

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909

No. 884

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.

NELSON B. C.

WINDSOR BUTTER SALT



Trust the Farmer's Wife to get the right Salt for her Butter.

When she was a girl, her first lesson in Butter making was with Windsor Salt.

When she started housekeeping, of course she used Windsor Salt.

She knows—by years of experience—that Windsor Salt is best. And naturally, she won't use any other.

Are you using WINDSOR BUTTER SALT? 10

Is Your Stock For Sale ?

If so why don't you advertise it and let everyone know? Out of 25,000 people there are sure to be quite a number that want exactly what you have to sell. Advertise in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL and reach 25,000 of Western Canada's best farmers. Write for rates.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG
CAN.

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Ball Bearings insure easy running.
Strong Spiral Springs reverse the motion, and really do half the work.

Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position.

Price \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.

Write for free booklet.

Dowsell Manufacturing Co. Limited,
Hamilton, Ont. 35

Want Shipments
BUTTER, EGGS,
CHEESE and POULTRY

LAING BROS.

3 Phones 234, 236, 238 King St.
WINNIPEG

FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

¶ You cannot be sure of getting all you ought to realize out of your grain except by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for your account by a first-class grain commission house, acting as your agent. ¶ We possess unsurpassed facilities for so handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are an old-established and reliable commission firm, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We are not track buyers, and do not buy your grain on our own account, and we always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain. ¶ Please write us regarding prices, market prospects and shipping instructions, and for our "Way of Doing Business," as you will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

HERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOU!

As a reader of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal you know what an indispensable help it is to those engaged in any branch of Agriculture. Costs a lot of money and labor, thousands of dollars a year, yet we give it to you at three cents a week.

We are Working for You at 3 Cents a Week and Will give You a Bonus Besides

Send us one or more new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and take Your Choice. Subscriptions must be in addition to your own.

A Karlsbad China Tea Set 40 pieces

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

This is a very handsome set of china which costs from \$5.00 to \$8.00 when purchased in the ordinary way.

A No. 2 Brownie Camera

For THREE NEW subscribers.

Costs \$2.00 when purchased from a dealer. It is a reliable article, simple to understand and easy to operate.

Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)

These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6½ inches. The smaller one measures 5½ inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)

Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

"Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your renewal.)

A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

Your Own Subscription Free

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new sub-

scriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single new name, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of four renewals or over we will accept \$1.25 each.

No premiums included in club offers.

Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

If the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has benefited you it will benefit your neighbor. If he is not a subscriber tell him of the useful information you have received through its columns.

Every one of the above premiums are as represented. Those who have received them are warm in their praise.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEALLER & OARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask for EDDY'S MATCHES

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



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 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 alongside 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.

Toronto Exhibition



All Rail via Chicago

\$36.90

Lake and Rail

\$42.60

Going dates, Aug. 24 to Sept. 7. Return limit, Sept. 24.

The only double track route between Chicago and Toronto, special coaches and parlor car at Sarnia wharf to Toronto on arrival of steamers.

Agents ocean steamship tickets, all lines and Cook's tours.

For different routes, reservations, stop-over privileges and all particulars apply to

A. E. DUFF

General Agent, Passenger Dept.
269 Portage Ave., Phone 7098

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

Stockmen

Have you ever stopped to think that the men who advertise is the most prosperous? Think it over and then send us your copy.

Don't Farm More Acres—Make Your Land More Productive

It is not the man with the largest farm that makes the most money. Your neighbor may be "land poor" and still make less money than you will from your 80 or 160 acres.

The secret lies in keeping up the fertility of your soil. Make every acre yield the highest possible returns by spreading the barnyard manure with one of the

I. H. C. Manure Spreaders

The Corn King Return Apron Spreader
The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader

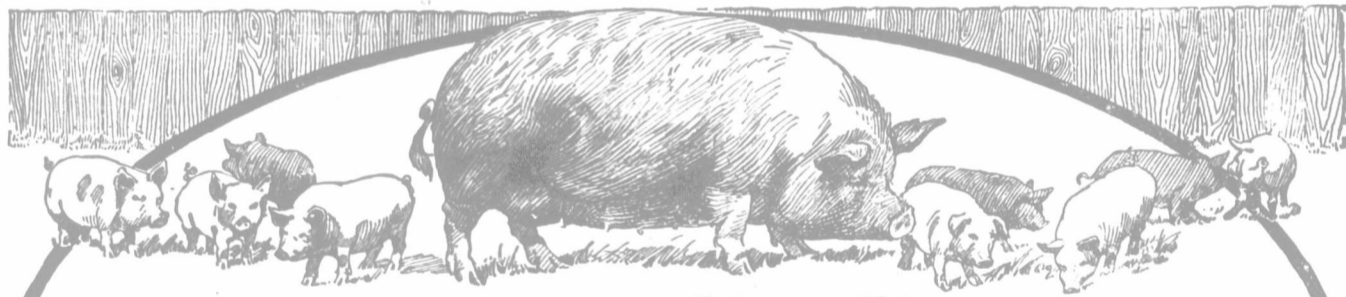
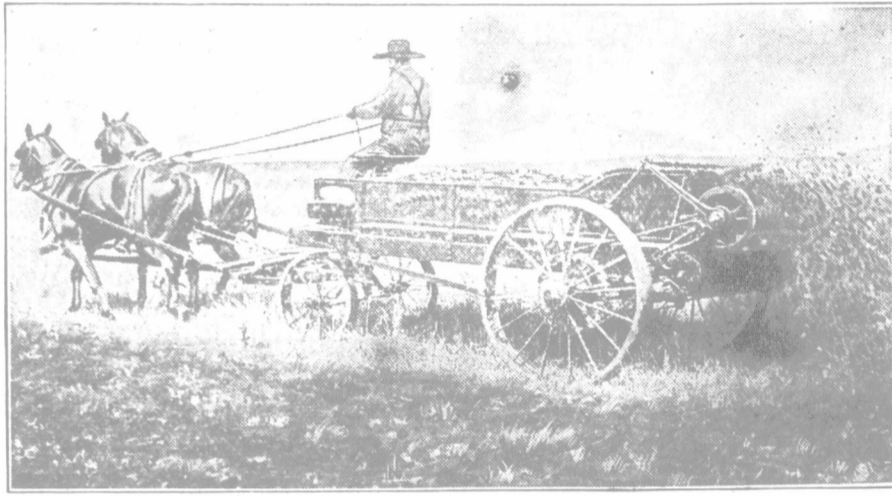
Either one of these machines will double the value of the manure by making it go farther and by placing it on the land in such a condition that none of it will be wasted. And because the machine doubles the value of the manure, it will shortly double the producing power of your land.

Remember that farming more acres to produce larger crops means more fencing, more seed, more labor, more wages and more wear on machinery. Take the short cut to larger crops by investing in the machine that will double the yield of the land you are now farming.

Can you buy a farm machine that would be a better investment? Call and discuss the matter with the local agent handling one of the I. H. C. lines of spreaders. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, write to the nearest branch house for any further information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, U. S. A.



Pork and Profit

If you are feeding hogs for profit, aim to keep them growing every minute of every day, from the time they're "farrowed." This is not an impossibility—on the contrary it's easy to do. It is simply a matter of keeping the hog's digestive apparatus in a normal healthy condition, and appetite keen and sharp, so that the hog will steadily receive and put to use a large food ration. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding and from successful experiment along this line has come

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

—an animal tonic which every feeder needs to make his work successful. It contains elements which medical authorities have always recommended as beneficial to the stomach and the digestive function. It regulates the bowels and expels poisonous matter from the system enabling the animal to resist the poisonous germs of disease. Sold on a written guarantee and fed twice a day in small doses.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Pan-a-aea and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 15th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. His 86-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Something to make the hens lay better. To help young chicks to mature earlier and old fowls to fat quicker. In a sense a food, but a tonic preparation to put in food. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-aea is the present day foundation of all successful poultry culture. It acts directly on the hen's digestive apparatus; quickens appetite; increases assimilation and makes good health and large production second nature to the fowl. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 hens one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Fits Cured For proof that Fits can be cured write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.

Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd. Dublin

T. M. Daly, K.C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

FITS CURED
Falling Sickness, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Troubles, etc., positively cured by LIEBIG'S FIT CURE. Free trial bottle sent on application Write Liebig Co., Phoebe St., Toronto.

Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa.

Terms Open Sep. 7, Oct. 18, Nov. 20, '09 and Jan. 3, '10
A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 College	11 Pharmacy
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7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Machinists' Course	19 Summer School
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Instructions given in all branches by correspondence.
Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$49.40; six months \$93.11, nine months \$135.40. See col all yr. Enter any time. 3000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.
Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

CHURCH BELLS
CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866

LABOR DAY
REDUCED FARES
Via
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
Fare and One-Third for the Round Trip Between Stations in Canada
Tickets on Sale Sept. 3 to 6 incl. Valid for Return to Sept. 8, 1909
Ask any Canadian Northern Ry. Agent for Further Particulars or Write
C. W. COOPER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg, Man.
LABOR DAY

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

TORONTO EXHIBITION

From **WINNIPEG** And Return

\$36.90	All Rail
\$42.60	Lake and Rail

Tickets on Sale Aug. 24 to Sept. 7. Good for Return until Sept. 24, 1909.

CHOICE OF ROUTES
Corresponding Low Fares from other points
Full information from any Canadian Northern Railway Agent or write
C. W. COOPER, Gen. Pass. Agent
Winnipeg

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, Etc.

DIRECT FROM OUR MILLS TO THE
FARMER AND CONTRACTOR

We can ship mixed Cars promptly to responsible parties, and thus cut out the Retailer's profit.

MARRIOTT & COMPANY

Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers
VANCOUVER, B. C.

References: Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

The "NEVER FAIL" ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

Oil and Gasoline Cans
CALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never-Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never-Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never-Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

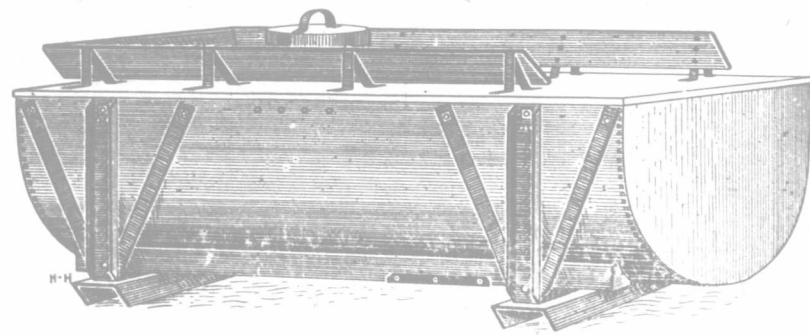
If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONCRIEFF & MURPHY

Agents for Western Canada

SCOTT BLOCK WINNIPEG

STEEL WAGON TANKS



We manufacture steel Wagon Tanks for gasoline, oil or water. Send us particulars of what you require and we will be pleased to furnish specifications and prices. Write to-day.

Red River Metal Co., 51-53 Aikins St., Winnipeg

An Advocate Advertisement For Results

Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; water-soaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years—from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without containing an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cement which accompanies each roll of Ruberoid roofing, which makes ours practically a one-piece roofing—sealed against leaks—sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors. The attractive Red, Brown and Green Ruberoid are fine enough for the costliest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready roofings, but with other roofings—shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at our factory.

The result of these twenty years of tests we have written into a book which will be gladly sent you free.

This book is a gold mine of roofing information, telling about the advantages and disadvantages of each roofing for each purpose. To secure a copy, address Dept. 7, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

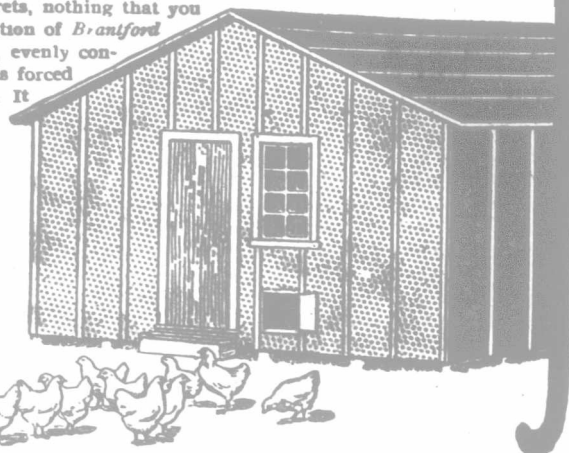
The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

HOW THE VERY LIFE IS EATEN OUT OF MOST ROOFING.

Not two Roofings in a hundred can withstand the slow, secret, dangerous attacks of acid—a deadly enemy to most Roofing.

Because few Roofing makers care to spend the extra money necessary to make such Roofing. Acids are caused by green or damp hay, or the cattle in your sheds. These cattle sweat, producing vapor which contains acids and gases destructive to most Roofing. These enemies attack the underside—which is weak in most Roofing—and does its ruinous work where you cannot see it, till too late. The first you know that it is not what the fellow claimed is the startling sight of a million "pin-holes" all over. Examine the Roofing of your barn now—you'll likely find this defect. This is caused by weak insides, which should be the strongest part, but the portion hopelessly slighted by most makers because you won't test it. Nearly all Roofing, except Brantford, has as a foundation wood pulp, jute, cotton cloth, etc., which cannot absorb sufficiently. It possesses nothing to hold it together, and is coated with cheapest covering obtainable: animal fats, greases, oils, tar, or some other refuse. These dangerous coatings are so weak that they are readily at the mercy of the acids. And the foundation! It has no barrier! It has already wilted. No amount of supposedly preventatives can save this Roofing. It is bound to go to pieces sooner or later and just when you least expect. Most Roofing makers will try to avoid the issue if asked to show insides of their Roofing. But we encourage tests of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. There are no secrets, nothing that you shouldn't know. The foundation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing is long-fibred, evenly condensed pure wool. Asphalt is forced into wool, soaking every fibre. It is heavily coated with special waterproof coating into which Silicia Sand is rolled under pressure. Brantford Asphalt Roofing is wear resisting, fire, water, weather, acid and smoke-proof. Rain or snow can't freeze or crack it; heat of sun cannot melt it. Its pliability prevents cracking or opening at seams. There are many other Brantford superiorities. Our Big Roofing Book with Brantford samples is free. Write us or your dealer now.

Brantford Roofing



Brantford Roofing Co., Limited,
Brantford, Canada.

Vancouver Agents—Fleck Bros., Ltd.,
Imperial Bldg., Seymour St.

Winnipeg Agents—General Supply Co. of Canada,
147 Bannatyne Ave

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 1, 1907

No. 884

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance	\$1.50
(if in arrears)	2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance	2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.	

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Distribution of Harvesters

Until data are available from an absolutely reliable source, showing with some degree of accuracy the general demand for harvest hands in Western Canada there will exist the annual trouble over the distribution of men who come to assist in reaping and threshing the magnificent crops of this productive soil. In keeping with the records of past seasons, 1909 finds a dearth of harvest hands at many points where the lack means vast daily loss, while in other districts sturdy men stand idle. For two weeks past, or longer, it has not been uncommon to find hundreds of acres of sheaves lying unstocked for days. On many farms three or four binders rapidly drew away from a solitary stooker or perhaps two. In Southern Manitoba it is safe to say that thirty or forty per cent. of the farmers were anxious to secure a man or two at reasonable wages. Certain localities were much more seriously affected by the absence of workers.

A combination of circumstances this year tended to cause a great scarcity of help at the beginning of harvest. Late seeding and a comparatively wet summer indicated late ripening. Unusually hot weather in the latter part of July and early August, however, wrought wonders in hastening the ripening process with the result that crops became ready for the reaper much earlier than was anticipated. Generally speaking, the supply of harvesters from Eastern Canada was late in arriving.

This annual call for help has reached such magnitude that no reasonable effort should be spared in seeing that the assistance arrives in time and that a satisfactory distribution of the men is made. The difficulty seems to be lack of co-operation among those in charge of the work and a feeling on the part of the harvesters that information supplied is not reliable. As long

as there is no recognized information bureau with accurate details as to demand and supply so long will there be trouble. As long as prospective excursionists feel that the information they get is not authentic so long will they refuse to go where the officials recommend. With thorough organization and a competent man in charge whose signature would ensure authenticity to the figures showing demands of different localities, the situation could readily be made much better than it has been in the past. With divers newspaper despatches each contradicting the other and no reliable fountain-head for definite and reliable data it is no wonder the newcomers do not always go where they are most needed.

Moderate and Logical

In preparing editorials for the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal the aim is always to be moderate and logical in the presentation and discussion of matters affecting the agricultural class. Frequently letters are sent in expressing appreciation. Regular readers claim they do not begrudge the subscription, price \$1.50, for the editorial page alone. Every department is kept equally up-to-date. Tell your neighbors. Send in a new subscription or more and secure a premium as well as at the same time proving to be a benefactor to your fellow man.

Harvesters and Immigration Officials

While Western Canada calls loudly for help in gathering its harvest, officious and unreasoning officials on board trains hold up would-be harvesters at Port Huron because they cannot meet the requirements of somewhat ridiculous regulations imposed on those who travel from Canada through United States territory. Minor officials in any walk of life seem to delight in showing what authority is vested in them. When the exercise of this authority, however, assumes such form that the natural products of a nation are affected, it is time some steps were taken to remedy matters.

All will grant that strict rules are desirable in regard to admission of foreigners into any country; but the high-handed action that denies honest toilers the privilege of travelling from Eastern Canada to the prairie provinces of the Dominion to assist in gathering the season's crops is in sore need of remedial legislation. Travellers from East to West have been held up before but not often at such unfavorable seasons.

Experiments with Peat

It is announced from Ottawa that some experiments are to be carried out to determine the value of Canadian peat as a fuel. The peat resources of the country have been investigated by the Dominion geological survey, and pronounced by experts the most extensive in the world. As large areas of these deposits exist in Manitoba and in the country between that province and Hudson's Bay, the results of the experiments will be awaited with some interest. The West needs a fuel supply of some kind, and while peat has certain disadvantages as compared with coal or wood, it would make an acceptable substitute for either of these fuels in case mine workers go on strike, or the railways become unable to haul fuel in rapidly enough to supply demand. If our peat resources are as limitless as they are said to be, if the material possesses quality as a fuel, and public interest is safeguarded as it should be in the development of this industry there is no reason why these deposits should not play a large part in the solving of the fuel supply of the West. We need fuel to live and seemingly we cannot depend always on getting a sufficient supply of either coal or wood.

Our Weekly Market Review

Last week we enlarged our market report from single column to page size, and intend devoting to this important department as much space and attention as is required to give a complete review each week of live stock, grain and produce prices and market conditions at Winnipeg and other Western centres, and in the principal markets of the world. Farmers, as a class, should give more attention than they do to the marketing of their products. They require to study market conditions and formulate their own opinions, but in order that the opinions formed may be worth acting upon, they should be based on information that is reliable in every respect, that can be depended upon to portray existing conditions as closely as those conditions can be portrayed; that in every particular is authentic; that is received with sufficient frequency to keep one in touch with conditions. Such is the market report we are supplying each week. We intend to enlarge this department still more, to introduce several new features, to make our weekly market review complete in every particular, a report to be depended upon for an unbiased statement of conditions prevailing in grain, live stock and produce markets and an up-to-date price list for all commodities.

The fact that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is published weekly enables it to offer its readers a summary of conditions and prices up to within a few hours of the time the paper is placed in the hands of readers, and consequently enhances the value of the market

information supplied. A weekly market report is the least frequent that can be used to advantage by farmers. Market conditions change too rapidly, and price fluctuations in some commodities are so wide day by day, that reports offered less frequently than weekly are of comparatively little use, that is if one wishes to make use of the information for his own advantage in selling or buying.

Value of Style in Horse Selling

Some time ago at a sale of farm mares in a Western town the selling price was knocked down at least fifty per cent., on each individual, because the offerings were not in first class selling condition and because the fillies had not been trained to show their best form when shown to halter. There is an indescribable quality about horses called style, something hard to define but easily noticed, something that plays a very important part in bringing the buyer up to the price the seller wishes to secure. As a rule, farm horses are sold "green." They have not been taught to stand out with the front and hind feet far apart and the head erect. They look awkward, as a rule, in halter, the seller gives little attention to the appearance they put up and the buyer makes his purchase at rock bottom.

Horse breeding is generally regarded as one of the most profitable lines of husbandry in which Western farmers may engage. Horses are the only stock raised on the farm that pass almost directly from the man who breeds and raises them to the man who uses them. They should be sold always in such form and condition as to command the highest price. It is not difficult to train a colt to stand so that every point of excellence which he may possess shall be displayed to the best possible advantage. The first appearance of the animal always makes the best impression upon the buyer. A rough, ungroomed horse with tail trailing to the heels, slouching on the end of a halter shank, is never as salable a commodity as a smooth-haired one, with his tail tied up, mane combed out, and trained to stand in a way that impresses the buyer at first sight. Style may not help a horse much to do the work he is being purchased for, but it is a potent factor in making the price the producer or seller is able to secure.

HORSE

Clydesdale Exportations Heavy

Returns for the seven months of 1909, show a total exportation of Clydesdales from Scotland of something over 500 head. These figures do not indicate that demand for Scotch drafters is seriously decreasing. It is probable returns for the entire year will show a large increase in the number of horses sent out by Scotch breeders to the various quarters of the world. To date Canadian importers have been heavy purchasers and as a number of breeders from the West and East are at present in the old land gathering up shipments substantial increases to importations to this country may be expected. Americans, too, have been purchasing freely in Scotland this year and from the standpoint of the old country breeder, 1909 should prove one of the most profitable years in Clydesdale history.

A Clause to Note When Insuring Live-Stock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My attention was drawn a few days ago by a legal gentleman to a clause in some live stock insurance policies by which the person insuring waives all rights to any indemnity which may come or be due to him from other sources than the insurance, on account of the loss of the insured animal by accident or disease.

