries, etc. Provincial game laws will be summarized and an effort made to arrive at a knowledge of the effect of the protection afforded in the various sections of the country.

A report will also be made as to the destruction of game by wolves and the possibility of the perpetuation of fur-bearing animals enquired into.



The wholesale fruit men report a great scarcity of fruit this year. "It is taxing all the energy and ability that we possess to meet the demands," said R. R. Scott, manager of a local fruit company. "It may appear to the average person who sees the fine displays in many of our leading retail fruit stores that it is plentiful, but this is not the case. In past years for our fruit supply we drew heavily on Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and these states responded freely to our demands. This year, however, southern Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and the northwest part of Wisconsin have no fruit and they are drawing on the western states for their supplies. Last year at this time we were moving over 2,000 barrels of apples per week from Iowa; this year Iowa is buying her apples."

HOME CULTURE OF HYACINTH

With lovers of flowers there is no class of plants more highly prized than those which were produced from bulbs. The reason for this is easily found, because within the bulbs are stored the future glory of leaves and flowers which require only the simplest culture to develop them to their perfection. Success is, therefore, the rule rather than the exception. Another reason why the bulbs are prized so highly is that a large number of them produce their flowers in very early spring when the rest of nature is asleep. With no other material can be secured a wealth of charming flowers of infinite variety of form and coloring with so little trouble and with so small an outlay as with bulbs.

It is well to remember that the flowers are formed within the bulbs the previous season to the one when they bloom. If you buy bulbs of narcissus, containing only one flower, or hyacinths with only ten bells on a spike, the best culture possible cannot make them produce more, but good culture will develop such flowers to the fullest extent. Another important essential, and I might say the secret of success in flowering bulbs in the house is to secure perfect root development before the tops begin to grow. When bulbs are grown first, failure to do this is responsible for nine-tenths of the failure in bulb growing. A good rule to keep in mind in flowering hardy bulbs, is temperature for roots, 40 degrees; foliage and stem, 50 degrees,

Are You Down-hearted ?

Vigor and Grit are the two things you need with which to conquer. Life is not a bed of roses at the best. Hustle and toil are wanted to bring out the best there are in us. The man or woman, because of ill-health, becomes discouraged, is a pitiable object indeed.

Keep your bodily health. That's the first step to success. Be definite in purpose. That's the second step.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will help you achieve both. They will ward off disease, tone the body, make a new being of you. Taken in time, they positively prevent many of the serious ailments that are caused by a disordered digestion. By acting on the vital organs and carrying off the secretions of the body, they cleanse the system, purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. They put new vim and vigor into the body, new energy and courage into the brain, and you will find they quickly

Make Life a Joy and a Blessing

In boxes with full directions, 25c.

WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish

Ask for Sackett Plaster Board and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Write for Booklet
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 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Steel Shoe Wearers Are Saving BARRELS of MONEY!

GRAND To Every Reader of This Paper OFFER

We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION, on deposit of the price, and let the shoes themselves tell you their story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy.

They will tell you more in five minutes than we could on a page of this paper. If they don't convince you instantly, don't keep them! Notify us to send for them at our expense and every penny of your money will be returned without delay or argument.

World's Grandest Work Shoes
 These shoes are our own invention. The soles and an inch above, all around, are pressed out of one piece of light, thin, springy, rust-resisting steel.

Corrugated Steel Soles!
 The bottoms are corrugated, making them 100 per cent stronger than before, and are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, that take the wear and give a firm foothold. When Rivets are partly worn, replace them with new ones, by hand, yourself, making shoes as good as new. 50 Extra Rivets cost 30 cents, and should keep shoes in repair for two years at least.

Stronger! Lighter! Better! Many Times More Durable
 One pair outlasts 3 to 5 pairs best all-leather work shoes. They are stronger, lighter, better, more comfortable and economical than leather shoes. They absolutely do away with corns, callouses, bunions and swelling of the feet. Give splendid protection against coughs, colds, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., by keeping the feet bone-dry in spite of mud, slush or water. Uppers are of finest quality pliable waterproof leather, joined to the steel by non-rusting metal rivets, making water-tight seam.

SEND NOW! Don't put it off! Simply remit price and get a pair for FREE EXAMINATION at our risk. Be careful to give correct size of shoe. Then if you don't say at once that they are the grandest work shoes you ever put on your feet, your money will be refunded.

N. M. Ruthstein, Sec. and Treas. Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 457, Toronto, Can.
 Main Factory—Rushmore, Wis., U.S.A. Great Britain Factory—Northampton, England.



FREE Write today for book "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes.

Hair Cushion Insoles and springy soles make Steel Shoes so easy, warm, dry and comfortable that you will not be troubled with corns, callouses and blisters or suffer from colds and rheumatism.

