

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1878

JULY 10, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 772

### Makes Prize Butter

Who ever heard of Canada's prize butter makers using imported salt? They all rely on

## Windsor Salt

because they know that it dissolves quickly—works in easily—and gives a delightful flavor to the butter. Windsor Salt is pure—and costs no more than the cheap imported salts.

If you want the best butter, you must use the best salt. That means Windsor Salt.

188W

### POTATOES

and consignments of EGGS, BUTTER, GRAIN, on commission. We are open for car-lots of POTATOES. If you are going to load a car write or wire us, or ship it in our car. References—Bank of Hamilton (Grain Exchange Branch Winnipeg); Bradstreet, 's or R. G. Dun & Co.

LAING BROS., 234 & 236 KING ST. WINNIPEG.

### FIRES ARE NUMEROUS DELAYS are DANGEROUS

Losses promptly adjusted if you are insured in the

Hudson Bay Insurance Co. Ltd.

Address P.O. Box 1059, MOOSE JAW, Sask. Live Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

### We Want Your Watch

A post card will bring a small box for mailing: then we will report cost of repairs and if satisfactory to you we will repair it and return to you post paid. Your watch will receive very careful attention. All work guaranteed.

**D. E. BLACK,**  
Expert Watchmaker  
and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
The largest Repair Trade in Alberta  
130 8th Ave. East, Calgary, A'ta.

## SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO THE Grain Growers' Grain Co. LIMITED

The Farmers' Own Company

Send for Prospectus, Shipping Instructions, etc. Take a share or shares in the Company and take them now. Two thousand farmers have preceded you. Don't wait to be canvassed or coaxed into it. Come in on your own initiative and bring others with you. Be a leader rather than a follower in this movement, which is designed to help the whole farm population to help themselves.

5 HENDERSON BLOCK, WINNIPEG

ALEX. NAISMITH,  
President.

WM. PATERSON,  
Vice-President.

C. D. KERR,  
Treasurer.

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00  
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,006.56

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad.

## CORRUGATED METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG IRON

### MORE EGGS---MORE MONEY

Bovells' Poultry Spice is a guaranteed egg producer and keeps the poultry healthy. Sample package 25c. post paid.

### WILTON BROS.

1427 Erin Street, Winnipeg

Licensed and Bonded Grain Buyers

### BUTTER WRAPPERS

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

	8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000 add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$2.75	\$1.00
Single Brand 2	2.00	.75
Single Brand 4	1.75	.65
Combination S.B. 4	1.85	.65
Single Brand 9 up	1.50	.45
Gom. Brand S.B. 9 up	1.70	.45

### Victoria Printing Company

Box 345, Winnipeg, Manitoba

### Thompson, Sons & Co. to the Grain Growers.

All grain markets are strong, especially the wheat markets. In order to realize highest prices, grain growers need to ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur and employ an experienced and reliable commission house to handle for them. We are such and respectfully ask you to employ us. We have the very best facilities for disposing of Wheat Oats, Barley, Flax. Write to us for shipping instructions and market information.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Grain Commission Merchants, P.O. Box 77 B, Winnipeg

**London and Lancashire Life**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:  
**MONTREAL**

This Company is paying on matured policies the full amount of estimated profits

Liberal Contracts to Suitable Representatives

**B. HAL BROWN, Gen. Mr.**  
Montreal

**W. K. ALLAN** - - - - Agent  
**L. W. HICKS** - Branch Manager  
WINNIPEG

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION

**Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal**

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

GENERAL OFFICES:  
14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries, \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

T. Mayne Daly, K.O.  
W. Madeley Orichton

Roland W. McClure  
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**Daly, Orichton & McClure**  
Barristers & Solicitors  
Office—Canada Life Building,  
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**FRUIT FARM STOCK Lands**

Choice chances open for a short time

**H. N. COURSIER**  
Revelstoke, B.C.

**Red Deer Summer Fair 1907**

July 23rd and 24th  
Alexandra Park  
Red Deer, Alberta

PRIZES to the amount of \$2,500 are offered.

They are substantial and worth your while going after if you have the stock.

Write to The Secretary, Red Deer Exhibition Association, Limited, Red Deer, for a Prize List.

Special Afternoon Programmes  
Reduced Railway Rates.



NOTICE is hereby given that by Order in Council dated 16th June, 1907, that portion of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan bounded by the International Boundary, the Rocky Mountains and a line drawn from the Rocky Mountains along the Northern boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve to the line between ranges 5 and 6 west of the 5th meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, thence north along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway to the line between townships 30 and 31, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 26 and 27 west of the 4th principal meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 34 and 35, thence east along that line to the Red Deer River, thence north along the Red Deer River to the line between townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th principal meridian, thence south along the 4th principal meridian to the Red Deer River, thence along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd meridian, thence south along that line to the line between townships 10 and 11, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 20 and 21 west of the 2nd meridian, thence south to the International Boundary line, is declared to be infected with Mange.

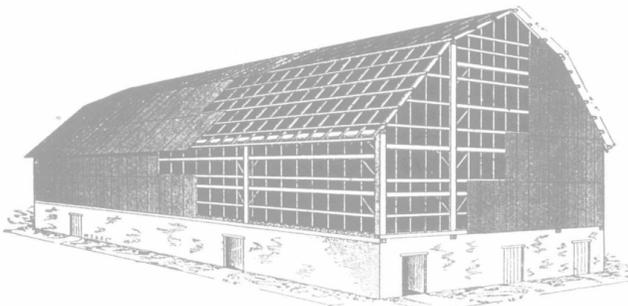
It is further provided, that all cattle within the said area are to be treated for the said disease between June 1st and August 15th, 1907, subject to certain limitations and provisions which, together with all other details, are set forth on posters issued by this Department and circulated throughout the above-mentioned area.

Copies of the poster in question will be furnished on application to the nearest detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police, or to the undersigned.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Veterinary Director General,  
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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This cut shows an up-to-date Barn Construction, 40 feet x 70 feet, and the method of covering with Corrugated Sheets. The framework is light, as the corrugated sheets, when nailed in place, make the building very rigid. This drawing is made from actual plans and the barn has been built many times with splendid results.

The saving of wood sheeting, as compared with the ordinary barn construction, will cover the difference in cost between wooden shingles and our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

This galvanized covering protects your building from lightning, prevents fires from the outside, is easily and cheaply applied, and OUTLASTS A GENERATION.

Do not make a mistake and put up an old style barn, when you can secure a better and more durable construction for less money.

See the page of barn illustration, in our new catalogue, and write for our book of testimonials with list of users.

**CLARE & BROCKEST**  
WINNIPEG.

**A Boot That Gives Service**

WHEN purchasing boots for daily work a man must consider first how long they will wear. Second how comfortable they will be. The comfortable Amherst boot wears like iron.

To insure long wear we put in nothing but solid leather of the best grade. This secures the utmost durability.

To insure comfort we use a soft grain leather, Blucher made, on a comfortable wide last. The highest grade of workmanship removes all rough seams and wrinkles so that the feet cannot become lame or sore.

Economy, too, is a point the average workman must consider. The Amherst boot is most economical at \$3.00, delivered. It is by far the most serviceable boot in the market for steady wear. Send \$3.00 for a pair now—40-day.

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PORT ARTHUR, - ONTARIO

We Own 80,000 Acres of the **Best Wheat Land** in Western Canada. Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up. We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

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6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

**THE J. B. ARMSTRONG CO. LIMITED**  
GUELPH CANADA  
ESTABLISHED 1834. INCORPORATED 1876

**ARMSTRONG STANDARD BUGGY**  
**CARRIAGE BUILDERS**

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Roland W. McClure  
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Solicitors  
Edmonton,  
WINNIPEG, Man.

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JULY 10, 1907

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

1977

# KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

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

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000 REST, - \$5,000,000  
B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager  
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ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR BRANCHES IN CANADA,  
THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

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Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected.  
Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Every attention  
paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH 76  
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

### The Dunn Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Third year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block making for a single building or for a regular block making business. A moderate priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.



Write us for Catalog  
Address Dept. N, THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.



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July 30 & 31, and Aug. 1 & 2  
1907

### LARGE PRIZES FOR STOCK

Also 50 Valuable SPECIAL PRIZES

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL  
BIG PRIZES IN ALL RACING EVENTS

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS  
LARGEST CARNIVAL SHOW ON THE CONTINENT

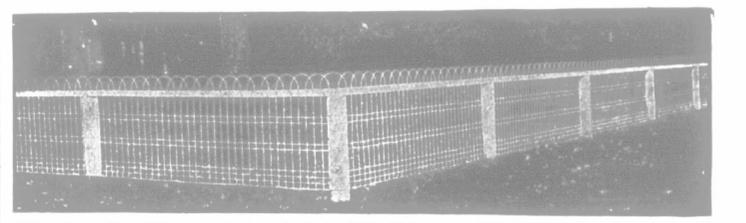
With Excellent Platform Attractions  
Special Low Passenger Rates on all lines of Railways

For Prize Lists and all information apply to the Secretary—  
Box 471 E. MEADOWS, Hamilton St., Regina

## Martinson & Co. Agents for Southern Okanagan

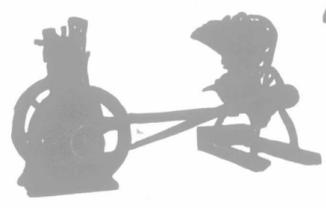
Farm and Fruit Lands.  
I have for sale 320 acres, 4 miles South of Swan Lake, Man., N. E. 1/4 of 31 & N. W. 1/4 of 32; Township 4, Range 10. Cheap at \$4000.

Make us an offer.  
Martinson & Co., Penticton, B.C.



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The Acme style you see above costs only from 16 cents a linear foot. Handsome and durable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Any height or length. Gates to match from \$2.25. Write for catalog, or inspect this ideal fence. From us direct or any Page dealer.  
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### The Farmer's Friend

For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the  
**Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine**

holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power  
For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Or cut out complete advertisement and send to  
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want..... H. P.  
Engine to run .....  
Name .....  
Town ..... Province .....



## DE LAVAL

### Exclusive Features

The lowest speed bowl by at least one third.

The greatest capacity by at least one fourth.

The strongest, simplest, and most durable by much more than one half.

The most perfect skimmer—Well, even "would-be" competitors do not question the skimming qualities of De Laval Separators. This is due to the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" patents, which also make those other exclusive features possible in a De Laval machine.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
Representatives Everywhere

In Buying Fruit Lands in B. C. why not Buy the Best?

## ROBSON

IS THE CREAM OF THE

## KOOTENAY

Dr. A. H. Mabee, of Gananoque, Ont., writes us under date April 30, 1907, as follows:

"When I first saw your advertisement re Robson Fruit Lands, I thought it was a very fair proposition, and as a result asked you to select a lot for me. Having decided to see the West during my holidays, I made it a point to look over the ground for myself, and must say I found it fully equal to what it was represented to be."

We carefully select every lot we sell. If our selection does not suit, you can exchange for any other unsold lot on examination. Your money back if you want it.

Write for descriptive literature. It's free.

## McDERMID & McHARDY

NELSON, B. C.

## Our Midsummer Sale Catalogue

Our Midsummer Sale Catalogue has just been issued; if you have been in the habit of getting our catalogues a copy should now be in your hands. If not let us know at once, for the one sent you has gone astray. And if you have never heretofore received our catalogues let us know and we will see that you get one by return mail. Compared to our regular catalogue our sale catalogue is small, but it is interesting nevertheless.

Every item in it is a bargain. It is a case of extending to our mail order customers the extraordinary money saving opportunities that the people of Winnipeg enjoy from time to time.

The goods were bought in a very special way for this sale and are being sold at prices far below our regular prices, which in turn are a lot lower than the prices usually charged. Write for the catalogue at once. It is sent free on request.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

# Seed Wheat!

# Seed Wheat!

We have a limited  
quantity of choice selected

## Alberta Red Seed Wheat

carried over from the  
1906 crop which we offer

## For Sale at a Reasonable Price

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

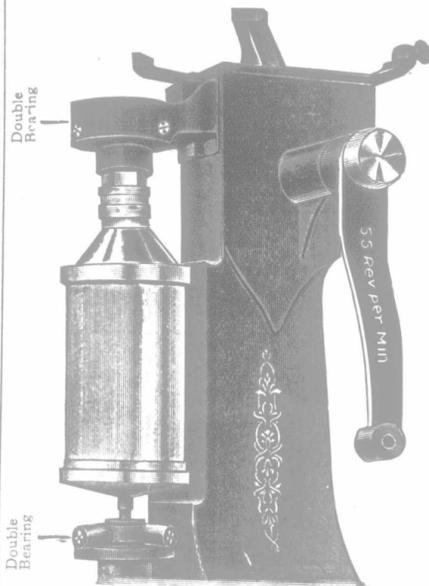
## Alberta-Pacific Elevator Co. Ltd.

Calgary, Alberta

## DO YOU KEEP COWS?

## Have you a CREAM SEPARATOR?

A third question is, have you examined the **MAGNET Cream Separator**? It will pay you to do so because its **frame is strong and rigid fitted with square or Common Sense gears**, which are the **only gears** that should be used in a **fast-running machine**.



The large steel bowl has a skimmer in one piece (easily cleaned, less than five minutes to clean the whole machine after each operation.) This skimmer takes all the **Butter-fat** out of the milk, and at the same time separates the **disease germs and other impurities from both**. The ball race consists of six balls on which the spindle with a ball on its end runs, making it the **easiest turned machine** in the world.

It is the only Cream Separator with a **double support** to the Bowl which prevents **wabbling**, therefore **keeps the bowl in balance**, preventing wear.

Do you want a **safe machine**. The **MAGNET** has all parts covered.

Do you consider **quality** when you buy. The **MAGNET'S** record for nine years is **no wear and no cost for repairs**.

We claim **superiority** over other Cream Separators on these points and ask you to examine every part, and you will agree with us that its design is a great improvement over every other Cream Separator, and that its every part is made as perfect as the finest machinery, operated by skillful mechanics, using the best quality of material, can make it.

Write for 1907 Catalog.

## The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited

WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Western Distributing Points

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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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July 10, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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### EDITORIAL

#### Our Big Industry—Summer-Fallowing.

The summer-fallow is the most considerable circumstance in the industry of the West during the present week. Estimates of the extent of the area that is being turned lower side up or torn into particles can be nothing more than conjectural. It means that thousands of men, horses and implements are employed, a quietus given to million myriads of weeds and a seed-bed prepared for about one-quarter of next year's wheat crop.

The summer-fallow is essentially a circumstance of pioneer agriculture before the proper proportion of land and labor has been established. Just as soon as labor becomes sufficiently plentiful to make it possible to crop all the land a man owns that is arable, then summer-fallows are abandoned for a more profitable and rational system. Incidental with such an adjustment go increased markets which demand those products of the farm that are usually called "truck" and this stimulates the production of those products. So long as our population is sparse and cities few, small and scattered, the land will be devoted to the production of those products that best stand shipping and that can be handled with the least expense and attention. It is not a question of whether or not a system of summer-fallowing and grain-growing is the best in principle and practice for the success of agriculture—most people are satisfied that it is not—but pioneer circumstances demand a temporary compromise between sound principles and successful practice.

It is one of the encouraging indications of the practical intelligence of our farmers that they readily abandon summer-fallowing, as so many of them are doing and have done in the older settled districts, just as soon as their individual circumstances will permit. It is no easy matter to drop a practice that has given a measure of success, that has become familiar to the farmer, and in following which he has developed a certain habit of farming, and to adopt new systems and practices whose sole recommendation as far as each man is concerned who is not familiar with them, lies in the fact that their basic principles are right.

These remarks are not written with the object of trying to induce men to continue summer-fallow indefinitely, but rather to set down the reasons why summer-fallow has a place upon our Western farms and to direct the enquiry of each man to his own particular circumstances, with the object of coming to a conclusion as to whether or not he is in a position to adopt more progressive methods. It must not be forgotten that there are many farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to-day, large farms too, that are being conducted without the use of the summer-fallow and invariably these farms produce the largest yields of grain and return the largest clear profit per acre of land.

#### The Plow and Character.

The plowing match season is practically over in Manitoba. The plowing matches where held are usually conducted under the auspices of the Farmers' Institutes. Observation of these plowing matches over some years will convince anyone that their value is not alone in furnishing a competition and the excitement of it for a day, but that a match in a community is but the culmination of a year's and often a lifetime's consistent practice with the plow—not merely the trudging back and forth with a team and plow,

but plowing; plowing where every detail of the work is carefully executed, weed roots cut off, the land pulverized in turning, weeds and stubble buried where by their decay they will add to the fertility of the soil, and the whole executed with a thoroughness that admits of no advantage to weeds through uneven work by unsteady hands. Training such as a plowman puts himself through in preparation for a match affects the whole character of the man. It makes him patient, observant, ingenious, deliberate and confident in his ability, attributes that men in every walk of life should cultivate and which can be developed in no other work about the farm so well as in plowing.

The example of the best plowman in a community is of considerable value to the growing boys who have an opportunity to see his work. Few things so readily and so forcibly command a boy's attention as straight, even furrows and often the sight of them is his first inspiration to develop the qualities of his character mentioned above. From such a sight he gets the conviction that there is an opportunity upon the farm to exercise the God-given ambition which lurks in every human breast to produce some work that is creditable, that is superior. This is the fundamental element of good citizenship.

The plowing match deserves encouragement and it might not be out of place to suggest that those Institutes which conduct plowing matches be placed in an honor class and receive special assistance from the superintendent, not necessarily of a monetary nature, but of service in the way of bringing together the best plowmen from the different districts. This would be lending aid where it is needed to deserving institutions, not as is too often the case, doling out Government pay to institutions whose chief reason for existence is to meet once or twice a year and elect officers in order to receive a Government grant. The country has not enough plowmen whose work is above the average, but it has too many organizations whose work is of no consequence whatever.

#### The Cultivation Propaganda in Alberta.

Alberta has been hearing the gospel of soil cultivation from one of the best preachers of it, a Mr. Campbell, from across the line. About twelve months ago we published a synopsis of Mr. Campbell's theory and practice of cultivation and at different times since have had occasion to refer to his work and teachings. His key is nothing more nor less than the application of the well-known fact that by cultivating the top layer of the soil the moisture below is prevented from evaporating and is available for the roots of plants. Many men have known this and have practiced it more or less extensively, especially upon corn land, but this man Campbell, living in a country where rainfall is light and where a few pounds of moisture conserved at the roots of the plants exercise a more noticeable effect than the same amount would in a country of greater precipitation of moisture, has become an enthusiast upon the subject and preaches the system in season and out of season. For this reason he has attained an international reputation and has been lauded and blessed by farmers and real estate men and land holding railway companies all over that sparsely vegetated area that lies to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in the central part of the continent.

The actions of the enthusiast bring him publicity, and whether honor and glory accompany them depends not so much upon the logic of their teaching as upon the readiness with which these teachings can be turned to personal advantage. Mr. Campbell's doctrine, or rather, to be more exact, the doctrine over which he has become an enthusiast, is easy of application and its benefits almost immediate; hence the success of its able preacher in attaining a wide reputation

and the gratitude of a large class of people whom his enthusiasm has inspired to help themselves.

Perhaps it would only be just to Mr. Campbell to say that he was one of the first to demonstrate the advantages of providing a deep soil by plowing where shallow cultivation was to be practised for the conserving of moisture. This is a phase of the moisture saving propaganda that has not received so much attention as the surface cultivation. Characteristically, we have attached most importance to the operation immediately before our eyes and have not enquired so deeply into the associated conditions which effect the results, in this case the depth of the cultivated area. Mr. Campbell has drawn the attention of the agricultural community to the significance of deep plowing in a dry climate and has by reference to his own work and that of others been able to demonstrate the soundness of his teachings. His sojourn in that part of the Canadian West that is so rapidly changing from the ranching to a farming industry, gives that district the advantage of years of experimental work and saves the expense of experimental failures.

#### Dairying Reviving.

It is to be hoped that the Manitoba Department of Agriculture will not rest satisfied with the work accomplished by the dairy "special." It was a good start, but the pull to place dairying in a position commensurate with its significance to the province is a long one and one in which steady work is required. The flying visits of the "special" gave something of an electric spark of vitality to the industry, a sort of a morning call to arouse indifferent dairymen and farmers. The attendance at the demonstrations given upon the "special" was good. The novelty of the affair probably attracted many who were not particularly interested in dairying, and consequently the effectiveness of the work done may be largely diluted. Add to this also the fact that it is invariably those who least need suggestions from outside sources that attend such meetings and it will be seen that just to the extent that this was the case will the actual value of the tour be lessened. What the dairy industry needs comes under two heads: It needs a general fostering and broad advocating; then it needs work among individual farmers—what has been called the rifle bullet method—by which each man's objections are met and set aside and his difficulties solved. This latter is usually the class of work followed in districts where dairying has been established and where an effort is being made to raise the average quality of the product, the productivity of the cows and the total of the output. The dairy special has given a general impetus to dairying and the inspectors of creameries and cheese factories are working among the individual farmers. It requires both, and with each lending its influence there should be brighter days ahead for the industry.

#### Is it Dead Wood.

The attendance at the June meetings of the Farmers' Institute was not good. There must be a reason for this apart from the fact that farmers are busy. It might be pertinent to ask if the Farmers' Institute as an organization are serving their purpose in any of the Western provinces, and if not what can be done to make them of use and value to the provinces and to the individual farmers. It is one of the characteristics of Western farmers that they want utility in their organizations and when this essential is lacking they are quite indifferent to the welfare of the institution. In Farmers' Institutes there is a vast potentiality for good, but it requires developing. This is one of the problems of the Ministers of Agriculture, their deputies, and of each individual who has more than a selfish interest in his community.

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## HORSE

### Clydesdale Registration and the Customs.

The questions raised by our correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in his letter appearing in last week's issue of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, regarding the regulations of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, and the relation of that association to the National Record Office at Ottawa, and to the Customs regulations of the country, are, to our mind, not difficult to answer, and it seems strange that so general a lack of information on these points exists among breeders and importers, and that our correspondent confesses his inability to get much light on the subject from official quarters.

The Record Office at Ottawa simply does the recording for the Clydesdale Horse Association, and for other breed societies having representatives on the National Record Board. Each association is entirely independent of the Record Board, the Record Committee, or the Record Office, so far as the pedigree rules of entry are concerned. The record Committee acts as an executive to see that regulations of each Association are carried out in recording the pedigrees, and issuing certificates of registration on account of the Clydesdale Association, as well as other associations represented on the Record Board.

There is no connection between the Customs regulations and any of the breed Record Associations, or the Record Office. The Customs regulations do not specify any foreign records as being officially recognized. Indeed, so wide open are the doors thrown that almost any certificate purporting to show the purity of breeding is accepted as evidence of the right to duty-free entrance for breeding purposes and the improvement of stock. So wide open is the door that some of the Canadian breed societies have memorialized the Dominion Government by resolution, requesting that the Customs regulations be so changed as to provide that stock must first be recorded in Canadian records for the breeds to which the animals belong before being entitled to entry free of duty, but so far no action in this direction has been taken by the Government. The executive of one of the most important breed societies has, indeed, gone so far as to recommend that the society petition the Government to make it necessary that all animals imported must not only be registered in Canadian records, but must be owned by British subjects resident in Canada before being entitled to entry free of duty; but if such petition were presented, no action has been taken by the Government. From this statement, it will be seen that the relation of the pedigree Record Associations to the Customs is the same as that of any other society or individual subject of the realm—simply the right of petition.

The action recently taken by the Clydesdale Horse Association, in amending its rules governing the registration in the Canadian Studbook of imported Clydesdales, therefore has no necessary connection with the Customs regulations, and, for the present at least, the export certificates of acceptance for registration in the Studbook of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the Scottish Studbook, will, as formerly, be sufficient to pass the Canadian Customs duty-free. And as these export certificates, signed by the secretary (who is also registrar), entitle to registry in the Scottish Studbook, they will also entitle horses and mares imported before July 1st, 1907, to registry in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. In the case of animals imported after July 1st, the amended pedigree rules, requiring that an increased number of ancestors must bear registration numbers in the Scottish book, will apply. The amended rule reads:

"That imported Clydesdale males or females bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bearing registration numbers in such Studbook, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and this amendment shall come into force on the first day of July, 1907."

By comparing this rule with the rules printed on the back of the forms of application for registry, supplied by the Record Office at Ottawa, and with the pedigree rules of the Scottish Stud-

book, as published on page 1003, in our issue of July 3rd, the situation should be made tolerably clear to all interested.