For example, a farmer has insured a horse, policy covering a period of twelve months, which animal may, before the period mentioned has elapsed, be ordered slaughtered for glanders. Under the clause objected to the insurance company can compel the loser of the horse to waive his right in favor of the company and the money to come as compensation from the government, which money may entirely recompense the company the insurance money it is liable for. It is well known that even when compensation is had for a glandered horse it only partially meets the loss the farmer has suffered. In the opinion of the legal authority, the clause is manifestly unfair to the person insuring, and bears especially hard on those insuring horses in Western Canada. The clause referred to should be objected to when a policy is about to be purchased, otherwise insurance should be bought from a company whose policies are free from these onerous and selfish conditions. Live stock insurance at the best is not cheap, although in many cases of valuable pure bred stock it is a useful method and valuable precaution against total loss.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Legislating to Encourage Ignorance

An American contemporary in discussing the question of the scope of certain laws in force in Illinois to protect farmers from being buncoed

by unscrupulous horse dealers, takes occasion to make some remarks that are very much to the point. The editor says:

"The law has no more right to prevent a man selling 'screws' than it has to prevent him selling junk of any other character. It is the business of the man who buys to know the value of junk, whether it is in the form of scrap iron, second hand implements, or unsound breeding stock. Why should the intelligent well posted farmers, and other people, be taxed to provide legislation to protect the ignorant farmer from the results of his own ignorance in the purchase of stallions or any other stock? It is the farmer's business to know the common forms of unsoundness in a horse. If he does not know them, he has no right to ask the state to legislate to protect him from his own ignorance or negligence, any more than he has a right to demand that the state shall legislate in an endeavor to protect himself from the consequence of his own ignorance or folly in crop growing. The conditions which constitute ordinary unsoundness in a breeding horse should be known to every farmer who owns and breeds a mare, and certainly to every stallioner who invests money in an entire horse. There has been much hue and cry against 'stallion peddlers' who foist off unsound horses on unsuspecting farmers. The farmer who is unsuspecting in a horse trade deserves to get 'skinned.' It is no part of the duty of a state to provide guardians for men who do not know the rudiments of the business in which they engage."

A farmer's best protection, if he cannot rely on his own knowledge, if he cannot recognize the malformations and common diseases that constitute unsoundness in horses, is to buy from breeders or dealers of repute. There are any number of reputable dealers from whom stock may be purchased, without patronizing the type of trader who disappears as soon as a deal is consummated and who neither expects nor is desirous of selling to the same man twice. The farmer who invites being defrauded by dealing with a horse "swapper", isn't worth the expense of enacting laws to protect.

Draft Horse Situation in U. S.

Ever since the panic of 1893, horse-raisers and farmers generally have seemed to fear over-production of horses, and the supply of horses has not kept pace with the growth of population, while industries requiring the use of horses have multiplied. There has developed especial need for more good draft horses in the city, while improvements in farm machinery have required heavier horses for country use. The result of these conditions has been an inadequate supply of heavy horses and a remarkable increase in the market value of draft horses, the very kind which the farmer can raise with the greatest ease, use and profit.

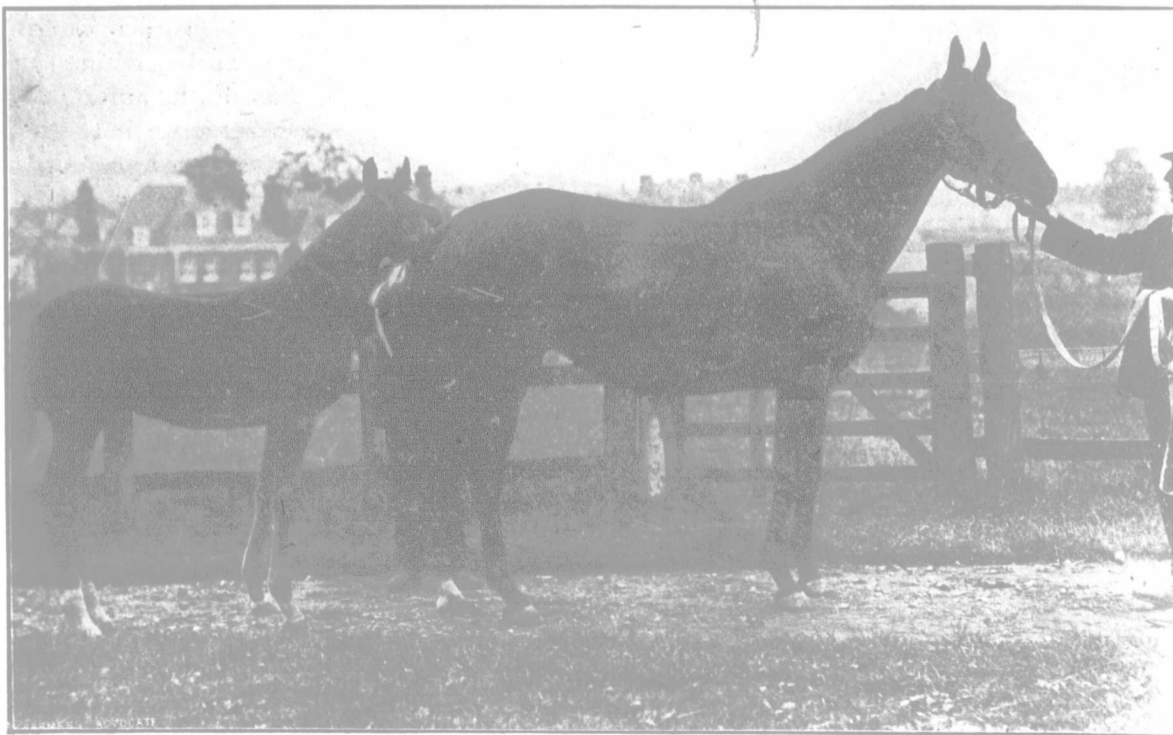
To indicate the relative increase of horses and population, and the increase in the average value of all horses for the United States during the last 15 years, the following table, compiled from official reports of the Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, is here appended:

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES ON FARMS AND RANGES			
Year	Population	Horses	Value
1908	88,209,000	19,992,000	\$1,867,530,000
1893	66,230,000	16,206,800	992,225,000
Increase	21,979,000	3,785,200	\$875,305,000
Per cent. of increase	33	23	88

It will be seen from the above table that during 15 years, from 1893 to 1908, the population increased 33 per cent., while during the same period the total number of horses on farms increased only 23 per cent.; also, that the total value of all horses on farms in the United States increased 88 per cent., as against only 23 per cent. increase in number, while the average value per head increased from \$61.22 in 1893 to \$93.41 in 1908, or a gain of \$32.19 per head, making a net increase of 52½ per cent. in the average value per head of all horses on farms and ranges in the United States.

But this difference does not by any means indicate the remarkable advance in prices obtained at market for good to choice draft horses, the kind now most in demand, with every prospect for a still greater demand ahead, and no adequate supply in the country to meet it.

It is no unusual thing for a well-bred draft horse, with plenty of size, bone and action, to sell for \$350 to \$500 on the Chicago horse market,



FLAIR AND FOAL.

Thoroughbred, sold at auction in England recently for \$78,500

while a well-matched team of such horses will bring from \$750 to \$1,000, and entire carload lots have been sold at such prices. The greater advances are, of course, paid on the better kinds of draft horses, though all heavy horses adapted to farm work bring good prices also, but in no industry does superiority of product bring greater rewards than in that of raising draft horses best suited to market demands.

Every farmer should, therefore, make a study of this industry. He should attend stock shows, state and county fairs, and horse shows where draft horses are exhibited, and study the different types until he has fixed in his eye and mind the main characteristics that win premiums. Then he should procure mares for his farm work that approximate as nearly as possible these characteristics, and breed them to the best registered draft stallion within reach, and especially should he agitate and help to create a neighborhood demand on the Legislature of his State for the establishment of publicity provided registered draft stallions for the improvement of horses on farms.

—Chicago Stock Yards Bulletin.

STOCK

Fall Treatment of Stock

Discussion this week is on the fall feeding and care of stock. Two letters are published, each contributor describing for his own circumstances and his own particular kind of stock, the feed and treatment that best fits the animals for wintering well. First award is given to Jas. Hanlon, Man., and second to Walter Simpson, Sask.

Care of Stock in the Fall

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In asking your readers to discuss the question of late summer and fall care of stock in order to have them in fit condition to winter well I consider you have brought up a matter of greatest interest to those who engage in mixed farming. Too many forget that if stock go into winter in thrifty condition they are more easily wintered. There are two points that a successful stockman never neglects: He keeps young stock thrifty and growing; and he takes care always to have all animals in good shape when winter sets in.

The main difficulty on most farms is the absence of fences. Unless there are large areas of unbroken prairie within short distance it is essential to have some special crop ready for stock about August, or September at the latest. Limited pasture lands always become bare and dry, with the result that the animals are half starved if extra fodder is not provided.

My experience has been mostly with cattle. There is no difficulty in having a good stand of red clover and timothy provided the soil has been properly prepared before seeding down. If clover predominates it is easy to have a crop of hay off in time to give excellent aftergrowth for pasture later in the season. I also find it advisable to have a patch of corn so that some can be cut and thrown to the stock in the evenings. Sometimes I have had a few acres on which to turn the stock in August or early September. This practice results in some waste but it saves time and labor at a busy season. It pays to have a few acres of rape for young stock and store cattle. Besides, much can be done by late sowing of grains. Frequently there is a low, wet place in a field on which it is impossible to put the horses and implements when the general sowing is being done. Later these places can be sown to mixed grains and left for pasture when the main crop is harvested.

Grain feeding also is profitable, especially on seasons when the pasture dries up early. I always have chopped oats, with a little flax mixed, for the calves. Small rations of chopped grains to the older stock once a day in October and November also does much to bring them to desirable condition for going in to winter.

Rape also is good for sheep and hogs, and for those who can grow clover this crop should be provided as well. For pigs, too, it is well to sow a few acres to peas and turn the animals in to harvest them.

To many it will seem absurd to talk of such variety of crops. However, we must get over this all-grain idea. It pays to have stock on every farm and if we keep stock we must care for them properly if we wish to have the profits that should be returned.

JAMES HANLON.

Fall Feeding of Foals

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In answer to this question I will describe how I handle my foals in late summer and fall. While the foal is on the mare he gets, in addition to his mother's milk, all the ground oats he wants to eat, or can be induced to eat. I believe in grain-feeding the foal. After weaning, which is done when the colt is between three and four months old, one is liable to have a little trouble, and if he has the foal loses flesh, and goes into winter quarters in poor condition, is unlikely to do well and the owner has a much less valuable yearling the following spring than he would have had if the colt had been kept growing right along.

After weaning I turn the mare out to grass and keep the foal inside. I do this for two reasons: first, because pasturage is usually bare at this time and the mare dries up without trouble, then the foal is inside where he can be carefully fed, and feed is what he needs, not the opportunity to roam the fields tangling himself up probably in a barb wire fence. At this period I feed hay and oats, in fact this is the growing colts ration right through. A few years ago I tried growing a little alsike clover for my colts and find it one of the best of hays for feeding in winter. I grow it mixed with timothy and figure that a colt taken off his dam and given all this hay mixture he wants, together with a fair allowance of oats, will be in good shape to make the best possible winter growth. A colt has to be kept growing if we want to make anything out of him.

I have a fair-sized yard penned in about the barn in which the colts run and in which they feed. I never let them to the field again that fall. I have seen many colts raised by letting them run the stubble fields but I have seen large numbers raised in this way that were not good so far as growth and thriftiness were concerned. I believe in keeping them growing and to that end try to keep as much of the foal flesh as possible on their bones. Lose that and the colt requires a lot of feed and time to regain. Handled in fall in this manner I have never had trouble in keeping them going well all winter.

Sask.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Low Grade Wheat as Hog Feed

Bulletin 84 of the North Dakota Agricultural College gives the results of experiments carried out at that station to determine the value of rejected wheat as hog feed. In the trial reported the wheat is compared with corn, no test having been made to determine its value as compared with other grain. The results are summarized as follows:

(1) We can conclude from the results of this trial that ground rejected wheat is capable of producing good gains when fed to swine in connection with shorts.

(2) In comparison with corn it requires 8.9 per cent. more rejected wheat than corn to produce the same gains.

(3) The quality of pork produced is even better than that produced by corn.

(4) If pork is selling for a reasonable price a fairly good price may be expected from feeding the rejected wheat to swine.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is that date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

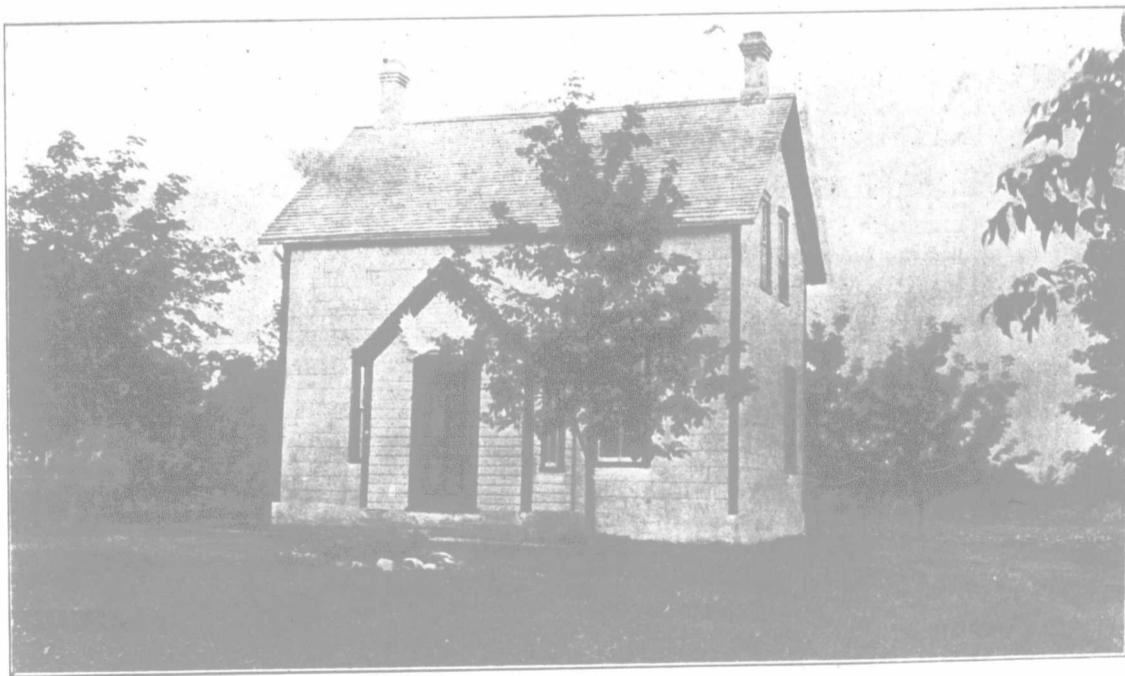
September 8. — *How do you feed and care for the early hatched pullets and older hens at this season to induce fall and early winter laying?*

September 15. — *What has been your experience in marketing wheat, as regards selling immediately after threshing or holding until the rush was over? Does it pay as a rule to hold wheat? What do you intend doing this year?*

September 22. — *What has been your experience in boarding threshing gangs? Is the practice in vogue in most districts of farmers boarding the threshers, the proper one to follow? What would you suggest as a remedy if the present practice is unsatisfactory?*

September 29. — *At present quoted prices for hogs at Winnipeg stock yards what margin of profit does your local buyer have? Does he pay one flat price for all grades or buy according to quality?*

Alfalfa is very long-lived; fields in Mexico, it is claimed, have been continuously productive without replanting for over two hundred years, and others in France are known to have flourished for more than a century. Its usual life in the United States is probably from ten to twenty-five years, although there is a field in New York that has been mown successively for over sixty years. It is not unlikely that under its normal conditions and with normal care it would well-nigh be, as it is called, everlasting.—COBURN'S "The Book of Alfalfa."



TYLER BROS' BACHELOR'S HALL NEAR STONEWALL, MAN.

Although not blessed with womankind in the household, Tyler Bros. have an attractive home with a fine vegetable garden.

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Summer Fallows Before Seeding to Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have found the following the best method of preparing timothy sod for grain: Immediately the hay is removed I break from two to three inches deep. Then the breaking is rolled the opposite way to which it was plowed, land by land; two rollings will make a better job than one. After rolling, I leave it until the sod is thoroughly rotted, then disk it well, and harrow immediately after the disks. Following this method I have never failed to get a good big crop of grain after grass.

Regarding "Manitoba Farmer's" letter in your issue of August 4th, he evidently tries to make the practice of growing hay take the place of summer fallow. This, I think, is a great mistake. Many farmers sow to grass, land that is run down or very dirty, and then wonder why there is not a good crop of hay. I have never found that sowing to grass cleans land or restores fertility. Land that is so poor that it produces only a ton and a half of timothy to the acre the year after it is sown ought to be summer-fallowed and never sown to grass. I have had failures and felt like giving up growing hay, but since finding out it was sowing it on poor land, I have adopted the method of sowing it only on land that has been summer-fallowed the previous year. By this way you are assured of a good crop of grass, and when broken up, a good crop of grain; also your land is clean.

Man.

C. S. MARGETSON.

Chemicals for Thistles

In reply to a question sent in by a farmer at Austin, Man., asking as to the possibility of combatting perennial sow thistles or Canada thistles by the use of chemicals on the land, Prof. S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, replies:

Many chemicals have been tested in an endeavor to eradicate thistles, but so far I have heard of none working successfully. The trouble is that the roots of all such plants extend to a considerable distance below the surface and immense quantities of material would be required to kill the roots effectually.

The only satisfactory means of eradicating sow thistle or Canada thistle is to summer fallow the land so thoroughly that the thistles have no opportunity of developing leaves. To effect this, the land must be cultivated a number of times throughout the summer, in fact it must be kept perfectly black from June to October. If the plants are prevented from forming leaves they will die in one season.

The most approved plan is to plow the land early in June, harrow it once lengthwise, then in a few days cultivate crosswise of the land with a wide-toothed cultivator such as is made by several Canadian firms. The shares should overlap well and be kept sharp. Narrow-toothed shares are useless.

Repeat this cultivation every few days, sufficiently to prevent the plants appearing above surface. It will not be necessary to plow the land a second time, as a cultivator does more efficient work with less labor. Two or three horses will cultivate five acres per day.

By keeping the plants cut below the surface throughout the summer and fall you will have no difficulty whatever in exterminating either of these noxious weeds and you will improve the condition of the land at the same time.

Farming on an Intensive Scale

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a quarter section of land which I purpose settling on right away. I intend to break 150 acres of it, leaving 10 acres for shack and buildings. I would like to go in for an intensive system of farming, seed some to permanent pasture and grow tame hay and the ordinary grains. I will keep about 10 brood mares and possibly double that number of cows. The place is some distance from town. All products are salable at fair prices. Kindly give us your opinion as to the arrangement and proportioning of the various crops. How many men do you think will be required? Would two be sufficient?

Alta.

READER.

It is impossible to say what would be the best method to pursue with regard to this quarter-section without seeing it. If the party intends to break up 150 acres I can't see how he can go into stock raising on the same quarter-section, unless he has some available vacant pasture land in his neighborhood. To keep 10 brood mares and 20 cows, they and their progeny, would require at least 640 acres, that is,

to raise them to maturity so as to enable the owner to sell them to the best advantage.

I cannot see how a quarter-section can be farmed profitably if two men are employed on the place, as one man and four horses are usually sufficient to do all the work connected with a quarter-section. My advice to an inexperienced person who proposes taking up a homestead without having a practical knowledge in farming would be that he should acquire such before investing his capital to gain his experience. Perhaps the best thing for him to do would be to work out on a farm for a year or so until he gains information relating to successful farming and stock raising in Alberta.

BRYCE WRIGHT.

Brome or Not

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Is it advisable to seed to brome grass? If for permanent pasture, yes; there is no grass to equal it in the early spring and late fall for this purpose. If for hay of a short term of pasture, it depends on the quality of the soil it is sown on. If the soil is light, sow it to brome, though for hay rye grass would give as heavy a crop and be easier cured. Still it must be remembered that rye grass does not put the same amount of root fibre into the land as brome grass does and is inferior to it in that respect. On medium land, if for hay, no; if for hay and pasture, yes; though you must expect to give it thorough treatment in eradicating it. On heavy land, I say decidedly, don't sow brome.

Our experience with brome dates from the early nineties when brome grass was first introduced. We have not got rid of a plot sown then on moist heavy land, though we have had no trouble in getting rid of it on light lands. The field of which this plot is a part was summer fallowed two years ago, and the part on which the brome grass still has an option (it was broken up ten years before) was given special treatment, being plowed three times, with the result that the crop last year was two-thirds brome grass and one-third wheat and was cut for hay. The plowing seemed only to conserve the moisture and killing brome in moist soil is not an easy task.

The mode of killing brome that seems most successful is to break it immediately after you have taken the crop of hay off. At this time the land is usually dry which is a great advantage. It is not very easily broken then however, as the sod is very tough. On light land another plowing after harvest will finish it, while on medium land it might be necessary to give it two plowings.

Man.

JAS. B. KING.

POULTRY

Disease from Putrid Food

A Rossburn reader makes enquiry concerning ailment among his hens. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for Alberta states that it is either catarrh or inflammation of the crop usually caused by eating undigestible foods of some kind or putrid food. If such is lying around it should be at once removed. The best treatment is to remove the contents of the crop, by taking the bird by the feet, suspending the head and gently working out the contents of the crop with the hand. The birds should then be placed in a clean pen and given two grains of sublimate of bismuth and one-half grain of bi-carbonate of soda in a teaspoonful of water. This will remove the irritation and correct the acidity. The birds should be kept without food about one and a half or two days and then fed sparingly with easily digested food. If this treatment is commenced in time recovery is prompt in almost every case.

Causes of Hens Not Laying

To many it seems strange that hens refuse to lay—more frequently. At all seasons the question is asked: "Why are my hens not laying?"

Hens cannot be expected to lay throughout the year, but on the farm during the spring and early summer season, if eggs are not forthcoming in fairly liberal quantity there must be some special reason for it.

The breed, or, more likely, the strain of the breed, may be at fault. If care has not been taken in the selection of pullets to be kept, and more especially of the male birds used, the laying quality of the progeny is apt to deteriorate. Cases have been known where the same result followed exceeding care in the selection of breeding stock. Cockerels have been obtained from fanciers who have bred exclusively for show purposes, emphasis being laid on size and correct feathering, while the laying propensity has been largely left out of account. Disappointment in such cases is almost certain. The hens are thrifty, and growthy, but lazy.

The fault may be in part with the age of the fowls, though this reason can scarcely be pressed where there

is reasonable care taken of poultry, but on some farms hens of twice two years of age may be found. Very few eggs should be looked for from birds of such age. In the handling of the medium-weight breeds, and those heavier, a very good rule to adopt is to keep no hen over two years of age. The tendency to sit and to become too fat increases with age.

While excessive fat operates against egg production, lack of sufficient or suitable food may be the cause of the trouble complained of. In winter, especially where houses are somewhat airy, while the general health of the fowls may be excellent, it is quite possible to feed just enough to keep up the animal heat, but not enough to promote egg-laying. With year-old hens this may not be as applicable as to pullets, but if pullets start to lay before cold weather begins, they should be liberally fed right through the winter. If they have exercised enough it is scarcely exaggerating to say that the more they eat the more eggs they will lay. Even in summer, and on the farm, hens will make a fresh start at laying when the grain is being harvested, indicating that they were scarcely getting enough before, or else that a change of food is helpful.