FOR MEN SIZES 5 to 12.
 Note special low introductory prices: Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair. Steel Shoes, 8 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair. Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair. Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$4.00 per pair. Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair. Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair. Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

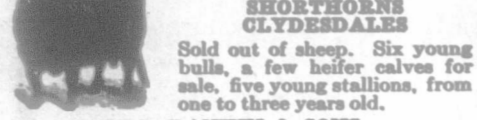
BOYS' STEEL SHOES SIZES 1 to 5.
 Boys' Steels, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair. Boys' Steels, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair. Save buying several pairs of boys' shoes a year. One pair of Steel Shoes will do it!

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine, long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April, from prize winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.



Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale. Five young stallions, from one to three years old.

GEO. BARKIN & SONS,
Oakton P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS
Great Private Sale
Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
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C. F. R., C.N. R., G. T. P.

ORNSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM
Ormsby, P. Que.
Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.
Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN

MIDDLETON'S
Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths
Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.

H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
H. G. MIDDLETON, 154 Princess St., Winnipeg

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.,
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK
of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.
Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



Glencorse Yorkshires
ALSO FOR SALE!
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH
2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, Man.

and best flowers, 60 degrees, and for quick development, 70 degrees.

DUTCH HYACINTH
To secure success with bulbs it is necessary to begin aright by getting sound bulbs of good size. I would warn intending purchasers against buying cheap under-sized bulbs.

When bulbs are to be grown in pots for winter blooming in the house, they should be potted as soon as they can be secured, which is usually some time between August and November. The best potting compost is composed of fibery loam and well-rotted manure in about equal parts, mixed with some coarse sand. Place a piece of hollow crock in the bottom of the flower pot and cover with a little coarse fiber and manure. The pots should be filled lightly and the bulb pressed into the soil so that its base is firmly fixed. About one-third of the bulb should remain above the soil. When potting soil cannot be obtained, good open garden soil may be used.

The more slowly hyacinths are forced the finer and more lasting will be the bloom. Single hyacinths are handsome and force better than the double forms, although a few of the latter may be recommended for general use. After the potting is done give the bulbs a good watering, then place them in basement or any other place where the temperature is fairly low, about forty degrees. Cover them with about six inches of sand or ashes, sand being preferred. Leave them under the sand about eight or ten weeks, when all being well they should be well-rooted. Examine them all and pick out those that are most forward, say those that have an inch of top growth. Place them in a window in a subdued light for a few days, and after that in all the light available, in a temperature anywhere between fifty and sixty degrees. The remainder should be watered if necessary and covered up as before. These of course, should be looked over occasionally, and the forward ones taken out. By doing this, you will be able to have bulbs in flower for a much longer period than you otherwise would. One important point to bear in mind is to keep the plants moderately moist, and never allow them to become dry. The best grade of well-grown bulbs are worth the trouble of growing a second year. If they are well-ripened off they will produce good flowers. Of course, the flowers are not so large as those of the first year, but still they are well worth the trouble of growing a second year.

A few of the best single varieties with colors, are:
Blue—Baron Van Thuyll, China blue; Charles Dickens, dark porcelain; Cigar Peter, light blue; Grand Maitre, deep porcelain blue; King of the Blues, dark blue; Queen of the Blues, light blue.

White—Alba Super Bissima, pure white; Baroness Van Thuyll, pure white, large truss, very early; Grandeur a Merveille, bluish white, large truss; La Grandess, pure white; extra, L' Innocence, pure white, large truss; Voltaire, creamy white; Leviathan, bluish white; Mont Blanc, pure white.

Red Crimson and Pink—Amy Carmine; Baron Van Thuyll, Cardinal Wiseman, Carmine Rose, immense spike; Charles Dickens, fine pink, early; Fabiola, pink, carmine striped.

CULTURE OF HYACINTHS IN WATER
Some of the single hyacinths may be grown very satisfactorily in water. Special glasses for this purpose may be bought from seedsmen. They should be filled with pure water, preferably rain water, which is the best, and the bulbs so placed that the base of the bulb barely touches the water. They are then stored in a dark, cool closet or cellar until the roots are developed, when they may be brought into the light. A subdued light is the best for a few days when they may be given all the light possible. Change the water about once a month or oftener if necessary, providing it looks cloudy or smells badly. Charcoal may be used to advantage, as it helps to keep the water sweet and absorbs all impurities. It is not necessary, however, if the water is fresh and pure. An airy, sunny situation and a temperature of about sixty degrees regularly maintained will insure the best results. The following varieties are especially suited for glasses:
Charles Dickens, pink; Mina, pure white; L' Innocence, pure white; Van

NEARLY MAD WITH SICK HEADACHE

There are few people who have never experienced a sick headache, and those who have not may be considered very lucky, as it is one of the most aggravating headaches a person can have. There is only one way to prevent these horrible headaches and that is, to get rid of the cause.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS
will do this for you.