### The Horse Trade.

The rapid growth of Canadian cities and towns, the unprecedented expansion of business enterprise, and the rush for settlement of our new farm lands, are all factors in the continued demand for work horses in greater numbers than at any other period in the history of the country. Those who are fortunate enough to have horses to sell are reaping a rich harvest; those who have to buy are paying very high prices for the horse power they need, and there is every prospect that an active demand and stiff prices will continue for years to come, as in the present state of affairs there is nothing in the nature of a boom, but the demand and the prices are the legitimate result of the conditions of trade and the movements of immigration and business projects. There are only two sources from which the stock with which to supply this demand may be derived; namely, breeding and raising the colts on our farms or importing from other countries. The latter course is clearly impractical of accomplishment with profit, since prices rule quite as high and the demand is quite as great in the neighboring country, and also in Europe. The only recourse, therefore, open to us, appears to be the raising of the stock to meet the requirements. And, with present prospects, there is reasonable encouragement to Canadian farmers to breed and raise colts of the classes best suited to the market and likely to bring the best prices. We have a healthy climate, and can grow in abundance the necessary feed for this class of stock at a minimum of cost of production.

While the demand and the market prices at present are good for both heavy-draft and light horses, and men who are competent judges of the latter, and whose fancy runs in that direction have a large and profitable field for their effort in producing them, the average farmer is certainly safe in breeding and raising the heavy class, which come into use and profit at an earlier age, and are less liable to be discounted in value by slight blemishes or accidental injury, since they may, despite these handicaps, make satisfactory workers.

The great lack in this country, however, is the scarcity of suitable mares from which to breed the class of heavy horses that command the best price. Enterprising importers are bringing from Great Britain and other countries, in considerable numbers, young mares of the needed class, which are being sold at auction at the buyers' prices, and are being secured at figures not much higher than good geldings bring in the market. These should help to supply the lack of good brood mares, while heavy-draft stallions of good breeding and quality, in much larger numbers than in former years, are standing for service, and the good, young, homebred mares coming of breeding age, if judiciously mated, will help, in the near future, to supply in large numbers the class of work horses called for, so that the prospect is by no means discouraging, but rather the opposite.

### Will Form a Percheron Record Society.

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

At the request of a large number of breeders and others interested in Percheron horses, I am calling a meeting for the purpose of organizing a record society for this breed under the Dominion Act respecting the incorporation of live stock associations, to be held at the time of the Regina Fair, in the offices of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, on Thursday, August 1st at 9 a.m.

I have received a large number of responses to the circular letter issued a short time ago, from those interested in Percheron horses, enthusiastically supporting the idea of a Canadian National Record for this breed, which is becoming so popular throughout the Western Provinces.

GEORGE H. GREIG.

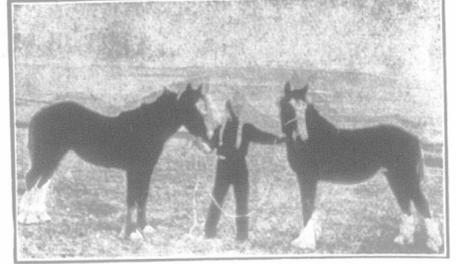
Deputy Live Stock Commissioner.

### Alberta Yearlings.

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

According to my promise to your readers I am sending you a photo of the two colts which were used to illustrate an article of mine last fall. I said then I would let you know how colts look after spending the winter upon an Alberta range. These colts were wintered as I described our methods last fall.

The photo was taken early this spring just after the Calgary show and the colts are as near the position they were in in the previous photo



KING BARHARROW GEM  
Yearlings, after a winter on an Alberta Range.

as we could get them. They have made very satisfactory progress during the winter months. They have maintained a high degree of quality about the legs and feet, clean strong joints and a large and well proportioned frame. Barharrow's Gem won first prize in the grade yearling heavy draft class at Calgary spring horse show. Key Ranch, Alta. E. C. HALLMAN.

### Shows and Horsebreeding.

In the course of an article on "Our National Shows and Societies in Relation to Horse-breeding" in the *Journal of the Bath and West Society*, Mr. J. L. Nickission defends the English show system from some of the criticisms which have been levelled against it. In the course of his article, he writes: The improvement in all classes of live stock, but especially horses, during even the last ten or twelve years, has been one of the most striking features of the times; and there is no doubt that much of this is due to the encouragement afforded by the show system. This has helped to fix a high standard and ideal; has stimulated public interest, and educated public opinion; has drawn attention to and popularized the breeds; has attracted foreign and colonial buyers; has engendered keen competition; and has caused large sums of money to be expended for the encouragement and improvement of the animal.

It is true enough that the present system of horse shows has its detractors. A very common criticism is that show horses are of little use in after life, or when their show-yard career ends and that their value and influence to often cease with the show. But surely this is a crude and narrow view of the case. Our shows are, after all, schools wherein to educate public opinion; they fix a type, and their supporters rightly maintain that, given certain points and perfections, a certain stamp of horse should be capable of performing certain functions, and no doubt in most cases this belief is justified.

Another objection one frequently meets with is the unhealthy and unnatural forcing which slow animals so often receive, to their ultimate detriment. But this again is surely more a matter for the owner who, as a rule, may be trusted to treat his live stock in the wisest way. Perhaps a still more frequent objection heard is that the prizes of the show-ring go with far too great a regularity to a small and select band of exhibitors, who are somewhat unjustly termed "professional showmen." These and such-like objections are, however, very small matters in comparison with the undoubted good these national shows and societies have accomplished throughout the length and breadth of the land.

If in the past our national shows and societies have done much to encourage and promote horsebreeding what shall be said of the future? Their success brings with it a threefold responsibility; viz.—(1) to the nation, (2) to the breed itself, and (3) to their patrons.

Let us consider the subject under these heads:

1. Their responsibility to the nation. The blood stock of this country is universally acknowledged to be the finest in the world, and Great Britain is especially the home of those breeds more intimately connected with this article, such as hunters, Hackneys, Shires, and ponies. To set an ideal standard of excellence, to keep such breeds up to their present high perfection, and to safeguard the purity and soundness of our breeding stock, is surely a duty of national importance, and one which our great shows and breed societies are successfully carrying out.

2. Their responsibility to the breed itself. To keep these breeds pure, to stimulate healthy rivalry, and to encourage, and, if possible, further improve the type, is surely a great national trust, which is being wisely recognised by our principal shows and societies.

3. And lastly, their responsibility to their patrons. This is being provided for by the aid of Studbooks, general legislation, and monetary grants. Shows, by affording our friends and neighbors from across the seas opportunity to see and study the best specimens of our various breeds, at the same time provide a lucrative market for the benefit of the breeders. The good work already done should lead to a wider and more general support on the part of the public

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at large of those societies which in the past have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. There is still an immense scope for their usefulness, for they still retain their power to attract, and there can be no doubt that so long as they are ably and judiciously administered they will be accorded, in no half-hearted manner, the support of the nation at large, and will thus be enabled to maintain that prestige which they have striven for and won in the past.

**For the Improvement of the Larger Shows.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your idea of getting the views of stockmen on the large shows, is I think a good one. Winnipeg, Brandon and their, until lately, silent sister Regina, are all to have great exhibitions this summer. Already many stockmen and farmers are making preparations to attend at least one of these great opportunities of instruction, and may I add amusement?

To the stockman who often lives in an out-of-the-way district, the instruction gained by attending one of these large fairs is enormous. He then sees other breeds of stock, different from those with which he is familiar, breeds of which, perhaps at one time he knew nothing. He finds them to possess good points, which his own favorites do not possess. Of his own particular breed he sees specimens which send him home with new ideas.

Hardly less in importance is the side of the show devoted to amusement. When a man has lived in an out-of-the-way place for five, ten, or twenty years, as many of us have done, he is apt to feel himself like "Jack" to be a "dull boy" if he does not occasionally visit "Vanity Fair," and there learn, that perhaps he has been taking himself and life too seriously.

One of the main disadvantages of these large shows, is the lack of what one might call local competition. The classes are filled to such a large extent by importers: even the local stockmen exhibitors, so often show, not their own stock, but something they have perhaps quite recently bought. A stockman, unless he owns a straight purebred stock, of which he will sell any or every animal, hesitates to get his young things into show condition, knowing well that if he does so, their chances of ever becoming regular breeders are thereby made extremely slim.

In the classes for horses, for example, ask any horseman you like, and he will tell you that a horse to be in the best physical condition should have, say, not more than half an inch of flesh on his ribs; that in this condition, he will do more work, and if a stallion, sire more and better colts. Yet the same man will tell you, that to take a prize, a horse must be just about as fat as it is possible to make him! Fat, like charity, covers a multitude of faults or sins as the case may be, and we all, every one of us are more or less deceived by it. It also works harm in setting up as an ideal the fat horse—a fat man is bad; a fat dog worse; but a fat horse is the worst of all, because of the exertions required of him.

However, in our heart of hearts, no matter how wisely we may declaim against it, we all like to see stock in show condition, and to the stockmen these shows give the opportunity, of seeing just what can be done in this line, without running the risk on their own breeding stock. Just another case, Mr. Editor, of when the farmer wins and the gambler loses.

Another great chance for the stockman or farmer, at these places, is the opportunity of cultivating his powers of observation. I regret to say that I have had few opportunities of attending these large shows, but my neighbors often go, and when I question them on their return, they can very seldom give anything like an accurate description of what they have seen.

You remember the story of the Scotch professor, who on passing round to his chemistry class a mug of vile smelling and worse tasting stuff, dipped his finger in the mug, told the class to do likewise, and tell him what the stuff was. When his pupils had all nearly poisoned themselves, the professor remarked, "Gentlemen, you should cultivate your powers of observation! Had you done so, you would have noticed that the finger I dipped in the mug, was not the finger I put in my mouth!"

I think you will agree with me that the man who does not use his powers of observation to better effect than to merely be able to tell at what hotel he stayed, or what horse took first prize, does not make the most of his opportunities.

I should think that a popular innovation would be the making of competitions, such as we sometimes see at the smaller shows, for instance a prize for the most quickly harnessed and hitched team. Also a few more classes for local stock, from which large breeders and importers were barred.

I will close by saying that if I have the luck to visit any of these shows this summer, I intend to do as my wife tells the boys to do when they leave home, *Keep your eyes and ears wide open.*

G. H. BRADSHAW.

DEAR SIR:

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a very valuable paper; it certainly helps a great many farmers out.

Tantallon.

T. KOLBUNSON.

**Grading-up Too Tedious.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your June 19th issue contains an article by R. M. E. P. on "Records of Graded Stock." His remarks are interesting; also his table of records.

The chief trouble found in getting graded-up animals recorded is the length of time it takes to do so, which according to your correspondent and his table worked out, it takes not less than seventeen years and might take thirty if fillies did not result pretty often as a dam's first foal. The length of time it takes to get the right number of crosses, is almost fatal I think, to success, and few farmers would care to keep a record of their mares for so long a time.

I don't think it would be altogether wise to make registration of graded-up stock any easier, as we are altogether different in Canada here to what they are in the older countries, where their stock are practically pure whether they are recorded or not. Our foundation is usually scrub and it will take four or five crosses to get them at all pure.

In regard to having printed forms for use in this connection I am not sure that such are needed. All that is required is the name of the mare and name and number of the registered horse she is bred to. A piece of ordinary paper and a pencil are all that are required to make this a safe record, or if anyone cared, they could use the ordinary application form in use by the breed societies, notably the Clydesdale, and starting down at the fifth dam could work up to first dam and have everything necessary for the entry. The whole difficulty, it appears to me, resolves itself into this: The length of time it takes to get the right number of crosses and the carelessness of breeders in keeping a record of breeding, simple as it certainly is.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Hawthorn Bank, Carberry, Man.



(Contributions invited. Discussions welcomed.)

**Progress of the Beef Commission.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Beef Commission has now completed about half its sittings in Alberta and it is needless to say that much valuable information has been secured from all classes of men engaged in the cattle industry. The producer, dealer, shipper, transportation company and consumer have each been given a hearing; from the large rancher who has from ten to thirty thousand head down to the man who feeds one steer; from the large retail meat corporations who own shops in every town and city to the local butcher selling meat in the hamlet.

There are two aspects of the question which the Commission is asked to investigate. The first and to most people not the least important is the retail trade of the province. An unpleasant feature here is that the good stock is all exported and the inferior, or what is called butcher stuff, kept at home. Not only do the consumers of meat in the province have to buy a poor quality of meat, but the prices charged are such as would warrant them securing the choicest meat on any market. On examining the different butchers, counsel went into the minutest details of their business, first obtaining from them the price paid on foot for the animal, the amount the same animal would dress on the block, the cost of putting that animal on the block and, finally, the weight and prices of the various retail cuts. There was a lack of uniformity in the information obtained from these men, but in no case did the man less than twenty-five per cent. on the money invested and in some cases he realized over one hundred per cent. Therefore we feel that the consumer has two serious grievances: first, the poor quality of meat which he is obliged to use; second, the exorbitant price which he is asked to pay for this meat.

The other aspect of the meat industry is a broader one, and may be said to be of a national character. We raise some of the finest cattle in the world and yet, on account of the facilities for transportation, these same animals arrive at their market in the worst possible condition. The long train haul necessarily means abuse to the animals. It takes almost a month for an Alberta raised steer to reach the Liverpool market. In the first place he is a wild, range-fed animal and

does not take kindly to the strange conditions afforded him on his railway journey. In most cases the engineers are not too careful of the precious loads which they are hauling, thus adding materially to the animals' discomfort. In many of the witnesses examined the report was the same, that the abusive treatment the animals received at the hands of the engineers was appalling, thus rendering the meat in a bruised and deteriorated condition when it was found on the hooks in the Old Country market. It is a pity to see our cattle brought to such a prime state or, in other words, made into a finished article and then depreciate so in value before being exposed for sale. This, we believe, is the one great reason why there is such a prejudice against Canadian meat in the British market and if it is to compete and hold its place with the American, Argentine and Australian meat it cannot arrive in the British market in too good condition. It is not the consumer, the transporter or the dealer that must bear the loss caused by this deterioration in meat but the producer at the other end of the line. Therefore we believe that active steps must be taken if Western Canadian beef is to establish a market for itself in the Old Country. We believe that the question of a combine amongst buyers, if such exists, is petty in comparison with this broader aspect of the case. Too many people are of the opinion that the Government's wish is to prosecute certain people engaged in some branches of the cattle industry. This is far from the case, the object being to make an honest inquiry into existing conditions and, if possible, as a result of this inquiry make recommendations such as will be a detriment to no one interested in the industry and yet improve the conditions of the great mass of people who are really the wealth producers of the country.

At the different sittings the council has solicited opinions as to the advisability of shipping Canadian meat by cold storage. With the exception of two or three men the proposition has been looked upon with greatest favor, the ranchers stating that they believed the scheme could be worked successfully by the Government and if such a scheme were undertaken the invariable answer was that they (the ranchers) would take advantage of it. One or two men stated that the offer was worth practically nothing in this country and that the extra price received for the animals on foot in the Old Country was sufficient to pay the passage across the ocean.

This is a very broad question and one that will require a great deal of investigation and thought before any reliable and useful information can be given.

The system of brand inspection is on the poorest possible basis. In very many cases the ranchers stated that the brand inspector would sit in his office and ask the shipper for a list of brands without ever seeing the cattle that were shipped. As a result of such loose inspection Mr. Patterson, the Brand Inspector at Winnipeg, was able last year to detect no less than one hundred and seventy-five stray cattle in the season. However, it is not difficult to account for such a condition of affairs. The brand inspectors are paid the small sum of five cents per head for inspecting without either railway transportation or other necessary expenses. Sometimes brand inspectors are obliged to pay \$5.00 for expenses in order to inspect a car-load of cattle. Brand inspectors not being liberally paid for their work, it is difficult to secure competent men. Mr. Patterson is at present paid by the Western Stock Growers' Association. A number of people have suggested that he be paid by the Government as he is a public servant inspecting all cattle which go through Winnipeg, whether belonging to members of that association or not.

With regard to the mutton and pork industries, very little information has been derived as yet, the few people who are raising sheep and hogs being quite satisfied with the markets. An enormous amount of pork is being imported from the United States annually and if these people can afford to pay the expenses of delivering in Alberta, surely the farmers of this province will find hog raising a profitable business with the present low prices of oats and barley.

H. A. CRAIG.

**Alpine Company.**

Dear Sirs—Please send my paper here instead of to Swift Current. There is no farming here, but I cannot get along without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, even from the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

H. A. SCHUMANN.



BARBARO GEM Range.

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**Brighter Prospects for the Stock-Cattle Trade.**

The two dispersion sales of Shorthorns held last month; namely, Hon. Thos. Greenway's and Messrs. A. and G. Mutch's, besides some good private sales by breeders, indicate that the interest in purebred cattle breeding and in stock raising generally is reviving. Prices realized at these sales were somewhat higher than those that have prevailed in recent years for cattle of the same quality and that in spite of the fact that stock raising has undergone one of the severest tests to which it has been subjected for many years by the extremely severe winter we have just come through. Doubtless the cattle trade in Canada is benefited by the rising tide and buoyant tone of the purebred cattle market in the States, and apart from that there appears to be a steady tendency among our own farmers to devote more attention to stock raising. Market prices for commercial cattle are doing a lot toward encouraging this tendency. As high as six and a quarter cents per pound live weight has been paid on the Winnipeg market for good butchers' cattle and that is what makes feeding attractive.

The improvement in the trade comes at a time when the breeding industry needs assurance. The men who have persisted in raising cattle during the years of big wheat crops when the public appeared to be quite indifferent to the value of stock of any kind, are deserving of considerable compensation. It requires courage and no small amount of confidence and cash to persist in raising cattle for the betterment of the general average when the country appears to regard the products of the stable and byres as unnecessary to their welfare. The hope is that such a time is now passed, that from now on there will be a steady demand for cattle of a class that will tend to provide meat at the least possible cost to the feeder and to accomplish this breeding stock that have this characteristic largely developed are required in every herd.

**Range Prospects in the States.**

John Clay, a live stock commission merchant of Chicago, has made a tour of the range country along the boundary line and reports as follows:

During an extended trip in Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota the writer saw a large area of the range country. It is grass and more grass everywhere. It looks as though there would be the best feed we have had since 1888. A great part of the prairie is like a hay field and stock of all kinds are thriving and in fine condition. We saw some Texas steers put up a month ago and they have filled out so rapidly that they look like wintered cattle. It looks as if beef cattle will be far above an average in quality. Shipments will commence about August 1st from South Dakota. The Montana cattle will be late, owing to the severe winter they passed through.

Sheep shearing is about over, but little wool has as yet been delivered, on account of bad weather. The price on the range is in and around 20 cents, some clips going at 22½ cents. The demand, while not urgent, is healthy, and there promises to be a free movement. The lamb crop is very short, from 50 to 60 per cent., and even less. Flockmasters complain of the steadily increasing cost of running sheep. With present prices it does not cut much of a figure, but if we get back to average values it will be a serious problem.

Crops in the west are late but healthy looking. On dry farms everything looks well on account of heavy rains. At Belle Fourche the rainfall from April 1st to June 20th was close to 12 inches and this has made everything boom in that neighborhood.

**Royal Counties Show.**

Taken as a whole, the Royal Counties Show, held at Maidenhead the last week in May, was a thoroughly representative one.

**HORSES.**

The classification does not give a section for Shire horses, but follows the somewhat out-of-date method of giving classes for what are termed Agricultural Horses, but practically all the leading winners were of the Shire breed. The entry was not large, but the quality was very good. Danesfield Stone Wall and Shustoke Monarch were first and third in the aged-stallion classes for Mr. Hudson, the former taking the champion prize as best stallion. Mr. F. A. Muntz, with Dunsmore Franklin, was second. In the two-year-old class the competition was better, and King Forest won leading honors and reserve number for champion for Mr. F. E. Muntz, King of

Tanbridge and Buscot Victor being second and third for Mr. Michaelis and Sir A. Henderson. The blood mares were a good lot, Blythwood Laurel leading the way for Mr. Hudson, followed by Norbury Early, owned by Mr. M. Solomons. The winner here was reserve number for champion mare, being beaten by Mr. Muntz' Aldeby Lady Jameson, first in the three-year-old class, whose closest competitors were Alexandra of Tanbridge, owned by Mr. M. Michaelis, and Danesfield Confidence, owned by Sir A. Henderson. In a good class of yearling fillies, Mr. Solomons and Lord Winterstoke, with Norbury Juno and Rickford Ladybird, went first and second.

**CATTLE.**

Shorthorns take precedence in the cattle classification, and the competition was very good in most sections. Evanger and Bapton Viscount were winners of the Shorthorn Society's prize and its reserve for the best bull in Berkshire, Wiltshire or Hampshire, the former owned by H. M. the King, and the latter by Mr. J. Deane-Willis. The old-bull class was headed by Elevatham Monarch, from Lord Calthorpe's herd, H. M. the King taking second with Enchanter, and Mr. R. Taylor reserve with Royal Beaufort. In two-year-olds, Royal Windsor won first and champion honors as best male of the breed for H. M. the King. This is a beautiful roan, and well grown. Mr. R. Taylor's Baron Linderstorm, a white, took second honors, followed by another white, Mr. Willis' Stone Crop as reserve. In yearling bulls, H. M. the King's Evander, reserve number for champion honors, was first, followed by Bapton Viscount. In the cow class, Lord Calthorpe's beautiful Roan Sweetheart was clearly first, Mr. R. Taylor's Donside Princess following. The latter exhibitor, with Pitlivie Rosebud 2nd, won first honors in a good class of two-year-old heifers, and also champion honors with the same typical heifer. Eva, a roan of fine type and character, was second for H. M. the King, and her herd mate, Marjorie, another roan, won first in the yearling class, and was made r. n. for champion honors. Mr. Willis took second, and Lord Calthorpe's Elvetham Sweetheart was r. n. The dairy Shorthorn classes, two in number, were well supported, and there was very keen competition in both. Mr. G. W. Taylor won first honors in the older class, followed by two entries of Lord Rothschild's that were second and r. n. In the younger class, His Lordship was first with a fine roan cow, whose position was closely challenged by a roan Waterloo cow owned by Mr. C. A. Scott-Murray, which was second, with Mr. C. Adeane as third.

There was a grand entry of Aberdeen-Angus, both in respect to number and quality; in fact, the strength of competition, as well as the number of entries, shows how popular this breed is becoming in the south of England. The bull Idelmeare won first honors and champion as best animal in the class, and the gold medal for the same, for Mr. T. H. Bainbridge; Everwise, Mr. J. J. Cridlan's excellent bull, took second honors. In the younger class, Sir G. Cooper was first and second with a grand pair of bulls. The winner was Black for Ever of Ballindalloch, and his herd mate, Premier of Hursley, was second, leaving the reserve number to Mr. W. G. Greenfield's Royal Justice of Haynes II. In the cow class, Mr. Bainbridge's Eileen of Abergeldy was first, followed by Darling of Haynes II. owned by Mr. Greenfield. The class of heifers was a remarkably fine one, and its winner, the Rev. C. Bolden's Veratis of Preston, was a particularly fine and well-grown heifer, and well deserved its champion honors. Messrs. Bainbridge and Greenfield were second and third.

There was a very good and typical entry of Herefords. H. M. the King, with Admiral, won first honors for old bulls, followed by the Earl of Coventry's Lama. The younger bull class had Mr. D. A. Thomas' Samson for its winner, followed by his herd mate, Kaiser. Madam, the Earl of Coventry's beautiful cow, was winner in her class. A like position in the two-year-old heifer class was occupied by Mr. W. B. Tubb's entry, Princess Beatrice, and Mr. J. Rowlands won first honors in the yearling-heifer class.

The entries in the Jersey classes were very large indeed, Lord Rothschild winning champion honors, for bulls with Oxford Wrangler, and Messrs. A. Pocock and A. Miller Hallett were winners in the other bull classes. Lord Rothschild, with Frolic, took the champion prize for females; this is a very beautiful yearling heifer. Mr. A. Miller Hallett, A. Pocock, Earl of Rose-

bery, Lady Smythe, Lady de Rothschild, were amongst the other leading winners.

The entries in the Guernsey classes were good, and the competition keen. Mr. H. F. Plumptre, with Roland of Seaview 10th, won first and champion honors in the old-bull class. Messrs. E. A. Hambro, F. Hargreaves, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. St. Aubyn and Lady Tichbourne were the other leading winners.

A choice lot of Kerrys and Dexters were present. Lady Greenall and G. L. Farmer were the principal winners in the former. The Duchess of Devonshire, Hon. Mrs. C. Portman, Mrs. S. A. Lee, etc., were the leading winners in the latter. The dairy-herd competition was an interesting one, and brought in an excellent entry.