Variety in the food supply is one of the essentials for health and egg production. The long-continued feeding of an unvarying ration is apt to lead to diseased conditions. Fowls running at large get considerable variety in their food with the changing seasons, and need little else fed than grain, but even in their case, as has been noted, a change of grain food seems to be stimulating. But where poultry is confined the necessity for variety of food is much greater. Grain forms, of course, the principal part of the ration, but there must be in addition vegetables, meat in some form, grit for grinding up hard food in the gizzard, and ground oyster-shells, or some equivalent, to supply lime for shells.

FIELD NOTES

Honey Market

The Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met at the Secretary's office in Toronto, August 3rd. Reports were received from a large number of points throughout the Province, covering about 15,000 colonies, and the committee were enabled to get accurate figures for comparison with previous years.

It was found that the average production per colony the present season was 59 lbs., as against 55 last year. The honey is of much better quality throughout, and a greater consumption may be looked for. All old honey is practically cleared up, both here and in other provinces. With a light crop only in the United States, and a greater demand in the West due to this fact, and also to a good harvest, much more Ontario honey should find a market there at reasonable prices, both to producer and consumer.

The lower prices of fruit in Ontario, due to large crops, and the slight increase in production of honey mentioned above, warrant the committee in recommending a reduction in the prices, both for extracted and comb, to the following:

No. 1 light extracted (wholesale), 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.; No. 1 light extracted (retail), 12½c. per lb.; No. 1 comb (wholesale), \$1.80 to \$2.25 per dozen; No. 2 comb (wholesale), \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

The committee would suggest to the beekeepers to retain a portion of their crop until later in the season, so as to more equitably distribute the honey throughout the season and supply the later demand, which will ensue as a result of the splendid quality of this year's crop.

Gleichen Summer Fair

The second annual fair of the Gleichen district was held on August 19-20. Situated in the center of a large ranching area, and well within the irrigation belt, Gleichen has every promise of being a great agricultural center. In fact, the display of live stock and agricultural products at the fair impresses one with the fact that already much renown is due it.

The Hon. Mr. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, when opening the exhibition, spoke in glowing terms of the development of the district. Many thought that the settler was driving the rancher out of business, but he gave the figures that 19,000 cattle last year had been shipped from between Calgary and Wetaskiwin, while other years the average for the district had been about 5,000 head. Despite the fact that settlers were coming in great numbers to the Gleichen district, still he thought that the output of live stock would show an increase from year to year.

The exhibit of grains and vegetables well filled the spacious new hall. However, it was the show of live stock that marked the success of the fair. Clark Bros., the well-known Clydesdale men, were out in strong numbers, and they secured a large list of red tickets. Jas. Young, of Gleichen, had also some winners in the Clydesdale female classes.

The cattle and swine exhibit was not large, but the show of poultry compared well with that of much larger exhibitions.

GREAT DISPLAY AT HORTICULTURAL SHOW

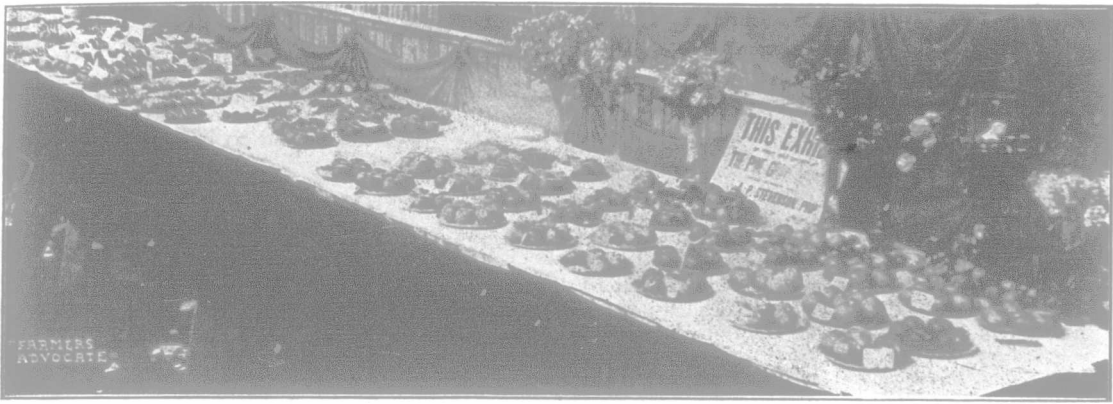
The Horticultural Exhibition, held in Winnipeg last week, proved to be another demonstration of the vast capabilities of the Western Provinces of Canada in horticultural production. To Winnipeggers the display was satisfying in so far as an ample supply of delicacies for the future is assured; to the Manitoban the collections, including so many varieties, were a stimulus to further effort; to the agricultural editors from the United States and the delegates to the convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science it was a rare treat in the form of a surprise that so many vegetables and fruits could be produced in such state of perfection in what they consider a northerly clime. Constantly the remark overheard was

of vegetables from tiny radish and pickling onions to huge cabbage and mammoth squash and pumpkins. St. Vital had a squash weighing 73 pounds, while Kildonan presented string beans ranging in length of pod from 2½ to 3½ feet. The Provincial Government gardener, John Hogg, and the C. P. R. Royal Alexandra gardens also had strong vegetable displays.

VEGETABLE AWARDS
Keen competition prevailed both in professional and amateur classes for vegetables. Among the amateur winners, the following names stood out prominently: C. W. Johnstone, J. H. Gunn, A. F. W. Severin, H. Downing, S. Larcombe, Mrs. W. H. Hack, M. Harper, Wm. Bell Mrs. Dumbrill, S.

Peerless, Simbrisk No. 1 and White Rubets. The first two mentioned are said to be the best. Winter varieties were Antonofka, Hibernial, Wealthy, Ostrakoff Glass, Okabena and Kluevskol. The first named is the most desirable, though Hibernial has been found to be the best keeper, specimens having kept until May.

In honey, the prizes all went to G. G. Gunn. Flowers and plants were artistically arranged, the long rows in variety competitions and the elegant banks transforming the horse arena into a veritable greenhouse. Manitoba Agricultural College had an elegant display prepared by Thomas Jackson, gardener at that institution. G. Champion, of the city parks department, and R. B. Ormiston also had fine banks.



DISPLAY OF APPLES GROWN IN MANITOBA.

"And are these all grown in the West?" The fact is everything in sight save a small display of fruits from British Columbia, and another from Ontario was absolutely the production of Western Canadian soil under normal conditions.

It is questionable if a finer display of vegetables can be brought together. True, some countries can present a few classes to greater perfection, but for a general vegetable exhibit free from rust, scab and other defects, with size and quality apparent throughout, the exhibition was one that any country could well be proud of.

The potato exhibit demonstrated to potato experts that the soil of the Red River Valley is ideal for that crop. All varieties were satisfactory in size and absolutely free from scab or other blemish. Great improvement can, however, be made in the presentation of the display. The receptacles in which the "spuds" were shown were of greater variety than were the sorts included. Boxes of all sizes, baskets of divers kinds, granite dishes, cake pans, sacks and loose heaps all were in evidence. With uniform vessels and proper arrangement this part of the display would have done much more credit to the product, the producer and the exhibition. Varieties that stood out prominently included Bovee, Early Ohio, Early Puritan, Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Moroton Beauty and Prairie Flower. For white varieties not named in prize list, the award went to Blanche, and for red to Moroton Beauty. Both are fine specimens.

Cauliflowers and cabbage were admired by all. Immensity of size and freedom from damage of any kind were strong features. Snowball cauliflowers were there in all the excellence that is possible to produce, giving a difficult task to the judge. All kinds of root crops, too, were superior. In celery it would be difficult to find larger bunches with desirable quality. Onions, squash, melons, cucumbers, corn, tomatoes, peppers, peas, beans and other garden crops were prominent in the array on the long benches.

Interest centered largely on the display of collections made by agricultural societies. Last year's standing was reversed, first going to St. Vital Agricultural Society, and second to Kildonan and St. Paul. Both collections abounded in all kinds

Holland, Mrs. McDougall, W. J. Brattson, J. A. Grundy, and D. McDonald.

The professional list of winners included F. W. Hack, W. H. Fielding, J. Colesbeck, Chas. Stoney, W. A. Knowles, G. T. Chapman, A. Pederson, H. Leighton, J. T. Chapman, E. Tomalin, J. Bunting, A. H. Prideau, J. E. Brown, J. C. Hack, W. H. T. Haacke, and S. G. Woolley.

INTERESTING FRUIT EXHIBIT

Those who doubt the possibilities of Manitoba in fruit-growing should have attended this show. Not only were raspberries, currants and other small fruits shown, but apples of size and quality grown in the postage-stamp province made such a display as to be the admiration of all and the marvel of many. Prominent exhibitors included A. P. Stevenson, of Dunston; A. McLeod and Edward Oke, of Morden; E. Washington and A. Fowler. Then Buchanan's Nurseries had a fine collection of fruits, trees and shrubs of all kinds, but not for competition. Native plums totalled some 50 varieties, while crab apples and standard apples were creditable, both as to variety and quality.

In the apple competition, A. P. Stevenson got first both for standard and crab collection, and in addition for seedling and for hybrid standard. McLeod, Oke, Fowler and Washington also won prizes for named varieties of apples. In crab apples the same exhibitors and W. C. Hall, W. J. Brattson and W. H. Morse won prizes. In plums the awards went to Messrs. Stevenson, Fowler and John Bunting. The winners with small fruits and canned goods comprised J. Bunting, H. Downing, C. W. Johnstone, Miss Fiddler, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Goutch and Mrs. Edie.

The standard apples included several varieties of summer, autumn and winter fruit. Summer sorts, comprised Repka Kislaga, Yellow Transparent, Loland, Raspberry, Blushed Calville, Onkeraine Anisim, Cinnamon Pine, Volga Ani, Patten's Greening, Sugar Sweet and Simbrisk No. 9. All are fair for dessert purposes. Blushed Calville is pronounced the best of the lot for general use. Loland Raspberry is an excellent variety, but not quite as hardy as some of the others. Repka Kislaga is a sweet apple. Autumn varieties included Anisette, Charlamoff, Kourisk Anis, Excelsior,

Doctor's Support Needed

At the forty-second annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association held in Winnipeg last week, the milk problem was discussed at length. The doctors are unanimous in their demands for a pure-milk supply for human consumption, and agree that a high legalized standard should be set. Some claimed that the present term, "certified," as a name for high-grade milk, was not satisfactory although the standard included under that name was all that could be desired.

The danger from human infection through milk or meat from tuberculous animals was dealt with at length. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa, said that the solution of control was not in sight. He would like to see thorough watchfulness on the part of the medical profession to see that milk and meat used for human consumption did not come from animals affected with the dread disease. Every cow that reacted to the tuberculin test should be rejected as a milk-producer. A regular check was needed as it was impossible to judge by appearance as to when an animal was affected.

With the proper system it was claimed tuberculosis could be controlled. By legislation and careful inspection, other diseases of live stock such as glanders and hog cholera had been reduced. The Dominion Live-stock Branch was anxious and willing to do its share in combatting the white plague, but it wanted the support of the medical men of the country.

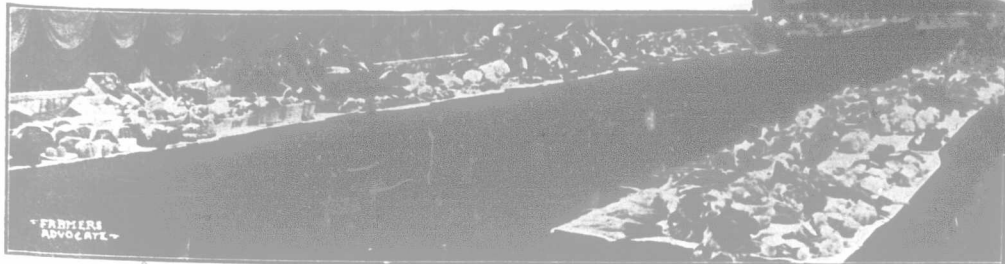
Editors See the West

During the past three weeks Western Canadian soils and crops have been investigated by a party of agricultural journalists from the United States. When these enthusiasts got as far as Winnipeg last week on their return trip they had much that is good and little that is bad to say of this part of the Dominion of Canada. All were unanimous in reporting excellent crops and ideal soil. Saskatchewan wheat yield is placed at 20 bushels, and Manitoba at 17 bushels per acre. Many fields were seen that will give a return of 30 to 35 bushels.

Talking of agricultural conditions in the prairie provinces, they averred that they were not surprised to find such good soil, but they had not anticipated seeing so much of it. They deplored the presence of weeds and the absence of stock on the farms in many sections. It was pointed out, too, that many new settlers had gone past excellent soil because there was tree growth and taken up land on the prairie where the soil was not so good in order to avoid the labor of clearing it.

On returning to Winnipeg, the journalists were entertained by their brother pressmen of the city. They have interesting stories of experiences of the past few weeks, ranging from enormous wheat yields and big day's harvesting operations to the funny-looking Scotch printer who surprised them by making what they admit was the best after-dinner speech they had heard. The party included Professor Thomas Shaw, of The Dakota Farmer; Herbert Quick, of Farm and Fireside; John Arthur Dixon, of Home Life; E. E. Faville, of Successful Farming; E. S. Bayard, of National Stockman and Farmer, and C. P. Reynolds, of The Prairie Farmer.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF VEGETABLES AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION



LAST WEEK'S COLLECTION INCLUDED CHOICE VARIETIES OF ALL KINDS OF GARDEN CROPS

MANITOBA'S GOOD FARMING COMPETITIONS

What at present looks like one of the most effective branches of educational work carried on by the agricultural societies of Manitoba in conjunction with Manitoba Agricultural College is the series of good farming competitions. Keen, wholesome rivalry in all lines of work is beneficial. When a farmer allows his farm and his methods of farming to be put up for competition against his neighbor's, he does so with a certain amount of pride, and especially if he is beaten a few times he will endeavor to know why and will proceed to effect the remedy if possible. And so the longer the competitions are kept up, the keener will be the rivalry and the greater good will be done.

To those who judged last year, and again this year, the increased interest was noticeable. In many cases last year the owner of the farm was away when the judges arrived to inspect the farm, while this year invariably they were at home, or, at least, had someone to represent them. This was, however, not entirely due to increased interest, but partly to better organization of the work. Score-cards were sent out to all secretaries holding competitions and distributed among the competitors, so that each competitor had an opportunity to study the various points under which his farm would be judged, and could prepare accordingly. Then, again, the societies were notified of the dates when the judging would be done, thus giving the secretaries an opportunity of informing the farmers of the exact times when the judges might be expected on these farms. Thus when the judges arrived they usually found somebody there prepared to show them all the special features of the farm, and to answer all questions. At all points this year, too, the judges were met at the train by the president or secretary of the society, or by both, who had all arrangements made to take them to the country. In many cases automobiles were engaged, which assisted materially in facilitating the work. The judges speak highly of the treatment accorded them in every case. It has been found that it requires about one and a half hours on each farm in order to do it justice, so that five farms proved a good day's work.

The score-card used is somewhat comprehensive, and includes almost every branch of farm work. It is divided into six main headings: 1.—General appearance, 50 points; 2.—the farmstead, 250 points; 3.—the crops, 250 points; 4.—live stock, 200 points; 5.—machinery, 150 points; 6.—management, 100 points. This gives a total of 1,000 points. To cover this in one hour and a half keeps the judges on the move, and gives them no time for gossip. As they drive to the farm, they judge it as to general appearance, that is, the appearance the whole farm presents to the traveller as he passes along the road. The general lay out of the entire farm, the appearance of the buildings, the drive from road to buildings, and the name of the farm on the gate or on some conspicuous place on the barn, all are considered in the 50 points.

The judges must then inspect the buildings in more detail, ascertain if the house is suitable for the family requirements, if it has a due share of conveniences for the farmer's wife, and, besides, if she is provided with sufficient help so that she is not a slave on the farm. The location of the house, too, is taken into consideration, its location relative to the other buildings and to the road, its soft and hard water supply and convenience of same, the fences, drives and walks, lawns, flowers and garden. The barns are examined to learn if they are suitable to the requirements of the particular farm, if they are convenient, clean, in good repair, with convenient water, and well located on the farm; and the tidiness of the farm-yard is noted. There are 20 points given for the farm-yard, but none are given where old manure piles are in evidence, old stack bottoms, machinery lying around, and everything else scattered over the yard, showing no signs of order. The judges look for a wind-break to protect the buildings, a wind-break with some variety of trees and in good condition.

The judges then go to the fields to learn the variety of crops grown. In many cases wheat, oats and barley are the only varieties of crop grown, while in others they find, besides wheat, oats, barley, hay, clover, alfalfa, corn, turnips and sugar beets. The crop, of course, should be suitable to the district. It is not expected that wheat growing will be followed extensively in an oat district, or bare summer-fallowing extensively followed in a locality where the land blows badly and requires seeding down to put some fiber into it. The condition of the standing crop is examined carefully to ascertain the probable yield. The judges go over the fields, too, to find out what weeds are in evidence and the methods employed to keep them in check. Special emphasis is placed on the growing of a leguminous crop, clover, alfalfa, or peas, a root crop, or corn, and also on the evidences of crop improvement. This latter includes the taking out of stones, clearing up rough places in the fields, and advanced methods of cultivation and seed selection.

Under the fourth division—live stock—the judges hope to find at least four strong, well-kept horses on

each quarter-section, and 10 or 12 good grade cattle being bred to a pure-bred bull of desirable type, and provision made for caring for the stock in both summer and winter.

One hundred and fifty points are given for machinery, provided it is suitable, enough of it for the size of the farm, in good condition, being properly housed, and a good work shop in which to make repairs. The judges, too, are expected to look into the general management of the farm, the distribution and permanency of the labor, the size and arrangement of fields, the crop rotation followed, the facilities for maturing the products of the farm and the effort made to keep the farm accounts.

This may seem and is an elaborate schedule, requiring much information before the farm can be fairly scored, but the judges get so accustomed to the work that a very great deal is seen and learned before they are on a farm very many minutes. The plan followed this year was to send two judges to each society, one a college man and the other a practical farmer. This work is educational, and to none more than to the judges themselves. Oftentimes we stay too closely at home and know nothing of the good work being done in some other locality. There are many good homes on the farms in Manitoba to-day, and very few signs of the old sod house, but instead handsome residences with well-kept lawns and good vegetable and fruit gardens, and well-protected from the storms by wide, well-located shelter-belts. Better varieties of grain are being grown, and more and more farmers are finding out the necessity of seeding down a few acres every year. The manure spreader is conspicuous, and all the manure is being utilized on the fields at least on the good farms, and wherever the weeds have not become a real menace, the farmer is profiting from the experience of his less fortunate fellow and using all possible vigilance and care. In some municipalities the councils encourage the farmer to break up the roadsides and allow them to grow three crops of grain, at the end of which time they are to leave them nicely levelled and seeded down to timothy and clover. This makes clean, tidy roadsides. The same score-card was used at all the competitions, so that there is uniformity as far as the score-card goes, but as different judges scored in different districts, it would scarcely be possible that absolute uniformity prevailed throughout the Province. Thus the fact that the highest farm in one competition scored 821, and the best farm in another scored by different judges 719 might not mean that the former farm was just 102 points better than the latter. It might be a few more than 102, and it might be less. Some judges, of course, mark closer than others. However, the judging should be quite uniform in each competition. Arrangements will be made another year whereby the judges will be provided with cameras so that photographs of the winning farms may be procured. Below is a list of the competing farms this year and the score:

Boissevain.—W. Wilson, 802; E. Chambers, 721; S. B. Oak, 693; C. C. Musgrove, 691; Chas. Robertson, 673; E. B. Taylor, 653; J. Hutchinson, 631; J. Tyerman, 602.

Birtle.—Doig Bros., 650; William Watt, 595; Peter Sutcliffe, 576; J. W. Tansley, 559; Geo. Seale, 547; W. Gourlay, 499; W. J. Bartly, 493; Laidman & Son, 462; J. M. R. Huggins, 461.

Emerson.—McLelland Bros., 810; A. Wilson, 722; J. F. Dupuis, 684; Joseph McLelland, 666; Wm. Lindsay, 653; Wm. Shields, 580; Alex. Breckon, 564; T. W. Knowles, 558.

Gladstone.—J. J. Stewart, 807; Milne Bros., 799; A. H. Rogers, 780; David Paterson, 730; David Smith, 675.

Harding.—W. H. English, 821; E. McKenzie, 718; Jas. McIntosh, 717; W. Hudson, 708; A. Pond, 708. Hamiota.—Thos. Irwin, 728; G. S. Fraser, 720; S. Howick, 718; John Strachan, 696; E. H. McConnell, 680.

Morris.—Geo. Clubb, 780; Walter Moore, 704; Wm. Fraser, 691; Peter Kastner, 667; J. Fraser, 635; Hy. Snarr, 631.

Minnedosa.—Thos. Cooper, 719; A. & R. Woodcock, 699; Batho Bros., 695; Jas. R. Gougin, 693; Archie Dickie, 653; W. G. Sanderson, 611; Alex. Cameron, 606.

Meadowlea.—Jas. Carr, 592; Jas. Robertson, 592; Thos. Scott, 560; S. G. Sims, 551; D. Munroe, 541; A. E. Kelly, 490; A. Campbell, 470.

Miami.—Thos. Garnett, 812; John Pierce, 792; Thos. Reeves, 691; Cyril Margetson, 677; Wilbur Smith, 654.

St. Pierre.—Felix Deloquin, 657; C. Dandenoult, 629; A. Prefontaine, 624; C. De Gordin, 623; E. W. Cook, 581; A. Nault, 354; F. Leheureux, 225.

Virden.—Robt. Turnbull, 783; A. H. Insley, 726; W. & G. Golding, 693; Walter Hatton, 658; Col. Ivens, 649; Peter McDonald, 640; John How, 626; F. Melbourne, 599; Col. Hosmer, 566; H. Roddy, 511; Levi Buker, 500.

The judges who were sent out to make the awards were Stephen Benson, of Neepawa; W. H. English, of Harding; James Yule, of East Selkirk; J. J. Ring, of Crystal City; S. R. Henderson, of Kildonan; J.

J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Professors C. H. Lee, G. A. Sproule, F. G. Churchill and Dr. G. W. Morden, of the staff of Manitoba Agricultural College. The strictest care was taken at every point to ensure accuracy of score and to allow points for improvements evidenced in all departments of the farm. In each case the prime object was to encourage good farming and attractive homemaking.

In addition to the list given above a competition under the auspices of the agricultural society at Stonewall proved to be most interesting. Increased attention was drawn to this contest because of the fact that a handsome silver cup was donated by The Stonewall Argus and separate prizes were offered for home surroundings, crops of the farm, and well-kept roadsides. This competition was reported at length in a former issue.