Miss M. Denney, Edmonton, Alta., writes: "I wish to write you of your splendid remedy, Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills as a cure for Sick Headache. I have been nearly mad with headaches for nights together, and have not been able to close my eyes. I was working at a lady's house and she told me of your Laxa-Liver Pills. I took four vials of them and I have not been troubled with a headache for about six months."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

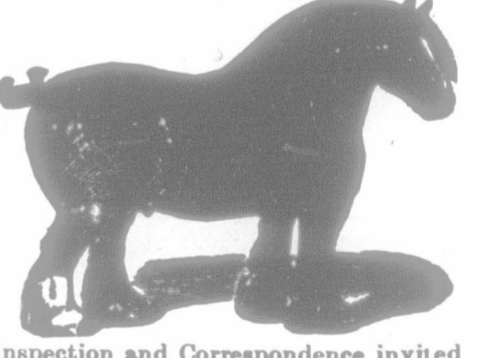
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High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers of some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars.

MICHENER BROS.
Red Deer Alta.

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were SIRE BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.
NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.
"CLEVELEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eakham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909, ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited
Prices reasonable.
JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,
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Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words)
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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of
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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
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Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER
OLDS, ALBERTA

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Importers and Breeders Of

Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

We expect to land three carloads of imported stallions and mares here about August 15.

Among them are some choice Clydesdale colts, two years old, and a number of choice Clydesdale fillies, two and three years old, particulars of which will appear in the next issue.

We have Percheron and Belgian stallions, one yearling Belgian stallion weighing over 1600 lbs.

We have the two-year-old Belgian stallion that won the state medal in his class this year, and also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for Belgian mares, the latter mare winning the grand championship for best mare, any draft breed.

If you want a good one write, or, better still, come and see them.
VANSTONE & ROGERS
JAS. BROOKS, Manager, Vegreville, Alta. Head Office and Stables, WAWANESA, Manitoba

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when Answering Ads.

Suffered For Years From Pain In The Back and Headache.

Pain in the back is one of the first signs showing that the kidneys are not in the condition they should be, and it should be attended to immediately for, if neglected, serious kidney troubles are likely to follow. There is no way of getting rid of the backache except through the kidneys, and no medicine so effective for this purpose as Doan's Kidney Pills.

Miss Ida J. Dorian, 28 Spring St., Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes:—"I have received most wonderful benefit from taking Doan's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable but without any relief until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This was the only medicine that ever did me any real good, as after using several boxes I am now entirely free from all my dreadful headaches and backaches.

"I will always recommend your medicine to any of my friends who are troubled as I was."

Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. M. Mearns Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE

50¢ a bottle, with written directions for every part of the horse. Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain, Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 10 free.

ABSORBINE, JR. (mankind's best) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free.

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SOLE AGENTS: LYLE & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Sale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Fills Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain, Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 10 free.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

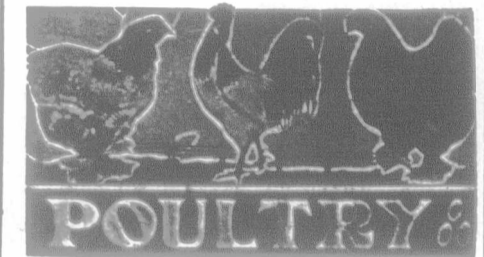
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Schiller, dark red; Grand Lillas, light blue; Baron Van Thuyll, deep blue; Mr. Linsoll, fine blush; Obilosque, yellow; Moreno, deep rose; Sir Wm. Mansfield, mauve.

FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTH
These are the earliest of all the hyacinths and are very easily grown. The flowers are pure white and delightfully fragrant. Each bulb of it is of the best grade, will throw off from three to four spikes of bloom. This class of bloom is extensively used by florists for cut flowers. Three or four bulbs are generally planted in a five-inch flower pot, in good soil, the same as recommended for Dutch hyacinths.

They require much the same treatment, but are much quicker in root action than the Dutch hyacinth. After they are well-rooted and placed in a well-lighted room with a temperature of about sixty degrees it will not be long until you will see the flower stalks appearing.

M. A. C. THOS. JACKSON.



NEW SOUTH WALES EGG-LAYING COMPETITIONS

The July Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales reports conclusion of another year's work in the egg-laying competitions inaugurated at Hawkesburg Agricultural College, eight years ago.