**SHEEP.**

The Hampshire Down entry was a remarkably fine and good one. Champion honors, as well as special for best pen of lambs, was won by Mr. James Flower. This breeder, together with Mr. T. F. Buxton, Sir W. G. Pearce, Bart., Messrs. H. C. Stephens, Cary Coles, and the Marquis of Winchester, were the principal winners.

The Southdown classes were well filled with a thoroughly typical entry. Champion honors for best exhibit, together with the gold medal for the best male, went to Mr. C. Adeane, whose yearling ram, two-shear ram and ram lamb were specially good. The Duke of Richmond won champion honors for females with a grand pen of yearling ewes; His Grace was also second for both yearling and two-shear rams. Sir T. V. S. Gooch was first for ram lambs with a remarkably fine pen. The Exors. of Col. McCalmont were represented in the lamb classes with some remarkably good lambs, and their shearing ram was a grand one. The Duke of Devonshire was also well to the fore, and the exhibits made by the Duke of Northumberland, Sir J. Werner and Mr. J. Colman were of high merit.

Sir Richard Cooper and Mr. A. Tanner shared the honors in the Shropshire classes, with very typical sheep.

The entry of the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep was a remarkably good one. Mr. Charles File won first honors for both yearling and two-year-old rams, and also second for yearling ewes. In this class Mr. William Millen was first, and Mr. J. B. Palmer won second honors in the yearling ram class with a very typical sheep. Mr. F. Neame was third in the two ram classes, and v. h. c. in that for yearling ewes.

A choice lot of Oxford Downs represented this breed, and Mr. J. Horlick won first honors with a particularly fine ram. He was also second for yearling ewes, in which class Mr. Jas. T. Hobbs was first, the latter breeder being second for yearling rams. Mr. G. Adams won first honors in the ram lamb class, as well as second, with first-class pens.

The Dorset-horn entry was highly satisfactory, and the leading winners were Messrs. E. A. Hambro, who won for yearling rams and ewes; Mr. W. R. Flower, who was second for yearling rams and first for ram lambs; and Mr. F. J. Merson, who was second for yearling ewes.

**SWINE.**

The entry of Berkshires was a remarkably good one, numbering 84 pens. Mr. G. T. Inman's Highmoor Mikado, last year's winner, again repeated his success, and also won special as best boar of the breed. The Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. R. W. Hudson and Lord Calthorpe were the other leading winners for boars. The last-named exhibitor won first with Elvetham Fancy in the young-sow class, and with this exhibit took the special prize for the best sow, and also the champion prize for the best Berkshire. The Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. R. W. Hudson, and Mr. J. Jefferson were also winners.

The Large or Middle White section was a small one. Mr. C. Spencer took leading honors for boars, and Mr. R. M. Knowles for sows.

W. W. C.

**A Strong Argument for Fodder Crops.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Too much cannot be said against the practice of burning straw in the fall and I for one have always condemned it as a great waste, but I do not think that the loss of cattle many of us have had the last winter and spring, has been through starvation; that is among the farmers, but through the feeding of straw. If you remember, sir, in an issue of your paper last fall you cautioned the

**FARM**

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

**The Hired Man and His Bath.**

The agricultural editor of the *Toronto World* has run up against a snag—what they call in Ontario a sunken, twisted, knotty pine-root snag. A correspondent wrote him, discussing the awkward question of hired men's ablutions, and put the matter in a pointed way—"Where can the hired man wash his feet?" This was a poser. The *World* man was stuck, confessed the corn, and called on Ministers of Agriculture, with their Deputies, officials of various rank, and the editors of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* of London, Ont., and some other weeklies to help him out.

The nature of the suggestions which our London contemporary offered are so pertinent that we present them here:

Such Spartan spirit deserves support, and we find ourselves involuntarily rallying to the call, not that we have any panacea for difficulties of this kind, but the problem appeals to our sympathy, having served an apprenticeship in the humble but worthy lot of hired man in more than one province.

The toughest experience we recall was in Manitoba, on one of the great harvest excursions. The first job there was with a settler who lived in a 12x18-foot story-and-a-half house, with one room downstairs and one above. The lower room was kitchen, dining-room, pantry and parlor combined, and was the daytime living-room of a family of five, besides two hired men and a pup. Upstairs were two beds and a shakedown. A bathroom was a superfluity, for none of the family would have used it if there had been one. We have a vague impression that the wife did sometimes bathe the children with a basin, and once, after a hard week's threshing, the good husband and father soaked his feet in the horse-watering pail. As for the hired man, he held to the view that bathing with alkaline water was injurious. Incidentally, he also had a theory that it was possible for some men to "make" vermin by a process of spontaneous generation. We never understood how he could be sure of this, for, according to his own telling, he was never without them, and would seem to have lacked an opportunity to put his theory to the test.

It will be admitted that here was a situation as trying as most hired men are called upon to face, and yet we have it to record that the embryo editor never missed his weekly bath and change of underwear. To be sure, the employer did sometimes look upstairs while the operation was going on and gently insinuate that it was hardly the thing to use the kitchen basin to wash one's feet; but the bath was always accomplished, and the good man swallowed what scruples he may have had with becoming grace—at least, so far as we remember, he never missed a meal. We will be pardoned for adding that, on leaving this place, the writer carefully examined every article of clothing, and, to his great relief, found everything O. K., so that the eastbound train carried only one passenger on the ticket for his berth.

farmers as to the ergot in the feed, and if we could have done without the feeding of straw this winter, which we were forced to do through the long and very severe winter, a great many of us would have our cattle running in our pastures instead of being in bone piles or burnt up, and I believe the sooner we farmers make it a business to grow good fodder crops, such as corn, mixed grains, cut green, and tame grasses, the better returns for our labor we shall receive. For this growing of all wheat and depending on the straw for the feeding of what few stock we have is not very wise or profitable, as some of us have found out to our cost this last winter.

This winter has been the hardest I have seen since I have been in the country which is twenty-three years, both for man or beast. I have never had the experience with my cattle that I have had this last winter, and I put it down to severe weather and the ergot in the feed. I have wintered cattle on straw alone with grain in it that the machine threw over other years in open sheds, and have brought them out in good condition, so that I have sold them in June and July to the butcher. But this year my cattle started to die off in February and up to the 15th of May I had lost twenty head. My first one that took sick I saved, but lost her calf. I first noticed her being sick because she could not use her hind quarters, and would be in terrible pains in the bowels, but I managed to bring her through, so that now she is doing well in the pasture.

My other cattle did not give me a chance to work on them: they were either heifers, cows or the calves that died. The cow or the heifer would appear all right at night, but in the morning would not be able to get up, and at night would be dead, after straining as though trying to calve. Others would be sick for two or three days, and seem to be getting all right when they would drop off the same.

Two cows took the same as those that died, but were able with help to cast their calves. They then strained a great deal, could not clean, and I was afraid the straining would cast their calf dead, but with assistance and good care and feed they came out right.

Other neighbors lost very heavily the same as I did, and in all cases the cattle died like mine did. As I have said before I have never seen anything like it in all the twenty-three years of my farming and think it must have been due to ergot and the severe weather which debilitated the stock, as I fed more grain than usual.

Sask.

A FARMER.

**Profit from Hogs.**

To show what profit there is in keeping as many hogs as one can manage I relate this:

Last summer I sold a yearling sow in pig. The buyer sold four pigs for breeding for \$33 and lately sold the sow for pork. She weighed 610 pounds at six cents, which brought in \$36. He still has five of her sow pigs left out of the litter. They are worth at least \$25 each. How much profit did the purchaser make when the sow cost him only \$25? Quite a bit more than the best milk cow in the country would bring in, is it not?

Oakland Mun., Man.

O. K.

DEAR SIR:

I could not do without the *ADVOCATE*. Wishing you continued success.

Gilbert Plains.

GEO. B. GORDEN.

But Manitoba is not the only place where such nice situations may be met. The Eastern provinces also have some farmers whose standard of cleanliness and hygiene is not quite up to the mark. Some of them, perhaps, might take a lesson from the hired men they employ, although, in the majority of cases, it devolves upon them to set the laborer an example and encourage him to keep his person clean, so as to be a fit member of the household, a decent companion for the children, and an object of self-respect to himself. The hired man who will not make use of reasonable facilities for keeping his body clean and clothes neat is not fit to have around, no matter how scarce help may be. On the other hand, it is rather disheartening to a respectable young man to learn, as the editor did at one place, that there was a bathroom in the house, but it was not for the hired men. Such instances are liable to raise bitter thoughts in the lad's mind, on the subject of Christian charity.

To sum the matter up, we must express a doubt whether there is any place in rural Canada where a hired man cannot be cleanly and decent if he is determined so to be. On the other hand, the farmer and his wife have a duty to themselves, to their families, and to the hired man within their gates, to see that he is given every encouragement and reasonable convenience in the way of bath vessels obtainable for the purpose in the sleeping-room, if at present there is no bath or wash rooms in which to attend to the keeping of the temple of the soul. The golden rule works in well here, and every father and mother should endeavor to regard their helpers as they would have their son treated by another boy's parents, probably in a distant land.

**Hay-making Comments.**

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

That line beneath the heading of your *Farm* department prompts me to let you know how I handled my hay crop last year.

I cut eighty acres of hay, mixed rye and timothy. It was first crop and in places not a very good catch, but I had a hundred tons of feed. I cut it as soon as the first bloom was off the timothy the rye was all out in head, but not so long as it would have been had I waited another week. But rye gets stiff and woody if left too long, although as hay I like it as well as timothy, only it does not hang together so well and is harder to handle, especially with a horse fork. If the weather is good and the hay not very heavy we let it lie a day, rake it up, leave it in the winrow half a day, and stack with a sweep and stacker. That is the cheapest and fastest way to handle hay. If drawing to the stable and putting in a loft, we like to coil up; I think it makes better saved hay and forks nicer. If the hay is heavy we have to let it lie longer in the swath. This year I have 80 acres to cut again, pure timothy this time, and with favorable weather will handle as described above. If I had a small amount to handle, as I have had sometimes, I would like to rake it up as soon as it was near fit after cutting, coil up and let cure in coil, but you have to be guided in these matters by the amount of hay, kind of weather and amount of help you have. If I had barn room for very much hay I would use a hay loader, which is speedy and a great labor saver. I don't know of anything better to use for stacking than the sweeps and stacker; that is, providing you have enough hay to handle to make it pay to get them.

Sifton Mun., Man.

FARMER.

**Grass, Corn and Clean Farming.**

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

Last year I sowed four acres of flax with one bushel of timothy grass seed, and I threshed 78 bushels of fine flax off the piece last harvest. It has been a bad winter and spring, for grass; but where the seed was not too deep it is a good catch. This year I am sowing about 50 fifty acres in flax and the greater part of that has been seeded down with timothy and rye grass seed. It is utterly impossible to fight the wild oats without seeding down to grass. Last fall a lot of discing was done to start the oats, but owing to the unfavorable season the work done was no use. How else can we kill out the wild oats (and there is no other weed equal to them), except by having a chance at them two years running, as when sown to grass. I have also found out a new way to sow corn. I use a 14-inch gang plow and plant the corn in the furrow (where it is nice and damp);



FALL RYE GROWN BY R. G. WILLIAMSON, 4 MILES FROM MAPLE CREEK, SASK.  
From Photo by G. E. Fleming, June 15th, 1907.

FOUNDED 1866

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sow in every fourth furrow three or four kernels 18 inches apart, and you can make a better and also quicker job of it than plowing and then using the seeder. The seed also goes twice as far. I sowed over an acre in an afternoon. Will have about three acres in corn. That's the way to have feed.

O. K.  
Oakland Mun, Man.

**Breaking by Power.**

Steam plowing has been quite general upon the prairie the past few weeks. The steam outfit with several gangs is doing a lot of the work that was only considered possible of execution with animal traction and a hand breaker. True the sod is not so well laid as where it is turned by a good plowman, but the time saved more than compensates for the difference in work.

**Homage to the King—a Travesty.**

Fondly have we of this Westland oft imagined, wheat is king. Clothed in his robes of gold, stretched round us mile on mile, following the graceful undulations of the plains, have we not watched him toss and sway, and who would dare dispute his reign. But turn from this with me, peruse awhile the prize list of our foremost Western fair or better still attend the show and find to where the greatest product of our plains is relegated. We stand among the exhibits, ranged round are several lots of Fyfe and one lone Preston wheat. Paltry they seem beside the barns and sheds full of their various breeds of horses, cattle, fowls. But as we stand, we think a conversation is being held. We listen. This is what we see and hear:

The Red Fyfe acting as spokesman was a magnificent specimen, both in size and color: it stood erect, looking justly proud of its superiority as it exclaimed, in a loud voice, "Wheat is King, in the Golden West, and the King is Red Fyfe."

The one little specimen of Preston bristled all over in defiance as he replied, "I am just as fine a specimen as you, even though my color is not just the same, for am I not an improved fancy variety, my ancestors having come from abroad. If you read the agricultural press, my dear sir, you will find my name mentioned oftener than that of an old fashioned wheat like yourself."

Red Fyfe grew ruddier still as he puffed out his chest and roared in stentorian tones: "You superior to me! Why you are only a distant relative of the reigning house and are only in the trial stage. You would not be here at all only our swarthy directors, great and far-seeing minds, think it wise to encourage the farmers to give you a trial to see if you will prove of any worth. You might succeed, you know, where the soil and climate are not suited to my fastidious taste. I have two classes, you only one with two paltry prizes. Under the circumstances you should be very careful in addressing your superiors, sir." The Fyfe settled back against the wall, as if the dispute were settled, and glared at poor little Preston to see if he were properly quelled.

A whirr of wings made us all turn towards the doorway as a pair of beautiful pigeons settled in the center of the room and gazed around with bright eyes to see if any grains had been spilled. "So you think you are important," gurgled Mr. Pouter, as he swelled up his throat and strutted up to the dignified wheat. "Let me tell you, sir, that you were grown simply to furnish us with a nutritious and palatable food. You belong to the low grade utility class—I to the fancy. For you and the rest of the threshed wheat there are four classes—for us seventy."

"Puffing about your prizes and classes, eh!" cried a game Bantam as he strutted into the room. "Why you are both mere nothings compared to us. We have three hundred and thirty-six classes and over \$1100.00 in money prizes, besides cup medals and other honors. Neither sheep nor pigs, which are only useful and can lay no claim to the distinction of being fancy, are of anything like such importance. We are clothed in beautifully colored garments which we change at exactly the time our valet, man, tells us is proper; we live in elegant houses, feed on the daintiest fare and have our garments washed and polished for us."

"Moo-oo! Moo-oo!" as a great roan head was thrust through the doorway. "What's all the row about." Everyone but King Fyfe, who maintained a dignified silence tried to explain at once, but as soon as Mr. Shorthorn had caught the meaning of the argument he tossed his gleaming horns and looked disdainfully around. "Well, I declare! Who ever heard of such a thing as wheat thinking he is the most important? Why, even dogs, rabbits, canaries and guinea pigs will attract far more attention. Let me tell you though, Mr. Wheat, that cattle, not wheat is King of the West. While we roam the plains our milk and its products, butter and cheese furnish a food man could not do without, and when we go hence our bodies go to feed the millions all over the earth, our hides furnish leather for boots, harness, etc., and most important of all at present for picture post cards. Our horns and bones are made into articles both useful and ornamental, and what is left of our

bodies goes to make an excellent fertilizer to help you, Mr. Wheat, to grow and furnish food for successive generations of cattle. What do you think of that, sir?"

"Much of your argument is true, no doubt," replied the wheat in a very much reduced voice, "but if it were not for me what would man eat with his butter, cheese and tough Western beef? How about the world's bread supply? Besides, I have heard farmers, since I have been here, remark that they considered cattle merely boarders who cleared out without paying."

Before Mr. Shorthorn had time to reply a beautiful sleek brown head appeared beside his and as he drew back in astonishment, a fine high-strung head of smaller type took his place beside the first arrival, the graceful ears working backward and forward and the beautiful eyes, quick as a bird's, yet with the startled expression of a fawn's, took in everything at a glance, while the slim nose sniffed the air. His less nervous companion had meantime inquired the cause of the disturbance and after tossing his great black mane and arching his noble crest, said in a solemn decided tone: "I, Perpetual Motion, the greatest Clyde in the West, am surprised at a few sacks of such trivial stuff as wheat setting themselves up over all the more important exhibits here and claiming to be King of the West. Of course wheat is useful. If it were not for wheat where should I get my bran mashes? but it seems to me that oats are really more useful, as we use so much more of them. In my opinion, and from the number of classes and the large money prizes, as well as many cups, plates, medals, etc., horses take the place of highest importance and Clydesdales, the most numerous as well as the greatest breed, should constitute the royal family, and I, the greatest representative of that family, the reigning Sovereign."

As he ceased speaking and stood arching his beautiful neck the dark restless head beside him ceased searching for some fearful thing in the fathomless darkness of the almost empty room and with a contemptuous toss of his head took up the conversation.

"Look at me friends," he cried in a quick sharp voice, "I am Dan Patch, the fastest harness horse in the world. I am the eighth wonder of the world and the greatest. When I am hitched to my sulky and my driver in his seat even the winds are left behind. Horses belonging to this type," waving his graceful head towards his companion, "may be useful to the farmers and others with heavy hauling to do, but we are the most talked of, the most highly developed members of the horse tribe. If we are not the greatest, why do the all-wise directors of this great Show spend so much money on us? \$12,000.00 is a lot compared with prizes on other products."

"Ugh!" growled the wheat, "of what use is a racer? It cannot till the soil to grow wheat; it is of no use to the farmer, of no use to the world."

"Hold! Not so fast," cried Dan. Let me tell you, my dear sir, the farmer grows wheat to get money to bet on me. That is the farmer's ambition—to make money, and when he has made it, or thinks he has made it, to play the gentleman."

Cariavale, Sask.

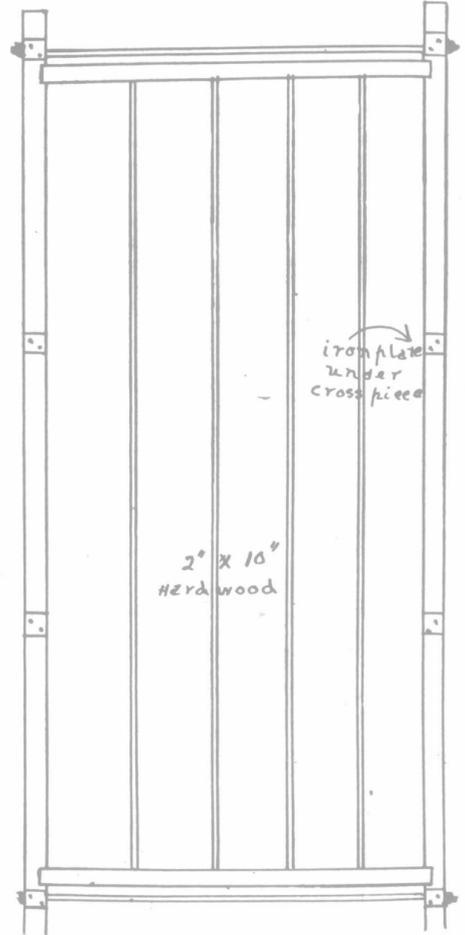
MRS. T. FROST.

**Hay-rack Construction.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

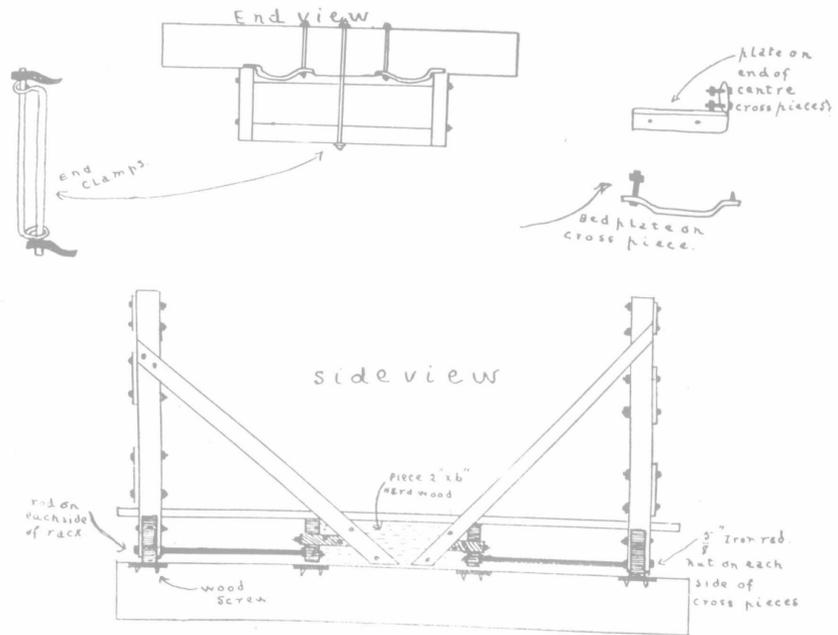
The first consideration in building a hay and grain rack is to secure the maximum strength

with the minimum of weight and to secure this result in this country where the choice of woods is necessarily limited, requires careful study. The rack should be constructed with a tight bottom, of 2"x10" planks, sixteen feet long, which I think is the length best suited to all round condi-



BOTTOM SECTION OF HAY RACK.

tions, and this bottom should be built separate from the superstructure, and can then be used for many purposes around the farm where a wagon box would be unsuitable; such as hauling stone etc. The racks generally used in this section are 8 feet wide, and are built with end ladders about 3'6" or 4' high, with a brace of 2"x4" from the top of each corner post, running to near the center on each side. Another advantage in having the rack built thus in two parts is, it can be loaded and unloaded by one man, which is an impossibility with a rack constructed on the one piece



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DAIRY

Tuberculosis and the Dairy Industry.

The dairy department of the Wisconsin Agricultural College has been investigating the spread of tuberculosis in herds and throughout the country and publishes the results of its work in bulletin 143.

In introducing the subject matter of the bulletin the author, Prof. H. L. Russell, says:

Tuberculosis, like all other communicable or transmissible diseases, cannot originate spontaneously, i. e., from some condition of the animal, the surrounding atmosphere, or the like. It can only be produced where the existing cause, the tubercle bacillus, falls on a fertile soil and develops. The animal body offers a favorable place for such growth, and the influence of certain environmental factors, such as overcrowding, inadequate ventilation, and other general unsanitary conditions, may hasten the rate of spread throughout the herd as well as the course of the disease in the individual animal.

The specific disease germ, causing the scourge of tuberculosis, comes directly or indirectly from some pre-existing case of the same disease. In cattle, it generally passes from animal to animal, as it does from man to man, although, at times, transference from one species to the other undoubtedly happens.

"BUYING IN" THE DISEASE.

With reference to cattle, the most common mode of transference is unquestionably contact with slightly diseased stock. A man brings into his herd purebred animals in the laudable attempt to improve the quality of his stock, or he may buy grades to replenish or increase his dairy herd. Although such animals may look perfectly well, they may be infected in a latent manner with the seeds of this disease, and

these germs, and consequently, if such refuse milk is fed directly to calves or hogs, the disease will be rapidly spread to those animals that are thus exposed to direct infection. Where the hand separator is used, the distribution of the disease is confined to the farm; if, however, the product goes to a creamery or cheese factory, and is not diluted to a point of safety, the possibility of more widespread distribution is materially increased.

RELATIVE RATE OF SPREAD BY THE TWO METHODS.

Where infection of a herd is due to the introduction of the disease by purchase, the spread of the disease is from individual to individual. Where the mixed skim-milk supply becomes infected, the disease is much more rapidly disseminated. The first method is similar in action to the sharpshooter who picks his victims one by one; the other is like the explosion of a shell that deals death and destruction to a large number throughout the area of exposure.

It is apparent where tuberculosis has been rife for many years, and no adequate restrictive measures have been in operation, that this second exposure method of distribution will become increasingly common. Such was the case in Denmark, where, a few years ago, over forty per cent. of all cattle tested with tuberculin were found to react. To such an extent had this disease obtained a foothold in this great dairy region that the most stringent methods were instituted to control its further spread.

An examination of conditions in America does not reveal such a high percentage of affected animals, and the danger of this explosive method of dispersal has not been generally recognized. While the average conditions here are not nearly so bad as in many portions of Europe, yet local areas doubtless do exist here and there, in which the disease has been gradually making headway, until it has reached a condition where rapid spread through infected factory by-products is possible.

METHODS OF RESTRICTING SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS THROUGH FACTORY BY-PRODUCTS.