Altogether Manitoba has had a great year in contests that are bound to result in increased attention to the details of farm work that make the difference between successful and unsuccessful farming, and that make the farm home a place in which a man and his family are proud to live rather than simply a place of abode.

Crops in Ontario

From reports received by the department of agriculture, there is every indication that the field crops of Ontario for 1909 will be away ahead of last year, notwithstanding the fact that the acreage under cultivation, with the exception of hay and clover, is less. For instance, 679,642 acres of fall wheat were sown for 1908, 663,275 for 1909. There is also a difference of 7,000 acres in spring wheat. Barley shows a decrease of 39,000 acres, and oats one of 79,000 acres. The average number of bushels to the acre as compared with former years is estimated at 24.1 for fall wheat, an increase of 3.4 over 1908. Spring wheat and rye also show slight increases, while there is a decrease in the case of barley, oats and hay.

British Association Meeting

The 79th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened at Winnipeg on August 18th, and will continue until the close of the present week. Leading scientists from all parts of the Empire, but chiefly from Great Britain and the Dominion, are present to discuss the latest developments of the particular branch of science in which they are engaged. To facilitate discussion, the Association is divided into eleven sections into which are grouped all branches of natural and experimental science. Agricultural is a subsection of the department of botany, Major P. G. Craigie, C.B.F.R.S., of England, being chairman of the subsection. Some noted agricultural scientists are present to discuss the problems of agriculture, and the contributions of those taking part in the discussions up to the time of going to press are here summarized.

Major Craigie in the presidential address reviewed, at some length, the production, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs, the progress of agricultural production in various parts of the world, and the prospects for production being always sufficient to supply the food requirements of the world's increasing population. The question of wheat production came in for the major share of attention, the president being thoroughly satisfied that the world was in no danger of running short of wheat supplies, as was prophesied by Sir William Crookes to occur by the year 1931. The president, in closing, spoke to Western agriculturists as follows:

It is no use to treat the vast territories you have at your disposal as if they were a mere wheat mine to be exploited in all haste and without regard to its permanence and its future profitable development. It is unwise to proceed as if bread were the only item of food requiring attention at your hands, and to regard a spasmodic rush of grain for a limited number of years from a poorly tilled surface the only way to profitable returns. The stale maxim of not carrying all your eggs in one basket has a very profound truth to rest upon. The farming of the future must ultimately be one of more careful tillage, more scientific rotations, and of considerations for the changes in the grouping of population and in the world-wide conditions of man and his varying wants. What is going on all over the world has to be learned and studied well, and wheat pioneers of the Northwest must not forget the possibility of yet new competitors arising in the single task of wheat-growing, whether they are to be looked for in the still developing sections of the Russian Empire and the still open levels of Argentina, the little known regions of Manchuria, the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates, the more completely irrigated plains of India, the tablelands of Central Africa, or perhaps under new conditions and a more developed control of the reserves of water supply on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, or even in the long tilled valley of the Nile. The evolution of wheat culture in North America was a paper presented by Prof. A. P. Brigham, Secre-

tary of the Association of American Geographers. In it the author spoke of the beginnings of wheat culture in the United States, the migration of the wheat center from New York westward, and probable present center of wheat for North America in view of recent extensions in Canada, and discussed the conditions by virtue of which wheat as a pioneer crop gives way to other and diversified agriculture; latitude range of wheat in North America as compared with other continents; extension of area and latitude range through irrigation and through experimental modification and adaptation; the extent and significance of the migration of wheat-growers from the United States into Canada; wheat extension in North America in relation to the evolution of transportation, both internal and trans-oceanic; the United States as an exporting country, and the possible overtaking of production by home demands; the future of Canadian wheat in the light of this possibility; the wheat problem of America in relation to the bread supply of the world.

For the enlightenment of British visitors, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, sketched the development of the ranching industry in Canada and the gradual passing of the business to the smaller producer. He described the methods of shipping live stock to Britain, and strongly advocated the establishment of a chilled-meat trade. At the present time in the live-stock business there was fair chance for any of the middlemen making profit, but none too many chances for the producer. Buyers in the country were described as desiring to profit too largely by buying at low prices whenever large numbers of stock were produced, with the consequence that farmers quit producing stock, and there is no stability to the business. Dr. Rutherford strongly advised a dead-meat trade in preference to the present system of exporting on the hoof.

A summary of the more important papers read in the agricultural section will be given in our issue of Sept. 8th.

Rural Telephone Construction

An encouraging feature on farms in Western Canada is the general use that is being made of telephones. The old idea that these instruments are a luxury is fast dying out. From a business viewpoint with a consideration of time as money farmers have learned that telephones are a necessity. In many parts of the West this season gangs of men are at work erecting new lines. Poles and wires at some cross-roads, where only a few houses stand, lend a distinctly city tone to rural centers.

The uses to which telephones are put are as varied as the nationalities that make up our Western country. Going into one of the homes having connection on a circuit, the ring of the different calls is heard, especially at the noon hour, or in the evening. Men are notified to come to threshings, buying and selling is done, orders are given to grocers, bakers and butchers, and friendly gossip and chat are indulged in, where only a few years ago, the speediest communication was by mail (slow at that), or by driving, or going on foot. The isolation of the farm has been for many completely broken up, and farmers have acquired a confident tone in regard to what is taking place in the neighborhood, and in the world outside, which is new and refreshing. Scarcely anything, among all the things new and strange that have been coming in of late, has made such a difference in the farmer's outlook, and to the feeling with which life on the farm is regarded, as has the rural telephone. The rapidity with which lines are being extended shows that a long-felt want is being supplied.

Medical doctors appear to have been the first to recognize the advantage of the country telephone, and many short rural lines were erected at their private expense. These lines, cheaply constructed as many of them were, served their purpose, and were a standing object lesson of the possibilities of the future. Anyone who had occasion to send off a hurried call for the doctor, would ever afterwards be a convert to the new idea. New ideas develop slowly however, and it was long before there were more than an isolated company here and there throughout the country. But, within the last

three or four years a wonderful development has taken place. This movement has not been confined to one Province, or one section of a Province; it is general throughout the country.

Local companies are organized according to several systems. As a general rule, some enthusiast has to agitate the project for some time. Then a general meeting completes arrangements. The inauguration of one local company often is the signal for the formation of another in an adjoining district.

Many parts of the country are fast becoming a network of wires, and the time appears not far distant when from every settled district it will be possible to call up and speak with any other part of the country, or any town or city, by long-distance telephone. Old-established companies are continually adding to the number of their patrons, and new companies are springing up everywhere. From the number of inquiries being received by electrical supplies companies, from those who purpose starting new telephone lines, and wish information as to materials needed, and prices, it is estimated that a 50-per-cent. increase may be looked for in a year or two.

* * *

Work is proceeding steadily on the addition to the Ontario Winter Fair Building at Guelph, Ont. The architect anticipates that the building will be ready for occupancy in time for the coming show in December. The enlargement and rearrangement of the premises will not only provide for the addition of a horse show and for extension of the other departments, but will conduce to convenience in various directions. Prospects are bright for a splendid educative exhibition.

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A device for the improvement of party line telephone service, was tested by the Manitoba telephone commission during July. At present where there are several rural telephone subscribers on one line all can hear any conversation being carried on by simply lifting their receivers. The new device locks all other lines except the one that is being used. The subscribers who are locked out can, on an emergency, call the operator at central. The device is an expensive one, but is used in several cities across the line. If it is used in Manitoba it is probable that the rate will be one dollar per year extra for the subscribers on the line in order to defray the extra cost.

* * *

A tract of one million acres in the Rainy River district has been set apart by the government of Ontario as a forest reserve. The tract is situated between Fort Francis and Port Arthur and half the area is comprised in Hunters Island. The name chosen for the reserve is the "Quetigo Forest Reserve." The total area of Ontario reserves will now be about 12,700,000 acres.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Robert Reid, of London, a member of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, died at a summer resort in Maine.

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Ninety-one children died in Montreal during a single week of hot weather in August.

* * *

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is estimating the wheat crop for 1909 at 107,000,000 bushels for the three prairie provinces.

* * *

The strike at Fort William among the freight handlers is over, and the conciliation board reports that the higher scale of wages dates from Aug. 16. Though the men did not get all the increase they asked for, there seems to be general satisfaction on both sides with the board's ruling.

* * *

The post-office department is preparing a statement respecting the rural free delivery of mails and

the extra cost incidental thereto. It is understood that upward of a hundred routes have been established, and they are being inaugurated wherever demanded by a sufficient number and when favorably reported on by the divisional inspector. The service has now been established principally in Western Ontario and in some parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There has been little demand from Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

* * *

Plans are being considered for the building of the Canadian navy, decided on at the Imperial Defence Conference in London. It is probable that for the immediate future no attempt will be made to build ships of war in this country, the idea being to have them built in England to the order of the Canadian Government. A couple of war ships may be borrowed from Britain for present needs in training men and officers. It is proposed to have two fleets, two cruisers being placed on the Pacific and a cruiser and four destroyers on the Atlantic. Australia also is preparing to build a navy.

* * *

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal arrived in Winnipeg, August 18th, on a visit to the Northwest. A remarkable demonstration occurred when, the High Commissioner arrived at the C. P. R. depot, thousands of people lining the several miles of streets between that point and the Government House, where his Lordship remained during his stay in the city, to bid an enthusiastic welcome. Lord Strathcona is now in his 89th year, but for his age is hale and strong, speaks well and manifests still the same interest in the Western provinces that prompted him, together with Lord Mount Stephen and Jas. J. Hill, to undertake the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. An incident of his lordship's visit to Winnipeg was his meeting with Mr. Hill, the American railway magnate having travelled up from St. Paul to be present at a banquet at which Lord Strathcona was guest.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Two excursion steamers collided in the harbor at Montevideo, South America, and nearly 300 people were drowned.

* * *

Six lives were sacrificed to the mania for high speed at the automobile races held in Indianapolis last week. Several persons were injured.

* * *

Fire gutted a large portion of the industrial center of Glasgow on Aug. 17th, doing damage to the extent of \$6,250,000.

* * *

The Argentine government is pressing the British government to remove the embargo on Argentine cattle. They point to the decreasing live stock supplies from Canada and the United States, which fell from 563,624 head in 1905 to 381,786 head in 1908, and the increased prices to the British consumers. Moreover, Argentine interests are doing what Canada was strongly, but vainly urged to do in the earlier days of the embargo agitation, namely, causing the British representatives to investigate on the spot the contention that no disease exists among Argentine herds to justify embargo measures, the eradication of disease from all the exporting districts having succeeded completely.

* * *

In Great Britain, the Budget debate in Parliament drags wearily along. If better progress is not made, it will be October before the third reading of the measure. Great demonstrations have been held in London and the provinces, both by the supporters and opponents of the bill, but sentiment in favor of the measure seems to be growing. Last week Lord Northcliff's string of papers, headed by the Times, came out strongly for the budget, having previously opposed it. The feature of the passing of the bill is the active campaign carried on by cabinet ministers in the country, the land clauses furnishing subject matter for many fiery harangues, and the rather foolish speeches from some of the aristocracy and great land-owners, who bewail their poverty and threaten to cut off their charities.



EQUIPMENT AND TENTS OF THOSE WHO BUILD TELEPHONE LINES. Gangs of men are at work in many parts of the West putting up rural telephone lines. A representative of the Farmer's Advocate took photographs near Franklin, Man. One shows the gang on arrival at a new tenting place and the other with tents pitched a short time after arrival.

Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

People and Things the World Over

Lady Alma Tadema, wife of Sir Lawrence, Tadema, the painter, and herself an artist of note, is dead. She was a daughter of George Napoleon Epps.

In the will of the late Edward A. Kimbal provision is made for the creation of a fund to aid in keeping in perpetual repair Pleasant View, the homestead of Mary Baker G. Eddy. Mr. Kimbal was an ardent Christian Scientist.

Miss Jane Addams, the eminent social reformer, who attended the World's Council of Women in Toronto, has been nominated for the White House by the woman suffragists of the United States.

The court house at Washington, Mason County, in which "Uncle Tom," of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame was sold, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The building was erected in 1794. It was the sale of the aged negro at this place that gave Harriet Beecher Stowe the basis for her story.

In the village of Polstead stands a famous oak, which the rector, the Rev. F. J. Eld, has proved by researches among the British Museum records to be no fewer than two thousand years old. It has a girth of 36 feet, and has always been known as the gospel oak, from the fact that under it the first Christian missionaries preached to the heathen Saxons thirteen centuries ago. Each year this is commemorated by a special service under this historic tree, and people drive in from miles round to attend.

Recently Mr. J. M. Barrie gave a supper at the Duke of York's Theatre in London in honor of the three hundredth night of "What Every Woman Knows." One of the guests was Lady Tree, wife of the new stage Knight, Sir Beerbohm Tree, who charmed everybody with a little verse of her own, dedicated to Mr. Barrie, which she recited with merry grace. Here it is:—
Had I the tongue as I've the heart
To tell the praise of Barrie's art,
My speech would be a lyric poem.
And yet my thoughts, too nice for prose,
Are just what every woman knows,
And so he's almost sure to know 'em.

The Doctor's Advice

Among other things that the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association brought to Winnipeg was a thought-provoking lecture by Dr. McCallum of London, Ont., on "The Mind and its Method of Action in the Causing and Curing of Disease."

Some of the ideas were not new to the lay mind but the novelty consisted in hearing them expressed by a member of the profession. The use of drugs and medicines seemed to hold a comparatively small place in his estimation of the work of a physician. To him the duty of the doctor was not to cure so much as to prevent, and to rouse the fighting spirit in the patient rather than to give treatment to a merely acquiescent invalid. The doctor said that none of the medical profession, while realizing the influence of mind over matter, could go as far in the value placed upon the power of suggestion as do the leaders of the now famous Emmanuel movement. The latter depended entirely upon the mind of the healer to effect the cure through suggestion, but the medical man does better to so instruct the patient that the suggestions towards recovery are the product of the sick man's own mind. Instead of another doing the thinking he is doing it for himself. Disease means "not at ease," and the mind affected by anger, jealousy, fear, suspicion,

was not at ease itself, and affected the body to its hurt. A burst of anger pulled down the whole constitution, quite perceptibly affecting heart and respiratory action. Love, contentment and patience — especially patience — were soothing, up-building and healthful in their affects. As in all things, this doctrine could be inculcated in children and brought forth its best results when taught during the habit-forming years of childhood. "Children," he said, "should restrain from instant speech and be taught that silence is often an exhibition of power. Children should be taught that cheerfulness, contentment, patience, forbearance and discipline are the essence of good manners, and that whining selfishness, loud talking and waywardness are the worst of bad manners. Laxity of speech goes with laxity of morals, and an hour's loud talking is harder on the physical body than a fifteen mile walk. Parents should restrain from pampering their children or over-feeding them, for the stomach has a strong influence on the nerve centres of the brain."

On Thinking Glad

Never mind a change of scene,
Try a change of thinking.
What if things seem sordid, mean,
What's the use of blinking?
Life's not always storm and cloud,
Somewhere stars are shining.
Try to think your joys out loud,
Silence all repining.

By degrees, by thinking light,
Thinking glad and sweetly,
You'll escape the stress of night,
Worry gone completely.
Get the habit looking for
Sunbeams pirouetting,
Tapping gaily at your door —
Surest cure for fretting.

— JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

A National Anthem for Canada

The following poem by Mrs. E. P. McCulloch of Toronto was awarded the prize offered by *Collier's Weekly* for a Canadian National Anthem:

THE HOMELAND

I. —O CANADA! in praise of thee we sing,
From echoing hills our anthems proudly ring,
With fertile plains and mountains grand,
With lakes and rivers clear,
Eternal beauty thou dost stand
Throughout the changing year.
Lord God of Hosts! we now implore
Bless our dear land this day and evermore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore.

II. —DEAR CANADA! for thee our fathers wrought,
Thy good and ours unselfishly they sought,
With steadfast hand and fearless mind
They felled the forest domes,
Content at last to leave behind
A heritage of homes.
Lord God of Hosts! we now implore
Bless our dear land this day and evermore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore.

III. —BLEST CANADA! the homeland that we love
Thy freedom came a gift from God above,
Thy righteous laws, thy justice fair,
Give matchless liberty;
We thank Our God that we may share
Thy glorious destiny.
Lord God of Hosts! we now implore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore.

Honor to Whom Honor

When rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, a very great deal of credit will be handed out to Miss Catherine Wright, the only sister of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the American makers of a flying machine that will fly. She has always been the kind of a sister that boys approve, — interested in all their enterprises and willing to help in carrying them out, a chum and friend more to be desired than boys from outside. When the bicycle craze was at its height the brothers did a bicycle repair business, and while thus engaged hit upon the idea of making an aerial toboggan simply to add to the nation's fun. They made a device that as long as it moved forward would remain in the air and a motor was attached to provide the forward movement. That was the birth of the Wright aeroplane. They began to study aeronautics, and the sister that had played with them worked with them enthusiastically, believing firmly that the thing could be done. She watched for the new books on the subject, ordered and read them, and she made the essential calculations while the boys did the experimenting, and knew before the final test that the machine was a success. In spite of the exciting labors of the workshop she went on with her daily routine in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, and no one guessed that the school teacher who could combine popularity and good discipline, was the first woman in America to know beyond a peradventure that the problem of aerial navigation was solved. Did some one say that women could not keep secrets?

Despising a Crown

History is full of the records of men who would be kings no matter what the price to be paid in human possessions and human lives. A crown was held to be the most becoming head-gear any man could wear, and the uneasiness of the head that wore it was not allowed to weigh against the honor of acquiring it by snatching it from some other royal head.

But the reputation of monarchy as a desirable "job" has gone away down, even the salary connected with the position doesn't cause any great rush of applicants. Just a few weeks ago a misguided young European prince gave up all right to the succession in his country to marry for love. Undoubtedly he chose the better part, but if he had lived two or three hundred years ago he would not have been able to see it that way. A monarch in spite of himself is the new Shah of Persia. Poor little chap! He is only twelve years old and he should be out playing marbles and going fishing instead of being forced to wear a crown. His father, the deposed ruler, and his mother have been sent from the country and the boy Shah is frantic with homesickness and terror to the point of self destruction. One can only hope that some one else can be found ambitious to lift the burden of despotic monarchy from the childish shoulders.

The World for Me

"To-day, whatever may annoy,
The word for me is Joy, just simple Joy:
The joy of life
The joy of children and of wife;
The joy of bright blue skies;
The joy of rain; the glad surprise
Of twinkling stars that shine at night
The joy of winged things upon their flight;
The joy of noon to-day, and the tried
True joyousness of eventide;
The joy of banor and of mirth;
The joy of air, and sea and earth—
The countless joys that ever flow from Him
Whose vast beneficence doth dim
The lustrous light of day,
And lavish gifts divine upon our way.
Whate'er there be of Sorrow
I'll put off till To-morrow,
And when To-morrow comes, why then
'Twill be To-day and Joy again!"

—John Kendrick Bangs.

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Learning How to Teach Agriculture

It takes a mighty clever teacher to interest and instruct his pupils in a subject of which he knows next to nothing himself. Yet that is what teachers — the clever ones and also the ordinary garden variety — have been expected to do for years in the teaching of nature study and elementary agriculture. The realization that this is and will ever be essentially an agricultural country, and that the education of the young must be adapted to meet that condition, dawned upon our educational fathers some time ago, but it is only very recently that the idea presented itself that the instructors of the youth should also know something about the agriculture they were supposed to teach. The teachers hadn't had a chance to learn much. The more recently fledged among them had received a smattering of nature study from their teachers — untrained in that respect — at public school, had studied some technical botany in the high school course and had a few lessons during the short normal training term. Not much possibility of interesting and instructing out of that material.

But 1909 is the date of an educational step forward in Manitoba. In May, when the second class normal pupils had finished their training course at the normal school, they went in a body out to the Agricultural College to get a month's extra training, not in agricultural book lore but in oral instruction and actual observation and experiment. Another class has just finished the month's work before beginning the fall term at normal.

The course prepared by the professors for these normal students had to be carefully arranged to give them the most possible benefit in such a short time. The aim has been in teaching all the branches of agriculture to give the teacher in training some knowledge and methods of teaching that can be used as soon as they go to their schools for the direct benefit of the pupils. Then there is the wider field of the school section where the teacher's knowledge may be of benefit, in identifying new weeds, etc. When the big boys are considering a college course the teacher's exact knowledge of the agricultural college's advantages and opportunities will help the youth to decide definitely. Including the study of agriculture as a part of the teacher's regular course adds force to the growing idea that farming is a profession and that it takes brains to be a farmer.

The subjects taught during the month are largely those taken up by the boys in the regular college term, but, of course, the ground covered is much restricted by lack of time. The students learn something of field and animal husbandry, dairying, entomology, horticulture and forestry, soils and mechanics. They even get a few lessons in veterinary science in spite of the fact that sixty out of the seventy-five are ladies.

Prof. Bedford's work with them in field husbandry gave a good deal of material that can be used directly in lessons to their pupils. He showed them the importance of field crops to the West. He took up the different systems of farm-

ing and pointed out the advantages of extensive grain farming, dairying and mixed farming in various localities. An important point emphasized was the necessity of rotation of crops, summer fallow and proper cultivation of the soil to retain its fertility. Crop improvement by careful seed and plant selection was dwelt upon, and practical work was given in testing grain for seed purposes and identifying weed seeds.

School gardening was the practical line undertaken by Prof. Broderick in his month's work. The grounds of the average country school can well stand improving, and this set of teachers will go out knowing something of the best methods of making the improvement and of the best plants to use for such purposes.

Some work in the greenhouses was done and some lectures given on entomology with particular reference to harmful insects. Prof. Lee gave valuable help in relating their high school botany to their public school teaching. He believes that in spite of the opinions of aesthetic folk, new weeds should be grown in the school room so that the pupils can learn about them and identify them in the fields at home on their first appearance so that the spread of the pests can be prevented. Special equipment is not necessary; a seed can be planted in an egg shell if no other vessel is at hand.

Lectures on the soil were delivered by Prof. Churchill, who dealt with the origin and formation of soils for agricultural purposes and the suitability of certain soils for certain crops. A simple experiment whose only apparatus was a lamp chimney was performed to illustrate the capillarity and water-holding capacity of the various soils.

In the dairy department several lectures were given on home dairying and milk testing. In the latter the use of the lactometer was demonstrated. The students were shown how to test for butter-fat, detect adulterations. They tried the different makes of separators, hand churns and workers. Four of the lectures in this subject delivered by Prof. Mitchell were "Physical and chemical properties of milk; ferments and fermentations; methods and relative values of obtaining cream from milk; elementary and more complete forms of dairy and stock farming."

"Do you mind giving up a month of vacation for this course?"

The question was answered by one of the girls promptly.