The whole series of tests has been a continued success, the eighth competition surpassing all its predecessors in the general average of eggs produced. In the first test the average laying of the 38 pens competing, was 779 eggs, and by a process of evolution of better strains, better breeding, better selection, and better feeding this number has been gradually increased until the present test gives an average per pen of 1,089 eggs, or an increase of 310 eggs, representing an advance of 40 per cent. There is every justification for the expectation of still further raising the average production. The results undoubtedly confirm the theory of better breeds, better strains, better profits. Not only in the pullets has there been an appreciable increase, but also in the second-year hens, the third test eclipsing the two previous ones. The increase per pen is well over 100 eggs, showing that the improvement in egg production in the pullets is sustained in the second year.

The lessons learned from these competitions are of great value. While the making of new data year by year is important, the question of data being maintained is much more valuable. The conclusions drawn by the investigators are as follows:

That poultry farming can be conducted on small areas.

That it can be made to pay even by purchasing all food.

That good strains of good breeds are the most profitable, and will respond the most quickly to selection for intense egg-production.

That the White Leghorns, Black Orpingtons, and Silver Wyandottes are the best breeds, and that the fewer the number of breeds used for commercial poultry farming the better will be the improvement attained. This question is in itself of vast importance. From a chaotic list of innumerable breeds, in which the embryonic poultry farmer was lost in bewilderment, the list is now a very short one, and the prospective poultry farmer has no trouble in making a selection.

The story of skimp feeding or the danger of over-feeding layers has been exploded, and a method of full and plenty has been substituted with very much improved results.

That, while a varied diet is the best, maize in a fair proportion can be fed profitably to poultry.

That divisional pens will give the best results, it being far better to divide a lot of 100 into ten pens than to leave them all together.

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHOR HORN

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

Their quality is undoubted. We have the best that time and experience can produce. We have seven hundred to select from. We are the founders of the first flock of Oxfords in America and have sold more Oxfords than all other breeders in Canada combined. Our new importation of fifty head will arrive July 30th. We are fitting one hundred head for exhibition this season and will exhibit at the leading shows this year. See our exhibit at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. For particulars and prices write to **PETER ARKELL & SONS, TRESWATER, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS

Have two or three highly bred bull calves for sale at bargain prices for the next thirty days. Have one sire ready for service from fine milking strain. Home of Wild Rose Jones, 2nd Piebe, the only cow in Western Canada with an official record of 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write us for quotations.

W. M. GIBSON, 59 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.

Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

OAK LAWNS FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.

HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES

SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochiane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan

Under the authority of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, Chap. 10, 1908-09, the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Saskatchewan or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

Armstrong, J. A., Regina.	Gray, F. M., Battle Creek.	Olsen, N. P., Saskatoon.
Ayre, H. T., Regina.	Graham, N., Indian Head.	Ovens, H., Yorkton.
Arces, Geo. H., North Portal.	Gibson, J. G., Heyburn.	Pegg, H. W., Oxbow.
Burnett, J. F., Regina.	Girling, T. A., Saskatoon.	Paine, H., Rosetown.
Black, Jas. A., Swift Current.	Gilmour, R. G., Lacombe, Alta.	Pamfret, Henry, Elkhorn, Man.
Brice, Wm., Little Touchwood.	Hopkins, A. G., Bratton.	Paquette, Louis, Pense.
Buie, John G., Quill Lake.	Head, Chas., Regina.	Paterson, Jas. Bell, Yellow Grass.
Broek, A. McKay, Moose Jaw.	Hatton, John, Melfort.	Richard, H., Indian Head.
Burns, H. J., Rouleau.	Houze, H. E., Indian Head.	Reid, Wm., Belcarres.
Branion, Everett A., Whitewood.	Hilton, Geo., Ottawa.	Rathlon, Axel von Holstein, Stockholm.
Baker, Godfrey P., Togo.	King, John, Carlyle.	Spencer, Earl, Craik.
Black, D. C., Ambrose, N. D.	Kellam, Volney S., Estevan.	Stuart, W. P., Carlyle.
Chasmar, R. G., Hanley.	Littlehales, J. E., Elbow.	Smiley, S. S., Moose Jaw.
Cottrell, J. P., Qu'Appelle.	Lockhart, A. A., Carnduff.	Sharp, H. R., Rocanville.
Creamer, J. P., Qu'Appelle.	Lee, Wm. J., Wolseley.	Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw.
Colman, A. R., Milestone.	Lloyd, A. M., Yellow Grass.	Shearer, Wm. A., Lang.
Cunningham, Geo. A., Moose Jaw.	Murison, J. J., Arcola.	Shields, A. M., Welwyn.
Christie, Victor V., Kimball, Alta.	Mountford, J. J., Prince Albert.	Thompson, W. Stanley, David-son.
Colling, Thos. F., Francis.	Mustard, H. H., Hoot-Mountain.	Thompson, John T., Moosomin.
Churchill, T. J., Wolseley.	Meakings, E. A., Willow Bunch.	Titus, A. E., Halbrite.
Cameron, A. E., Winnipeg.	Mann, Jas. H., Whitewood.	Tanner, Willet, Girvin.
Calham, W. R., Tugaska.	Matthew, R. G., Jansen.	Tardiff, A. G., Creelman.
Cunningham, E. T., Vermilion, Alta.	Mead-Briggs, C. H., Saltcoats.	Tanner, V. E., Broadview.
Church, J. A., Windthorst.	Moore, C. F., Lumsden.	Wilson, John, Wingham, Ont.
Elliott, J. T., Fartown.	McKenzie, Robt., Stoughton.	Whybra, F. W., Prince Albert.
Fyfe, J. C., Regina.	McClellan, M. P., Grenfell.	Wright, Norman, Saskatoon.
Farr, J. W., Earl Grey.	McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin.	Wilson, John, Courval.
Farrell, Geo., Leberg.	McMillan, Alex., Wapella.	Wroughton, T. A., Dawson, Y. T.
Fawcett, J. M., Fleming.	McLachlan, A. A., Rosthern.	Young, J. M., North Portal.
Fletcher, Benj., Moose Jaw.	McRae, Alex., Francis.	
Gibbie, A. S., Regina.	McLaren, W. H., Lumsden.	
	Nichol, S. T. P., Outlook.	
	Orme, W. H., Saskatoon.	