In preventing the further spread of tuberculosis from any source, the main question is to be able to recognize the disease with certainty. This can only be done with any degree of accuracy by employing the tuberculin test. No dairy community should shut its eyes to the fact that doubtless more or less of this disease will be found lurking in its midst, and that it is the part of sound dairy practice to ascertain the exact condition of affairs without waiting for the disease to become so far advanced as to cause serious losses by death.

While this is the safest and most satisfactory way of learning the exact condition of affairs, other procedures may be followed which are more or less effective in preventing the further dissemination of the seeds of disease.

1. Hand separators.—If the herd milk is separated at home and only the cream taken to the factory, there is no danger of any patron receiving an infected supply from any source outside of his own farm. The farm separator will protect him from acquiring tuberculosis from his neighbor's herd which may be spread through the medium of skim-milk, but it will not insure him against infection from his own supply. Hence, the hand separator cannot be used with entire safety, unless the individual is definitely assured that his own herd is wholly free.

2. Pasteurization of factory skim-milk.—If the mixed skim-milk of the factory is properly heated, it is possible to destroy effectually the germs of tuberculosis. This is by far the most practical method of securing complete immunity from this danger. The process is not difficult of application, nor expensive. In the pasteurization of skim-milk, the main question is the thorough destruction of the tubercle organism.

To destroy any kind of germ life, it is necessary to consider not merely the temperature of exposure, but also the time for which the organism is exposed. The shorter the period of exposure, the higher it is necessary to heat the milk to render the process effective. The manner of exposing the organism to heat is also a matter of some importance. If heated under conditions permitting the formation of the scalded layer on the milk, the tubercle bacilli will retain its vitality for much longer periods than otherwise.

Actual tests which have been conducted with this organism show a considerable variation in its thermal death point, i. e., the temperature at which the organism loses its vitality. Where milk is pasteurized for direct consumption an exposure of ten to fifteen minutes at 140° F., or an exposure for approximately one minute or so at 160° F. has been found fatal to the tubercle bacillus. There are, however, reasons which will be discussed later that make it advisable to raise the temperature for pasteurizing skim-milk to a higher temperature than this.

In the pasteurization or heating of factory skim-milk, two methods have been utilized.

1. Use of exhaust or live steam directly.—In such cases the steam is turned into the skim-milk tank and the contents heated directly. In this way considerable dilution of the milk is bound to occur. A much more economical and efficient method is to arrange a steam jet so as to heat the skim-milk as it flows from the separator outlet. In this way the milk is much more uniformly heated. The necessity of employing direct steam will depend upon the rate of flow and the

plan. I would recommend hardwood plank, 2"x10" for the beams, and 2"x6", also hardwood, for the crosspieces. These are the parts which are subject to the most wear and strain. The balance of the rack may be built of good sound fir, and can be easily renewed in case of breakage. The end post and boards running lengthwise on sides should be strongly bolted to the crosspieces; also bolts of suitable size should be used in constructing the end ladders. A rack built on this plan should, with proper care, carry any required load, and last for years. It is a good plan, also, to have the bed planks loose from the sides, which makes it still easier to load. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of the general construction.

An easy way to load this rack is to stand it on its side; then run wagon alongside as near as possible. Take a piece of rope and tie one end in center of side beam on wagon, and other end in the center of the side of rack next the ground. Draw the rope up as tight as possible, having the rack as close as you can get it to the wagon. Having secured the rope tightly, take hold of the rack, and tip it over on the wagon and you will be surprised how easily you can load any rack built on this plan.

Sask.

H. N. BINGHAM.

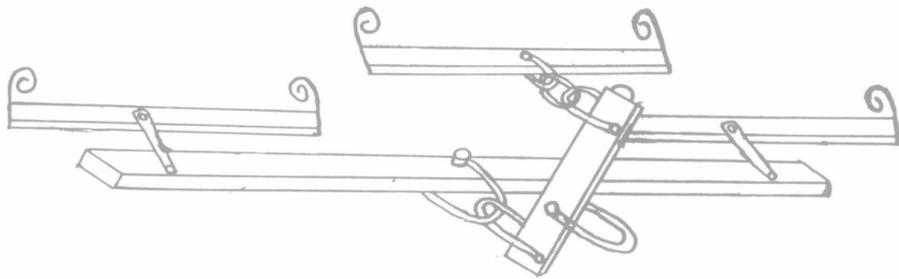
Three Horse Evener.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I herewith send you a rough sketch of a three horse evener which I am using for plowing this year. I find it an excellent plan, as all three animals are as close as they can be got and it gets rid entirely of that annoying side pull that cants the plow over on one side. I hope it will be of use to some of your readers.

Ravenhill Ranch, Sask.

R. J. R. M.



Learned Something about Weeds.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the benefit of those of your readers who might be in the same position as I was myself last year; namely, a newcomer with no experience of Western soils and with a field of weeds to work on, I should like to call attention to some of the mistakes I made.

In the first place I, of course, was very late getting to work last spring and as none of the land was ready for crop I had to spring plow for all I seeded. By the time that was over my fallow was a mass of all kinds of weeds—stink-weed included—with pods fully formed. These I plowed under and in my anxiety to get all plowed I neglected to harrow till after I had finished. By that time the rains had suddenly ceased and the surface all dried out, so that there was no germination for weeds till we had a heavy thunderstorm and I got the surface disced and harrowed down. The next thing I found was that neither discing nor harrowing with oxen was effective in killing all the weeds. They are used far too gently, the speed is so slow. I put on a rigid foot cultivator with ten-inch blades and found it made a clean sweep of everything. However, it was too late for the weeds. They germinated this spring and are pretty bad in the wheat. I cultivated again before sowing this spring to catch the fall crop of stink-weed and will hand pull it this year and fallow the field again next year. This year's fallow was thoroughly disced and harrowed after harvest last fall and when the weeds got nicely started this spring we disced and harrowed again. Will plow deep as usual and follow each day's plowing with the harrow and I hope for better results. I intend next year to get a weeder and go over the growing crop, but I find all the annuals, such as buck-wheat and lamb's quarters are much harder to kill here than in Ontario, as they will germinate from a much greater depth and consequently require a more thorough cultivation to expose the roots.

Sask.

F. W. W.

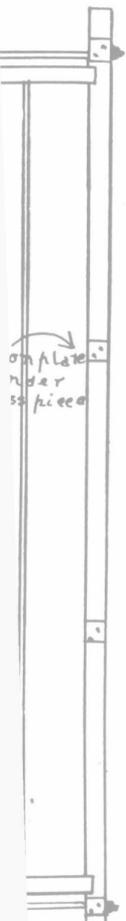
in the course of time, perhaps in a year, or even longer, the germ of the disease may pass from the first case to others, and so its spread throughout the herd gradually occurs. Such has been the way in which the disease has travelled from herd to herd. The disease is more widely spread in the older stock-raising regions, because there has been more interchange of stock, but such a method of distribution is necessarily quite slow, and therefore very apt to escape the attention of even the most observant owner.

DISEASE SPREAD THROUGH INFECTION OF FACTORY BY-PRODUCTS.

While the above method accounts for the larger proportion of cases where tuberculosis is found in herds to-day, another method of transmission has also been recognized and that is through the digestive tract, by the use of infected factory by-products, such as skim-milk, buttermilk, or whey.

This second method of dispersal cannot become effective until the first method of infection has been in operation for some considerable period of time. The reason of this lies in the fact that the tubercle organism has become so habituated to a parasitic existence in warm-blooded animals that it is unable to grow even in a rich nutrient substance like milk, unless kept at approximately the body temperature. It therefore follows that tuberculosis cannot spread through the medium of milk supplies, unless the tubercle organisms are sufficiently numerous in the milk to permit of direct infection. When one considers that many animals react to the tuberculin test which do not necessarily have tubercle bacilli in their milk, it is apparent that the disease must be present in a herd to a considerable extent before the milk of the herd is likely to possess infectious qualities. Furthermore, it requires the introduction of a considerable number of tubercle organisms by the way of the intestines before the disease is produced. A sample of milk, therefore, which is sufficiently infected with tubercle bacilli to cause disease may be rendered harmless by dilution with a large volume of healthy milk. When, however, an animal reaches the advanced stages of tuberculosis, and the milk becomes exceedingly rich in disease producing organisms, the dilution of such highly infected milk, even with a large volume of normal milk, does not necessarily eliminate the possibility of spreading contagion. Where such a milk is separated, although some of the tubercle organisms go with the cream and the centerfuge slime in the process of separation, the skim-milk itself does not become wholly freed from

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temperature desired. With exhaust steam alone it is sometimes difficult to raise the skim-milk to a proper pasteurizing temperature.

2. Use of special pasteurizing machines.—In some cases where pasteurization of skim milk is carried out, the liquid is treated in special pieces of apparatus, such as the "continuous flow" machine of various types. Where the system of pasteurizing the whole milk is followed, the use of this type of apparatus also accomplishes the desired action on the skim-milk. Such treatment, however, is not usually so effective as the treatment of the skim-milk separately, for generally the pasteurizing of the whole milk is not carried on at so high a temperature as would be the case if the skim milk alone was heated.

#### Another Tribute to Alfalfa.

The Utah Experiment Station has been conducting some experiments with feeds for dairy cows and has added some more evidence to the value of alfalfa as a producer of milk and butter-fat. In summing up some of the experiments, Bulletin No. 101 says:

To what extent can forage, similar to bran in composition be substituted for bran, is a question that has been investigated by a few of the experiment stations. At the Tennessee station an experiment was carried out in which the following rations were compared: silage, wheat, bran, and cottonseed meal; and the silage, alfalfa hay and wheat bran. The following are some of the conclusions drawn from this experiment: "In substituting alfalfa hay for wheat bran it will be best to allow one and a half pounds of alfalfa to each pound of wheat bran; and the results are likely to prove more satisfactory if the alfalfa is fed in a finely chopped condition.

"These tests indicate that with alfalfa hay at \$10.00 per ton and wheat at \$20.00, the saving effected by substituting alfalfa for wheat bran would be \$2.80 for every hundred pounds of butter and 19.8 cents for every hundred pounds of milk. The farmer could thus afford to sell his milk for 19.8 cents a hundred less than he now receives, and his butter for about 22 cents as compared with 25 cents a pound.

"These experiments show why alfalfa has been frequently used as a basis for manufactured food stuffs and indicate that the farmer who can grow it makes a mistake in purchasing artificial food stuffs of which it forms a basis."

The following is taken from New Jersey Experiment Station Bulletins Nos. 161 and 148.

"A home grown ration composed of thirteen pounds of alfalfa hay and thirty pounds of corn silage, proved both practical and economical when fed in comparison with a ration in which over two-thirds of the protein was derived from wheat bran and dried brewer's grains. Milk was produced from the home grown ration for two-thirds the cost of that from the feed ration. The cost of milk per hundred was 55.9 cents against 83.9 cents for the feed ration.

"On the basis of this experiment, when mixed hay (timothy and red top) sells for \$16.00 per ton, wheat bran for \$26.00 per ton, and dried brewer's grains for \$20.00 per ton, alfalfa hay is worth \$24.52 per ton as a substitute for mixed hay, wheat bran and dried brewer's grains fed in the proportions indicated in the ration.

"A feeding experiment showed that the protein in alfalfa hay could be successfully and profitably substituted in a ration for dairy cows for that contained in wheat bran and dried brewer's grains and for this purpose is worth \$11.16 per ton, when compared with the wheat bran and dried brewer's grain at \$17.00 per ton."

From these station findings one can readily understand that great value is given alfalfa in other states in substituting it for grains of similar composition.

In Utah, bran and alfalfa hay are the foods in most common use for cows; other grains, as corn and barley, which along with alfalfa form the most ideal ration, are high priced and not used by Utah dairymen. This is not an ideal condition for most profitable operations. The dairyman by carefully conserving the manure, liquid and solid, and applying it to the soil can have for his animals a large variety of foods. Along with bran and alfalfa he can have barley, oats, roots, and a mixture of grasses, all of which can be grown at a profit if the soil is enriched, well tilled and the crop properly taken care of. To secure the greatest profit good cows and intelligent treatment are as necessary as proper foods. It matters little so long as plenty of alfalfa is given, whether or not grain is fed, when no attention is given to the quality of the cow or the care she receives.

## POULTRY

### Suggestions for Large Poultry Plant.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

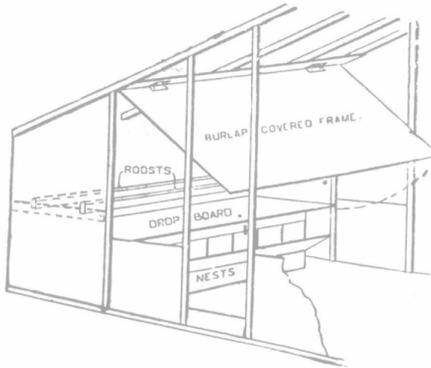
Can you furnish me with a plan, or suggestions, for a poultry house, with accommodations for 1000 head, including chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese? With arrangement for separate compartments for laying and hatching, feeding and roosting.

Westbourne Mun, Man.

The above question is answered below by A. W. Foley, poultry expert of the Alberta Government:

With regard to the enquiry from your correspondent, I would understand that he proposes to undertake the poultry business on a large scale and would suggest that for this purpose he follow the colony plan of housing his poultry. Instead of making a continuous house to accommodate his 1000 birds it would be better to have five or ten houses of 200 or 100 bird capacity so that in case of disease the trouble could be more readily confined and controlled.

The colony house system is becoming much in favor in large poultry plants, as by placing the houses from 10 to 20 rods apart the expense of fencing runs is saved, as is also the necessity of partitions in the houses. A house 12x50 ft. would give ample accommodation for from 100 to 125 birds. The house could be of the shanty roof style, using 4½ foot and 8 foot studding at rear and front respectively. The nests, roosts, and drop boards can be attached to the rear walls and a burlap drop curtain used in front of the roosting



PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE SUGGESTED BY MR. FOLEY.

quarters in cold weather. The accompanying cut gives an idea of the position of these fixtures in the house.

This style of house is economical in construction and gives sufficient floor space for scratching shed and general feeding purposes. By arranging to have the roosts removable and the drop boards hinged to the wall it would be an easy matter to convert the colony house into a suitable house for fattening crates when fattening the chicken in the fall or for any other purpose for which the house might be needed. As to arrangements for separate apartments for laying, hatching, feeding and roosting I would not recommend such, as it would add very much to the cost of construction and is not at all practical.

For hatching purposes I would recommend a separate house in using either the natural or artificial system. In making a commercial success of a plant of 1000 bird capacity the incubator becomes an absolute necessity and provision should be made for an incubating house.

A house for turkeys could be of the same style the only necessary fixtures being runs. Ducks and geese could be housed in sheds of similar design and smaller dimensions. All that would be necessary in the construction of the houses for turkeys, ducks, and geese would be to make them wind and rain proof with the necessary light.

A. W. FOLEY.

### Crippled Chickens and Brooders.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the June 19th issue of your paper I noticed a query as to the cause of so many crippled chicks in incubator hatches. It is a question which has also puzzled me; that is, taking for granted that the correspondent meant chicks which were crippled when taken out of the machine.

The answer to the question in your paper does not satisfy me, for I have observed the crippled chicks closely, and I have found that the reason they cannot stand is that either one, or, more often, both legs are either broken or out of joint, either at the knee joint or at the body. What first called my attention to this was the fact that the feet of the crippled chick were always swollen, getting more so, and getting purplish in color as he lived longer. By feeling the little limbs carefully, I found that in nearly every case either one leg or the other, or both, were broken at the knee joint, very often the end of the tiny bone sticking out, or at least plainly felt through the skin at the outside of the leg. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that it is just not the weakest chicks that are affected that way. On the contrary, it seemed the finest ones—big, lusty fellows able to live the best part of a week, despite their condition.

My first impression was that they broke their legs in their fall from the tray to the nursery drawer (my machine is a 1906 Cyphers), but at the last hatch I placed a small roll of wadding beneath the opening, so as to break the fall, but the percentage of cripples was as great as ever. Perhaps a possible explanation is that they injure their legs walking over the eggs and broken eggshells just after hatching.

The days are at last becoming warm, but the nights are still very cool. To those who are afraid of their chickens which are not in brooders getting chilled, I would advise this plan: Take a gallon earthenware jug, heat it in the oven and fill with boiling water; then roll it tightly in several thicknesses of old cloth. Place it in the coop with your chickens. They will all nestle to it as to a mother hen, and it will give a comfortable warmth for twenty-four hours.

Last year I raised four hundred healthy chicks from three incubator hatches, with no other contrivance than an old shed, where I kept a small cookstove going all day, with a few boards around the base, where the chicks nestled, and half a dozen jugs, as above described, to keep them warm at night. The floor of the shed was covered thickly with cut straw, and they scratched for their dry feed in that all day long. As soon as the warm sunny days came, I made a wire-netted yard at the south side of the shed, and kept the door open in the day time. I had no brooder at all. For the first couple of days after they hatched, I kept them in boxes with a warm jug, and did not feed; after that I let them out on the floor. I must say this for my method, that out of the three hatches I did not lose one through disease or overcrowding or cold, and the chicks had that healthy vigorous appearance that is not usually seen in brooder-raised chickens.

MRS. W. E. HOPKINS.

### Turkey Inquiries from an Amateur.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am trying to raise turkeys this year, but am rather inexperienced, and would like to have a few questions answered. Some of my little turkeys, when they were taken out of the nest, seemed to be very loose in the bowels; they had never been fed yet. I gave them all a black pepper, and their first feed was a boiled egg, with a little bread squeezed out of sweet milk. I sprinkle pepper just a little on their feed. I give them onion tops and lettuce; also sweet milk to drink. Sometimes I boil the milk, with some pepper in it.

Is curd made out of sour milk good for them, and should I give them sour milk to drink?

A neighbor of mine feeds her turkeys a proprietary poultry feed. Is it good for them?

There are no lice on them, but would it be all right to dust them occasionally with insect powder, or would sulphur be better?

My neighbor makes a cake for her turkeys out of 2 cups corn meal, 3 cups shorts, 1 teaspoon soda and enough sour milk to make a batter, and feeds them this all the time, with the poultry food sprinkled over it.

What should I do for them if they get diarrhoea?

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It is quite natural for the first droppings of young turkeys to be more or less watery. I know of no reason or advantage to be gained in giving pepper in any form to young turkeys at any time; otherwise, what has been given is all right. Many successful breeders feed curd made from sour milk, with no ill effects, and sour milk, if given once a day for drink, will do no harm. If you are certain there are no lice upon them, they will not require dusting with insect powder or sulphur, but a dust bath should be provided if they cannot get to a dry, dusty spot themselves. However, lice upon turkeys are hard to see, and are generally present upon young poults, unless they were driven off the hen just before hatching. The most successful turkey-breeder I know rears her young poults each year upon a cake similar to the one here described. However, she adds no poultry food of any kind, and I don't consider it necessary. It must be remembered that the food is not everything, and that besides being fed regularly, they will require to be kept from brooding upon the same spot two or more nights in succession. Provide fine grit, and do not let them get sour, fermented food, and I think you will not lose any with diarrhoea. I would especially caution you not to make sudden entire change of either food or drink. If you decide to make any change, do so gradually.

W. J. BELL.

Bordeaux mixture until the end of the season. If the disease appears before spraying has been done, spray as soon as possible. As the leaves of the onion are smooth, it is necessary to put the mixture on in as fine spray as possible, so that it will adhere well.

### FIELD NOTES

#### Events of the Week.

##### CANADIAN.

The new experimental farm for New Ontario will be beyond the railroad north of McDougall's chute.

Large deposits of pure ochre have been located about sixty miles west of Saskatoon by a Quebec mining engineer.

The Manitoba Provincial Sunday School Association have just closed a most successful convention in Winnipeg.

Neepawa citizens presented Harold Parsons with a gold watch in honor of the winning of the twenty-mile road race.

The recent sale of Manitoba school lands by the Dominion Government has been very successful, over \$900,000 being provided in this way to maintain schools in the province. Over 86,000 acres were sold.

Canada's commercial agent in Japan reports that the trade between Canada and Japan in 1906 amounted to \$2,477,686, an increase of about half a million over the trade during the preceding year. There was a considerable falling off in Canadian imports of silks from Japan, but an increase in the importations of matting, tea and rice. In the first four months of the fiscal year Canada exported flour to Japan worth \$45,946, or double the amount sent during the corresponding period the year before.

##### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

American packing companies are preparing to establish large plants in France.

At the Dominion Day celebration dinner held in the Hotel Cecil, London, Eng., Premier Laurier spoke in favor of the "all-red route."

The Government of Italy has taken over all of the telephone systems in the country and there will now be one company instead of seventy-four.

Raisuli, the notorious Morocco bandit, has outwitted the Sultan and captured his Majesty's most influential subject, Sir Harry McLean, commander of the imperial bodyguard.

The garbage collectors of New York city went on strike and fears of a serious epidemic prevailed. The men have returned to work pending an investigation of their grievances.

Union of all the Methodist bodies in Japan has just been completed. Three bodies, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South, and the Canadian Methodists, had labored in Southern Japan, and much overlapping and waste had resulted.

The Western Federation of Miners re-elected President Moyer and Sec'y-Treas. Haywood to office, although both are at present in prison in Idaho on a charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

At the Hague Peace Conference the Japanese presented propositions on the subject of the treatment of belligerent ships in neutral waters, which provide that belligerent ships cannot use neutral ports or waters for any military purposes; that they cannot remain in neutral ports or waters longer than twenty-four hours, except in the case of putting to sea being dangerous; that more than three belligerent ships belonging to the same state cannot enter a neutral port; that belligerent ships are strictly forbidden to strengthen their forces in any matter while in neutral ports or waters, or to take on board ammunition, coal or provisions; that warships not conforming with these rules shall be disarmed and interned for the rest of the war by the neutral power whose port or ports they may have entered.

#### Canada's Marvellous Industrial Progress.

A short time ago, there appeared in *New York Independent*—a journal of such almost unvarying excellence that the appearance in it of such an out-of-date piece of reasoning is an anomaly—an article, written by one Mr. Givens, by concession an ex-Canadian, who from the fastnesses of New York City has volunteered to enlighten the world on the twentieth-century condition of Canada. According to him, We (the capital is our own) are a behind-the-times, moss-grown, hide-bound, non-progressive, dominated-by-old-men dependency, our plight the more pitiable because, by inference, Elysium lies just across the border, and we have not sense enough to open our eyes and see.

It would be interesting to know how long it is since this Mr. Givens was in Canada. If we knew his address, we might send him a copy of the Report on our industries, recently issued by the Department of Census and Statistics—it might convince him that we are not, in the industrial world at least, as non-productive as he would have us—but, as we are not favored with it, we must needs content ourselves with giving a synopsis of the most salient features, for our own satisfaction and the edification of some few mortals in other lands, who, like Mr. Givens, may be somewhat muddled in their ideas:

During the years 1905-1906, the period covered by the Report, the total output of Canadian manufacturing increased from \$481,053,375 to \$715,035,965, a difference of over 48 per cent.

As an example of the remarkable growth in some of the products are adduced the following: The sawmilling industry increased from fifty millions to sixty-eight millions.

The smelting industry quadrupled in the five years, the output last year totalling \$28,426,328.

Electrical apparatus and supplies, an increase of 250 per cent.

Minerals and aerated waters, 170 per cent. Axes and tools, 170 per cent.

### Horticulture and Forestry

#### Onion Blight or Mildew.

(*Peronospora Schleideniana*)

Prepared for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In various parts of Canada onions have suffered during the past few years from the attacks of the onion blight, which, in some cases, has caused serious loss to vegetable growers. As this disease can be prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, all vegetable growers should be aware of the fact. The onion blight is a parasitic fungus which spreads by means of spores in summer, and is carried over winter by what are known as oospores. These oospores are formed within the leaves, and when these are removed in the field or fall off they remain over winter there, and re-infect the young plants in the spring or early summer. It will be readily seen that it is important, where the disease is troublesome, to remove all foliage from the field in the autumn and destroy it. Where possible, the onion should not be grown two years in succession in the same field; and, if possible, two years should elapse, as these oospores retain life for two years. When the disease infects the onion plants by means of the oospores in early summer, the mycelium grows through the plants, feeding on the juices, and the first outward indication of the disease is a violent discoloration of the foliage. In a short time the leaves turn yellowish and fall off, and give the plant the appearance of being scalded. When the disease is quite apparent, but before the leaves dry up, the latter have a downy look on the surface in places. It is at those points that the spores are being given off from the tiny stalks which have protruded from the mycelium within the leaf. These spores spread rapidly, and if conditions are favorable, will germinate in half an hour and re-infect other leaves or plants. These spores are so numerous that it does not take long for a large area to become affected. It has been found that the disease spreads most rapidly in damp, warm, close weather, the spores germinating very rapidly under such conditions. In low-lying ground the air is moister than over elevated land, and the disease is usually worse there.