"No, indeed! This is just as good as a vacation. The surroundings are lovely and there is just enough work — no night work — to keep us from being lonely. Living out here in residence gives us a taste of that real college life."

"What do you think of the usefulness of the course?"

"Well, we have to teach agriculture and nature study, and how can we when we know nothing about it? It is the blind leading the blind. But after this course we will know the reason of a few things in nature and we'll know enough to keep our eyes open to learn more from actual observation and what we know we can teach."

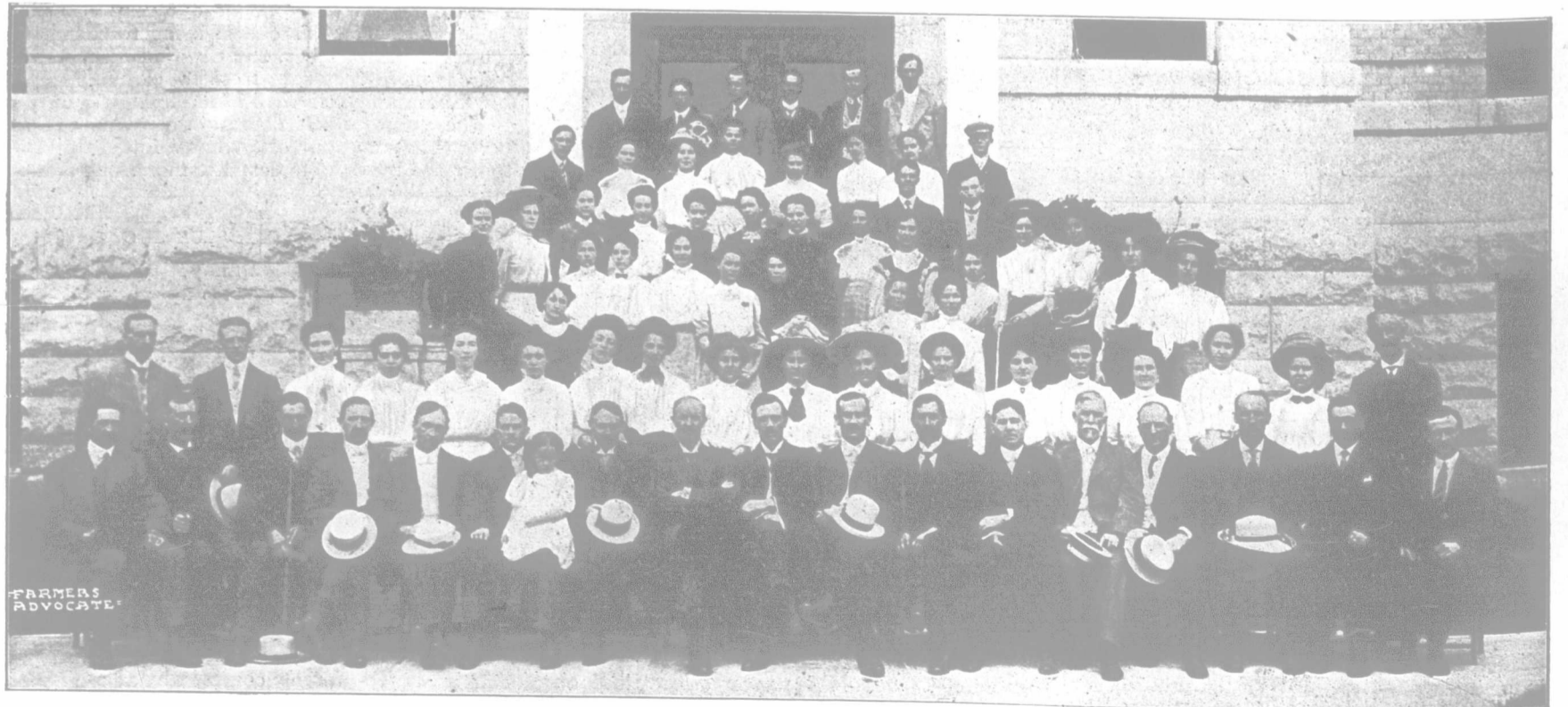
Dora Farncomb's "Vision of His Face"

An appreciation by CANON HAGUE

It needs a bold heart to publish a book for the first time. It needs an especially bold heart to publish a book of this kind for the first time in Canada. Our reading public have all along been accustomed to ask if any good thing could come out of Canada, and any book be published outside of England or the United States. We congratulate Miss Farncomb, therefore, on her work, the "Vision of His Face," which has been, we understand, not only written in London, but printed and published in our city also. The "Vision of His Face" is a well-printed volume of 224 pages, neatly bound, and presenting altogether a very pleasing make-up as a volume. The content of the book — is valuable in the extreme. If it is a devotional work of deeply spiritual quality, which carries its appeal to all devote and spiritually-minded readers. There is nothing narrow, sectarian, or of a transient character about the book. It appeals to that universal heart which is ever craving for the higher and the highest. If the Master tarries and comes not, this message will be just as real for the dwellers in the 30th as in the 20th century, for its center is that everlasting theme, the "Vision of His Face." In a series of interesting chapters, the author shows how the vision of the face of the Lord Jesus has always been and ever will be the power that purifies, transforms, awakens, revivifies and stimulates to the highest action and most heroic patience the lives of men. What we admire most about the book is its strength and clearness on the old-fashioned Biblical lines. There is not a thing, from beginning to end, scarcely, that any Christian could not heartily accept and be profited by.

Close the Bars During Strikes

Strikes in Sweden are unusual, but in this day of labor troubles it would be too much to expect that Sweden would escape entirely, and one has occurred there just recently. It is over now, the trouble has been settled soberly and without violence and the trouble makers have sought new fields for their disturbing enterprises. Perhaps the largest factor in the settlement was the action of the Swedish government in closing all places where liquor was sold. It was tight closing, too, for not a glass of intoxicating stuff could be obtained for love or lucre. As a result there was no hothouse for the rapid growth of grievances. There was no Dutch courage — if one can use the term in Sweden — to inspire a fighting spirit and dull the reason. Instead of that the men out of work had time to think, and their demands presented soberly were listened to with respect. Eloquence inspired by beer doesn't get a very attentive hearing from the other side. If the powers that be had followed the example of Sweden in dealing with the trouble at Fort William last week the results could only have been for the better, and it is quite within the range of possibility that the shooting affrays would have been avoided and the presence of the troops unnecessary.



STAFF OF INSTRUCTORS AT MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND PROVINCIAL SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND NORMAL SCHOOL CLASS THAT COMPLETED A FOUR WEEKS' COURSE AT THAT INSTITUTION RECENTLY.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

REST AWHILE

Jesus said to His disciples: "Come ye. . . and rest awhile."—S. Mark vi., 31.

The body should help the soul to do its work well, and the soul should help the body. As God has been Love from all eternity, because He is Three as well as One, so man-made in God's image—must love himself. Does that sound selfish and egotistical? and yet our orders are to love God more than self, but one's neighbor "as" one's self. If a man, then, has no love for himself, he will have no love for his neighbor. The body should be kept at its best, that the mind and spirit may do effective work; the spirit should be kept near to God, that the body and mind can work grandly; the mind should be cultivated—and rested—so that the body can respond easily to the commands of the will, and the spirit is not dragged down by heavy weights. All three need rest. God is not a hard Master, but a loving Father, seeking his children's good always. He does not need our help for managing His world, but He does need our help for the perfecting of our own personalities—body, mind and spirit. Canon McColl says:

"It is not the quantity of our work that He regards, but the quality of it. He is less anxious that we should fulfil our task—for He can make up for our deficiencies—than that we should do our best; for what He desires is the improvement of our characters, and that requires the co-operation of our wills with His."

It is a terrible mistake to live always at the utmost limit of our powers, keeping no reserve force ready for an unexpected emergency. Farmers are supposed to be very thrifty people. They usually avoid extravagance, and like to keep a nice little sum in the bank "against a rainy day." That is very sensible, as far as it goes; but vital force is a greater treasure than money, and it is folly to burn the candle at both ends, laying up money while sacrificing the power to get any pleasure out of it.

God's command to "work" was a priceless gift. He handed to his children a rich jewel in a plain casket. Those who loyally accept the gift know its value in crowning the life with health and happiness. The body, the mind, and the spirit, need to work in order to be in good condition.

But the command to work was balanced by the command to "Rest"; and the second order is as peremptory and as necessary to our well-being as the first. It is a law that is not only written in our Bibles that man should rest one day in seven. Every sensible employer of workers knows that he defeats his own ends if he does not allow at least one holiday a week—the workers grow jaded and spiritless, and cannot put enthusiasm or good quality into their labor.

And God has written His great law of "Rest" all over this world of ours. The plants and animals may be alert and active by day, but they can only keep up to the mark by resting when God mercifully draws down His blind and shuts out the glare. So, also, the winter rest is as important to the growth of vegetable life as the summer activity. And God showed that He approved of leaving fields "fallow," when He called for a sabbatical rest-year: "Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof, but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD; thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. That which groweth of its own accord, if thy harvest thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine, undressed: for it is a year of rest unto the land.—Lev. xxv., 2-7. The crops which

grew of themselves belonged by right, during that year of rest, to the stranger, the poor, and to the animals. What a good time the boys must have had in the orchards and vineyards!

Now, I am not farmer enough to know whether such policy, rounded-out every half-century with a year of jubilee—which was an extra holiday—would be good for the land. It might result in better crops, on the whole, than the plan of making fields yield to their utmost capacity every year. I don't know. But it was an order given to serve more than one purpose—it was an object-lesson for all time. The poorest policy any man or woman can pursue is to strain body, mind or spirit to the utmost as long as they will stand it. Such a course leads to premature old age, poor quality of work, insanity, suicide, hardness of soul, decay of mental and physical powers, and a whole host of other evils. I was just reading the other day how Hugh Miller worked so frantically over his immortal book, "The Testimony of the Rocks," that his mind gave way. He had delusions of various kinds, and finally shot himself, before the book appeared. That is only one case out of millions that might be cited.

The other day I was talking to a Toronto lecturer on this subject; and

gives an increase of 1 per cent. A rest of one to eight hours, gives an increase of 4 per cent. A rest of one day, gives an increase of 9 per cent. A rest of three days, gives an increase of 16 per cent. A rest of eight days gives an increase of 17 per cent. A rest of six months gives an increase of 17 per cent."

You see, I felt sure you would be interested in this bit of scientific information, so I made a note of it for your benefit. If you examine those figures, you will see that a rest of eight days is, apparently, as valuable as one of six months. So it might be in the case of human beings, very possibly, if they had used reasonable common sense in the working days that preceded the holiday. But, as a matter of fact, the very best people are the most likely to break God's command to "rest one day in seven." And, after breaking it with apparent impunity for a considerable time, the broken law asserts itself; and the time which God ordered to be devoted to rest—and which was held back and given to work—must be paid to the full, and generally with heavy compound interest. Sometimes the punishment exacted is terrible, and the man or woman must spend the rest of life in helpless idleness. Sometimes the punishment does not seem to come at all, and the Sabbath-breaker works on without a break-up to extreme old age. But what of the quality of the work? When the body is forced to its utmost, the mind receives no food or exercise—no time or energy can be

A visible, intangible air. God is constantly trying to teach us in parables—but some of us are too eager in trying to serve Him to stop and listen.

Let us try to remember that we can never "give out" unless we afford time to "take in." We cannot give cups of fresh and living water to thirsty souls unless we are in continual communication with the only Source of supply. As Emerson expresses it: "It is a rule that holds in economy as well as in hydraulics, that you must have a source higher than your tap." It is possible to work too hard to accomplish good results. One who toils on, obstinately refusing to take a holiday when the opportunity presents itself, generally makes herself and all about her very uncomfortable, and seldom accomplishes the best work of which she is capable. The sanitariums would not be full of nervous invalids if we all obeyed God's command to rest one day in the week. Of course, "rest" is not necessarily doing nothing—but, at the very least, it implies some real change of occupation, some real relaxation from the daily business. If I had heeded the advice given me to keep "one day" entirely free from "Settlement" work, I should most probably not have been forced to take a year's holiday. Of course, in that case, it is very improbable that my book—"The Vision of His Face"—would ever have been written. Certainly the writing of it was a great change from Settlement work, and was both a great pleasure and a real rest. But, in future, I intend to try harder than in the past to carry out a few of my own sermons. Won't you join me?

An eminent professor of chemistry once said of one of his best pupils, "The trouble with that man is that he is nothing but a chemist." Our nature is many-sided, and enthusiastic devotion to work should never be allowed to crowd out fellowship with God or man. Those who—without absolute necessity—turn themselves into machines for turning out as much work as is possible each day, are sacrificing their opportunities for culture of body, mind and spirit. Is such a proceeding economy? or is it forbidden extravagance? Throw away friendship and health, and the opportunity of increasing in mental and spiritual stature, and not all the wealth in the world can make up for the loss. As someone has said:

"Whatever you do, do it heart and soul, but do not sell yourself to it."

DORA FARNCOMB.

HYMN

(Composed by Mrs. Jennie E. Leslie. Sing to tune of, "Oh Land of Rest, for Thee I Sigh!")

When pressing on the upward way
In sunshine and in storm,
We can trust Jesus all the time,
To pilot us safe home.

CHORUS.

I shall be glad when Jesus comes,
I'm often weary here.
The passing cloud may come between,
To hide Him from our face;
He still is with us, though unseen,
If we are saved by grace.

The glorious sunshine after clouds
Grows brighter on the way;
Oh, wondrous calm and peace of God!
Is sweeter every day.

So many words of tenderness,
Come to me from above;
They fill my heart with thankfulness,
Peace, and abiding love.

I am sorry to say that these lines, written by one of our readers, were mislaid for some time. I apologize for the delay. D. F.

BOOKS OF DEVOTION

Two books of devotion by Canadian and American authors are, "The Vision of His Face," (London: The Wm. Weld Co.), by Dora Farncomb, and "The Fighting Saint," (Toron-



NATURE IN OLD QUEBEC.

he gave me scientific data showing how God has impressed His law of "Rest," not only on plants and animals, but on other things which we are pleased to call "dead." He told me that, though exercise strengthens iron and steel, as it strengthens men and women, rest also increases the "tensile strength" of metals—making them able to support greater weights. A reasonable amount of rolling and hammering, he told me, "increases the strength of iron and steel, whether hot or cold, to an extent of, approximately, 50 per cent. in cold working, and rather less in hot. This treatment gives valuable results in various ways—which seem very like the results in men's natures of God's great hammer. It (1) "expels slag," making the metal pure; (2) "welds particles together"—giving strength and power; (3) "prevents coarse crystallization"—working always towards greater beauty; (4) "the metal loses no strength in being polished"—and surely no soul can afford to miss God's stern but tender polishing.

But metals need rest as well as the strain of hammering, which changes not only the particles on the surface, but alters the position of each of the mobile atoms which compose it—as God's training must reach every part of us.

"Rest," I was informed, "increases the tensile strength of metals" in proportion to its duration. "A rest of from one to three minutes,

spared for reading, conversation or meditation. And what of the infinitely precious spirit? Does it not starve and grow weak if no time is spent in prayer, Bible-reading, and communion with God?

Our great business in this life of probation is not to be always busy, even in the service of God or man. Our Lord's words to Martha of Bethany remind those who seek to minister to Him that there is a greater duty even than service. We are placed here to grow strong and beautiful in character, and the help we can give others depends on the development of our own characters, and the way we keep in constant touch with God, Who is our Life. If we are too busy to lie back consciously on Him, then in body, mind and spirit, we are less able than we should be to help our fellows. We are defrauding them, even while we are exhausting ourselves in the effort to help them. The branch has only power to bear fruit if it keeps open its channels of communication with the Vine. If it is foolish enough to try and struggle along by itself, it fails to help the growth of the tree as it was intended to do. If it keeps in communion with the life of the tree, fresh life is constantly being pressed into it, and all its leaves are able to extract nutriment from air and sunshine and rain, returning the life poured into it with interest, so that the Vine is steadily being built up from within. The solid tree is largely composed of the in-

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WEEKS

to: The Fleming H. Revell Company), by J. U. Stifen. Both books are suited for the encouragement and help of the militant Christian. The first is, possibly, the more meditative. It is connected with the life of a woman at home, as may be judged from the following extract: "When you set a table with careful daintiness, it is because He will be your guest. When you are cooking, or washing dishes, you can feel the high privilege of caring for Him. When you make the rooms clean and attractive, it is because you know that He will notice everything, and will gladden your heart by His gracious approval."—"The News," Toronto.

"The Vision of His Face," by the author of "Hope's Quiet Hour"—\$1.00, postpaid, The Wm. Weld Co., London, Ont.

THE CHURCH

Here stand I
Buttressed over the sea!
Time and sky
Take no toll from me.

To me, gray,
Wind-gray, flung with foam,
Ye that stray
Wild-foot, come ye home!

Mother, I—
Mother I will be!
Ere ye die,
Hear! O sons 'at sea!

Shall I fall,
Leave my flock of graves?
Not for all
Your rebelling waves!

I stand fast—
Let the waters cry!
Here I last
To Eternity!

—John Galsworthy.

THE INGLE NOOK

FLOWERS OF THE FOOT HILLS

I cannot afford the Advocate this year, and miss it very much, for I so wish to know all about your botany class. I do not know the lines about which you are conducting it, but I would like to tell you a little of the lovely delicate flowers we have in the Foot Hills. I cannot classify all the specimens, so will not attempt any. When at school, I became quite disgusted with botany, because a master one day roughly pulled to pieces one solitary flower. It was so lovely it really seemed to hurt me to see him crush it so heartlessly merely to analyze it, that ended my ever taking a scientific interest in flowers, but I love them dearly, and to one away up in these hills, these flowers have become friends, and they bring me many a lesson, and a contented spirit. For often I long for the "flesh-pots of Egypt," but if I can take a walk and see the flowers, I think these are not the home flowers, but they are quite as beautiful and quite content to blossom and give out their sweet perfume even here.

Of course, we have the evergreens here, the ground cedars, the spruce, and the pine. I begin my flower hunting early, for in February I gather some of the pine cones, and place them on a shelf near the fire, and am refreshed by their delightful resinous "woody" odor. Then, after a time, the cone unfolds rapidly to let the seeds escape, and sometimes the report is quite sharp and loud.

A little later, the dear old pussy-willow comes, but long before this plant thinks of exposing its dear little catkin flowers to the cold, I break off some branches, put them in warm water and force them, and this spring when we were buried in four feet of snow, I had those flowers fluffy and shedding their yellow pollen to cheer my heart.

Then comes the crosuses, and what promises they bring with them; and how lovely they look in their silver-grey fur overcoats, with the royal robe of purple just showing. The first crocus brings unspeakable joy, for our winters are long, and we wonder if spring is ever coming, but even before the snow is off the ground out comes that little fur-clad messenger to tell us "God's in His Heaven, all's well with the world."

Then come other flowers in such profusion and rapid succession. I have been told that in the Foot Hills one could find a flower for every day of the summer. It is also said that the prairie flowers have no odor, but here the flowers nearly all emit a most delicate perfume.

Perhaps I like ferns best of all, and often I longed for them, and one day it was my luck to find some, and away in the crevices of the rocks I found such pretty, fragile specimens. One wondered how they could grow at all, clinging only to the cold, bare

rocks. Then there is a little plant, from its foundation it seems as if it might belong to the water parsnip, or some such family, but it has such a dainty foliage that I call it the maiden-hair fern.

But here is the home of the true Forget-me-not. There are huge patches of it, bluer than the blue above, and daintier than the daintiest hot-house plant.

One day I had a guest who has travelled much, and is a great botanist, so I thought I must get an original flower centerpiece. I went to the rocks, and got some beautiful wet moss, and placed it in a deep platter. Then I got some of the ferns and put in myriads of Forget-me-nots. It needed a little brightening, so I got a few white cyclamen (white ones are rare, I believe), and they swayed gracefully above the others. The centerpiece was greatly admired, and my friends remarked, "To think that in all the wide world there is not another like it!"

Then comes the cerise cyclamen. It quite reminds one of the great city greenhouses at Eastertide.

And on the mountainside, clinging so closely to it, is the dearest, daintiest pink everlasting flower. I enquired about this specimen, and found it belonged to the same family as the eidelweiss, and resembled it very much. I have read of people going to Germany and climbing the mountains just to get one little sprig of this flower, and to think that I had it just as beautiful growing at my back door made me feel quite content with my own land, and I wondered if the Alps would seem little.

Then, there is a tiny white flower, so wee, but so bright, that I call it the "Star of Bethlehem."

Of course, there are many other flowers—the roses, the vetches, or beans, the brown-eyed Susans, and the purple asters. There is also a plant that is very much like the lily of the valley, and another like the old-fashioned honeysuckle; but I am only telling of those rarer plants that grow in the Foot Hills.

The last plant that comes, and how I hate to see it depart, is truly beautiful to me. It is a stalk like that of the goldenrod. On the bottom of this stalk grow olive-green leaves; they shade into an old rose. And, then, to the palest pink. I can give no name for it. The men folk laugh at me, and call it a weed, but to me it is a perfect harmony in color.

I forgot to mention the Kininikinik, a plant that the Indians dry and use as tobacco, but I make a much better use of it. In the spring it bears an exquisite pink and white waxy sort of a flower with a very faint perfume. I call it the trailing arbutus, and I find it belongs to the same family, so I have another rare specimen at my door which people in the large cities of the Eastern States go miles to gather.

At Christmas time I make use of this plant again, for it bears a little red berry like that of the winter-green. Its foliage, too, is bright and shiny like the wintergreen of home. Now, I believe, in adapting the things we have around us to the holiday season, not in sending for holly and things that do not belong to our land; and, besides, I have not the pennies, so I wind these green leaves on wire hoops, put a red berry here and there, tie it with red ribbon and I have a handsome Christmas wreath. I also get the trailing cedar and put around the pictures, and wherever a touch of green is needed, and I think the decorations of my little shack quite as fine as those of the city millionaire.

SISTER OF THE PLEBES.

A SCHOOL FOR CULTURE

Dear Girls,—I am not writing especially to you, because I think you are not as busy as your mothers. I know perfectly well that you are not shirking one of the tasks of these busy days. But there are one or two things I felt like gossiping about.

Do you ever think that girls in town perhaps have a better chance of acquiring an easy, unself-conscious (if there is such a word) manner than you girls who have not so many opportunities of meeting people under varied circumstances? If you are suddenly placed among strangers, or in some position to which you are unaccustomed, you feel as if everyone must know it as well as you do, and that feeling leads to embarrassment and awkwardness. Don't I know it? I am absolutely panic-stricken sometimes over social functions, but am learning to conceal it, I think, for a woman said the other day when I tried to avoid something by saying I was afraid; "Nonsense, I don't believe you are afraid of anything." But I am.