The practice of the veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct contravention of the above Act and renders him liable to prosecution.

J. J. MURISON, Registrar.

It Works While They Work

If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

Kendall's Spavin Cure
"Completely Cured Him"

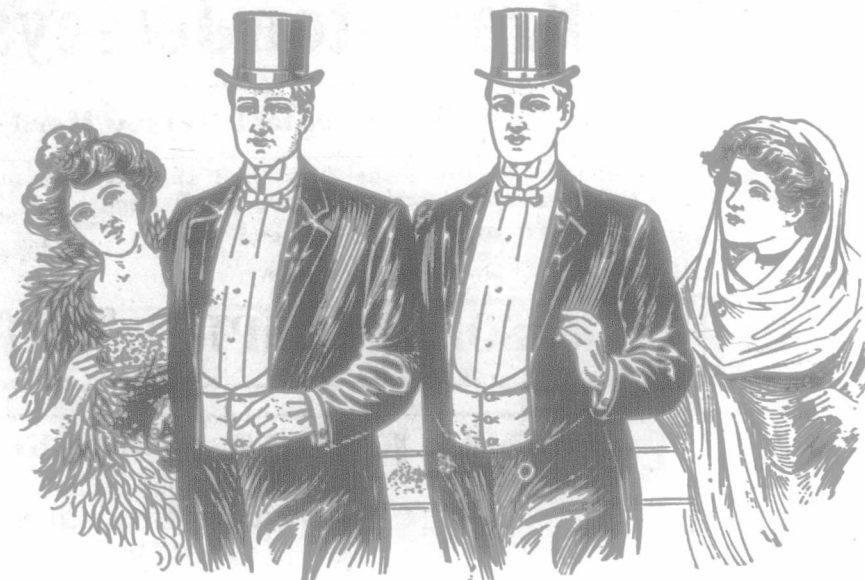
Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 13th
"Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock.

Also famous as the standard family liniment \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse," or write us. 53
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Easbury Park, Wt.



Vigorous Manhood

Two "Health Belt Men," One 50 Years Old the Other 30. CAN YOU PICK OUT THE YOUNGER?



I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent user of my great appliance, for it gives in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves. Worn every night and all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centers at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great, mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of the body; you will feel and look young and strong again; women and men noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay me. I will accept your case on the "No Cure, No Pay" plan, or if you prefer to pay cash, I will give you a discount.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir, -Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

When Answering Ads. Kindly Mention This Paper

HENS STOP LAYING IN WINTER

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have about forty hens—seventeen purebred brown Leghorns and the remainder Barred Rocks. Last fall about this time they stopped laying so suddenly that I did not have any eggs to put away for the winter. I expected they would begin to lay later on after moulting was over, but was disappointed. I had a comfortable place for them during the winter, with plenty of fresh straw in which we fed them wheat the greater part of the time with an occasional feed of boiled potatoes and oats mixed on warm days. The hens were always allowed to run out and when not out I kept a supply of coal ashes in their pen, had them in two separate pens, but we never had an egg all winter and it was the end of April before they started to lay. They did not lay very well all summer and now about three weeks ago they have stopped laying the same as last year. I suppose they are moulting. Is there anything you can advise me to do? Is there any special food I could give them to help in moulting and to start them laying again soon? Have been feeding them oats for a time during July, but have been feeding wheat and barley for the last two weeks. They have free range and plenty of grit. I feel almost like giving up the business. I feel so anxious about our supply of winter eggs, as I have none packed away yet.