Sometimes the disease will be checked before it has done much damage, owing to a change in weather conditions, but it may break out again later on. Every leaf which is destroyed weakens the plant and lessens the size of the onions, hence it is very important to check it at the very start or use preventive measures.

Once the spore has germinated and the disease entered the leaf, it is not possible to reach the mycelium by spraying; hence it is necessary to spray early enough to kill the spores before they germinate. Spraying should be begun towards the end of June, and the plants kept covered with



J. L. DENHOLM'S HOME, HOPE'S SLOUGH, CHILLIWACK, B.C.

Drugs, 100 per cent.  
 Plumbing supplies, 250 per cent.  
 Printing and bookbinding, 150 per cent.  
 Jewellery, 135 per cent.  
 Gloves and mits, 150 per cent.  
 Cut stone, 16.75 per cent.  
 The following have been selected as the twenty leading industries:

Class.	1900.	1905.
Log products	\$50,805,084	\$68,229,920
Flour and grist-mill products	31,835,873	56,703,289
Butter and cheese	29,402,402	32,344,513
Clothing	24,314,937	32,523,798
Slaughtering and meat-packing	22,217,984	27,220,363
Smelting	7,082,384	28,426,328
Foundry and machine-shop products	15,292,445	24,013,094
Boots and shoes	18,481,216	20,264,686
Lumber products	10,754,959	20,128,295
Refined sugar	12,595,000	18,268,260
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	11,637,808	16,992,605
Leather	12,068,600	15,142,217
Cars and Car works	3,954,172	14,430,190
Cottons	12,033,052	14,223,052
Printing and publishing	10,319,241	13,011,604
Agricultural implements	9,597,389	12,775,748
Car repairs	7,546,644	11,442,607
Plumbing and tinsmithing	6,553,957	11,406,671
Iron and steel	6,912,457	9,881,385
Hats, caps and furs	5,876,467	9,026,020

**Carman Fair.**

Carman Agricultural Society held a very attractive fair on the 4th, 5th and 6th insts. The attendance was up to a good average, the late season appearing to keep a considerable number at home on the fields. The display of horses, cattle and swine was larger and better than usual, but there was a slight falling off in the sheep exhibit.

The judges were, in heavy horses, Prof. Rutherford, Winnipeg; carriage and coach horses, Dr. J. Welch, Roland; cattle, Mr. McDowell, Winnipeg; sheep and swine, Mr. Letherdale. Those showing Clydesdales were A. Graham, Pomeroy; A. & J. Morrison, Homewood; O'Neil, & Co., Carman; W. H. Nesbitt, Roland; John Strutt, Carman; Isaac Campbell, Carman; C. Cranston, Roland; W. Hardy, Roland; and J. Brown, Homewood.

Shorthorn cattle were represented by the herds of A. Graham, A. & J. Morrison, and Isaac Campbell, and Herefords by those of Chas. Jones and Jas. Clark, Carman. P. Hays, Lintrathen, showed Polled Angus and J. B. Jickling, Carman, had out Gallo-ways.

The Yorkshire herds of A. Graham and W. Hardy divided honors in their breeds and the prizes for Berkshires fell to A. & J. Morrison and R. Prichard, Roland. F. Orchard, of Graisville showed Tamworths and C. Taylor of Carman, showed Poland Chinas.

J. A. B.

**The Killarney Fair.**

The Southern Manitoba Agricultural and Arts Association has issued a most attractive and complete prize list of their fair to be held at Killarney on July 30th and 31st, August 1st and 2nd. For some years now the Killarney fair has proved a pleasant and profitable outing for those who have attended and visited the beauty spots about the lakes.

The directors have arranged to spend \$10,000 in prizes, attractions and race money. The list for breeding stock is liberal and the classification full. The fair should meet with success, though we do not approve of the change from a three to a four day fair, even though it can be demonstrated that more money can be collected in four days than in three. The public should also be considered and if all the events Killarney has to offer can be put on in three days, they should be crowded in to give the public a chance to see them and get away.

**Wawanesa Fair.**

South Brandon fair held at Wawanesa, on July 3rd and 4th under the excellent management of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. J. Johnston, and board of directors, was a decided success, the weather being excellent on the last day as it was preceded by an all-night's rain, which that section of the province certainly required, as it had been dry all season.

The showing of horses in all classes was excellent and a credit to any show-ring. Also the Shorthorn cattle, considering the hard winter they must have had, were in splendid condition, proving the interest their owners are taking in good stock. The Herefords were small in number, but good ones. The swine entries were well filled and were an exceptionally fine exhibit. Last but not least was the ladies' exhibit of all kinds of fancy work. Your correspondent being of the opposite sex, will not attempt to describe this.

The judges sent out by the provincial Government were Mr. McDowell of Winnipeg and Prof. Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Mr. McDowell, the cattle and swine judge, won the admiration of exhibitors as well as visitors by his impartiality to any exhibitor, judging the animal, not the man. Mr. Rutherford proved himself to be a capable man in the horse ring.

Mr. McFadden of Methuen had a fine herd of Short-horns, securing a large percentage of first and second prizes. His yearling heifer, called Judge's Beauty, would certainly be a credit to any herd. Mr. Banting also secured a big share of prizes in both horses and cattle. Mr. Fawcett being the only Hereford exhibitor swept everything, he also being a good winner on Berkshires. Mr. Oliver King practically carried off all the prizes on his Improved Yorkshires. He certainly had a fine showing of hogs. Elliot Bros. had a fine lot of Berkshires hogs and secured their share of prizes.

The poultry classes were represented by the exhibits of Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank; Mr. Wallace, Stockton; Mr. Pearse of Wawanesa.

The grain exhibit was made up by W. J. Johnston, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Stevenson.

J. A. B.

**Minnedosa Fair.**

Ideal weather favored the Minnedosa Agricultural Society's annual exhibition on the 4th, 5th, and 6th insts. Large crowds were present on all three days and financially speaking the fair was a marked success. The management have improved their grounds by the addition of a commodious grand stand and have now an equipment that compares favorably with anything west of Winnipeg.

Owing to the fair being held so early this year the exhibit of vegetables, domestic products, etc., was not up to the usual standard, but in most other classes quantity and quality were about of the average. In live stock, horses were the strongest section, one hundred and thirty-two individuals being shown, while they, as well as the cattle, were hardly in showing condition, and showed plainly the effects of the severe winter, the scarcity of feed and the lateness of the season. The quality, particularly of the young stock, was uniformly good.

The following are some of the winners in the principal horse classes:

Heavy draft stallions—1st, Florizel; 2nd Earl of Blacon. Team, 1st and 2nd, Connel.

General Purpose—Brood mare, 1st, McPherson; 2nd, Cameron. Filly or gelding, two years old—A. Bond, Cameron & Batho. Team, Wigmore and Connel.

Agricultural—Brood mare, Sanderson, Jackson, Hole. Foals—Sanderson and Jackson. Team—1st, Robertson; 2nd, Hall.

Coachers—Brood mare, 1st, Boyd; 2nd, Robertson. Foal, Robertson, Boyd and Cresso. Team, 1st, C. Janson; 2nd, J. Wilson.

Roadsters—Mere, Boyd, Sanderson. Foal, Boyd, Sanderson. Two-year-old, Cameron, Robertson. Team, 1st, Holmes; 2nd, Campbell.

Sweepstakes—Mare or gelding, heavy draft, Geo. McLaughlin.

Best stallion and three of his get—Earl of Blacon. Best collection of heavy horses, four in number, the property of one exhibitor—1st, C. Connel; 2nd, W. Robertson.

Cattle classes were hardly so strong as usual. A. E. Hole, Minnedosa and S. Benson, Neepawa, were the only exhibitors in Shorthorns and Shorthorns

were the only purebreds shown. These two exhibitors divided the prizes nearly equally. Cattle generally, purebred and grade, were shown in unfavorable conditions. Scarcity of feed, the lateness of the season and the early date of the fair rendered it almost impossible for breeders to get their stock into proper fit. A couple of weeks more on the grass would have made a marked improvement in the appearance of this class.

About twenty-five head of swine were shown, divided nearly equally into Berkshires, Yorkshires, and Chester Whites and of which Messrs. Ewens, Sharpe and Janson respectively were the exhibitors. While not strong in numbers, this section showed up well and would compare favorably in quality with anything seen at our larger fairs.

Poultry was decidedly on the weak order. In fact, all classes of live stock except horses were away below the average of former years.

Farmers showed a noticeable lack of interest in their exhibition; the directorate are out of touch with agriculture; too many of the officers of the fair belong to the sporting element of the town. They are emphasizing sports and races altogether too much and relegating agriculture to a minor position. This year's was a three days' fair, on the first of which farm products were entered and judged and on the other two of which the efforts of the management seemed centered chiefly in assisting a party of circuit race horse owners to make a getaway with the bulk of the gate receipts.

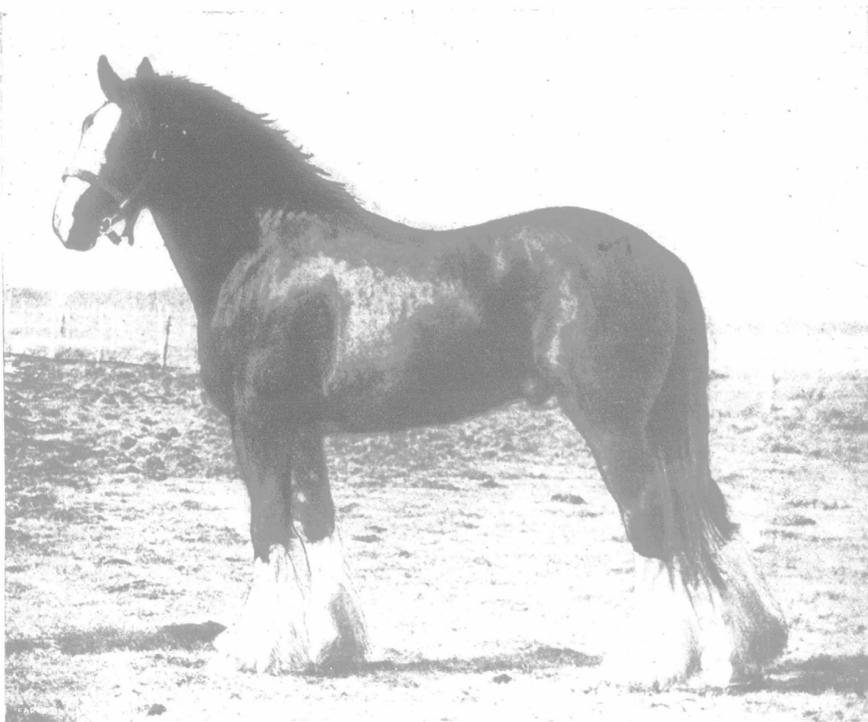
If the farmers of Minnedosa desire, as they profess they desire, that their fair shall continue to be a purely agricultural institution, they've got to come right out and take a more active part in the management of its affairs, they've got to forget a lot of local differences and petty prejudices, and see that men are elected on the directorate board who are closely associated with agriculture—men who know what the real function of an agricultural fair is, who are not afraid to emphasize that function in every phase of the society's work and who will not tolerate the relegation of agriculture to a position of minor importance, decidedly not in any institution that is peculiarly its own.

**May Get New in Exchange for Old Pedigree Certificates.**

The accountant of the National Live Stock Records, Ottawa sends out the following important notice to breeders:

Breeders may receive the Canadian National certificate bearing the Seal of the Department of Agriculture by forwarding to this office the old form certificate accompanied by ten cents for each one sent. These new certificates insure the holder half freight rates on shipments of purebred stock. It is only a matter of a short time when the railways will refuse to receive animals at half rates unless new form certificates are produced.

Haying from all appearances will be late this season and will be crowded in between fairs and harvest. This suggests the necessity of getting everything in readiness for the occasion.



TWO-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE COLT "ACME KING." Sire Majestic 11421, dam Bell of South Park 10577 by Acme 10185; one of the best two-year-olds in Canada, and will be exhibited by John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta. at Winnipeg Exhibition.

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# Alberta Provincial Exhibition.

The Edmonton Annual Exhibition was held on July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and was quite a success. The weather was all that could be desired on all four days. Monday being a holiday there was a large attendance and it was still larger the second and third days. From the recreation standpoint the management fully satisfied the public and financially it should come up to the expectations of directors. Over 25,000 of a paid attendance gives an idea of the growth of the fair which is treble of what it was three or four years ago.

It is perhaps impossible to have a summer fair fully come up to the wishes or expectations of those who set store by the industrial function and intent of an exhibition and as city patronage grows larger relative to rural patronage there is an increasing demand and influence in the direction of sporting and amusement features, and Edmonton is getting to be a large place. Notwithstanding that liberal prizes were offered in the live stock classes the competition was not so keen as it should have been and the interest of the public in the ring exhibits was rather limited and meagre. There is need of a manager for the Edmonton fair and he should be one possessed of the idea of upholding the agricultural and industrial interests. The sports might be delegated to a committee, but a larger interest should be secured to the judging rings as against the tracks. The judging rings are small, especially the one for the light horses, which makes it impossible to string a pacing or road horse without throwing him off his legs. A good set of judges placed the awards, but the demonstrative feature was almost entirely absent, which must be put down against the management. The stock parade which was held on the afternoon of the last day should have been available to visitors each day or evening instead of being made a closing feature. The stabling for stock is inadequate. The management wisely cut out the games of chance that in former years have beguiled raw visitors and promptly closed down an incipient appeal to the public taste for a real bad show.

The display in the halls was good. Dairy products were excellent, domestic manufactures fair and ladies' work above the average for excellence and volume. School exhibits were interesting and included kindergarten work, drawing and writing, and a fine class of color sketches by pupils of the Edmonton Public schools. There were interesting collections of natural history materials. Grain entries were large in number considering that it was last year's stuff that was shown. The grasses, fodders and garden stuff were excellent. An interesting product now being manufactured in Alberta was a nice sample of macaroni made at Wetaskiwin.

## LIVE STOCK.

### HORSES.

The awards in the heavy classes of horses were made by George Gray of Newcastle and it was considerable work especially in the general purpose and agricultural classes. The registered draft aged stallion class brought out four animals, three Clydes and a Shire. First award went to a brown Clyde of nice quality from Stony Plain, a McGregor horse. He afterwards won out in championship over all breeds. He was run closely by a black Shire from the same district, something of a chunk, but of good quality and appearance. E. K. Strathy of Lacombe had a light bay four-year-old, a fine fronted animal but not so thick in the middle or so close to the ground as he might be. The fourth place went to Banking and Crawford of Strathcona. No other stallions were entered in registered Clyde or Shire. In the female sections, D. Thorburn of Davisburg had it all his own way. He met competition in the team and dry mare sections, and got away with it. In the other sections he was not opposed. Two Percheron two-year-olds were shown, one of which belonging to H. Alvin, Star, was an excellent colt. Jacques Bros., of Lammerton, had out one aged and four two-year-old Suffolk stallions. The old horse was a good type of the breed and an excellent animal; the colts do not give quite the same promise, but have time ahead of them.

The unregistered draft class thickened up considerably in numbers. Tom McMillan of Lineham and J. G. Ruddy of Edmonton had good teams in. J. Cresswell had a splendid three-year-old filly. Dave Thorburn picked off a share of the awards in first place three times.

The agricultural class was still better filled. Gibson and Hutton both had good teams and the younger classes were well filled. The general purpose class was quite large and the class of stuff was good in many cases, but showed considerable variety in type.

Though most of the young stuff was not in great fit or well brought out, there is a lot of useful horseflesh coming on in the country. The summer fair is not so favorable even to horse stock as the fall fair, as a lot of the young horses are not yet filled with grass.

Mr. S. B. Fuller of Woodstock judged the light-horse classes. He expressed pleasure at seeing so many good clean horses in the light classes, but commented especially on the number of really fine drivers in the city that did not appear at the fair.

The Standardbred stallion class brought out two horses of high merit, Pickering's Red Greenlander and Lyons' Sidney B. Both have marks, about twenty, and both are strong, clean animals. Pickering's horse is younger, which operated in his favor. Some nice drivers were out. Taylor and Spinks had a good single in the under 15½ class and he beat a good one of Abbot's.

In Hackneys there were only two entries. Strathy of Lacombe had Woodman, whose cut appeared in our July 3rd number, a strong showy four-year-old chestnut with white blaze and four white stockings, a rather superior sort of horse. He has size, right conformation, good bone and plenty and is a fairly good gaited horse, not high, but a square mover. P. G. Connell had a three-year-old of showier movement but lighter in weight and not so strong in character, but both were good to look at and made the ring attractive. Strathy's horse afterwards was champion of light breeds, but the championship over all fell to the Clyde Godolphin, from Stony Plain.

The saddle classes were not of the quality they might have been. The pony competition was quite keen and some good little riders were up, both boys and girls.

In registered Thoroughbreds J. J. Jordan had a real good stallion. Charlie Bremner of Clover Bar has a late importation in the shape of a fine Thoroughbred mare. She has a nine-days-old colt that the wise ones can see coming and the pair were much admired.

### CATTLE.

The cattle exhibit was about on a par with previous years. It was not so strong in Shorthorns, but stronger in Herefords, the dairy breeds and in beef cattle. The principal exhibitors of Shorthorns were A. F. McGill, Lacombe, J. Ramsay, Priddis; J. H. Millick, Edmonton. Individual exhibitors were Ford, Turner and Gabel.

McGill's Crimson General held his old place in the Shorthorn classes. He is now at three years as even and smooth as ever and is a little better filled on the quarter. Though he weighs 2,150 he is quite good on his pins; he does not give one the impression of being as sturdy of bone as his weight would warrant. As an individual he is all right. His youngsters are not following up very strong and the prize for bull and two of his get went right to Ramsay, whose Remus is doing excellent work in the herd. Mellick has a good yearling standing up a bit, but with nice even shape, good bone and good dinner basket. Ramsay has a good one coming on under twelve months. John Turner had a nice thick two-year-old of good quality. He is a fine handler. In females Ramsay had it all his own way. There was some disappointment that the Lacombe fellows were not out stronger. Good prizes were offered and the Aberdeen of Alberta should have been in stronger.

Herefords are getting quite numerous, though competition was not keen. Jas. Tough of Edmonton had out fifteen or sixteen, all good ones. Palmer of Lacombe was up with two or three bulls and T. Weeks of Belmont had a couple. The strife in the aged bull class was quite tense. Tough's old bull Goldstone is a year by year winner. He is a strong fronted bull of good Hereford character, thick-fleshed and heavy boned almost to coarseness. He does not move off so fast as he should now. Palmer had a nice smooth bull, active and moderately boned, has a back end worthy of a Shorthorn in shape, though not long, but yields a little behind the shoulder and the judge could not get away from this. Tough had him on color also. The guessing at the ring side was mixed for a while. Tough won out. Weeks had a good topper three in the class that a cowman need not be ashamed to own.

In the twos Palmer beat Tough with a nice even beast and Tough had it all to himself for the rest of the way. His female stuff is even superior to his bulls. His cow Blackstone Maid was the smoothest thing at the fair in the cow line. She is a real aristocrat and he has a good bunch coming on.

J. E. Elliott of Strathcona had a herd of five Red Polled cattle which are the first of the kind to come to the neighborhood. They look like useful dairy cattle.

W. B. Cameron had his Jerseys out in force. They are a characteristic lot and were much admired. He has some attractive females. His herd was the largest and he carried the herd prize, but he had competition from H. Doherty of Edmonton, who led for herd leader and from Stevens of Clover Bar and Ross and Watson of Strathcona and Edmonton respectively.

W. H. Mullins of Ponoka was in with his Holsteins. He had the field all to himself, but his exhibit was creditable.

Dairy grades and beef grades were a good class of cattle and competition was strong. The improvement of beef stuff as to both type and condition was a noticeable feature and was freely commented upon.

### SWINE.

Swine interests are improving decidedly. Last year there was considerable of the thick fat in evidence, but this year there seems to be abroad a good appreciation of the bacon type. Morkin had some good modern Berks as usual and plenty of competition. He won in brood sow, but Couch of Edmonton carried sweepstakes. P. Hecks of Clover Bar was the largest exhibitor. J. Tough of Edmonton, and Baker and Vereton of Ft. Saskatchewan, had the pork class.

Tamworths made the best exhibit of all. Rye of Edmonton, Quebec of Clover Bar and Seaman of Strathcona were in the mix. Quebec won first in aged boar and Rye on sow, but Seaman and Tough took the prizes for five bacon hogs.

### SHEEP.

Oxford Downs were shown by Wilkinson of Clover. Villeneuve of Fort Saskatchewan had a couple of good Cotswold rams and there were few grades. Too much cannot be left unsaid of the sheep exhibit. Two large exhibitors of Oxford and Shrops last year were not in this year.

### POULTRY.

The exhibit in poultry was of good quality, but was not large. There were no chicks. D. W. M.

## MARKETS

The wheat market holds firm. There is a pronounced bull impression behind all transactions. The whole situation seems to indicate that wheat will not be cheaper for a year or two and dealers feel confident of profits to be made. It is a most strange circumstance that the crop prospects should be so dark in both Europe and America as they are this season. The southern continents of South America and Australia are now looked to to support the bulk of the surplus required in Britain and Europe.

The weather in Europe has not been very favorable for the growing crops and in the American winter wheat belt rains have hindered threshing and harvest.

A good export demand has sprung up for Canadian wheat and considerable of it is being worked. American markets have also gained considerable strength during the past week and there is daily expectancy that France will soon be requiring foreign wheat. At the end of last week Thompson, Sons & Co. said of the Winnipeg market:

"Manitoba wheat is firm. A large demand for export has developed and the situation in our Winnipeg market is healthy and encouraging. During this month stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur will show a large reduction."

Prices are 1 Hard 93½c, 1 Nor. 92½c, 2 Nor. 89½c, 3 Nor. 86½c, spot or en route, and futures July 92½c, August 93½c, September 94½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

### PRODUCE AND COARSE GRAINS.

Oats	40½	40½
Barley	54	54
Flax	33	33
MILLFEED, net per ton—		
Bran	17 50	
Shorts	18 50	@ 19 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Barley and oats	24 00	
Barley	22 00	
Oats	27 00	
HAY, per ton (cars on track, W'peg)	14 00	@ 15 00
Loose loads	14 00	@ 15 00
Wool, unwashed, at Winnipeg 10 c. to 13 c. per lb.		
BUTTER—		
Creamery, fancy, fresh made		
bricks	22	@ 23
Boxes, 56 lbs.	20	
Boxes, 28 and 14 lbs.	20½	
Dairy, extra fancy	20	
Prints, fancy, in small lots	20	@ 21
Dairy, in tubs	16	@ 18
CHEESE, Manitoba new at W'peg	12	@ 12½
EGGS—Manitoba fresh gathered,		
f. o. b. Winnipeg	17½	@ 13
POULTRY (Cold storage stock)—		
Spring chickens	17	@ 13
Spring ducks	16	
Fowl	13	
Young turkeys	19	
Geese	15	

### LIVE STOCK.

The live stock trade is quiet, the supplies of cattle and hogs being nearly equal to the demand. Some good winter fed cattle have been coming in, but they have not been looking so well as might be expected so late in the summer, as they have had practically no more than a month on the grass.

Quotations in the Winnipeg market are: Best quality steers \$6 per cwt; good butchers \$5.75 to \$5.95; lower grades lighter \$5 to \$5.50. Common heifers \$5 to \$5.25. Cows \$3.75 to \$4. Bulls \$2.75 to \$3.50. Hogs, good bacon types, \$7.50; heavy and fat, \$7.10 to \$7.15; roughs \$6.50.

These two exhibitors. Cattle generally, unfavorable condition of the season rendered it almost stock into proper grass would have the appearance of

ine were shown, sires, Yorkshires, Messrs. Ewens, the exhibitors. action showed up in quality with order. In fact, rses were away

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Stock Records, portant notice

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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Tolstoi, who has been very ill, has recovered sufficiently to resume his literary work, but is still confined to the house.

\* \* \*

The oldest evening paper in England, *The Globe*, has been taken over by the Harmsworths. There will be no change in the policy of the paper.

\* \* \*

G. D. Rhodes of Victoria, B. C., took all the final year prizes at the Royal Military College, Kingston, except one. He won also the sword of honor and the gold medal.

\* \* \*

J. S. Plaskett, who has charge of the big telescope at the Dominion observatory, sighted a wandering comet of large size which is approaching the sun and daily growing more brilliant.