A good way to over-come that horrible feeling of shyness is to practice on your guests. The woman who knows how to exercise the grace of hospitality with charm and dignity is equal to any situation. Every house has its visitors, and even if they are people you know well, and see often, do not get into the habit of omitting any of the little courtesies and favors that you would consider necessary to use toward a distinguished stranger who chanced beneath your father's roof. I've been in houses, and so have you, where the daughters of the house sat back primly against the wall and said nothing. Mother had to do all the entertaining, and the girls would only yield blushes and monosyllables in response to questioning by the guest who wanted to draw them into the conversation. Of course, a girl here and there rushes to the other extreme and monopolizes the talk, pushing mother in the background, but there is a happy medium between the two, and when you have found that middle ground you have a good foundation for all social conduct. Don't pick and choose among the visitors for some you think it worth while to cultivate your culture upon. Everybody is worth while. The young lady who has travelled and read may be easier to entertain, or the young man who merely wants a pretty girl to be a good listener. But the old man who loves to tell old-time stories is as good as a college course in gracious interest; the old lady who needs her bonnet strings tied and her hair fixed, and her heart cheered is a practice ground for unselfish courtesy; while the court of St. James does not call for more diplomatic tact than dealing with a shy boy at the clumsy age. And if you have learned these things at home on the farm, the world at large has nothing more it can teach you about culture and refinement.

DAME DURDEN.

A FANCY-WORK ENTHUSIAST

Dear Dame Durden,—Your circle has been so interesting to me, I thought I ought to write a short letter and try and help it out if I could. I

find it one of the most interesting parts in the Advocate. I have been thinking for some time about writing, but have never got started till now, but will try and make up for lost time.

I noticed some time ago a letter in your paper asking if there could be made room enough for fancywork. I am very fond of it, and would be pleased if there would be. Of course as easy things to make as possible. Also quilt patterns would be gratefully received.

Our school begins soon, but I am not very anxious because I have had a real nice vacation, and the weather is most too hot to walk.

Well, I think my letter is getting quite long for the first; any way your circle has enough without me. I am sending some recipes which I have found to be good.

EXPERIENCED COOK.

Gold and Silver Cake.—One teacup white sugar, one-half teacup butter, whites of four eggs, two-thirds teacup sweet milk, two teacups flour, two teaspoons baking powder; flavor.

Gold part.—Same as above, using the yolks of the four eggs, and adding one whole egg.

Eggless Layer Cake.—Two cups white sugar, one-half cup butter, two cups sweet milk, four cups flour, four teaspoons, slightly heaping, of baking powder; flavor as desired.

Filling for Layer Cake.—Boil together two cups white sugar and two-thirds of a cup of cream or milk until it will candy in water. Then add three-quarters cup of butter, and whip with egg-beater until it creams.

Poor Man's Cake.—Two cups of brown or white sugar, two lumps of butter, each the size of a large egg, two teaspoonfuls each of cloves, a spice and cinnamon, two cups of nice buttermilk, two teaspoons of soda, two cups of chopped raisins, four cups of flour; ten drops of vanilla and lemon. E. C.

(There is always room for one more in the Ingle Nook. Nobody need ever make that an excuse for keeping away. We are glad, too, to have the recipes. I think you can look forward to a fancy-work column in the fall; perhaps not every week, but once a month at least. There will be no elaborate patterns to begin with.—D. D.)

MAKING JELLY AND REMOVING STAINS

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read your page for a long time now, and have longed to join you, but, like "Daphne," I have posted my letters in the stove. I have received help many times through your page, and have now come for a little more. A few weeks ago I had the misfortune to scald myself severely. I used linseed oil right away, and was better in a week; but I have spoiled a lot of clothes, and wondered if any of the members could tell me a way to take the oil out. Most of them were flannelette. I see that Lilac is enquiring for a recipe for cherry and Saskatoon jelly. This is a well-tryed one: Take the cherries and cover with water; boil them for about two hours, or until all the fruit leaves the stones, then strain, and to one cup of juice put one cup of sugar. Then boil again until it jells. The Saskatoons are done in the same way. With best wishes to the members and yourself, hoping to come again if you can find a corner for me.

SUNBEAM.

(The only directions I have for removing oil stains from clothing are to rub the spots with lard, then after a few minutes soap well and wash alternately in water and turpentine. I have heard that skim milk is good to remove some oil stains, changing it several times till the spot is gone. Many thanks for the jelly recipes. Somebody always brings the desired directions. I like your name. Our corner always has a place in it for sunbeams, so come again.—D. D.)

HAVE A LOOK THROUGH THIS BOOK!



At a glance, you will see that you should not be without this New Fall and Winter Catalogue. Already it is acknowledged to be

THE AUTHORITY ON PRICE AND STYLES

for the coming season, and people who are wise are getting their orders in as early as possible.

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS ON A POST CARD TO-DAY

Mail it to us, and we will send you this new style book by return post.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

WESTERN WIGWAM

A RIDDLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— Seeing my letter in print I thought you would like to hear again from "The Homestead Girl." I hope this letter will escape the basket. I think our club would be in a bad state if our Cousin did not have a basket. I think I would like to get a button. I think a good plan would be

if the Cousins would leave out the number of cattle and horses. It don't matter to the Cousins. I think Maple Alley's cipher is good and I am going to use it. I will now close with a riddle.

Riddle me, riddle me, what is that Over the head and under the hat?
Sask. (a) THE HOMESTEAD GIRL. (11)

WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— I have never written to the Wigwam before but I will try and write now. I am twelve years old and I have two brothers

and two sisters. We all go to school. We have half a mile to go. My brothers and I are in the second reader and my sisters are in the first. I hope to see my letter in print. My father gets the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he likes it very well. I enclose a two-cent stamp and would like a button, please.

I sign my own name this time.
Alta. (a) JOSEPH BOLDUC.

ON ARBOR DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— This is my first letter to your club. I have long been a silent reader, but at last have got the

courage to write. We go to school every day. There is a small lake near our school. The boys have a boat. On Arbor Day we all came to clean up the school yard. We brought something to eat, and we had a fine time. After we got the yard cleaned up we played ball. I was very sorry to hear of Philadelphia's death, as she wrote such interesting letters.

I enclose a two-cent stamp for a button.
Man. (a) JESSIE BLAIR.

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MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or Vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c cents for 3-oz. bottle and recipe book. CRESCENT MFG. CO., SEATTLE.

Let Your Money Work For You

Northwest Canada, now being opened Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads, offers a wonderful opportunity for safe and certain investment.

There are millions of acres of the choicest agricultural land; vast areas of timber; rich mineral deposits. There are cities to build, industries to provide, and scores of opportunities for wealth.

Northwest Canada offers the last opportunity to share in the wealth produced by the development of Western America. Do you want to share in the millions to be made in the development of this vast country?

Hundreds of men are regretting that their father did not take advantage of the opportunity to invest in the Middle West, when prices were low. Do not give yourself or your children a similar cause for regret.

The railroads are fast building into this territory and thousands of settlers are rushing in. A few dollars now will do more than a hundred in ten years.

Your opportunity is now. The Canadian Northern Land Corporation, Ltd., is organized to buy and sell lands of every description in Northwest Canada; plant and sell townships; operate industries; develop mines, and do anything possible to assist in the development of the country. There is a wonderful field for the company and now is the time to act.

Do you want to invest in this great country which, within a few years, will be the garden spot of the world?

Is your money earning what it should for you? If not, an investment in the stock of the Canadian Northern Land Corporation, Ltd., will start it working. This stock offers the small investor, as well as the large, an opportunity for you to take part in the great activity in Northwest Canada. Don't you want to do it?

We are selling this stock at \$3.75 per share, par value \$5.00, for a short time on installments of 75 cents down and the balance at 50 cents per share per month. There are only a limited number of shares at this price. Buy today. A few dollars is all that is needed.

This stock is transferrable for land at any time. Send your order now.

R. W. EMERSON, Secretary,
709 Johnston Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

Enclosed find \$..... as first payment on \$..... worth of stock in the CANADIAN NORTHERN LAND CORPORATION, LTD., I agree to pay the balance at the rate of 50 cents per share each month until \$3.75 per share has been paid.

Name

Address

"The Land of the Big, Red Apple"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

FISHER & SAGE
ARMSTRONG, B. C.

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

WHAT'S THE ANSWER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I like reading the letters very much. I go to school every day and I am in grade V.; my studies are arithmetic, spelling, dictation, composition, history, geography and reading.

I have been over the ocean to Denmark when I was four years old. We have ten horses, and two little colts we call Queen and Dexter. We have fifty hens, forty-five chickens and six little goslings. There was an ice cream social at our place on the 11th of June. There was a boy's race in which we had to run a piece and then crawl under three benches and get up again and run a piece farther. I won the race and got two oranges for the prize.

I will be ten years old on the 29th of June. I am going to close with a riddle:—

What is smaller than a mouse and bigger than a house and can't go through a door?

Man. (a) MARVEN PETERSON.

COMING TO THE WEST

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam but my first letter was when it was only called "The Children's Corner." I think this is a very good club and that it has a good name.

We will soon be having our holidays and I will be glad, too. Our teacher is getting up a picnic for the last day of school and we all expect a good time. She is going to have it in one of our neighbor's groves. There is going to be a baseball game by the boys of our school against the girls of the same school. We came from Ontario four years ago and we had a very long trip of it. We stopped in Winnipeg from Saturday morning until Monday morning. Then we took the train and came out to the small village of Mather which is about one hundred and forty-one miles from Winnipeg.

Well, I think I must close hoping to receive a button to remember the club by.

Man. (a) A GIRL FROM GLENGARY

NO ROOM FOR POEMS YET

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in print so I am going to write again to see if I can get a button. I have been expecting that song "Fair Charlotte Dwelt by the Mountain Side" but have not received it yet. I am going to send some riddles: 1.—Why is a hen on a fence like a penny? Ans.—Because there is a tail on one side and head on the other side. 2.—A riddle, a riddle, as you suppose: 1000 eyes and never a nose. Ans.—

A sieve. Well, I will close with best wishes to the Western Wigwam.

Man. (a) CLARENCE V. DOBLIN.

TO SPEND A WET DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little English boy seven years old, and I would very much like a button, please. I have been at school six months and I am in the first grade.

I have a little brother, Clive. He is one year and nine months old and is very strong and bonnie. We have a little new calf, and thirty-nine chickens. It is wet today so I have not been to school because I have to walk a mile and a half.

I remain your little friend,
Sask. (a) MAURICE LEIGH TALLANT.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will now try for a button. Two of us girls are going to write together. I will soon be twelve years old. I am in grade six at school. I got into grade six a while ago and my work is a lot harder. The name of our school is Aetna. The school yard was all cleaned on Arbor Day. There are three flower beds on the school yard and the flowers are coming up nicely on them. The flowers I have seen are anemones, buttercups, violets, rosebuds, white violets, birds' eye primrose, cowslips and the blossoms on the cherry and Saskatoon bushes. There are two other flowers I want to tell you, that is the dandelion and stargrass. There are a lot of children coming to our school now and we are getting some new pictures in our school. We have only gone once to the Sunday School in Rivers. They have Children's Day and we had all got to bring a big bouquet of flowers. We had to practice singing for that day. This is the second letter I wrote to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I would like to earn a button. We play baseball at school. The little birds that I have seen are robin, thrush, blackbird, oriole, wren, canary, meadow lark, plover, swallow, sparrow, grass bird, gray bird, snipe and spring lark. The children look at the little birds' nests. There is a lot of fruit near our school in the summer such as strawberries, cherries, raspberries, saskatoons. All us girls eat our lunch in the shade of the green leaves at dinner time. One year we had a picnic in the pasture near the school in the summer holidays. We ran races and we had a swing up. We had our supper on a big long table in the bluff. Each lot of people that came brought a basket of things to eat. We had lots of fun picking berries.

Man. (a) ANNIE TURNBY.

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incompd.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FELICES TER ET AMPLIUS.

Amelie, by accident or by contrivance of her fair companions,—girls are so wily and sympathetic with each other,—had been left seated by the side of Philibert, on the twisted roots of a gigantic oak forming a rude but simple chair fit to enthrone the king of the forest and his dryad queen. No sound came to break the quiet of the evening hour save the monotonous plaint of a whippoorwill in a distant brake, and the ceaseless chirm of insects among the leafy boughs and down in the ferns that clustered on the knolls round about.

Philibert let fall upon his knee the book which he had been reading. His voice faltered, he could not continue without emotion the touching tale of Paolo and Francesca da Rimini. Amelie's eyes were suffused with tears of pity, for her heart had beat time to the music of Dante's immortal verse as it dropped in measured cadence from the lips of Philibert.

She had read the pathetic story before, but never comprehended until now the weakness which is the strength of love. Oh, blessed paradox of a woman's heart! And how truly the Commedia, which is justly called Divine,

unlocks the secret chambers of the human soul.

"Read no more, Pierre," said she, "that book is too terrible in its beauty and in its sadness! I think it was written by a disembodied spirit who had seen all worlds, knew all hearts, and shared in all sufferings. It sounds to me like the sad voice of a prophet of woe."

"Amelie," replied he, "believe you there are women faithful and true as Francesca da Rimini? She would not forsake Paolo even in the gloomy regions of despair. Believe you that there are such women?"

Amelie looked at him with a quick, confident glance. A deep flush covered her cheek, and her breath went and came rapidly; she knew what to answer but she thought it might seem overbold to answer such a question. A second thought decided her, however. Pierre Philibert would ask her no question to which she might not answer, she said to herself.

Amelie replied to him slowly, but undoubtingly: "I think there are such women, Pierre," replied she, "women who would never, even in the regions of despair, forsake the man whom they truly love, no, not for all the terrors recorded in that awful book of Dante!"

OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE IS OUT

WE have mailed a copy to everyone of our customers and everyone who has sent a request for it.

If you have never bought from us, or if you have written and have not received it, let us know, as the copy sent you has evidently gone astray in the mails. And we want everyone to have it as it is altogether the best and most complete we have ever sent out.

In size it is different from any published in America, and the values we give are only possible on account of our system of doing business. Many of the goods we sell we manufacture ourselves; the rest we buy direct from those who do, and in such quantities and for cash, that we get the lowest possible prices.

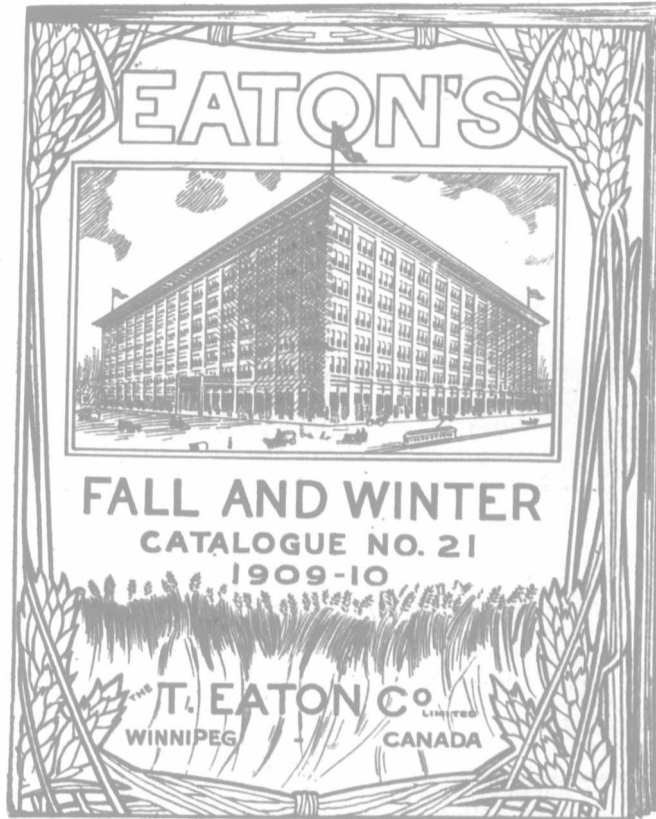
Being satisfied with small profits our selling prices are really the cost of production with our one small margin of profit added. We pay no middle-men's profits, nor do our customers when they deal with us.

If you have not received this Catalogue write at once, and if you have order at once

Our object in urging you to order early is that those who order early have all the advantage of first choice, and that is considerable, because, in almost every line of goods, articles that are supposed to be the same, can be divided into good, better, and best. The best are for the first who order.

We have largely increased our facilities for handling Mail Order business this season, and we are in a position to assure our Mail Order friends a prompt and a better service than we have ever before given.

And remember we are giving the best values we have ever been able to offer



THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

"It is a blessed truth, Amelie," replied he, eagerly; and he thought, but did not say it, "Such a woman you are; the man who gets your love gets that which neither earth nor heaven nor hell can take away."

He continued aloud, "The love of such a woman is truly given away, Amelie; no one can merit it! It is a woman's grace, not man's deserving."

"I know not," said she; "it is not hard to give away God's gifts: love should be given freely as God gives it to us. It has no value except as the bounty of the heart, and looks for no reward but in its own acceptance."

"Amelie!" exclaimed he, passionately, turning full towards her; but her eyes remained fixed upon the ground. "The gift of such a woman's love has been the dream, the ambition of my life! I may never find it, or having found it may never be worthy of it; and yet I must find it or die! I must find it where alone I seek it—there or nowhere! Can you help me for friendship's sake—for love's sake, Amelie de Repentigny, to find that one treasure that is precious as life, which is life itself to the heart of Pierre Philibert?"

He took hold of her passive hands. They trembled in his, but she offered not to withdraw them. Indeed, she hardly noticed the act in the tide of emotion which was surging in her bosom. Her heart moved with a wild yearning to tell him that he had found the treasure he sought,—that a love as strong and as devoted as that of Francesca da Rimini was her own free gift to him.

She tried to answer him, but could not. Her hand still remained fast locked in his. He held to it as a drowning man holds to the hand that is stretched to save him.

Philibert knew at that moment that

ATTALIA, WASHINGTON

"ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER"

OUR APPEAL

IS TO THAT GREAT NUMBER REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE, AND OF WHOM PROBABLY YOU ARE ONE—HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, PATIENT, WORTHY OF MORE THAN YOU HAVE, BUT IN THE WANT OF CIRCUMSTANCES, BORN IN OR DRIFTED TO THE CITY, BUT LONGING TO BE FREE; OR ARE YOU FARMING A "FARMED OUT" FARM, OR LIVING IN A "LIVED OUT" TOWN?

TO SUCH WE APPEAL. OTHERS LIKE YOU ARE HERE; THEIR FAMILIES ARE HERE. THEY CAME AND SAW AND STAYED. THEY ARE A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE, SOBER, FRUGAL, NATURAL, AND THEIR PROGRAMME IS "BOUND TO WIN."

WITH CONFIDENCE THEY ARE LIVING A DAY AT A TIME, CHEERED BY THE RAINBOW OF PROMISE THAT SPANS THE FULL LENGTH OF THE VALLEY, THAT, SO SURE AS THE SEASONS SHALL COME AND GO, THEIR GOAL IS DRAWING NEARER. IS YOURS?

LET US TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT.

THE DAHLHJELM CO.

244 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

CANADA

G. LOUDON DARLEY, Manager.

the hour of his fate was come. He would never let go that hand again till he called it his own, or received from it a sign to be gone forever from the presence of Amelie de Repentigny.

The soft twilight grew deeper and deeper every moment, changing the rosy hues of the west into a pale ashen gray, over which hung the lamp of love,—the evening star, which shines so brightly and sets so soon,—and ever the sooner as it hastens to become again the morning star of a brighter day.

The shadow of the broad, spreading tree fell darker round the rustic seat where sat these two—as myriads have sat before and since, working out the problems of their lives, and beginning to comprehend each other, as they await with a thrill of anticipation the moment of mutual confidence and fond confession.

Pierre Philibert sat some minutes without speaking. He could have sat so forever, gazing with rapture upon her half-averted countenance, which beamed with such a divine beauty, all aglow with the happy consciousness of his ardent admiration, that it seemed the face of a seraph; and in his heart, if not on his knees, he bent in worship, almost idolatrous, at her feet.

And yet he trembled, this strong man who had faced death in every form but this! He trembled by the side of this gentle girl,—but it was for joy, not for fear. Perfect love casts out fear, and he had no fear now for Amelie's love, although she had not yet dared to look at him. But her little hand lay unrepvingly in his,—nestling like a timid bird which loved to be there, and sought not to escape. He pressed it gently to his heart; he felt by its magnetic touch, by that dumb alphabet of love, more eloquent than spoken words,

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

WINGOLD GUESSING CONTEST

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

We, the Board of Judges, appointed by the Wingold Stove Co., Ltd., to examine their records of all estimates received and recorded in the Guessing Contest on the price of a Merit Wingold Steel Range, find that the persons whose names appear below were the FIRST to correctly and nearest estimate the selling price of a No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Steel Range, complete with high closet and reservoir.

Winner 1st prize — No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Range, JAS. E. STUART, La Reviere, Man. Estimate registered April 20, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.85. Correct.

Winner 2nd prize — No. 6 Wingold Cream Separator, MRS. CLARK WILSON, Moose Jaw, Sask. Estimate registered May 25th, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.85. Correct.

Winner 3rd prize — No. 412 Wingold Double Driving Harness, R. A. J. BROWN, Kaleifa, Man. Estimate registered March 21st, 1909. This was the first nearest correct estimate recorded. Amount of estimate, \$39.90.

Winner 4th prize — Mahogany Parlor Suite, FRANK SUTCLIFFE, Brokenshell, Sask. Estimate recorded April 2nd, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.90. This was the second nearest correct guess to be recorded.

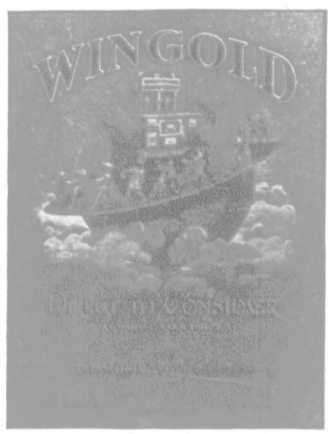
Winner 5th prize — Economy Sewing Machine, F. V. CHAMBERS, Birnie, Man. Estimate recorded April 29th, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.90. This was the third nearest correct estimate to be recorded.

Winner 6th prize — Wingold Ball-Bearing Washer and Wringer, P. H. PURKES, Sidney, Man. Estimate recorded June 1st, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.90. This was the fourth nearest correct estimate to be recorded.

According to the rules governing this contest and the records examined by us, we find the above mentioned persons entitled to prizes and hereby declare the same winners and allot said prizes as specified above.