Ans.—The getting of winter eggs is a problem of annual recurrence. To get winter eggs one requires either early hatched pullets or yearling hens that have moulted early. You do not state what age your hens are, but we presume from the letter that they are not pullets. A pullet hatched in April or early in May, if well grown and properly fed should begin laying by November, and with the right kind of winter management should continue laying all through the season. Hens, two years or over are unlikely to lay in the winter at all. There is something too in the habit of winter laying. Pullets from hens that customarily lay in winter are more apt to be winter layers than pullets from hens that start on towards spring. The solution of this part of the problem lies in selecting eggs for hatching from hens that have been performing in egg production at the season it is desired that eggs should be laid. The habit of winter laying, to a certain extent has to be developed. Hens naturally are spring layers.

With this present flock it is doubtful if you will get many winter eggs. Would suggest that all birds two years old or over be gotten rid of. Never mind whether they are purebred or not. Then select the most likely-looking yearlings and the best grown pullets and feed these for winter eggs.

Feeding for winter eggs is a problem to some poultry keepers. Others seem to manage successfully. Winter layers require feed that will produce eggs and keep them in thrifty condition. They should have some animal food, meat scraps or ground bone. Some advise feeding meat every day, but the general practice is to give an allowance two or three times a week, either in the mash or separately. The layers should have plenty of green food, such foods as steamed clover, green oat sheaves, cut up and steamed mangolds, or vegetables of any kind. Winter feeding is merely imitating summer conditions. In summer, hens on the range get an abundance of green feed and animal food in the form of insects, worms, etc. Both are essential to egg production.

The kind of house the birds are kept in has a lot to do with their laying. The building should be well lighted and well ventilated. It need not be warm, but it should be dry and well aired. A good way to ventilate is to take out one window sash and put in a frame in its place, to which a muslin curtain is tacked. The roosting quarters should be warm. A good way to ensure of warmth in the roosting quarter is to have a curtain in front of the roosts extending from the ceiling to the dropping board or floor. This is let down on cold nights and rolled up during the day. The fowls are protected from the cold at nights.

These suggestions followed together with feeding grain in the litter for the

Sleep Was Impossible

ALMOST DRIVEN TO DESPAIR UNTIL CURED WITH USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

No symptom of nervous prostration is more to be dreaded than the inability to sleep. Man can exist for considerable time without food, but without sleep and the restoration which it brings, he soon becomes a mental and physical wreck.

"When you cannot sleep and rest look to the nervous system and remember that lasting cure can only be obtained from such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which naturally and gradually restores the exhausted nerves to health and vigor."

Mr. Wm. Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes: "My wife had been ill for some time with nervous prostration and we had two of the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep, and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"From the first box my wife used we noticed an improvement, and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as she ever was, eats well, sleeps well and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine, for I believe my wife owes her life to its use."

Every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food goes to the formation of so much rich, red blood, and is therefore certain to do you good.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

Write for FREE Books

LEARN TO MOUNT BIRDS

We guarantee to teach you by mail with complete success how to mount Birds, Animals, Fish, Game Heads, Tax Skins for rugs, robes, etc. Easy, fascinating work for men, women and boys. Quickly learned, by our exclusive system, teaching only the latest and best methods. Make handsome presents for your friends and beautifully decorate your own home, or make big money mounting for others.

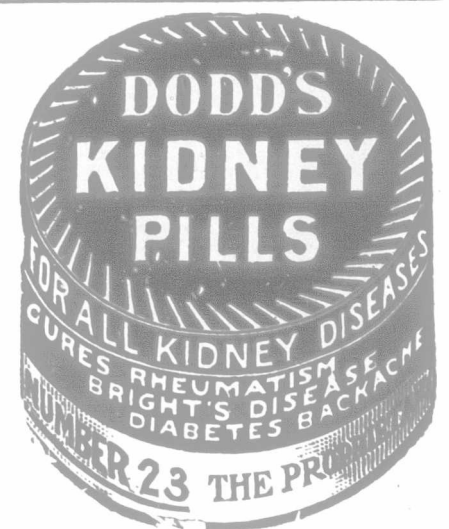
Sportsmen and Naturalists everywhere should know this wonderful art. You learn in a few lessons how to mount all your own trophies and specimens as well as a professional.