\* \* \*

A monument to the memory of William Knisely, who fell at Hart's River in the Boer War, was unveiled in Court House Park, Cayuga, Ont.

\* \* \*

A German merchant has left £5,000 to found a church in Constantinople for all denominations on the condition that the sermons shall be preached in Esperanto.

\* \* \*

J. H. Chabot, B.A., received the University silver medal at St. Boniface, and Alexander Bernier carried off the bronze medal at the same college.

\* \* \*

Miss Q. A. Elkerton successfully passed the intermediate examination in music at Moulton College, Toronto, and also won the Nordheimer prize for vocal music.

\* \* \*

The degree of doctor of literature has been conferred by Oxford University upon Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling. On the same day Lord Curzon was publicly installed as Chancellor of the University.

\* \* \*

Prof. Alexander Stewart Herschel, the distinguished astronomer, died at the observatory house, St. Lough, Bucks, where his grandfather, Sir William Herschel, and Sir John Herschel made most of their world-famous discoveries.

\* \* \*

The *Toronto Globe* recently offered a prize for the best poem whose theme was some event in Canadian history. Over seventy manuscripts were received and the prize was awarded to Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay of Woodstock. Her poem is entitled "Marguerite de Roberval" and is a splendid account of a moving incident in Canada's early history.

\* \* \*

The large group of spots on the sun, noticed in Washington by Prof. Peters of the United States Naval Observatory, were photographed by Messrs. John R. Plaskett and W. E. Harper of the Dominion Observatory. They are the largest group of sun spots seen for some time, and are estimated to be 100,000 miles long by from 25,000 to 30,000 miles in width.

\* \* \*

A fund of \$50,000 is being raised by popular subscription in New York State for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late President McKinley. The obelisk is a pure white marble shaft eighty-six feet in height with a base of six feet; it tapers very gradually to the top. The obelisk rests upon a pedestal fourteen feet high, the base of which is twelve feet above the street level.

Mme. Melba took part in an unusual ceremony in Middlesex, England, the other day, when the corner stone of a new building for a talking machine company was laid. Several records of Mme. Melba's voice were deposited in the stone. The prima donna is said to be a large stockholder in the company, to whom she has given the exclusive right in England to reproduce her voice in exchange for a considerable interest in the corporation.

\* \* \*

During six days the historic city of Oxford is to be the scene of a commemorative pageant that in many respects will be the most notable affair of its kind ever given in England. The city and University of Oxford are rich in historical associations. During the week a number of the most memorable events in their history are to be reproduced in a series of magnificent tableaux. Two thousand persons are to take part in these tableaux. The Prince and Princess of Wales are the patrons of the affair, and the professors and fellows of the university and the several colleges have supervised the preparations.

Berbohm Tree is directing the dramatic features of the pageant, which will include historical episodes put into form by some of the leading dramatists of England. The music, which will follow the historical development of that art with great fidelity, will be under the direction of Sir Hubert Parry, professor of music at Oxford. Edwin A. Abbey and other distinguished artists assisted in designing the costumes.

The first scene to be presented will be the foundation of the city of Oxford in the year 738, according to the legend of St. Frideswide. The next scene occurred in 1002, when, in consequence of the plots against himself and his nobles, King Ethelred the Unready issued an edict that on St. Brice's day all the Danes throughout the kingdom should be massacred. The representatives of that race in Oxford sought sanctuary in a church built by St. Frideswide, but the infuriated citizens burned it down and slew them all.

Other scenes will represent the coronation of Harold Harefoot, the funeral of Amy Robsart, an Elizabethan procession, the visit of James I to Oxford in 1605, and the expulsion of Fellows of Magdalen by James II in 1687.

### WEAK LINK IN THE EDUCATIONAL CHAIN.

The swing of the pendulum in popular conceptions of education is plainly in the direction of the utilitarian. It is now not so much culture or discipline of the faculties by drill in languages and mathematics as training by means of a class of subjects co-related directly or indirectly with the prospective life-work of the individual. Especially on the part of young men is there a manifest restiveness in relation to those studies that aforesaid played so conspicuous a part in the curricula. The modern overflow of young women into the industrial and commercial world has carried along with it a similar tendency. Hence, the easy advent of the study of nature and the natural sciences, manual training, commercial courses, electrical engineering, agriculture and domestic science.

In all this, two things require guarding against: one the proneness to take short-cuts in education, regardless of the fundamental truth of experience that the best in nature and in art, likewise, is the product of slower growth; and the other, the substitution of the mere material product for the life itself, as the end in view. While the drift cityward, with attendant perils to humanity, continues, with little abatement, it is reassuring to realize that its dangers are recognized and, further, that the twentieth century has dawned with a well-defined appreciation of the blessings of

rural life and contact with the comparatively unadulterated benefactions of nature—fresh air, sunlight and wholesome food. The multiplication of schools and colleges of agriculture and attention of schools and colleges of agriculture, and attention to the farm and its interests in our school systems and literature, are therefore among the most hopeful signs of the times. There agencies should be more generally taken advantage of by young men, for the double reason that they invest farm work with before undreamed-of interest, and make it more profitable.

We should have read history to poor purpose did we not perceive the evils of urban congestion and, further, that an education that gravitates only to the material must fail in its final result. Endowed with a threefold nature, man cannot long rest unsatisfied, as Lecky, the historian, points out; and to abandon the higher for the lower in the pursuit of wealth, pleasure, or even the purely intellectual, will warp the nature and ultimately bring unerring penalties in its train. History, if it teaches anything clearly, discloses that one by one those nations became degenerate and perished when, at the height of material prosperity, they forgot that only the good endures, and laid the emphasis upon the material and the sensual instead of upon man and character. Babylon, Greece, Egypt and Rome, despite the splendor of material achievement, sank into ruin. Human nature to-day is much the same as twenty centuries ago, and requires the same regenerating and preserving influences. The genius of Christianity has been the saving element in the life of the British nation, and there never was a time in the history of England, Canada and the United States when press, pulpit, school, parliament and home should so recognize and act upon this truth as in these halcyon days of progress. Any educational agency that fails in cognizance of the laws and principles underlying a sound morality, will prove a chain with a breaking link.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

### THE ALL-RED ROUTE.

One question brought forward at the recent Imperial Conference in London, Eng., which is on the way to become a reality rather than a mere topic for discussion, is the proposition to establish a new rapid transit route between England and the East, via Canada. An all-British service of a speed to compete with the American lines is the essential feature of the idea. New steamers of the most up-to-date construction can make the voyage across the Atlantic in four days; the transcontinental service through Canada by rail is becoming more and more efficient, and with as prompt a service established on the Pacific, the "all-red route" from Great Britain to Australia, China or Japan can be carried out in at least twenty-four hours less than the time taken in crossing through the United States, and several days less than the route through the Suez Canal requires. With a line of this magnitude in active operation Canada would be the connecting link between East and West and the highway over which an immense amount of the world's commerce would pass. She could extend her own markets in both directions. From the standpoint of the Empire there would seem to be great advantage in the establishment of this improvement in facilities of transportation. The self-governing Colonies will be brought nearer to one another and the Mother Land, and increased opportunities of investment will be given. The cost of such a project would be large, but at the Conference none of those interested seemed to think that the countries involved would grudge the expenditure. The Australian representative estimated that the annual subsidy required would be from three to four hundred thousand pounds, and stated without hesitation that the country he represented would be willing to devote a hundred thousand of it if a twenty-one day service could be assured.

SNATCHING VICTORY FROM DEFEAT.

"You might as well not set any strawberries at all as to set them on sod; the ground will be full of white grubs." Rufe spoke positively.

"Isn't there anything I could do?" David asked soberly. "It's the only piece of land father can let me have, this year."

"Oh, if you should disc it all this fall, I rather guess 't would fix 'em, if you made a thorough job of it."

David brightened. "I'll do it," he said. "I'll begin now, if father isn't using the horses," and he started off energetically.

Up and down the long, narrow strip, David rode the disc harrow many times that afternoon, and on many subsequent afternoons, and when the ground at last froze, late in the fall, the soil was in fine condition.

All that winter, David employed his leisure in studying up strawberry culture, and just as soon as the ground could be worked in the spring, he got it ready, bought some plants of a neighbor, and set them out. The weather and everything favored him, and the plants thrived wonderfully. David was beginning to estimate how many quarts he'd be likely to get from his patch when one day in June something happened.

He had early taken precaution against brother Joe's chickens. He had stretched chicken wire the whole length of the piece, but it had never occurred to him that there could be any necessity for stopping up the pair of bars that opened into the road. So when he came home from school one afternoon and went to look at his strawberries he found that a neighbor's pigs were there before him. There were eight of them, and they had apparently been very busy there for some time.

Rufe and Joe helped drive the intruders out, and then the three boys sat on the stone wall and surveyed the ruins.

"Well—that ends it!" said David in a voice choked with grief and anger. "Everything I ever undertake always goes to smash somehow. I'm not going to waste any time on such a bed of strawberries as that. Father can sow it down, for all me."

Rufus gave a contemptuous "Humph!—Is that all the sand you've got. Regular little baby, aren't you!—you've tumbled down my blocks and I won't play any more."

This was bitter, coming from Rufe, for David rather looked up to his elder brother. "Oh, yes," he retorted, "I s'pose you'd go on with it, and not get strawberries enough out of it to pay for the plants!"

"Certainly, I'd go on with it," said Rufe. "Do you think I'd back out and give up and let myself be beaten by a few measly shotes?—and old Gallagher's shotes at that? Not much I wouldn't!"

"Well, what would you do? You can't set those old wilted things out again and have 'em do anything."

"I'd get new plants. It isn't so late but that they'd start all right, and you'd get almost a full crop from 'em."

"Go ahead," said Joe encouragingly, "I'll help you set 'em out."

David took the advice given him. He cultivated his second planting assiduously, did a good deal of hand weeding, and cut the late runners persistently, so that when fall came there was not a finer looking bed of strawberries anywhere about. In November he mulched them, and then rested from his labors till spring. When the leaves began to peep up through the mulch, David took it off and spread it between the rows, and then the leaves broadened and reached out and stretched up in a way that was surprising. When the blossom buds began to swell, David began to count his profits.

But along toward the last of May there came a spell of cold weather. It devolved upon David, one afternoon, to deliver a cow to a purchaser fifteen miles distant. As he sat in the open buggy, with the cow fastened on behind, all ready to start, he cast an anxious glance over toward his strawberry patch. "Do you s'pose there'll be a frost?" he asked.

"Oh, no, I hardly think there will," his father answered. Mr. Warren had an optimistic disposition.

David was to stay over night, and return with the horse and buggy in the morning. It was a slow journey, for it would not do to go faster than the cow wanted to walk. It seemed pretty cold towards the last of it, and the first thing David did when he reached his destination was to ask for the thermometer.

"It got broken a few days ago," the man answered.

So David had to go to bed without knowing just how cold it was, and he was so tired that he did not stay awake to worry. But his first thought when he awoke in the morning was of the temperature. He sprang from the bed and looked out of the window. The grass seemed to be covered with a thick, white frost—or could it be a very heavy dew? He hurried into his clothes. As he went to open the outside door, he met the man of the house coming in. "Was there a frost?" he asked.

"A heavy one," the man answered. "It's killed my beans and tomatoes, and probably most everything else. It'll cost the farmers of the state thousands of dollars."

"My strawberries are gone, sure," thought David.

On the way home he noted that the new growth of the grape-vines by the roadside, the ferns, and all the tender vegetation, had wilted and turned black, and the same was true of the cultivated crops that had tender leaves. He did not stop to unharness the horse, when he reached home, but jumped from the buggy and ran over to his strawberries. He examined blossoms and picked open blossom buds from all parts of the patch. Not one but had a black center.

When he went back to the barn, his father and brothers were there. "Been over to your strawberries?" they asked.

"Yes—and the blossoms are all blasted, everyone."

"Too bad!" his father said. "I didn't realize how cold it was till 'twas too late to do anything. We might have covered them over with something, perhaps, or raked the mulch back."

"They were too tall and bushy for the mulch to cover," David answered mournfully, "and you wouldn't have had enough of anything to cover a quarter of them."

"Well, I don't know but that you're right," his father agreed.

"If you'd only go into hens, you wouldn't get into any such scrape as this," said Joe, who was a poultry enthusiast.

"Hoh!" sniffed David. "More things happen to hens than to berries. No hens in mine, thank you."

Rufe stayed behind to help David put up the horse, after his father and brother had gone to their work. "Well, what are you going to do now?" he asked.

"I've been thinking about it as I came along," said David slowly. "They all say it doesn't pay to keep a bed over, so I suppose I'll plow it up and set out another one. It isn't any later than 'twas last year."

"Good for you!" said Rufe. "You're growing up."

"I thought I'd send out to that man out west, who advertises such fine plants. It won't cost so very much."

"I would," said Rufe.

The order was made out that evening and sent the next morning. While he was waiting David once more prepared his ground for planting. A week passed, and he got a postal saying, "All out of the varieties you mention, Shall we substitute?"

David was disappointed, but he wrote again, naming three different kinds. No answer came to this for ten days. Then David wrote once more and a week later came another postal "Stock exhausted. Can get the plants for you, but they will be of inferior quality. We do not recommend setting plants so late in the season as this, anyway."

It was the last of June, and the ground was very dry. David went to a neighbor who went to the city every day, and sent by him for some seed popcorn, and two days afterwards it was all in the ground, and David had

"strung" the piece to keep off the crows. The crop might not be salable for a year after harvesting, but as David wanted the money for an education and he had several years more at the common school, he could not afford to wait.

"That ground is very rich," he said to his father. "It seems as if it ought to produce more than just the corn."

"You might sow parsnip seed between the corn and between the rows," his father suggested. "You would have to cultivate it all with the wheel hoe, by hand, and there'd be a good deal of weeding to do, but I think you could raise quite a crop, and parsnips always sell well."

So in went a heavy seeding of parsnips. There was a great deal of work to it, but, as David said, he was "good for it."

The corn grew thriftily, and set so many ears that David felt assured that his luck had turned. In due time he gathered the crop, selling the stalks for enough to pay for the seed. But disappointment awaited him when he came to husk the corn, for there was hardly a perfect ear in the lot. In nearly every ear there were missing kernels, and sometimes not more than half the cob would be filled out. Then it was recalled that when the corn was in tassel there had been a long, wet spell, which must have prevented thorough pollination.

Even Rufe took a dismal view of the situation. "There's no size to the parsnips, either," he said. "That piece of ground is hoodooed. I advise you to give the corn to the cows and not bother to husk the rest of it, and turn the pigs in, on to the parsnips."

"Not much!" said David, stoutly. "I'm going to sell the corn shelled. It won't bring as much as I expected, but 't will be something. And I'll see how the parsnips look next spring, before I throw them away."

"I believe you've got more grit than I have, after all," said Rufe, a little ashamed of his outburst.

David was in the ninth grade at school, now, and the ninth grade were in the high school building. The hours were different from what they had been in the other grades, school beginning at eight in the morning and closing at half-past one. A few scholars brought their lunch, but by far the greater number bought something to eat from the bakers' carts. David was idly watching the crowd around one of these carts one day, when an idea came to him. He could not study for thinking it over.

As soon as he reached home that afternoon, he shelled a few ears of his popcorn and tried popping it, and found it very nearly dry enough.

"Could you stand it, mother," he asked, "to have the apple-dryer up over the stove from now on?"

"Why—I suppose I could, if it were necessary," she answered.

This apple-dryer was a home-made affair, a frame covered with coarse cloth, with two very long legs that rested on the stove hearth, and two shorter ones to rest on the back of the stove. David shelled a quantity of corn, and set it drying, and then he took a trip to a neighboring town and looked up a man who supplied one of the stores there with sugared popcorn, corn-cakes, corn-balls and popcorn-brittle. This man was very willing to impart his methods, when he found that David would not enter into competition with him, and David came home in high feather.

"You must do it out in the summer kitchen," his mother said, "I can't have you messing in here."

The corn drying worked well, and David bought sugar and molasses and embarked on his new enterprise.

"Well, how did it go?" the family were all anxious to learn, when he came home from school after carrying his first basketful of the finished product.

"Literally like hot cakes," he answered "It really made the bake-cart folks look at me a little cross-eyed."

The products must be fresh, and so every afternoon, in the summer kitchen, there was the enlivening sound of popping corn and the appetizing fragrance of boiling sugar and molasses. Everything he made found ready sale. Competition sprang up, but no one else was so painstaking and conscientious as David, and the inferior goods of the others were soon driven from the market.

"And the beauty of it is there is absolutely no waste," said David. "The few kernels that don't pop I put a good brown on and grind up in the old coffee-mill, and they go into the corn-cakes and make them all the better."

So altogether, with his studies, and helping about the chores, and working up his corn, David was a very busy boy.

The corn was hardly out of the way in the spring, when the ground thawed enough to dig parsnips. David started on it reluctantly, or it did not seem as if it would pay to dig such little things. But lo! when he got at it he found that they had grown so much in the fall that they were of very fair size, and as they were a vegetable that few of the farmers around cared to bother with, there was a good demand for them at fancy prices. So now, instead of kitchen work, David dug and dug. It seemed as if there were no end to those parsnips, but the last of April saw the last one dug and delivered and paid for.

"Now tell us what you've made out of it?" Joe said, as they all sat at supper that night. "I'll bet it isn't as much as I've cleared on my Wyandottes."

David smiled as he went to get the tin baking-powder box that had served him as a bank, but he said nothing. His mother smiled too. He extracted thirteen cents from the box, which he held below the table edge so no one could see into it, and laid them on the tablecloth. Everybody laughed.

Then he put on a twenty-dollar bill a five and a two.

"Ho!" said Joe, a little contemptuously "is that all?"

"Not quite," said David, and placed another ten on the table.

"Thirty-seven dollars and thirteen cents. That isn't bad," said Rufe patronizingly.

"Well, that isn't quite all," said David, and another ten lay beside the others.

"Well, well!" said the father, "that's pretty good."

"It's a little better than my hens did," admitted Joe, reluctantly.

Then David added two more tens to the pile on the table, and held up the box to show it was empty. "Sixty-seven dollars and thirteen cents," he said, "and I took out the cost of the sugar and the molasses."

"You've earned it," said Rufus. "And now I suppose you'll keep on raising popcorn and parsnips?"

"No, sir!" said David.

"Why not?" demanded Joe.

"Because I set out to raise strawberries on that piece of ground," David answered, "and strawberries I mean to raise there, if I have to keep trying the rest of my life."

They laughed a little incredulously, but the determined expression of his face convinced them.

"Good for you!" said Rufe.

"You've got sand, all right," said Joe.

"Bravo, David," said his father.

His mother said nothing, but the look in her eyes meant more to him than all the rest.—ELIZABETH ROBBINS in *Montreal Witness*.

My little boy is eight years old, He goes to school each day; He doesn't mind the tasks they set— They seem to him but play. He heads his class at raffia work, And also takes the lead At making dinky paper boats— But I wish that he could read.

They teach him physiology, And, O, it chills our hearts To hear our prattling innocent Mix up his inward parts. He also learns astronomy And names the stars by night— Of course he's very up-to-date, But I wish that he could write.

They teach him things botanical, They teach him how to draw, He babbles of mythology And gravitation's law; Thus science's discoveries With him are quite a fad. They tell me he's a clever boy, But I wish that he could add.

"So you are not interested in polar exploration?"

"No," answered Sirius Barker, "I can see enough fuel problems staring us in the face right here at home without annexing any more."—*Washington Star*.

## THINE IS THE KINGDOM.

"Thine is the kingdom, Lord!  
In glad subjection at Thy feet we bow,  
Our rightful Sovereign Thou, and only  
Thou!

Thine is the kingdom, Lord!

"Thine is the power, alone!  
Take to Thyself that mighty power and  
reign  
Here, in our heart, be every rebel slain,  
Thine is the power, alone!"

How often we say, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power." The familiar words are so easily repeated that perhaps we fail to grasp their wonderful meaning. "The Lord is our King; He will save us," said the Jewish prophet; and, if He were the King of the Jews, much more may we Christians claim the royal protection—for, through the wondrous Incarnation, the King has made Himself very near of kin to us.

It is really time, then, that the Most High is the Master of the world, that He rules in great things as in small. Perhaps trouble has come into your life through the wrong and injustice of men, and you may feel that God has not done this, but Satan. And yet God is King, and if it has come to you, then He has permitted it. Satan roused the kings of the earth to take counsel with the rulers against the Lord, and against His Christ; and yet they were only able to do "whatsoever His hand and His counsel determined before to be done." So, also, the selling of Joseph by his brethren was a wicked wrong and directly contrary to God's will, and yet Joseph himself says to his frightened brothers, "Be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life." God rules in His world, and He is both able and willing to make all the events of life work together for good to those who love Him.

Perhaps you feel that you are in an unsuitable position. You are as unfitted to your pose—apparently—as a square peg in a round hole. If such is your unhappy lot, the best thing to do is to find more congenial work, if you can do so without going out of the path of plain duty. God has made us so that we can do the world most good if our work suits our individual tastes. But every rule has its exceptions, and sometimes the character-training that is the result of patiently working at uncongenial tasks develops a sort of rare beauty—and a beautiful soul helps the world more than any amount of work or preaching.

Besides, it sometimes happens that a position which is uncongenial at first, if bravely and cheerily endured, may in the end be found full of real gladness. It is in life, as it is in our food. People who dislike certain kinds of food sometimes deliberately cultivate a liking for them, and find before very long that those very things are their favorite viands. Of one thing we may feel quite certain: God understands our talents and capabilities far better than we can do. To murmur and rebel against His plans and ordering of our lives is the same thing as saying that we know better than He does the work and place for which we are best fitted. If we are unwilling to own that we can possibly make any mistake in our choice of a niche in life, at least we must own that many other people make terrible mistakes. Think of all the misery caused by wilful marriages—misery recklessly brought down on the heads of those who think they know better than God what will be for their happiness. But, even when we have rushed recklessly into a difficult position, we are not helpless and need not be hopeless. God is still ruling our lives, and He loves to bring good out of evil for those who trust Him. He can use the self-chosen work to train and beautify our souls; and He always has the power to make any change in our environment that He sees to be wise. How great should be our confidence in His arrangements when we know that He loves us with an infinite love, and that He is an absolute King, with unlimited power to do what He wills. Our future may, indeed be unknown—unknown to us—but, "Jesus we know, and He is on the throne."

Saul was seeking for some lost asses, and he went straight to a prophet to be anointed king. That apparently trifling incident was the turning point in his life. His diligent attention to his father's work was the path to honor and fame. There is a great deal said in the Bible about things we might be inclined to call "trifles." I think God wants to remind us continually that He never overlooks any of the little details of life—He really does know the number of the hairs of our head; he is really interested in every sparrow.

Long ago, when a man went out into the Jerusalem streets, carrying a pitcher of water, he little thought that his trifling action would never be forgotten; that God was fitting him and his pitcher into the greatest Event the world has ever known. Let us never make the mistake of fancying ourselves or our actions unimportant. If God—the King of kings—is deeply interested in the way we do the little tasks He sets us to do, then we are of great importance. Let us give up the bad habit of making our work a sort of drudgery. God does not want us to be slaves, but children—children working in the palace of the King, our Father. Let us keep our



THE HOME OF A PIONEER.

eyes open, accepting each duty as a gift from His hand, and offering it to Him when completed. Then all our work will be joyful service, and we shall wake each morning with the glad thought that He cares to have us doing His work.

And when He calls us to endure hard trials and bitter sorrows, let us try to rise higher than patient endurance, let us try to accept them with thankful joy, knowing that by them He is carefully and tenderly polishing His precious jewels, and fitting them for their niche in the Great Temple above. A week or two ago a dear little nephew of mine was drawing daily nearer to the gate of life—the gate we misname "death." He took the bitter medicines from his father's hand with sweet willingness, never failing to say "thank you." What a lesson to us older children! Let us try to thank our father for pain as well as for joy—we know that He is seeking only our good, that He does not hurt us more than is necessary. Let us, as loyal subjects, bow to our King's decree, whatever it may be. He has indeed the power to give us whatever we ask, but sometimes He does not do so at once, because He is preparing far better things for us in the future. To conquer our own wills and lay them down unreservedly at His feet, is a victory worth winning.

"Then first we conquer when we bow  
To Thine almighty will;  
And each desire resigned to Thee  
Thou lovest to fulfill.  
For only into yielded hearts  
Thy blessing Thou canst pour;  
And empty vessels are the ones  
Thou fillest evermore." HOPE.