Yours faithfully,

Signed { JOS. TROY, ESQ., Late Editor Western Home Monthly
CORBIN WELD, ESQ., Manager Farmer's Advocate
W. L. WILLIAMS, ESQ., Nor-West Farmer } Board of Judges;



GRAND OAK HEATER

Don't buy a Stove of any kind until you get our wonderful catalog, which tells you all about how the very best stoves and ranges are made, just how each piece and part that is exposed to the fire should be made to stand hard service. \$5 buys this wonderful Oak Heater, its equal cannot be obtained elsewhere for \$7.50. Order to-day, or better yet send for our big catalog, sent free to any address on request. This Heater has firepot, 10-in. in diameter, height, 35 inches, weight 60 lbs. Has screw drafts and nickel-plated foot rails and band. This is a very convenient size for small rooms. Burns hard coal, soft coal or wood.



Your name and address on a Postal will bring you the Latest Wingold Catalog. Send for it to-day while you have it in mind. One Free Copy for every reader of Magazine. Be sure to write for yours to-day.

THE MERIT WINGOLD

Modern, Practical, Medium Priced, Scientifically Designed and Carefully Constructed



Polished Steel Range, with Ornamental Cast Iron Base and Legs. Six Holes. High Closet. Burns Hard or Soft Coal or Wood.

It is made to fill the requirements of those who prefer a range mounted on leg base. The body is made of Wellsville Blue polished steel, the kind that requires no stove polish. A large fire box equipped with Duplex Grates. Sectional Fireback properly ventilated which insures long life and best results with the least fuel is provided. The top or cooking surface is large and roomy. The body of the oven is made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel, with ends flanged and riveted to the bottom of the range. We guarantee the Merit Wingold to bake to the entire satisfaction to the most exacting. The reservoir is made of heavy copper and encased. The High Closet is large, conveniently arranged and beautiful.

Catalogue No.	Lids	Oven Measure			Top Surface		Shipping Weight	Price
		Wide	Deep	High	Long	Wide		
9-16-R	4-9 in. 2-6 in.	16	20	13	45	29	400	\$35.85
9-18-R	4-9 in. 2-7 in.	18	20	13	48	29	450	\$37.85
9-20-R	6-9 in.	20	20	13	52	29	500	\$39.85

THE WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY, LTD., 181 Bannatyne Ave., WINNIPEG

his own way with all women, and who meant to have his own way with her!

She gazed often upon the face of Bigot, and the more she looked the more inscrutable it appeared to her. She tried to sound the depths of his thoughts, but her inquiry was like the dropping of a stone into the bottomless pit of that deep cavern of the dark and bloody ground talked of by adventurous voyagers from the Far West.

That Bigot admired her beyond all other women at the ball, was visible enough from the marked attention which he lavished upon her and the courtly flatteries that flowed like honey from his lips. She also read her pre-eminence in his favor from the jealous eyes of a host of rivals who watched her every movement. But Angelique felt that the admiration of the Intendant was not of that kind which had driven so many men mad for her sake. She knew Bigot would never go mad for her, much as he was fascinated! and why?

Angelique, while listening to his honeyed flatteries as he led her gaily through the ballroom, asked herself again and again, why did he carefully avoid the one topic that filled her thoughts, or spoke of it only in his mocking manner, which tortured her to madness with doubt and perplexity?

As she leaned on the arm of the courtly Intendant, laughing like one possessed with the very spirit of gaiety at his sallies and jests, her mind was torn with bitter comparisons as she remembered Le Gardeur, his handsome face and his transparent admiration, so full of love and ready for any sacrifice for her sake,—and she had cast it all away for this inscrutable voluptuary, a man who had no respect for women, but who admired her person, condescended to be pleased with it, and affected to be caught by the lures she held out to him, but which she felt would be of no more avail to hold him fast than the threads which a spider throws from bush to

bush on a summer morn will hold fast a bird which flies athwart them!

The gayest of the gay to all outward appearance, Angelique missed sorely the presence of Le Gardeur, and she resented his absence from the ball as a slight and a wrong to her sovereignty, which never released a lover from his allegiance.

The fair demoiselles at the ball, less resolutely ambitious than Angelique, found by degrees, in the devotion of other cavaliers, ample compensation for only so much of the Intendant's favor as he liberally bestowed on all the sex; but that did not content Angelique; she looked with sharpest eyes of inquisition upon the bright glances which now and then shot across the room where she sat by the side of Bigot, apparently steeped in happiness, but with a serpent biting at her heart, for she felt that Bigot was really unimpressible as a stone under her most subtle manipulation.

Her thoughts ran in a round of ceaseless repetition of the question: "Why can I not subdue Francois Bigot as I have subdued every other man who exposed his weak side to my power?" and Angelique pressed her foot hard upon the floor as the answer returned ever the same: "The heart of the Intendant is away at Beaumanoir! That pale, pensive lady" (Angelique used a more coarse and emphatic word) "stands between him and me like a spectre as she is, and obstructs the path I have sacrificed so much to enter."

"I cannot endure the heat of the ballroom, Bigot!" said Angelique; "I will dance no more to-night! I would rather sit and catch fireflies on the terrace than chase forever without overtaking it the bird that has escaped from my bosom!"

The Intendant, ever attentive to her wishes, offered his arm to lead her into the pleached walks of the illuminated garden. Angelique rose, gathered up her rich train, and with an air of royal coquetry took his arm and accompanied

the Intendant on a promenade down the grand alley of roses.

"What favorite bird has escaped from your bosom, Angelique?" asked the Intendant, who had, however, a shrewd guess of the meaning of her metaphor.

"The pleasure I had in anticipation of this ball! The bird has flown, I know not where or how. I have no pleasure here at all!" exclaimed she, petulantly, although she knew the ball had been really got up mainly for her own pleasure.

"And yet Momus himself might have been your father, and Euphrosyne your mother, Angelique," replied Bigot, "to judge by your gaiety to-night. If you have no pleasure, it is because you have given it all away to others! But I have caught the bird you lost, let me restore it to your bosom pray!" He laid his hand lightly and caressingly upon her arm. Her bosom was beating wildly; she removed his hand, and held it firmly grasped in her own.

"Chevalier!" said she, "the pleasure of a king is in the loyalty of his subjects, the pleasure of a woman in the fidelity of her lover!" She was going to say more, but stopped. But she gave him a glance which insinuated more than all she left unsaid.

Bigot smiled to himself. "Angelique is jealous!" thought he, but he only remarked, "That is an aphorism which I believe with all my heart! If the pleasure of a woman be in the fidelity of her lover, I know no one who should be more happy than Angelique des Mel-voises! No lady in New France has a right to claim greater devotion from a lover, and no one receives it!"

"But I have no faith in the fidelity of my lover! and I am not happy, Chevalier! far from it!" replied she, with one of those impulsive speeches that seemed frankness itself, but in this woman were artful to a degree.

"Why so?" replied he; "pleasure will never leave you, Angelique, unless you wilfully chase it away from your side! All women envy your beauty, all men

struggle to obtain your smiles. For myself, I would gather all the joys and treasures of the world, and lay them at your feet, would you let me!"

"I do not hinder you, Chevalier!" she replied, with a laugh of incredulity, "but you do not do it! It is only your politeness to say that. I have told you that the pleasure of a woman is in the fidelity of her lover; tell me now, Chevalier, what is the highest pleasure of a man?"

"The beauty and condescension of his mistress,—at least, I know none greater." Bigot looked at her as if his speech ought to receive acknowledgement on the spot.

"And it is your politeness to say that, also, Chevalier!" replied she very coolly.

"I wish I could say of your condescension, Angelique, what I have said of your beauty: Francois Bigot would then feel the highest pleasure of a man." The Intendant only half knew the woman he was seeking to deceive. She got angry.

Angelique looked up with a scornful flash. "My condescension, Chevalier? to what have I not condescended on the faith of your solemn promise that the lady of Beaumanoir should not remain under your roof? She is still there, Chevalier, in spite of your promise!"

Bigot was on the point of denying the fact, but there was sharpness in Angelique's tone, and clearness of all doubt in her eyes. He saw he would gain nothing by denial.

"She knows the whole secret, I do believe!" muttered he. "Argus with his hundred eyes was a blind man compared to a woman's two eyes sharpened by jealousy."

"The lady of Beaumanoir accuses me of no sin that I repent of!" replied he, "True! I promised to send her away, and so I will; but she is a woman, a lady, who has claims upon me for gentle usage. If it were your case, Angelique—"

(To be continued.)

40 Legs

Imagine a man with 40 legs, 40 feet to wash, 40 shoes to repair, and yet unable to travel as fast or as far as a two-legged man. Wouldn't you have much excuse for those bothersome, extra 38 legs, would he?

Same way, exactly, with cream separators. Common disk, or "bucket bowl" machines are full of parts. Some have 40 to 60 disks inside.

Yet they can't skim as fast or as clean, can't run as lightly, can't be washed as quickly, can't wear as long as the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular that has nothing inside but the single little piece on the thumb. No excuse for disks. Get a Tubular with the can that never moves. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog No. 186

The Sharples Separator Co.,
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



29 Yrs

GROWTH IN COW'S TEAT

Can you tell me what to do to cure the two fore teats of a cow which have growths about half way up the milk passage? This cow milked all right till within four or five months of having her second calf. Now, I can get milk from fore teats only by using a syphon. Back teats milk all right. It is five weeks since she calved, and her teats don't seem to improve. As far as I can understand this cow's mother had the same growth in her fore teats.

B. C. J. F. D.
Ans.—Growth frequently occur in the milk ducts of the teats of cows, and, with proper instruments can be easily removed, but the operation, although a simple one, should be done by a veterinary surgeon. An instrument specially designed for the purpose, is gently inserted into the milk duct of the teat, and, when in contact with the growth, is given a turn engaging the cutting edge of the instrument with the tumor. The instrument is now withdrawn with the growth, and the part dressed with antiseptic. After the operation it is necessary to use a syphon for some time to keep the duct open.

SOILING CROPS FOR DAIRY FARM

I am thinking of selling my dairy cows next year, and would like a few hints as to what are the best successive crops to grow, and also what quantity of feed should be allowed each cow per day.

B. C. X. O. P.
Ans.—Fall rye will perhaps give you the earliest green feed for cutting. If your land is good and strong, red clover would come next to be followed by early-sown peas, vetches, beardless barley, or bald spring wheat; or a mixture of all of these. To follow this, the second cutting of red clover should be ready, or a later-sown piece of mixed grains, finishing the soiling with corn. The quantity to feed each day will depend somewhat on your feeding system. If you are feeding a ration of mixed grains with a little oil cake, you may feed all the green feed the cows will consume.

GOSSIP

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Accompanying a change of copy for their advertisement, B. H. Bull & Son write that on account of the success in the way of sales which they had at Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta's two largest fairs, they were unable to exhibit at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. However, in many of the classes at these fairs Brampton Jerseys, or their direct descendants, were prominent among the prize winners.

The record in the prairie provinces for the past year is as follows: July, 1908, 52 head; September, small shipment (3); January, 20 head; April, 10 head to British Columbia, 2 to Manitoba, June, one car to Manitoba, 1 to Edmonton, and 1 to Calgary.

There are now several orders booked.

The next car will leave shortly for Manitoba and Saskatchewan points with still another for Alberta and British Columbia in September.

Preparations are made for a monster exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

The demand for good Jerseys was never before so good in Canada. Quality and production are the standards.

JERSEY RECORD IN ALBERTA

T. B. Pearson, dairy instructor for Alberta, acting under the direction of C. Marker, Provincial Dairy Commissioner, has just finished a seven-day test of C. Julian Sharman's four-year-old Jersey cow, Rosalind of Old Basing for the Register of Merit of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The test is a very strict one, analysis of the milk having to be made by two independent men, in this

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We have safeguarded the quality of

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LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



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 - As we sell on the open market to the highest bidder
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THE HALL COMPANY, LTD.

705 Grain Exchange

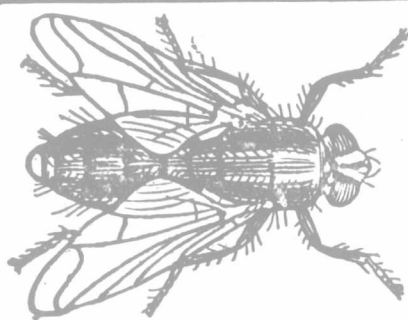
Winnipeg

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NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.



EVERY TEN CENT PACKET OF

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will kill more flies than three hundred sheets of sticky paper

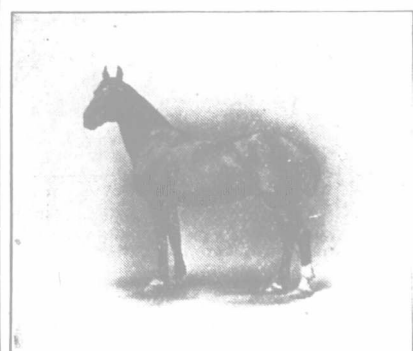
Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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Mention the Advocate

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

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 Temperance St., Toronto, Canada

Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of Study extends through three college years.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M.S., Principal
 Calendar on Application. Fees: \$75 per Session.

4 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 4

High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 re's and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

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A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale to suit purchasers.

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 onset to three year old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE GLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

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I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

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D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S. Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

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Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

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Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

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To complete sets we can supply to members' volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—

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Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

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Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM HERD OF Poland Chinas

In this herd will be found America's best Strains of Blood. I have spared no labor or money to get this Best Blood, and Best Hogs; an inspection of my herd will be convincing. I have between 50 and 60 to select from of May and June farrowing. Both sexes for sale with pedigrees.

J. M. STOWE & Sons, Davidson, Sask.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Sitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

from every standpoint. Get some. We ship west again in September. Everything you desire, male or female.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

case Mr. Pearson and Mr. Stevenson, and the animal has to give over 12 pounds of butter-fat in the seven days to enable it to be ranked in the Register of Merit. Mr. Sharman was gratified to have his cow give 12,552 lbs. in the seven days, which puts her in the favored ranks. She is the first Jersey calf bred and born on his place, and he is looking forward to still better records from her. Rosalind gave an average of 36.107 lbs. of milk per day, having an average of 1.793 lbs. of butter-fat each day, or a percentage of 4.966 lbs. in 100 lbs. of milk. She has been milking since Feb. 1.

Mr. Pearson is also conducting a twelve months' test of the same cow for the Jersey Register of Merit. The standard required is 350 lbs. of butter-fat in the twelve months. The test began on Feb. 21, and up to July 21 the animal had given over 300 lbs. of butter-fat, over 6,000 lbs. of milk and over 2 lbs. of butter per day, so that she will easily reach the standard. Mr. Sharman, is hopeful, however, of reaching the Canadian twelve months' record—182 lbs.—if no unforeseen circumstances happen.

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS

On August 7th, 109 Clydesdales, horses and mares of varying ages, left Glasgow for Canada, per the Donaldson liner Cassandra, and the Allan liner Hesperian. This shipment makes a total of something over 500 Clydesdales exported since the beginning of 1909. This last consignment is owned by a number of the leading Clydesdale breeders of the Dominion, Burnett & McKirdy, Napinka, Man.; Robert Sinton, Regina, Sask.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont., and others in different parts of Ontario. The largest shipper of all was Robt. Sinton, Regina, who has 40 head of which 18 are stallions. Burnett & McKirdy have eleven in all, nine of which are fillies.

Of Robt. Sinton's big shipment most of the 40 head are young colts and fillies, and among the eighteen colts are five sons of the champion unbeaten stallion, Everlasting (11331). These colts, by Everlasting, are out of mares by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262), and one of them has the noted big horse, Lord Montrose (7373), as the sire of his grandam; the famous Darnley horse Sirdar (4711), which won many prizes as a three-year-old in the year 1889; the celebrated prize horse Pride of Bacon (10837), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Chester Princess, and himself more than once first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows, the famous Cumberland sire Lord Lothian (5998), one of the most remarkable breeding horses ever known in the North of England; and the choicely-bred and favorite premium horse Baron Mitchell (10688). Space does not admit of further detail under this head, but enough has been said to show how well bred these five colts are, and how closely related they stand to some of the most noted of present-day show animals. Mr. Sinton has two colts by another famous son of Baron's Pride, namely, Baronson (10981), the sire of the champion Oyama and other show animals. The remainder of his stallions are by Lord Lothian (5998) himself; his famous son, Lothian Again (11801), which created so much stir at Glasgow Stallion Show a few years ago; the Glasgow premium horse (Clan Chattan (10527), the sire of the great champion horse Royal Chattan; the Edinburgh prize horse Baron Winsome (11248); the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize big horse Ruby Pride (12341); the celebrated champion horse Labori (10791), first winner of the Revue-Challenge Shield; the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie (11263); and the most noted show horse of the past twenty years, the great champion stallion (10067). The dam of this colt by Hwawatha was got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Prince Alexander (8899), and the grandam by the

Warranted to Give Satisfaction Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Mountain View Berks' ices



Sows bred and ready to breed. Prime young pigs of both sexes and all ages from prize-winning stock, for sale. Prices right.

H. B. MOORE, INNISFAIL, ALTA.

M. Serpollet had finished his holiday in England and paid the exorbitant hotel bill. His heart was sad, yet his native courtesy was as perfect as ever.

"Send ze proprietaria to me," he said to the waiter, and presently mine host entered.

Immediately Serpollet was all beaming smiles.

"Ah, let me embrace you! Let me kiss you!" he cried in an ecstasy of welcome.

"But why do you want to embrace me, sir? I don't understand."

"Ah, saire, but look at zees beel."

"Your bill? Yer; but what of it?"

"Vot of it? Vy, it means zat I s'all nevaire, nevaire see you again dear saire."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PRODUCE

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FOR B ill remove t store the sy noyant vige Mrs. J. Pri I was troubl ears and triu results, u by Burdock bottles, but l as completi so much for For sale at the ly by The onto, Ont.

Positive Satisfaction
Caul's Balsam



No Competitors.
Positive Cure for
7, Capped Hoof,
Founder, Wind
Cuts from Spavin,
Rough Shins,
Bony Tumors,
Wounds or Parasites.
Removes all
or Gout.
for Rheumatism,
etc., it is invaluable.
Caul's Balsam sold in
all sections. Price \$1.50
per bottle, or sent by
mail with full directions for
descriptive circulars,
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Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Cure (Liquid)
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adviser
all kinds of bleed-
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free if you write.
Chemists
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Berks' iree
vs bred and ready
sired. Prime young
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Prices right.

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FOR THE BLOOD
B B B
ill remove the cause of the trouble and
restore the system to healthy action and
boyant vigor.
Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, Ont., writes:—
I was troubled with headache for several
years and tried almost everything with-
out results, until a friend advised me to
try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got two
bottles, but before I had finished one I
was completely cured. I can never say
too much for B.B.B.
For sale at all dealers. Manufactured
by The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Poor Digestion?

This is one of the first signs of stom-
ach weakness. Distress after eating,
sour eructations, sick headache, bil-
ious conditions are all indicative
that it is the stomach that needs
assistance. Help it to regain health
and strength by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

for they are a stomach remedy that
never disappoints. They act quick-
ly and gently upon the digestive
organs, sweeten the contents of the
stomach, carry off the disturbing
elements, and establish healthy con-
ditions of the liver and bile.

The wonderful tonic and strength-
ening effects from Beecham's Pills,
make them a safe remedy—they

Help Weak Stomachs

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

ABSORBINE
Will reduce inflamed, strained,
swollen Tendons, Ligaments,
Muscles or Bruises, Cure the
Lameness and Stop pain from a
Sprain, Side Bone or Bone Spavin.
No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be
used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a
bottle at dealers or delivered.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, St.
Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, En-
larged glands, veins or muscles—heals
ulcers—relieves pain. Book Free.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LEHANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

A certain youthful curate was taken
to task by the Archbishop of Canter-
bury for reading the lessons of the
service in an inaudible tone. Whereup-
on the young man replied:
"I am surprised that you should
find fault with my reading, as a friend
of mine in the congregation told me
that I was beautifully heard."
"Did she?" snapped the bishop, and
the fair young curate collapsed.
His lordship had once been a young
clergy man himself, and he knew a
thing or two about the "friend."

HEADACHE.

In all cases of headache the first thing
to do is to unload the bowels and thus
relieve the afflicted organs or the over-
all blood vessels of the brain; and at
the same time to restore tone to the
system, re-establish the appetite, pro-
mote digestion and invigorate the entire
body.

FOR THE BLOOD
B B B
ill remove the cause of the trouble and
restore the system to healthy action and
boyant vigor.
Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, Ont., writes:—
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was completely cured. I can never say
too much for B.B.B.
For sale at all dealers. Manufactured
by The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

world-famed Darnley (222). Such a
pedigree should sell any horse. Baron
St. Clair (11609), Breadalbane
(11637), and Majestic Pride (11261)
are also represented among the colts.
Among the twenty-two fillies there
are five daughters of Pride of Blacon
(10837), whose reputation and merits
have been referred to time and again
in this column. There is no more
uniformly successful horse in the
show-ring, no more prolific sire, and
no more profitable breeding horse
among all the sons of Baron's Pride.
Two are by his half-brother Ruby
Pride (12344), which was also first
at the Highland and Agricultural So-
ciety's Show in the aged class.
Others are by the Glasgow premium
horse Carbrook (12080); the well-
bred horse Gay Everard (10758),
which left excellent stock; the equally
well-bred Scottish Fancy (13183); the
noted Gartly Recruit (13493); Bread-
albane (11637), already named; the
successful breeding horse Baron Hood
(11260); the better-known Baron
Mitchell (11688), and his sire the
champion Baron's Pride (9122) him-
self; the closely-related stallion,
Baden Powell (10963), one of the best
horses seen in Scotland in recent
years; Best of All (12018); the grand
thick horse General Hunter (12161),
a son of champion Labori; and that
notable big horse Fickle Fashion
(10546), winner of the championship
at the West of Scotland Union Show,
where he beat Casabianca; and num-
erous district premiums. Quite a
number of these fillies were bred in
Galloway, and especially in the
Lower and Machars districts. Two
of the Pride of Blacon fillies are own
sisters. One of the others is out of
a Baron's Pride mare. All should
make excellent breeding mares.