BIG PROFITS Good taxidermists are scarce and in great demand. Many of our graduates are making \$12.00 to \$20.00 a week in their spare time or \$2,000 a year and more as professionals. You can do as well.

FREE Elegant new catalog and Taxidermy Magazine sent absolutely free. Write today.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY
512 Elwood Building OMAHA, NEB.

hens to scratch for, the supplying of grit, water and dust baths should enable you to provide the conditions essential for winter laying. We would suggest that before you decide you are beaten in the poultry business, that you make a study of the whole subject of poultry raising, procuring for this purpose the bulletins published by the departments of agriculture at Edmonton and Ottawa. Much valuable matter on poultry has been prepared by these departments and will be sent free upon request.



GOSSIP

THE MOST DANGEROUS ANIMAL IN THE WORLD

Mr. Daniel D. Jackson, the New York municipal bacteriologist, contributes a very interesting article to the *American Review of Reviews* upon the disease-carrying house-fly, which, he declares, is one of the most dangerous pests in the world. After reading his article and a companion paper that appears in the *American Magazine*, by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, on Injurious Insects, we must almost come to believe that Nero, instead of being gibbeted for killing flies when he was a boy, ought to have been canonized.

Mr. Adams declares that while the mosquito alone kills more than one thousand people annually in the United States, and seriously impairs the health of three million more, this lethal record is far eclipsed by the slaughter done by the common house-fly in propagating typhoid and tuberculosis. Mr. Jackson says the chief specialties of the house-fly are now known to be the transmission of intestinal diseases, typhoid fever, cholera and diarrhoea. But it also may very possibly carry tuberculosis, anthrax, diphtheria, ophthalmia, smallpox and swine fever.

The amount of bacteria that one fly can carry varies from 250 to 6,600,000, and the rapidity with which they accumulate bacteria is phenomenal. Flies have been captured and cleaned, and then allowed to walk over infected material, and one fly captured in New York last summer was found to be carrying in his mouth and on his legs over 100,000 fecal bacteria.

Regarded in the light of recent knowledge, says Mr. Jackson, the fly is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra, and may easily be classed the world over as the most dangerous animal on earth. It is one of the chief agents in the spread of Asiatic cholera, and is largely responsible for the infection of milk with typhoid fever germs. Mr. Jackson calculates that diseases transmitted through the agency of the house-fly cut short the average span of life in the United States by at least two years. During a generation this means a loss of 4,000,000 lives of the present average length, and a money loss of four thousand millions sterling. In the Spanish war, 1,900 out of 2,100 deaths resulted from typhoid fever communicated by flies.

A vigorous campaign is being opened against the house-fly in New York, and a demand is made for the thorough screening of all public kitchens, restaurants and dining-rooms. As for killing out flies, that is rather a difficult proposition, seeing that one fly lays a hundred and twenty eggs, and at the end of the year the family produced from that single hatching mounts up to sextillions.

In Mr. Adams's paper describing the war upon injurious insects, he points out that the problem for suppressing the noxious ones and fostering the useful ones by the expert culture of insect parasites has become quite a science. Every insect has its own specific enemy or enemies. Ladybirds are invaluable as policemen for extirpating noxious insects. Insect emigration has been the curse of American agriculture. Of the seventy-two destructive insects which destroy millions of dollars annually thirty-five have been imported from abroad. Setting an insect to catch an insect is the science of parasitology.

The moment an imported insect shows signs of becoming formidable, experts trace it from country to country until they find a region where it has been known for a long time, but has never reached the proportions of a pest. In such a place they are pretty sure to find a parasite which is keeping the depredator down. They then import that parasite, and the problem is solved.

The orange orchards of California were simply being wiped out by the Australian scale, but by importing a hundred small red-and-black ladybirds the scale was exterminated in two years. Six ladybirds imported into Egypt have checked the Egyptian scale. The cotton boll-weevil, which arrived in Texas from Mexico, has cost that state over

two and a half millions a year for the last fifteen years. They are fighting them at present by the introduction of the ichneumon fly, which has killed off from fifty to sixty per cent. of the destructive weevil.

In an ordinary year the Hessian fly causes a loss to the wheat crop of the United States, estimated at \$20,000,000 per annum. They have discovered, however, a winged midget, which being imported and colonized, succeeded in destroying the larvae of the Hessian fly. Mr. Adams suggests that wherever a parasite is discovered which is no use in the locality to which it belongs, an inquiry should be made as to where it is needed elsewhere.