## THE QUIET HOUR

## THE BOY WHO LIVES NEXT DOOR.

The boy who lives next door  
Has freckles on his face;  
His ears are red and hang  
Away out into space,  
And when I hear a dog ki-yi  
And see it flee in terror, I  
Can quickly guess the cause—  
'Tis merely that one more  
Poor little victim knows  
A boy resides next door.

He runs across the lawn  
I've nursed with jealous care,  
And, in the summer-time,  
Knocks down the flowers there!  
It seems to give him pure delight  
To yell around with all his might,  
And every week or so  
A pebble finds its way  
Against a light of glass  
For which I have to pay.

He has no teeth in front,  
His hands are cracked and brown,  
Twice he has nearly burned  
Our summer kitchen down!  
He calls to people, "Hey! Watch out!"  
And when they jump he whoops about—  
I used to think if God  
Would take him from below

When I bring home my flock of sheep,  
Their fleeces are of gold,  
All hung about with pearls of sleep  
And fair enchantments old,  
Strange things of Beauty that I keep  
In my heart's fold.

—R. G. T. COVENTRY.

Kindness in us is the honey that  
blunts the sting of unkindness in another  
—LANDOR.

## THE FARMER IS KING.

Oh, the mines may be rich with deposits  
of ore,  
With ingots of silver and nuggets of  
gold;  
And iron and copper, from shore unto  
shore,  
From the depths of the earth may be  
constantly rolled;  
But the wealth of the world is an atom  
compared  
With the millions of dollars that annu-  
ally spring  
In the track of the plow, and the trail of  
the rake,  
And the path of the hoe, for the  
farmer is king.

His throne is a stack of the sweet-smell-  
ing hay,  
His crown is the gold of the carrot and  
corn,  
His sceptre a sheaf of the newly-cut  
wheat,  
His audience chamber the meadows of  
morn;  
The oats and the barley await his com-  
mand;  
Their slender green spears from the  
darkness to bring;  
The orchards drop apples of gold at his  
feet,  
And all nature proclaims that the  
farmer is king.  
—MINA IRVING, in *Leslie's Weekly*.

## WHEN THE OLD SUBSCRIBER QUIT.

'Twas market day, and people came  
From miles and miles around  
To gather at the corners or  
Upon the courthouse ground,  
To sell their truck, to buy new duds,  
To talk of this and that—  
And each browned face its pleasure  
smiled  
Beneath a broad-brimmed hat.

And at the business office of  
The *Weekly Clarion* stood  
A long, long line of faithful ones,  
To make their standing good;  
And as each in his turn advanced  
And his subscription filed,  
The editor, beside his desk,  
Just smiled, and smiled, and smiled.

For it was good to hear the clink  
Of money, and 'twas fine  
To know the *Clarion* was the guide  
Of all that eager line;  
'Twas cheering to reflect that he  
Had been their monitor,  
And so he smiled, and smiled, and smiled  
And let his fancies soar.

Came maid, came swain, came old, came  
young,  
Their tribute then to pay—  
And oh! the sun was shining fair  
Upon that happy day,  
Until from out the line there stepped  
A hoary-headed one,  
Who straightway gloomed the cheerful  
sky  
And blotted out the sun.

"Look here!" he said, "I tuk this sheet  
Fer nigh on forty year  
And I ain't satisfied at all  
Th' way you're doin' here!  
By gum, your policies is rank,  
And I come here t' say  
As how I don't want this blamed sheet  
Another single day!"

Then out he stalked, as having done  
His duty, as he knew it—  
"By gum," he said, "I hated tew,  
But I jest had t' dew it!"  
And to his clerk the editor  
Turned in his deep distress:  
"The deacon's stopped his paper, Jim—  
Go down and stop the press!"  
—*Baltimore News*.

You naughty child, what did you  
beat the cat like that for?"  
"Mummy, I saw her spit on her hand  
and then rub it on her face!"—*Ally  
Sloper*.

Up to the sky, I'd try  
To bravely bear the blow!

The little child whose love  
Is all to me, one day  
Was stricken suddenly  
When I was far away—  
The boy who lives next door forgot  
To yell around, but ran and brought  
The doctor to the bed,  
And when I came at last  
Shrank from me with a look  
Of pity as I passed!

The boy who lives next door  
Brought in his tops and gun,  
And pocketfuls of trash  
To please our little one;  
He played beside my darling's bed,  
'Turned cartwheels, and stood on his  
head,  
And God was good to me—  
Let's wait awhile before  
We utterly condemn  
"The boy who lives next door!"  
—S. E. KISER.

## THE HILLS OF DREAM.

My thoughts are like a flock of sheep  
That roam the hills of dream:  
I lead them through the fields of Sleep,  
And by her mystic stream;  
They wander where the night is deep,  
And stars of Faery gleam.

I feed them on the rainbow flowers,  
And on the secret dews;  
They stray beneath the haunted towers  
That, woven of sunset hues,  
Have chambers of enchanted hours  
For wandering dreams to use.

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# INGLE NOOK CHATS

## ONE SHALL BE LEFT.

By FARNY KEMBLE JOHNSON.  
Grown are all the others, some of them almost old;  
But the one that died when a baby is mine to cuddle and hold.

Married away are the others, into their worlds apart,  
But the laughing baby that died lies cradled upon my heart.

Life is crueller than death, for life is a subtle thief,  
Stealing by slow degrees, till tall past the heart's belief.

The men and the women go—yea, even the memories  
Of childish faces and forms are stolen by slow degrees.

But the laughing baby that died, the one little child I gave  
Into death's outstretched arms, is the one little child I saved—

Kinder is death than life—oh, lone is the twilight grey,  
With empty arms would I sit had my heart not broken one day!

—Truth's Companion.

## AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—You will be surprised at my coming again so soon, and I would not trouble you now, but in reading my other letter in June 10th issue of the *ADVOCATE* I noticed that the recipe for Cream Pie contained a misprinted word which would entirely spoil the mixture, and, woman-like, I could not contain myself in patience till I had corrected it. Instead of "a cup of sweet milk" it should be "a quart of sweet milk." I hope no poor trusting mortal tries it with "a cup" of milk or she will never take any stock in "Ingle Nook" recipes again, and especially those sent by "Manitoban."

As to the question of admitting bachelors:—I say welcome to them by all means! I think most of them deserve all the help we can give them and they have more of my sympathy than the selfish girls who are afraid to marry them for fear of being made a "drudge" of. Although I have read several letters in the page setting forth the drawbacks of a farm life and the unenviable life of most farmers' wives, still I think women of such views are in the minority.

Farm life is what we make it, and some certainly do make a drudgery of it; nevertheless there is no woman worthy of the name who would hesitate to marry the man of her choice because she might at some future day be obliged to milk a few cows and possibly feed a few calves and pigs once in a while. In fact, a woman who considers herself above doing a little of such work in a busy time, when help is hard to get does not deserve a husband of any kind, and an industrious man is better off without her. Moreover the woman who goes out and milks and feeds calves, pigs, etc., while her lord and master sits in the house and smokes is as much to blame as he is if she allows herself to be imposed upon so; and if he is so thick-headed that he cannot see that such work is a man's duty except at specially busy times he deserves to have her go off and leave him for a spell, to meditate and do her work as well as his own.

My pen is running away with me and I must close, thanking you for the clipping about point lace.

MANITOBAN.

(That was a provoking mistake, and none of the members need lay the blame on "Manitoban." She was not responsible. I agree with you in your ideas about the so-called drudgery of the farm life. Many women in town are drudges too. It is the woman, not the work that makes the drudge.—D. D.)

## A NEW MEMBER, NOT A NEW READER.

Dear Dame Durden:—This is my first letter to your Ingle Nook. My husband has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for three years. I see that quite a few of our friends are English. I came out from England nine years ago this summer. I am glad to see them

here, though I must say I felt a little homesick when I read the letters from some of them telling us how they kept Christmas in old England. I like Canada; the people are very nice. I will call myself

OXFORD LASS.

## TREATMENT FOR BUTTER BOWLS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you admit another busy wife and mother, who would like to help and be helped? I have been reading all the letters for the last six months and often thought of writing, but as I never had much schooling I did not like to begin. In our last number I saw that D. T. P. had been having trouble with her butter bowls cracking. Now, I have had just the same thing happen until one time I found by accident that you must soak both sides at once. First take your bowl and scrape it smooth with a piece of glass, then put in a tub or large pan and fill both full of water (I like cold the best) and leave for nearly a week. The bowl must be covered with water or else it will swell more on one side than the other and so will crack. I paint the outside of mine and always keep it in the cellar so that it will never get very dry at any time.

Trusting this will be a help to our friend and that you will forgive all mistakes, I will close, thanking the page for all the help I have received.

LILLIAN E.

(Never mind a few mistakes. You busy wives and mothers provide the idea and it is part of the reason for my existence to do the "reading over again" that you have no time for. Many thanks for helping D. T. P. Others will be glad of the same suggestion.—D. D.)

## ENJOYMENT IN THE INGLE NOOK.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have taken courage to come into your corner. I enjoy reading the corner very much and get many useful things out of it. The *ADVOCATE* is very interesting, especially the Ingle Nook Chats. I am glad you let the bachelors in. It is all right as long as they keep to the rules. Do any of you know how to make mushroom catsup? We have lots of mushrooms, more than we can use. I have tasted the catsup and liked it but never found out how to make it.

Here is a recipe for ginger cookies without eggs: one cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup black strap, one teaspoon cinnamon and cloves, one teaspoon baking soda, one tablespoon ginger, flour enough to roll out. Bake in hot oven.

MEG.

(A recipe for mushroom pickles appeared in the Ingle Nook if the June 12th issue, and here is one for mushroom catsup: Put the mushrooms in layers with salt sprinkled on each layer, and let stand for four days. Mash them fine and to each quart add two-thirds teaspoon of black pepper, and boil for two hours in a crock set in boiling water. Strain the liquor from it without squeezing; boil the liquor, and let it stand to cool and settle; then bottle and seal securely.

We are glad you like us so well. Do not stop with one visit now that you have your courage "screwed to the sticking point."—D. D.)

## AN AFTERNOON CALLER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you allow a reader of Ingle Nook to call this afternoon with some recipes called for in your corner? Thanks! Here they are: "Lonely one" in June 5th issue asks for cream pie.

Cream pie (with cream in it).—One pint of good sweet cream, one egg, one level tablespoon flour, three tablespoons sugar. Stir the dry flour thoroughly with the sugar; you'll not be bothered with lumps. If too sweet less sugar can be used. Flavor to suit and bake in one crust; bake the crust first.

Golden Cream pie (fine).—Bake crust first. Take one cup of milk, yolks of two eggs, half cup sugar, two table-

spoons of corn starch or flour. Cook in a double boiler, stirring till thick, then flavor to suit. Pour into crust, spread whites of eggs on top when sweetened and well whipped. Brown in oven.

In June 12th issue "A Leeds Loiner" asks for preserved pumpkin recipe. Here is Mrs. Rorer's: Pare off the outer skin, cut in halves, remove the seeds, each half into pieces about two inches square. Put them in a stone jar and add half cup salt to every five lbs. of pumpkin. Cover with cold water and let stand aside five hours; then drain and cover with fresh cold water. Soak two hours, changing the water three or four times. Bring the pumpkin to boiling point in the water; drain in a colander. Put two and a half pounds of sugar, one and a half quarts of boiling water in a preserving kettle, boil and skim. When perfectly clear, put in the pumpkin, cook gently until you can pierce it with a wooden skewer or straw. Then lift each piece carefully with a skimmer and place it on a plate. Stand in the sun two hours to harden. Chip the yellow rind from one large lemon; add to the syrup; add the juice of two lemons and a small piece of ginger root cut in thin slices. Boil ten minutes and stand aside to cool. When the pumpkin is hardened and cold put in glass jars. Bring the syrup again to boiling point; strain it over the pumpkin and when cool, fasten or seal.

If these escape the W. P. basket and help your Nook readers, I may call again with cream chocolate pie and a few other (to me at least) choice recipes. Up here we are unable as yet to grow pumpkins, so have to use carrots, golden ball turnips and swedes instead. Trusting I have not tired you out, I'll bid you good-afternoon.

SPRING BROOK.

(Glad to hear from you and hope you will visit us again when you have a leisure afternoon. The chocolate cream pie recipe will be sure to please some person.—D. D.)

## USE THE MACHINE IN RUG-MAKING.

Dear Dame Durden:—It seems rather soon for me to call again, but seeing Alberta A's request re making rugs of old stockings has made me call again a little sooner than I might have done. I shall be only too glad to help in this if I can only make it plain. Simply cut the stockings in lengthwise strips, say about two inches wide as a general rule; then unravel out, leaving a half inch or less to sew on by. When sewing on the strips should overlap each other some, so as not to leave or show a space. Any change in color should be made before the stocking is cut and I would advise using a fairly good foundation as the rug will last a long time. I made one last winter using a different color for each corner; then filling in with hit and miss. This looks very well and makes a change from all hit and miss. I sew on with a sewing machine, using a long stitch, as it is quicker.

I see someone has difficulty with a butter tray. I had the same trouble, but received help through the Ingle Nook. I tried oiling a new one on the outside with ordinary paint oil and have not had any trouble for a year or more. I hope these suggestions may be of use. If the rug hints are not plain I shall be pleased to answer any question.

MARTHA.

## GARDENS AND GOPHERS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I thought when I saw my other letter in print I would try another. I like to read other people's letters, and I think you could not get any better weekly paper with so much information in it as the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. I know we are well pleased with it. We get some most useful hints out of it.

Well, I must tell you about my garden. I don't think that the gophers know that I have one. I have lettuce

and onions and radishes ready to use. I think it is so nice to have vegetables again. I have very poor luck with chickens this year. I guess anybody can beat me raising chickens this year. I had better close or you will be giving me a walking ticket.

RED ROSE.

(Perhaps if the chickens had turned out better the garden would not have had a chance to be so good. Chickens are as detrimental to gardens as gophers are.—D. D.)

## REMEDY FOR CRACKED BUTTER BOWL.

Dear Dame Durden:—I trust you will pardon me for calling you "dear," for I have followed the example of the others and I am sure my little wife will not be jealous. I trust also you will pardon my intrusion, but I saw the trouble one of your friends in the Nook had with butter bowls, and remembering the trouble my little wife used to have, I thought I would tell you what I did with the butter bowls. D. T. P., get your husband to buy some boiled linseed oil; have your butter bowl thoroughly dry; then get him to rub the oil well on, both inside and outside of the bowl two or three times. Let it dry well each time it is rubbed on, and your bowl will last for years, and also you will find it smoother, and the butter will not stick to the bowl so much.

INTRUDER.

(If the "little wife" does not mind, be sure I do not. We do not consider any one an "intruder" who comes in to help, so your chosen name is not very appropriate.—D. D.)

## WANTED—RECIPE FOR VINEGAR.

Dear Dame Durden:—Being an interested reader of your "Ingle Nook chats" which I generally turn to when I open the *ADVOCATE*, I thought I would just take up a wee corner this week to ask if any kind reader could give a recipe for home-made vinegar. We are very fond of salads and being so far away from the town find it a little inconvenient not to always have everything ready when needed, especially after being used to living in a large city.

We came out from England last August and everyone tells us we have had an exceptional winter. We all thought it very bad, but think the mosquitoes worse, as they torment us very much, raising great lumps wherever they bite. But I suppose we will get used to them when we are more acclimated. The Canadians tell us they like juicy Englishmen. We would rather they didn't.

I am enclosing recipe for buns which we all like and are very simple to make: Ten spoonfuls of flour, seven of sugar, one egg, a large lump of butter or lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix to a batter with milk and water and bake in a brisk oven. It is also nice made in a large tin and then cut open with jam between.

MOLLY.

(I have no trust-worthy recipe for home-made vinegar, but it is usually safe to appeal to the Ingle Nook on such matters. The mosquitoes may prefer "a juicy Englishman," but I can testify that in lieu of better fare they will nibble at a native-born Canadian who isn't particularly "juicy." I prefer the cold of the winter to the attentions of the mosquito.—D. D.)

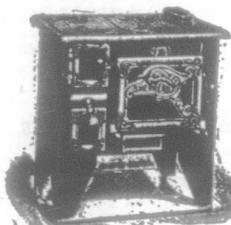
A model advertising agent was talking the other day about the disappearance of the reading advertisements.

"Some of these reading advertisements were enough to fool a wizard," said he. "In fact, I know of one case" — he paused and chuckled. Then he went on: "Old Aunty Cornsilk, of Corydon Four Corners, said to her husband one night: 'Ephraim, did that there story you were readin' end happy?' Uncle Ephraim answered heartily from his rocking chair beside the stove: 'Gosh, yes, Huldy! The beautiful heroine got cured of an incurable disease and the story gave the name and price of the pills what done the trick.'" — *Kansas City Star*.

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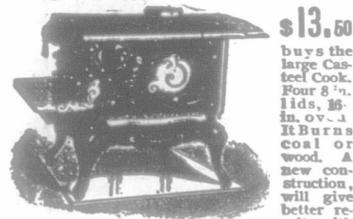
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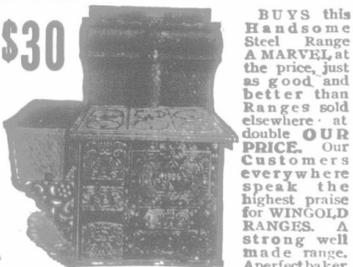
half the fuel the old cast stoves require. Large pouch feed. Heavy fire box. Thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, and a marvel at the price. Handsome nickel panels and oven shelf. This price means a saving of at least \$10.00. Can be furnished with reservoir at a slight additional charge. Our new Stove Catalogue will explain everything in detail. It will tell you of our wonderful stove offers. Show you where you can save \$5.00 to \$10.00 on every purchase.



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Dept. F. A. WINNIPEG - MAN.

**SWISS BUNS AND LEMON SYRUP.**

Dear Dame Durden:—May I step into your cosy corner and have a chat? I have been reading the letters in Ingle Nook with much interest, but have always been silent. I have written three or four letters, but always tore them up and put them in the stove. But now I am going to venture in, and if you print this maybe I may come again. I see "Helmet of Resolution" says washing is the bugbear of her life, but I cannot say that, although I wash with a tub and board; I would sooner do that than iron. I think ironing is the hardest task a woman can go at.

But when I started out I intended to tell "Alberta A." how to make mats from old socks. Take the socks and cut into strips about one and a half inches wide lengthwise and unravel to about half an inch. Lay the piece on the canvas (or a piece of old strong cloth will do very well) so as to have the fringe cover the outside edge and sew on with old yarn. Take another piece and lap over so as to cover the plain piece and sew on. Keep on in this way till the mat is done. I forgot to say to leave out all places where the socks are darned. I hope this will meet her demands. I will close with a few recipes, hoping they will be useful.

Swiss buns.—Cream together one egg, one teaspoonful butter and two of sugar. Sift two teaspoons baking powder with three cup of flour and add sweet milk enough to make a nice dough. Mould into long or round buns, shaping them with the hand as they are nicer so than if rolled out, and bake in a quick oven till brown.

Cream pie.—One tablespoon corn starch, one egg (the white used for frosting), one cup of sweet milk, butter the size of a walnut, one teaspoon lemon juice, half cup sugar. Put the milk on to scald, add the rest all mixed together. Have the crust baked. Turn in the filling and frost.

Lemon syrup.—Break up into pieces six pounds of fine loaf sugar. Take twelve large ripe lemons and without cutting them grate the yellow rind upon the sugar. Then put the lemon and sugar with two quarts of water into a preserving kettle and let it dissolve. When it is all melted boil until quite thick, skimming it till no more scum arises; it will then be done. Have ready the juice of all the lemons; stir it in and boil ten minutes more. Bottle and keep in a cool place. It makes a delicious drink in summer in the proportion of one-third lemon syrup to two-thirds water.

May I come again if this is not too long?

RUBY.

(I can't agree with you about the washing and ironing. I could iron for hours more easily than washing for half an hour. But I always sat down to iron on a stool that would revolve. It can be put at just the desired height and make it easy to change irons. You and I could go into the laundry business together, couldn't we?—D. D.)

**LOST HER NAME.**

Dear Dame Durden:—It is such a long time since I wrote before that it may be that you will not admit me now. But perhaps I can help Alberta A. with her mat out of old stockings. Take strips the length of the knitting about four inches wide and unravel it across to within half an inch and let the ravelings hang. Tack the canvas into a frame and sew strips on so as to cover the sewing. They make a nice woolly looking mat. If you do not understand, Alberta A., just write me and I will send sample of work. I have not seen anyone sending the method of packing eggs in oats, yet. I find they keep better than in the salt. I wonder how many of the members pickle radish-seed pods; they are very nice. Gather them while green before the seeds get hard, snip the ends off and let stand in salt water overnight. In the morning drain it off, put them in sealers and cover with boiling spiced vinegar.

You will be wishing I had forgotten to write if I don't soon stop as I am such a poor hand with the pen, but when I saw someone had taken my name I felt it

was time I was saying something. I wonder if any of the members could tell me of any head-gear to keep on my two wee girlies that would be cooler than sun-bonnets for these very hot days. What a lot of English members there are! I too came from England so shall sign myself

SUSSEXITE.

(We are surely glad to have you back again. It is an occasion that almost calls for the killing of the fatted calf, for we had almost despaired of hearing from you. Don't let it occur again, please.—D. D.)

**THE LADIES' AID.**

We've put a fine addition on the good old church at home, It's just the latest kilter, with a gallery and dome, It seats a thousand people—finest church in all the town. And when it was dedicated, why we planked ten thousand down. That is, we paid five thousand—every deacon did his best— And the Ladies' Aid Society, it promised all the rest.

We've got an organ in the church—very finest in the land. It's got a thousand pipes or more. its melody is grand, And when we sit on cushioned pews and hear the master play, It carries us to realms of bliss unnumbered miles away. It cost a cool three thousand, and it's stood the hardest test; We'll pay a thousand on it—the Ladies' Aid the rest.

They'll give a hundred sociables, cantatas, too, and teas; They'll bake a thousand angel cakes, and tons of cream they'll freeze; They'll beg and scrape and toil and sweat for seven years or more, And then they'll start all o'er again, for a carpet for the floor; No, it isn't just like digging out the money from your vest When the Ladies' Aid gets busy and says, "We'll pay the rest."

Of course we're proud of our big church from pulpit up to spire; It is the darling of our eyes, the crown of our desire, But when I see the sisters work to raise the cash that lacks, I somehow feel the church is built on women's tired backs; And sometimes I can's help thinking when we reach the regions blest, That the men will get the toil and sweat and the Ladies' Aid the rest.

—Exchange.

An English excursionist who was up near Balmoral on a certain occasion went into a cottage to get a drink of water.

"So the Queen is a neighbor of yours?" he said to the housewife, while she was serving him.

"Yes."

"And she is quite neighborly, isn't she, and comes to visit you in your cottage?"

"She's weel eneuch."

"Look here, ma'am, you don't seem satisfied with Her Majesty. May I ask you why?"

"Weel, I'll tell ye if ye wish. The fact is we don't leik the gangin's on at the castle. We don't leik the way they keep or don't keep the Sawbath—goin' out in boats on the Sawbath day."

The excursionist tried to appease her and said: "Oh, well, after all, ma'am, you know there is a precedent for that. You remember our Lord, too, went out on the Sabbath—" She interrupted him.

"Ooh, aye; I ken it weel eneuch. You canna tell me aught about Hem that I dinna ken a'ready. An' I can teel ye this: We don't think any moor o' Hem for it either."

"There's a man at the door, pa," called little Willie from the lower hall, "who wants to see the boss of the house."

"Tell your mother," called pa. "Tell Bridget," promptly called the mother.—Philadelphia Press.



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I are has calv had five and Van I m all chical and Abvonce I ha berri I am every again B. A De. lots o ing to to wr old, at old. cows a pre guess; that st lots of out ah I ha My yo thumb but it Childre Man.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TWO YEARS OUT FROM ENGLAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE which my father has taken for two years. I came from England two years ago and am eight years old. I have four brothers and two sisters. My youngest sister is nearly five months old. I go to school, and am in the third book. My eldest sister is also going to school. She is ten years old. At Christmas I had two dolls, some money, a pen and writing book, a bag of candy and a cup and saucer. We miss the fruit very much since we came from England. Father has planted a few trees. I hope they will grow. The wild flowers in Canada are very pretty, but the violets do not smell sweet.

Alta. (a) ETHEL MARY HEMUS.

CLEVER BOYS AND GIRLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have one brother and two sisters younger than myself. We did not go to school last winter, as we had so far to go, and it was so cold and stormy. Papa bought a pony for us to ride and drive with. We can all ride. I ride sideways and enjoy it very much. We live on a farm, and like every farmer's child, we do the milking, which I don't think anybody likes very much. Last summer we milked seventeen cows, and this summer about twenty. Papa keeps a hired man and he helps to milk.