Burnett & McKirdy, Napinka, pur-
chased three fillies from John Craw-
ford, Manrahead, Beith, two thick,
well-ribbed gets of the good breeding
horse Sir Ronald (10464), and one by
Baron's Conqueror (12846). The
dam of one of the former was got by
the 1,300 gs. horse Lord Colum Ed-
mund (9280), which gained many
premiums, and bred well, and the
dam of the Baron's Conqueror colt
was by the 1,000 gs. Montrave Mac
(9958), while her grandam was by
the big horse Skelmorlie (4027).
These fillies should breed well.
Among the six fillies purchased from
Messrs. Montgomery, Glasgow, are
gets of the Highland and Agricul-
tural Society first-prize big horse Ruby
Pride (12344), a favorite premium
horse, and own brother to the cham-
pion mare Royal Ruby, the Highland
and Agricultural Society champ-
ion horse Benedict (10315), the Bute
premium horse Royal Blend (11873),
the famous premium horse Prince
Sturdy (10112), and the Royal first-
prize horse Refiner (12301), nearly
all closely related to Baron's Pride.
The Ruby Pride filly is out of a
Baron's Pride mare, and her grandam
is by the unbeaten Prince of Carru-
chan. There is a two-year-old colt
in this shipment by Perfection
(11843), an uncommonly well-bred
big horse by Hillhead Chief, and out
of a Darnley mare; and two-year-old
fillies are by King Thomas (12025),
out of a mare by Scottish Crown
(9851), and by Royal Fashion (10878),
a well-bred horse, having a Royal
winner as his dam, which bred well
in Cumberland.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES
At the National Irrigation Congr.
held at Spokane, Wash., during the
second week of August, Gifford Pin-
chot, Chief of the United States
Forestry Service, delivered an ad-
dress on the necessity of conserving
natural resources which has attracted
more than usual attention. At the
Congress, considerable opposition to
conservation proposals was offered by
timbermen who claimed their inter-
ests were not being properly pro-
tected. Mr. Pinchot spoke in part
as follows:
The most valuable citizen of this
or any other country is the man who
owns the land from which he makes
his living. No other man has such
a stake in the country. No other
man lends such steadiness and sta-

Trinidad Lake Asphalt

—the time-tested weather resister used on streets
and roofs for over a quarter of a century—is the
stuff that makes

Genasco Ready Roofing

Genasco is the stuff that makes your roof
proof against leaks and repairs. There is no
mystery about what it is made of. You know
Trinidad Lake Asphalt—and you know it makes
roofing that lasts.

Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Mineral and smooth
surface. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Insist on the roofing with the hemi-
sphere trade-mark, and the thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest
manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
PHILADELPHIA
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SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GENASCO READY ROOFING
TO BE HAD BY APPLYING TO THE
J. H. ASHDOWN Co. Ltd., Winnipeg CRANE Co., Vancouver, B. C.
SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

Clean Your Land This Fall

Attach a HAMILTON
PULVERIZER to your
plow when Fall plowing.
The PULVERIZER will
pack the soil around all
seed in the ground. Wild
onions, etc., will germinate.
Then King Frost comes and
kills everything that has
sprouted.
Your land is left in a
clean and productive con-
dition. Otherwise all seeds
lie dormant till spring.
Thousands of farmers
have proven to themselves
and to their friends that
our PULVERIZER will clean the land. If no local dealer write direct.

THE HAMILTON PULVERIZER Co., Ltd.

346 Somerset Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864


Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000	Total Deposits \$41,327,87
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997	Total Assets \$56,598,62

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA Brandon Carberry Gladstone Griswold Macgregor Morris Napinka	SASKATCHEWAN Arcola Carnduff Gainsborough Maple Creek	ALBERTA Aene, Tapscot P.O. Calgary Camrose Carstairs Daysland Edmonton Lacombe Leduc Lethbridge Medicine Hat Mannville	BRITISH COLUMBIA Vancouver Sidney Victoria
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
and Interest allowed at best Current Rates
Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

WITH EVERY ROLL of CONGO ROOFING



THIS GUARANTEE BOND FULLY PROTECTS YOU

LOTS of manufacturers are keen to tell you what their goods are made of. They give you a beautiful word picture of a marvellous and mysterious "gum" that only they can produce. Others tell you of the real "rubber" that they use—and so on.

Regarding Congo Roofing, we have only two statements to make:

First—We believe it is the best ready roofing made.

Second—Because we believe that, we give a genuine Surety Bond with every roll, which guarantees three-pty Congo for 10 years.

These bonds are issued by the National Surety Company, and they are as good as a government bond.

No other roofing manufacturer dares give such a guarantee. You take no chances when you buy Congo.

There is no "gum" in it to make it sticky; there is no rubber in it to get brittle. It is made of the best roofing materials that it is possible for us to purchase under the best manufacturing conditions. Because it is made right, it gives such satisfactory service that we are not afraid to issue a Guarantee Bond to back up every statement we make.

Ask any other manufacturer for a Real Bond and see him squirm.

Booklet and samples of Congo free on request

UNITED ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING CO.
 Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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 Crown Lumber Co., Calgary

bility to our national life. Therefore, no other question concerns us more intimately than the question of homes. Permanent homes for ourselves, our children, and our nation—this is the central problem.

The man on the farm is valuable to the nation, like any other citizen, just in proportion to his intelligence, character, ability and patriotism, but unlike the other citizens, also in proportion to his attachment to the soil. That is the principal spring of his steadiness, his sanity, his simplicity and directness, and many of his other desirable qualities. He is the first of homemakers.

The nation that will lead the world will be a nation of homes. The object of the great conservation movement is just this, to make our country a permanent and prosperous home for ourselves and for our children's children, and it is a task that is worth the best thought and effort of any and all of us.

To achieve this or any other great result, straight thinking and strong action are necessary, and the straight thinking comes first. To make this country what we need to have it, we must think clearly and directly about our problems, and above all we must understand what the real problems are. The great things are few and simple, but they are too often hidden by false issues, and conventional, unreal thinking. The easiest way to hide a real issue always has been, and always will be, to replace it with a false one.

The first thing we need in this country is equality of opportunity for every citizen. No man should have less, and no man ought to ask for any more. Equality of opportunity is the real object of our laws and institutions.

Our institutions and our laws are not valuable in themselves. They are valuable only because they secure equality of opportunity for happiness and welfare of our citizens. An institution or a law is a means, not an end, a means to be used for the public good and to be interpreted for the public good. To follow blindly the letter of the law, or the form of an institution, without intelligent regard both for its spirit and for the public welfare, is very nearly as dangerous as to disregard the law altogether. What we need is the use of the law for the public good, and the construction of it for the public welfare.

It goes without saying that the law is supreme and must be obeyed. Our civilization rests on obedience to law. But the law is not a mere rule. It requires to be construed. Rigid construction of the law works, and must work, in the vast majority of cases, for the benefit of the men who can hire the best lawyers and who have the sources of influence in law-making at their command. Strict construction necessarily favors the great interests as against the people, and in the long run can do otherwise. Wise execution of the law must consider what the law ought to accomplish for the general good. The great oppressive trusts exist because of subservient lawmakers and adroit legal constructions. Here is the central stronghold of the money power in the everlasting conflict of the few to grab, and the many to keep or win the rights they were born with. Legal technicalities seldom help the people. The people, not the law, should have the benefit of every doubt.

We are coming to see that the simple things are the things to work for. More than that we are coming to see that the plain American citizen is the man to work for. The imagination is staggered by the magnitude of the prize for which we work. If we succeed, there will exist upon this continent a sane, strong people, being through the centuries in a land subdued and controlled for the service of the people, its rightful masters, owned by the many and not by the few. If we fail, the great interests, increasing this control of our natural resources, will thereby control the country more and more, and the rights of the people will fade to the privileges of concentrated wealth

Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc. It holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it get into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver. Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A little fellow came home from school the other day full of talk about a new rule against whispering. The teacher had devised some new punishment for the child caught doing it.

"I'll stump her to catch me!" he chuckled boastfully.

The mother reproved him gravely for the remark, saying that whoever breaks a rule is sure to be caught sooner or later, and deserves to be.

"Huh!" he answered, "how'll she catch me if I don't do it? I'd like to know. I ain't a-going to whisper, not once."

There was his assurance of safety. The one who simply resolves on honest faithfulness in every instance is secure.

Children Had Eczema SUFFERED AGONY UNTOLD

Treatment prescribed had no effect—DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT made thorough cure.

Many a mother's heart has been torn by the sufferings of her little one who has fallen a victim of eczema. Only such mothers appreciate, to the full, the value of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for this horrible ailment.

Mrs. Oscar Vancott, St. Antoine, Sask., writes:

"I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment to be a permanent cure of eczema and other skin diseases. Our son, while nursing, broke out with running watery sores all over his head and around his ears. Many salves were prescribed to no effect. The child's head became a mass of scabs and he suffered agony untold. He became weak and frail and would not eat, and we thought we would lose him.

"Providentially we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and it soon thoroughly cured him. He is several years old now and strong and well. An older boy was also cured of eczema by this Ointment and we hope more people will learn about it so that their poor little ones may be saved from suffering."

Chafing and irritation of the skin from which nearly all babies suffer more or less, is a frequent source of eczema. There is no treatment so satisfying as Dr. Chase's Ointment. Poor-clothing, unsanitary powders are being discarded by all who have once learned the value of this great ointment in keeping baby's skin soft, smooth and healthy.

In scores of ways Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in every home in the treatment of pimples, barber's itches, scalds and burns, poisoned skin, sores, feet and every form of itching skin disease. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Suffering Women!

READ THIS FREE BOOK

To any woman who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed) my finely illustrated book regarding the causes and cure of disorder. This book is written in plain language, and explains many things you should know. It tells how you can cure yourself in the privacy of your own home without the use of drugs.

Don't spend another cent on doctors and their worthless medicines.

Nature's remedy cures to stay cured. You should know about it.

If you suffer from female trouble of any kind, rheumatism, sciatica, weak nerves, insomnia, organic

pains, or stomach, liver, kidney or bowel disorders, you must not fail to get this book.

Don't wait another minute.

Dear Sir: I have used your belt for some months and can say that I am fully recovered from my sickness, which was a very weak back. I always praise your Belt, for I know what it has done for me, for which I thank you.

MISS MAUD MEADOWS,
Rapid City, Man.

Cut out this coupon right now and mail it. I'll send the book without delay, absolutely free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir: Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8:30 p.m. Write plainly.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

TRADE NOTES

SELF-OPENING GATES

The ordinary gate is inconvenient. Each time they are used they have to be opened and closed. If one is driving a spirited team, he may have difficulty in getting through, getting the gate opened and closed again and handle his horses at the same time. Serious accidents have resulted from the driver being unable to manage his team and the gate at the same time. And all the time we have tolerated this inconvenience without much effort to improve the gate. Self-opening gates of various types have been introduced, but until the appearance of the Russell and Terry patent gates, the problem of the self-opening gate remained unsolved. These convenient and practical gates are now being offered to Western farmers by Messrs. Pollard & Weir, Regina, Sask., and are meeting with marked success wherever used.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

During the past year The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg have taken charge of over 130 children, boys and girls, who would otherwise have been wandering about the streets forming undesirable habits and companions. Many of these children have been sent to good foster homes on the prairie, and after having a chance to grow up useful men and women, the reports of them are, with few exceptions, very satisfactory. At present there are in The Shelter several young boys from 4 to 8, 9 and 10 years, also two baby boys just 6 months, one baby boy 12 months, and a little baby girl 6 months, dark-eyed and healthy. These children are for adoption. Applications should be sent to the Superintendent of The Shelter, 101 Mayfair Ave., Winnipeg.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS

Hausmann & Dunn Co., Chicago, Ill., the pioneer dealers in veterinary instruments have an announcement in our columns which interests every owner of live stock. They supply up-to-date instruments which every stockman is in need of. Their complete illustrated free catalogue gives full particulars. Write for it and mention The Farmer's Advocate.

EXPERTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY


With a capacity of 700 rolls of films per day and printing rooms fitted with the latest electric appliances, similar to those used at the headquarters of The Eastman Kodak Co., Robert Strain & Co., of Winnipeg, are recognized as the leading place in Western Canada for developing and finishing photographs of all kinds. This is the only company in Canada, west of Toronto, specializing in this line of work. Superiority of workmanship is best evidenced by the fact that films and plates are sent from all parts of Canada for developing and printing. The business covers British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as all parts of Manitoba. Besides, numerous orders come from Eastern Canada. Films have been sent from Nova Scotia past Montreal and Toronto houses. Satisfaction is guaranteed on all work, and prices are most reasonable. It requires but two or three days for work to be completed and forwarded to its destination.

Less than two years ago, Robert Strain & Co. took over the business of E. J. C. Smith for over twenty years, well known in Winnipeg and the West. Since the change was made the equipment has been improved, and the business almost trebled.

In addition to this extensive work in printing and developing a full line of kodaks and photographic supplies is kept. No order is too small to receive prompt attention.

TRIUMPHS OF INVENTION

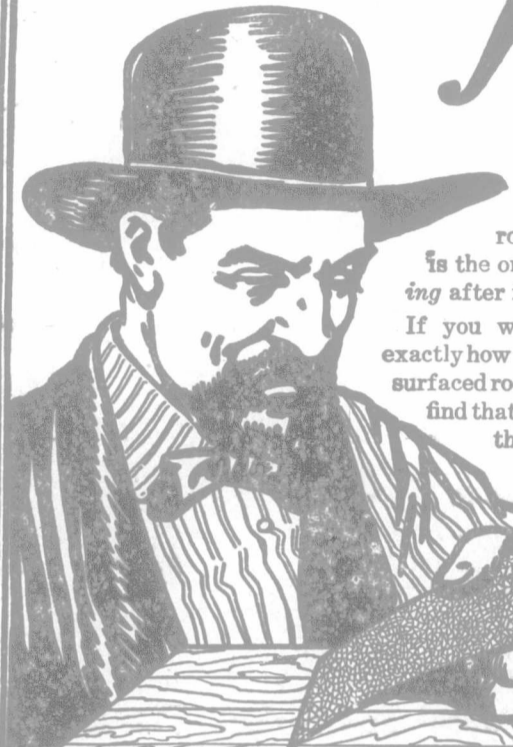
With the triumphant crossing of the English Channel by Bleriot, the



SEND FOR A
FREE SAMPLE

Amatite

ROOFING



If you will write to-day for a free sample of Amatite, the end of your roofing troubles is in sight. It is the one roofing that needs no painting after it is once laid on the roof.

If you would sit down and figure out exactly how much it cost to paint a smooth surfaced roofing during its life, you would find that the cost of this paint is more than the roofing itself.

Amatite, on the other hand, has

a real mineral surface, and we sell the goods on the broad statement that it needs no painting of any kind.

The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years to come.

Send name and address for a sample and booklet, which will prove conclusively how much better Amatite is than the old-fashioned "rubber roofings" which require constant painting and care to keep them tight.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Vancouver Halifax, N. S.

GALVANIZED

RUST

PROOF

IRON

The Best Roofing Manufactured!

Requires no painting. Economical and easy to put on; no previous experience necessary. Absolutely guaranteed; brand new, clean stock. Bright as a dollar. Sheets are full size. Comes in Corrugated, "V" Crimped, Standing Seam or Plain Flat Sheets. Heavily galvanized on both sides with the most approved galvanizing material; preparation will adhere forever. "Galvanized" means that the iron has been coated with liquid Zinc, which makes it absolutely rust and weather-proof; not affected by heat or cold. Makes buildings warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. Drains perfectly and does not soak. Does not stain rain water. Fire and lightning-proof. Makes your insurance cheaper. Sold direct from our own roofing factory—the largest in the world. Chicago House Wrecking Co. sells more roofing material than any other concern. We sell thousands of squares of "Galvanized Rust-Proof Iron" every week. Used in all climates. For every kind of building.

PAINTED STEEL ROOFING AT \$1.25 PER HUNDRED SQUARE FEET!

Also in stock, a full line of painted Steel and Iron Roofing, Siding and Ceiling, all styles at prices from \$1.25 sq. foot up. Fill in the coupon below. We will send you samples free of charge together with a vast amount of roofing information.

Roofing Supplies of Every Kind!

Send for our 500 page Catalog No. 769.

It is full of information for the shrewd, careful and economical buyer. Lists thousands upon thousands of rare bargains. Price offers which command orders. Millions of dollars worth of merchandise, bought at Sheriff's, Receiver's and other forced sales, are plainly described in this book. SEND FOR IT.

Chicago House Wrecking Co.
35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON NO. 769

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

Kind of Building

Size of Roof

If you want Siding or Ceiling give diagram and full dimensions....

When do you expect to order.....

Name

P. O. R. F. D. State

French aviator, fanciful speculation has been indulged in, as to what possibilities the future holds in store for the human race. It seems safe to prophesy that the value placed on aerial triumphs will, for a considerable time, at least, be purely sentimental. The benefits will first be scientific, but who can foretell what the ultimate achievements will be? Periods of doubt and "knocking" follow nearly every great invention.

Some people even laughed at the thought of telephone—the power of electricity to carry speech mile after mile. How foolish to-day those sneers of years ago appear! Not only has the phone become inseparable from the city home, but to the farm it has become a benefaction.

Dwellers in the city find the 'phone a convenience. Farmers find it a necessity. And the difficulties attendant on a farmer having a 'phone, have been so readily overcome, that to-day the place does not exist that need offer to its dwellers business guidance, or tardy methods for locating people. The telephone has "delivered the goods" and won its way to permanency. It has increased its field of usefulness year by year, until to-day statistics are at hand for the farmer who wants to know the cost of installing a 'phone in his place, who wants to live not at a disadvantage, but on a plane equal to his neighbor, or, for that

matter, his brother dweller in the city.

WIT AND HUMOR

When one of Uncle Sam's sailors, a man named Gordon, formerly serving on one of our vessels in a West Indian squadron, was taken to the Naval hospital in Washington, he described with gruesome vividness to his companions there his adventures with a shark off one of the islands in the West Indies.

"I had just fell over the bulwarks," said the able seaman, "when along came a big shark an' grabs me by the leg."

"What did you do then, matey?" asked one of the patients.

"I never disputes none with sharks," said the sailor; "I let him have the leg."

* * *

The children were struggling with the word "President."

"Who was George Washington?" asked the teacher by way of a hint. Silence reigned. Again she questioned, "Who was Abraham Lincoln?" More silence.

"Well, who is Theodore Roosevelt?" At once a little hand shot up and waved vigorously.

"I know," cried Johnny; "I know; he was the first Teddy bear!"

* * *

A maid-servant in the employ of a certain woman was left the other day in charge of the children while her mistress went for a long drive.

"Well, Mary," asked the lady, on her return, "how did the children behave during my absence? Nicely, I hope."

"Nicely, ma'am," Mary answered, "but at the end they fought terribly together."

"Fight! Mercy me! why did they fight?"

"To decide," said Mary, "which was behaving the best."

* * *

Bishop Shute Barrington, of Durham, was ill, and Pretymann, of Lincoln, who was thought to desire that wealthy See, was diligent in his inquiries. Bishop Barrington recovered, and directed his man-servant to answer on the next occasion:

"I am better, but the Bishop of Winchester has a bad cough."

* * *

A Carlisle schoolmaster was one day greatly annoyed by not getting satisfactory answers to the questions he put to one of the schoolboys. At last he called the dunce to the front, and, handing him twopence, said: "Here's some money; away you go and buy some brains."

The master felt rather small when the boy turned round with the query: "And will I tell the shopkeeper they're for you?"

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Positively GUARANTEED to Perfectly Separate OATS From WHEAT

The CHATHAM is made in TWO sizes, fitted with 25-in. and 33-in. Screens



THIS special separator, grader and fanning mill (combined) is built particularly for the Canadian North-West. Try it on our binding Guarantee that it will separate Oats from Wheat and Oats from Barley faster and more perfectly than any other machine on earth.

OUR experience of over forty years in building special fanning mills for every farming region on earth makes it CERTAIN that this Mill No. 2, built for YOUR particular use, will put an end to the worst pest you Western farmers endure — wild

and tame oats in wheat and barley. This is the ONE machine that will get those oats out EASILY and with positive CERTAINTY.

**Works Easiest.
Cleans Fastest.
Handles a Thousand
Bushels a Day.**

THE CHATHAM Fanning Mill

It will not only take ALL the oats out of your seed-wheat and the wheat you sell, but it will GRADE your wheat — separate the shrunken, immature and undersized grains, which you can profitably feed your stock. It will positively add ten cents a bushel to the value of your seed wheat and five cents a bushel to the price you get for what grain you market.

No machine for the purpose runs anywhere near as EASY as the Chatham. None other will clean, grade and separate from 500 to 1,000 bushels of grain a day, doing the work perfectly, — taking out weed seeds and all oats or faulty grain. This we PROVE by our thirty-day free trial offer. Test it yourself.

**A Month's
Free Trial.**

You can clean your seed-grain this Spring at OUR risk, — take the Chatham on trial, and let it show you what it can actually do. If it doesn't make good, send it back. Isn't that fair and square? Would we make such an offer unless we were specialists in just this work? — building fanning mills for the Canadian Western farmer.

Get 5 Cents more a Bushel for Grain

You Can Get One Quick.

We carry an ample stock of these special oats-from-wheat machines (which are also fitted with 17 riddles and screens for cleaning and grading ANY grain, big or little) at all our warehouses. We can ship yours on shortest notice. Get our proposition before planting-time comes.

Manitou, Man., Mar. 15th, 1909.
The Manson Campbell Co., Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen: —
Before purchasing your 1908 Chatham Mill I had several other makes on trial and while they will all do fairly good work cleaning grain I found your mill very much stronger built, has a better bagger, cleans faster and will stand more hard usage than any other mill that I tried.
Any farmer requiring a good mill cannot make any mistake in buying a No. 2 Chatham Fanning Mill.
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. S. MILLER.

Mr. G. Graham. Fleming, April 12th, 1909.
Care Manson Campbell Co., Brandon, Man.
Dear Sir: —
I did not try the Fanning Mill and Bagger which you sent me until last Friday and we then cleaned up seed wheat with it and must say that we are well satisfied with the mill and bagger. It removes oats thoroughly and fast.
I enclose you a money order for the same.
I am,
Yours truly,
(Signed) JAS. G. MILLS.

Govan, April 9th, 1909.
The Chatham Fanning Mill Co., Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen: —
Find enclosed P. O. Order payment in full for No. 2 Chatham Fanning Mill.
I have just finished cleaning 600 bushels of seed grain and I am well pleased with it and I am satisfied it stands without an equal for taking oats out of wheat and it don't take a month to clean up your seed grain like some other mills.
Trusting this will receive your approval, I am,
Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. N. EWEN.

Oak Lake, Mar. 1st, 1909.
The Manson Campbell Co., Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen: —
I enclose you herewith payment for Chatham Fanning Mill and Bagger and I would say that I had tried two other kinds of Fanning Mills previous to getting yours and I find that the Chatham will take as much barley and wild oats from wheat at once passing through as the others did after putting it through three times.
I remain, Yours truly,
(Signed) R. K. SMITH.

Manson Campbell says:

"I have been building fanning mills since 1867. My mills were in the West before the C. P. R. I am a specialist in this oats-from-wheat proposition, and I KNOW this Chatham mill will do what I say it will in this advertisement."



The Chatham Fanning Mill was awarded the First

Prize at Paris, Buffalo, St. Louis World's Fairs.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.

ADDRESS MY NEAREST PLACE

BRANDON MOOSE JAW CALGARY

403

Sow Clean Grain—Sell Clean Grain—Make War on Weeds