The parasite for the house-fly has not yet been discovered. If a parasite could be found that could kill out the house-fly and the mosquito, Mr. Adams estimates that \$300,000,000 annually would not be an over-estimate of the consequent saving in human life and earning power, plus the increased value of real estate.

THRESHING STANDING GRAIN

A Kansas man claims to have invented a machine that will thresh standing grain, that requires simply to be drawn, or, rather, pushed down the field and the grain is harvested, threshed and cleaned for market at one operation. The machine has been tested in small fields, and is said to work satisfactorily.

It resembles a header, and the horses are driven behind the machine. In place of the header sickle there is a cylinder ten inches in diameter. The heads of the grains are driven against this cylinder by the driving blast of an exhaust fan. The grain is then carried back into a cleaner, where it is separated from the chaff, which is carried by an elevator to the sacker. The fan and elevator are run by a gasoline engine. The machine is made of steel and weighs about 2,500 pounds. It takes the same size swath as a header, but travels faster because it does not depend on a barge.

TUXFORD CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

The *Scottish Farmer* of August 20, contains notice of the shipment of six Clydesdale fillies to Ernest Wilkinson, Tuxford, Sask. The shipment includes a two-year-old, by Sir Hugo, a four-year-old by Earl of Angus, and four two-year-olds sired respectively by Everlasting, Ajax, Baron Winsome and Cinquevalli. The selection is favorably spoken of.

USES OF SAWDUST

Sawdust is usually regarded as an objectionable product because it increases the danger of fire if deposited near mills or lumber piles and necessitates either cartage with accompanying expense or the construction of a "burner" and the use of conveyors or carts to transfer it from the saws. A double economy, however, is now in progress. As a result of the use of band saws instead of the old circular and gang saws, a log that under the old system produced eight boards, will now produce nine, a very substantial increase in product with a corresponding decrease in the amount of sawdust produced.

Owing to its chemical and mechanical properties, it has an ever-increasing field of usefulness. Used as an absorbent for nitro-glycerine, it produces dynamite. Used with clay and burned, it produces a terra-cotta brick full of small cavities that, owing to its lightness and its properties as a non-conductor, makes excellent fire-proof material for partition walls. Treating it with fused caustic alkali produces oxalic acid. Treating it with sulphuric acid and fermenting the sugar so formed, produces alcohol. Mixed with a suitable binder and compressed, it can be used for making mouldings and imitation carvings; while, if mixed with Portland cement, it produces a flooring material. It is an excellent packing material for fragile articles and for dangerous explosives and can be used as packing in walls to make them sound-proof and cold-proof.—Conservation Commission Press Bulletin.

A Model Kitchen

With our forefathers the hearthstone was the centre of the home—the special sphere and pride of the housewife. Here all her talents as a homemaker found full expression. Here before the great hearth—whose flue kept the air as pure and clean as the fresh scoured tiles—she prepared the great white loaves—the delicious flakey brown pastry—the roasts whose juicy tenderness made her simplest meal a feast—

Have a kitchen you can always be proud of—always clean and sweet—always free from stuffy, smelly air—always cool.

Have meals you can always be proud of—everything just browned to a turn—never over-cooked—never under-cooked—always just right.

The Wonderful Oxford Economizer

guarantees such a kitchen—such meals—always.

The Oxford Economizer sucks all the foul air from the room just like the old-fashioned chimney, leaving it sweet and pure.

It gives you an even, steadier fire than ever before known.

It insures the best results in cooking always.

It saves you at least 20% of your coal bill in real dollars and cents.

It is the most remarkable device ever found on a cook stove.

Yet this is only one of the special features found only in

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There are many others, each one of which will save you time, money and inconvenience. Send us the enclosed coupon, mentioning whether you are interested in a steel or an iron range and let us send you our book on how to save time and money in your kitchen.

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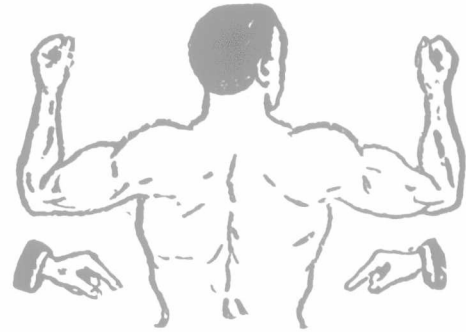
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Mr. G. Herman, Lobstic Store, Stoney Plains, Alta., gives his experience with my Belt in these words:

Dear Sir:—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of eighteen years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would like to be a cure for what medicines would not reach. I remain, Yours faithfully, G. HERMAN.



not part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicines would not reach. I remain, Yours faithfully, G. HERMAN.

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Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

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So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust-defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

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You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wood shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather-proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

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seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or *G. A. Pedlar* more.

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