This summer I intend having a flower garden. Flowers are so grand, especially sweet peas. Mother has some bulbs called Iris blooming in the house. Some have purple flowers and some a waxen white flower. It is a very showy plant.

My brother and I are taking lessons on the piano and like it very much. My sisters are going to start when my brother stops. He is going to learn on the violin and he likes it better. We are also going to take painting and drawing lessons. I noticed a lot of girls say they are going to be teachers. Well I am not going to be a teacher, but am going to be a stenographer. I don't think I should like to be a teacher, and as I have my choice I will take what I like best. I am a bookworm, but have no favorite author particularly. If I were to have my choice I would take L. M. Alcott's books.

Your Country Cousin,  
Manitoba. (a) GYPSY. (12)

BUILT A POULTRY HOUSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope you are well. My father is a farmer and he has got four horses, four cows and three calves, a pig and some hens. He has had your paper every week for twenty-five years. I have a little lame lamb and I do love him so much. I went to Vancouver and stayed with my uncle. I made a fine chicken house for him all by myself and he kept a lot of chickens in it. My two little brothers and my sister call the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the "Cow Paper." I did once, but now I can say its right name. I have a garden and have some strawberries in it and they are almost ripe. I am nine years old. We have school every day, I must stop now. I will write again some day.

B. C. (a) ROLAND BARLEE. (9)

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw lots of other boys of my own age writing to this Corner, I thought I would like to write a letter too. I am eight years old, and I have a little pony four years old. We call her Nell, and I go for the cows every night on her back. She is a pretty good saddle horse, too. I guess all the boys and girls will be glad that summer is here at last. There are lots of violets and strawberry blossoms out already.

I have five sisters and one brother. My youngest sister, Mabel, cut her thumb nearly in two the other day, but it is healing up now. Wishing the Children's Corner success I will close.

Man. (a) PERCIVAL MUNROE (8)

HELPS MOTHER ON SATURDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the Children's Corner and I thought I would write to you, too. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years. I help mother on Saturday. Papa has twenty head of cattle, thirteen head of horses, thirty-five pigs, and half a section of land. I am in the third book at school and in part three in the spelling book.

Man. (c) NANNIE GRIFFITH.

SISTER'S LETTER WAS PRINTED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the Children's Corner very much. I have three brothers and four sisters. Papa has twenty head of cattle and mamma has ninety-three chickens. I am in the part one speller, and in the first year. I am in the second reader. My sister wrote in the winter time and her letter did not come out in print.

Man. (b) WILLIAM R. GRIFFITH. (7)

AN INTERESTING SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written any letters to the ADVOCATE before. Papa has an incubator and he put a hundred and eighty-eight eggs in and only two eggs had germs in.

Our teacher's name is Miss McA— and we all like her very well. There are seven children going to school. We have an organ at school and our teacher can play on it. We have two cows, one horse and one calf. We have two dogs whose names are Jip and Sandy. We live in Malakwa and the nearest town is Revelstoke and that is thirty-three miles from here. We have a flower calendar, a bird calendar and a bird nest calendar at school.

SARAH GERTRUDE BAYNES. (10)  
British Columbia. (a)

WEAK EYES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Corner. Papa has taken the ADVOCATE four years. I live on a farm. We have seventeen horses, thirty-two cattle, lots of pigs and fowl. I have a pair of bantams and a pony whose name is Mag. I have only gone to school for about four months. I cannot go any more for a year on account of my eyes.

Man. (b) HILDA C. TALLIS. (8)

A VALUABLE PAPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have seen a few boys I knew writing, I thought I would write too. We have taken the ADVOCATE for a long time and we think it is a very valuable paper. We have eight working horses, and I have a pony called Queenie. We have about twenty head of cattle. I guess I will give some others some room. I hope this letter will not find its way to the waste paper basket.

Man. (c) WESLEY SCALES. (13)

FUNNY LITTLE KITTENS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We moved into Canada this spring. We have two little kittens and when they are running on the floor it sounds as if they have boots on. I have one brother and one little sister. We have one dog, fourteen little pigs and five big pigs.

Sask. (c) VIOLA WILSON. (8)

A BUSY DAUGHTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This winter my father had no help, so I had to do a lot of outside work. I had to take the cattle down to the creek for water, and had to help cut wood. I learned to skate last winter and can skate a little. We milk three cows. Our school was closed for a long time last winter. I go to school when the roads are not too bad, but we have to go three miles to school. Our teacher's name is Miss A. Y—and I like her very well. I started to take music lessons this winter. My sister is writing to you as well as I. She doesn't want me to get ahead of her. My last letter was so short that I was ashamed of it, so I am going to try to make this one longer.

Man. (b) MARJORY STEWART.

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#### SQUIRRELS FOR PETS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the Children's Corner. I go to school and am in the third reader. We are about two miles and a half from school. I ride a pony to school most of the time. I have a pony of my own named Pinto. We live five miles northwest of Lacombe. Papa has quite a large farm, and we have thirty-one head of horses and mules, and about forty head of cattle. Mamma keeps chickens, ducks and geese. I was ten years old last November. I have one sister, but no brothers. My sister is five years old. For pets we have none but cats. We did have two timber squirrels, but one day we put the cage in a tree near the house, and opened the door and let them out. After about two weeks they ran away. They were awfully cute. They would eat out of our hands. I have just gotten over the measles, but sister hasn't taken them yet. This is the first letter I ever wrote for a paper. Two of the girls that wrote to the Children's Corner last winter go to the same school that I do. I will close with a riddle. What is it that is high as a house, low as a mouse, bitter as gall, yet sweet after all?

Alta. (a) CARL DUCKETT.

#### A SILVER CALF.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very much. I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner. We have one little calf this year and its name is Silver. We have eight cows, and three dogs named Buster, Buffer and Spot. Our nearest town is eight miles away. I am taking music lessons this year. I have three sisters and two brothers.

Man. (c) JEMIMA STEWART. (9)

#### SOMETHING ABOUT CHINA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like the Children's Corner in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE exceedingly and always read it. I thought I would write to you and tell you a little about China. I was born there, and lived six years of my life in that country. The streets are extremely narrow and so bad that sometimes loaded waggons stick in the road, and men have to push them out and it is often pretty hard work. The carts in China are very curious. They have a flat floor with a cover; the driver sits on the shafts while the person who is riding inside sits flat on the floor. It is never safe for children of other nations to go out on the streets alone, for men often beguile them away from their homes and then beat them until they are too frightened to tell anyone their names. Nearly all Chinese cities have walls around them, most of which are very wide.

Man. (a) BESSIE ALLARDYCE. (12)

(Write and tell us something about Chinese children and their toys and games, will you?—C. D.)

#### INCUBATOR CHICKENS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw a letter from Edna M. Cook, who is a schoolmate, I thought I would write too. We have seventeen head of horses, twenty head of cattle and thirty-five little pigs. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister has a pony called Fred. Our nearest town is eleven miles away. We have an incubator and we have forty-six chickens out. I was eleven years old on the fourth of April. I go to school and am in the fourth reader.

Theresa B. Duncan.



READY FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

#### THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have forty-nine cattle and six little calves, five old pigs, and thirty little pigs, and nearly a hundred hens. We have eleven horses and four colts. I have a little calf a little over a year old. I got it from our minister. My eldest brother has one big cow that he is fattening and he has one little calf too. I have two brothers, one older than myself and one younger. The eldest is thirteen, the youngest is seven, while I am twelve years old. My papa built a big barn last summer. Our house and barn are built on a hill between two groups of trees. The school is just a few steps from our house. It was closed before Easter, but we have it open again now. I take music lessons and am very fond of music.

Man. (a) EDNA WHITE.

#### A MANITOBA BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in a village twelve miles south and ten miles west of Carberry. My father keeps a hotel. We have three horses and one cow. Their names are Fly, Nell, Skipper and Brindle. I go to school every day and am in the fourth book. I learn geography, arithmetic, spelling and writing.

Man. (c) JACK HUNTER.

#### SOME GOOD BOOKS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have sixty-one chicks and nine young ducks. Summer has come at last and there are a lot of little birds singing their songs. I can do crochet work and my sister can make cushion covers. I have a lot of books and like to read short stories. The names of the books I have are: Grimm's Fairy Tales, Grimm's Household Stories, Seven Steps Upward, The Wonder Book, The Blue Fairy Book, The Red Fairy Book, Wee Willie Winkle, The Water Babies. I am closing with a few conundrums.

1. If a nut could speak what would it say?
2. Why is a hen supposed to be immortal?
3. Why is the letter "F" like a cow's tail?
4. When does a farmer double up a sheep without hurting it?
5. When is a horse like a schoolboy?
6. How does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?

Answers:

1. None of your jaw.
2. Because her sun (son) never sets.
3. Because it is the end of beef.
4. When he folds it.
5. When he knows his (s)table.
6. Because he has been to sea (see).

Sask. (a) WINIFRED NEATE. (13)

CHINA.

I like the FARMER'S always read to you and China. I was years of my streets are so bad that stick in the work. The cover; the sits flat on the streets eguile them id then beat lightened to Nearly all round them, ide. (12) thing about r toys and

(Many thanks for the photo. I am glad to see what one of my little cousins is like. Wouldn't it be fine if I could see you all in a crowd?—C. D.)

A FORTY-ACRE ORCHARD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I would be delighted to see my letter in print. We have four horses and one cow. Their names are Fox, Dandy Brownie and Fan. I ride Brownie to school every day. We live a mile and half from school, and two miles from the post office. My father owns an orchard of forty acres. We have a hundred and sixty hens. I have a sister, but no brother. He died when he was two years old. We have one dog named Bruce. I used to live in a city, but like the orchard better. I am in the second reader. My work is arithmetic, writing, drawing, reading, spelling and geography.

EVERETT WILLIAM COSENS. (9) British Columbia. (b)

SEVEN DOLLS, ALL NAMED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother Carl has a letter to send to you and I want to send one too; so my mamma said she would help me write one, for I am only a little girl five years old. My brother reads the letters to me from the paper. My grandma's name is Dorothy, and I have two cousins named Dorothy, and one of my dolls' name is Dorothy Dee. I like to play with dolls. I have seven dolls, all named and a buggy for them.

Alta. (c) MYRTLE DUCKETT. (5)

A LOT OF HORSES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live about two and a half miles from Arrow River. Arrow River gets its name because the Arrow River flows quite near to it. I have a calf I call Pansy. We have nine young pigs, two young colts and fifteen big horses. I can plow and harrow. I have been out here just over a year.

Man. (a) F. B. SCOFFINS.

PETS GALORE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Will you please let a new member into the Children's Corner? Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for half a year and I enjoy reading the letters. I want to tell the boys and girls about my pets. I have a little dog which draws my sled and he has a harness with his name on it. His name is Snooks. I have a cat named Tommy and a pet chicken named Black Father. I herd the cows every morning. We have no school yet, but expect to get one this summer. My mamma teaches me at home and I am in the second reader.

HAZEL WINDER. (7) Saskatchewan (c)

OLD-TIMERS IN MANITOBA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my third letter to the ADVOCATE. We have all got colds; my aunty has it very bad, but I am getting better. We had a little dog but it died. We have three cows and I milk them all. We have two young calves named Tom and Dick. One is red and the other is black. We have a big slough between our stables and house. I have a little flower garden of my own and am going to have a lot of flowers in it this year. My grandpa and aunty have been here thirty-four years last week. My aunty comes from Scotland. We had a mare twenty-five years old, but we had to kill her, for she was all stiff.

Manitoba (b) JENNIE CLARKE.

THREE THOUSAND TREES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He is the postmaster here, and we keep store. We have about sixteen acres of land just outside of town. Papa is putting in three thousand trees this spring. I have one brother, five years old named Hartley, and one sister three years old and her name is Opal. I have a little white dog named Jack Tyke. We keep a pony and a cow and some Orpington hens. We live in a little town on the Areola line.

WENDELL CARROTHERS. (8) Saskatchewan. (b)

A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL.

Bertie and his sister Tildy were going after the cows one day last summer. They both rode gentle horses and were not afraid to go far from home, though Bertie was only twelve years old and Tildy eight. They rode for about two miles when they came upon the cows grazing on a hillside. As the hill was rather steep Bertie said, "You stay here at the foot of the hill, Tildy, and I will round them up and bring them down."

Tildy was letting her horse eat some of the nice green grass that was there, when looking up she saw Bertie trying to turn one of the cows down the hill. She had hardly watched him a moment when his horse stumbled and fell upon him. When Tildy saw this she hurried quickly to where he had fallen and found him unconscious. The horse had risen and gone toward home. Tildy took off her jacket, rolled it up and put it under Bertie's head. Then after rubbing his forehead a little and seeing that he did not open his eyes she became frightened. She did not know what to do, but had heard people say that dashing water in a person's face brought him back to life if he had fainted. but she did not have any cup to carry water in. Just then the leader of the cows jingled her bell. Hurrying to the cow she unbuckled the bell and hurried with it to the creek. She quickly went back up the hill and dashed the water in Bertie's face, repeating this several times before Bertie became conscious. He moaned once or twice and then asked, "Where—are the—cows?" and Tildy said, "They are all here, Bertie. Are you hurt?" "My leg hurts me dreadfully," he answered. He swooned again and Tildy dashed more water into his face. When he revived he looked at Tildy's horse and said, "Don't you think we could both ride Sue home?" Tildy thought they could, and brought Sue nearer so that she could help Bertie on, and climbed on behind him.

They started the cows home but it was getting dark by this time so when they got about a half mile from home they went on ahead. Their mother was very much frightened, but no one could go for a doctor till morning came. Then their father went and returned the next day. The doctor examined Bertie and said that his leg was broken. Through all the hot days that followed for nearly two months Bertie bore the pain bravely and after a while got well, but he never forgot how brave Tildy had been.

ESTELLA B. BADGER. Saskatchewan (b)

LIVES WITH UNCLE TOM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in a wooden house with Uncle Tom. We keep two cows, one pig and two calves, also three hens and a duckling. Uncle takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE regularly and enjoys it. Mother lives in England, so does Aunt Jennie. I go to school and am in the third reader. I always cut out Children's Corner and put it in a book. Please put this in, dear Editor, I should love to see it in print and so would dada.

BEATRICE HARPER. (10) Alberta (b)

AN INDIAN RESERVE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have not seen a letter from Saddle Lake published in your paper I thought I would write one. Saddle Lake is an Indian Reserve. It is a very pretty place. We are situated on the banks of Saddle Lake Creek. It is not a very large creek although sometimes it gets very deep. I don't think anybody was sorry when summer came this year.

Cousin Dorothy, don't you think it would be nice to have your picture published in the "Children's Corner" and let us all see what you look like? Seeing you are our cousin I think we should know what you look like. My little sister and I go to school, which is a mile away. I am in the fourth book but expect to pass into the fifth class at mid-summer.

LEILA BATTY. (14) Alberta (b)

Sold Absolutely On Their Merits

Melotte Cream Separators and Florence Wood Pumps



Every working part of the Melotte is made to gauge to an accuracy of one thousandth part of an inch, and everything in connection with its manufacture receives the same careful attention.

Florence Wood Pumps are the most durable because the finest materials obtainable only are used. No other wood pump approaches these in value and durability.



Write to us to-day.

MELOTTE Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG CALGARY W. ANTLIFF, Manager Agents for Ideal Gasoline Engines.

Our Prices for Golden Manilla Binder Twine.



The twine is made specially for us by a leading manufacturer. It contains about 50% of pure Manilla, which is a larger percentage than is usually put into twine that runs 550 feet to the pound as does ours.

Our prices are 11c per pound at Winnipeg, 12c at Brandon, 12c at Regina, and 12c at Calgary. To these prices must, of course, be added the local freight rates from any one of these points to the point to which you want your twine is delivered.

Should your crops be destroyed by hail or excessive rain or should the twine be unsatisfactory for any reason, you are at liberty to return it to us, and we will refund your money promptly. Send us your order at the earliest possible date and likely we will be able to make up a car-load to your station, thus saving you considerable in freight charges. We shall be pleased to quote the price of twine in car-lots at any station in Western Canada.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA.



It dries them up. COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario. Write for Testimonials.

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ESTIMATES. . . CHEERFULLY GIVEN. . . .

Right on time Right on quality Right on price The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



## MANITOBA RED

*Stephens*

is one of the lines of Elevator Paints, for painting Elevators, Barns, Roofs, Fences, etc.

In color it is an extremely rich red with great covering capacity. It is one of the best shades to hold out its color in all kinds of weather.

We have issued a very attractive folder showing shades and combination color schemes for painting barns.

Booklet No. 7 free to those who intend painting their property this year.

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.**

PAINT MAKERS  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

## DO YOU WANT To Buy a Good Improved Farm?

YOU DO? Then let us show you our list. There is no other firm in Western Canada controlling so many A1 FARMS.

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Then send us full particulars and let us sell it for you to one of our numerous English clients.

We have Farms for Buyers and Buyers for Farms

**Robinson & Company**  
The Live Real Estate & Business Brokers  
ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG

### LAI D UP FOR A WEEK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have a sore leg, and I have not been to school for a week, so I thought I would write a letter to the Children's Corner to make the day pass a little quicker. I think our Sunday school will start again soon. I believe it will be a Union Sunday school this year. I am eight years old. I have two brothers but they are both off to school to-day.

Alberta. (c) HERBIE E. CRAIG.

### A YOUNG ORGANIST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been interested in the Children's Corner for a long time. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and as soon as it comes I get it and look for the Children's page. I think it is very kind of you to take such an interest in the children. I have seven brothers, and one little sister who is only five, years old, so I can't go to school very regularly, because I have to stay home and help mother with the work. I have four brothers older than myself and three brothers and a sister younger. We have an organ, three autoharps, an accordian and a number of mouth organs, and we all like music. We can nearly all play them. I used to play the organ in church, but I took very sick last summer, so I had to stop.

MARY M. SUTHERLAND. (13)  
Manitoba. (a)

### A NEW HOUSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has twenty head of horses and forty cattle. I have three sisters and four brothers. My eldest sister is married. I go to school and am in the second reader. My father has a farm in Glen-smith, and my two sisters are going up this summer. I live near a creek and it is running. We came from New Brunswick six years ago this spring. My father and brother are up at Glen-smith now. I have only two brothers at home now. My father is going to build a house this summer.

MURIEL F. CLIFF (11)  
Manitoba (b).

### CATTLE WINTERED OUT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live two miles from Asessippi school and am in the fourth book. Our teacher's name is Mr. M. I have three sisters and three brothers. We have quite a few cattle and nine horses. I have taken two quarters of music lessons and expect to take more this summer. Our cattle were in the hay meadow in the Assiniboine valley all through the winter. This is my first letter to Cousin Dorothy and I hope to see it in print.

Manitoba. ANNIE ADAMS.

### A HELPFUL TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have ever written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Papa and mamma think this a fine paper. My brother has learned all of "The Crosses on the Wall." He is going to speak it next Friday at the entertainment we are going to have. Our teacher's name is Miss P. I think she is a good teacher. She is going to take up some money at the entertainment to get an organ to teach all the girls or boys in the school to play on the organ that want to learn. I guess I will be one of them that will want to learn how to play. I have six brothers and three sisters. My youngest sister's name is Dorothy. My youngest brother is nearly six months old. We call him Willie and he was born on mamma's birthday. I would be very thankful to you if you would send me "On the Casquets." I would like to learn it if you have it. We just came up from the state of Washington and we miss the fruit very much.

BEATRICE GREEN (10).  
Alberta. (b)

(I do not know the selection you mention, but perhaps some of the other members may be able to supply it—C.D.)

### WOULD RATHER READ THAN DUST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I feel that I am most too old to write to the C. C., for I will soon be fourteen years; but still I am only a little girl yet and not very large for my age; in fact I am rather on the small side, but I have plenty of time to grow. I am very fond of reading the C. C. and also a great many other parts of the ADVOCATE, such as Ingle Nook Chats, Quiet Hour, Horti-

culture and Forestry, and Poultry notes, which I think are very instructive, and I am sure any girl my age can learn a great deal by reading the above parts of the ADVOCATE. Of course other parts are more for grown people and farmers to read. I am a great girl to read and sometimes mamma will tell me it is about all I am good for. I must own I do not like washing dishes and dusting rooms, etc., but I have to do it or get a scolding. I am very fond of music and can play nearly all kinds of notes the first time very correctly, so my teacher says. Mrs. W— has been my teacher since I was seven years old, so I should be good by this time, do you not think so, Cousin Dorothy? I have a very fine piano, and when I am not reading I am usually playing after my part of the house work is done. I go to school regularly. I do not really like going to school, but know if I am ever to know anything it is the only place where I can learn, so I do not miss a day if possible, and we live so close to the school (only about 300 yards) that I have no excuse for not learning. I never miss going to Sunday School, which I like very much. My mamma until lately did not care to read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for she is so very particular about everything being "just so" in the house, and it there is a spot seen any where on floor or dust on chairs or anything, we girls are sure to hear about it, but lately, every Friday when we get the mail, the first thing mamma asks is, "Has the ADVOCATE come?" for she has seen so many good things since she began to read it that she likes it now better than any paper we take. We usually do not get it till Sunday and all want it first. Papa is oldest and reads it first, then my big brother takes it and we small ones have to wait till last. I often tell him how mean he is to keep it so long from us.

Man. (a) M. R. J. CLIFFORD. (13)  
(Your writing is very good indeed. I have just one fault to find and that is that you write the short instead of the long form of "and," which is not used in the best forms of composition. I sympathize with you over the reading when you should be working. It was a pet fault of mine to have "my nose stuck in a book" at the wrong time.—C. D.)

Two young physicians were exchanging news for the first time since their graduation from the medical school.

"I was surprised when I heard you'd settled at Beech Hill," said one to the other, laughing. "I've always heard it spoken of as such a healthy suburb. I wondered if you'd find any patients there."

"My dear man," said his classmate, earnestly, "it is a healthy suburb, but it is also the stronghold of football, every family has its automobile, and there never was such a place before for giving children's parties. I'm doing splendidly, thank you."

Borus—Naggus, who is your favorite among the novelists of the present day?

Naggus—George Meredith.

Borus—But George Meredith has quit writing.

Naggus—Yes; that's why he is my favorite.—Chicago Tribune.

## Gossip

### CLASS FOR SHORT-FED CATTLE AT THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL.

The International Live Stock Exposition, being desirous of determining and demonstrating the best and most economical method of feeding cattle, has created the following classes, to be known as "Short-fed Specials." Cattle to be eligible for entry must not have been fed grain previous to the time application is made, but after that time the owner may feed the cattle such feeds including grain, as in his judgment will accomplish the greatest results within the given period; i. e., from the date application is made for entry to the opening day of the Exposition.

The following rule governs this contest:

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(a) Application for entry must be made between the 1st and 15th of August. (b) Cattle must be owned by exhibitor at the time application is made. (c) Cattle must not have been fed grain previous to the time application is made; they may, however, have been run in stalk field previous to this time. (d) Eighteen cattle may be fitted, but only fifteen of this number can be shown as one car-load. (e) Cattle must be weighed, twelve hours in dry lot off feed and water, on day application is made and a record must be kept of the weight of these animals. The cattle to be judged will again be weighed, under similar conditions, at 10 a. m., Monday, December 2nd. (f) Sworn statement by the owner and two other reputable persons that cattle have not been fed grain previous to time application for entry is made, also covering the weight of animals on date of application, must be sent to the General Superintendent of the Exposition with said application. (g) A record of the kind, weight and cost of feeds consumed during the feeding period must be kept by the owner, who will deliver this information, together with the weight of the animals at time of entry, to the Superintendent of the car-load cattle division, on the opening day of the Exposition. (Blanks for all these purposes will be furnished on request to the General Superintendent.) (h) In judging these classes, quality and finish will count sixty per cent.; gain forty per cent.

The following prizes will be offered for these classes:

	1st Pr.	2nd Pr.	3rd Pr.
Car-load, 15 head, one year and under 2.....	\$100	\$50	\$25
Car-load, 15 head, two years and under 3 .....	100	50	25
Champion car-load of these classes.....	Cup.		

**SALE OF MAPLE GROVE SHORT-HORN HORNS.**

The sale of the Maple Grove Short-horns on August 1st should be a pronounced success and should mark another step in the upward tendency of Shorthorn prices. There are several reasons why this should be the case. Cattle are becoming a more appreciated property—that is generally admitted—but two other good reasons are that there are customers of Walter James & Sons throughout the whole West who have bought Maple Grove stock and have found them good value, and the cattle that are now being offered are selected not to cull the herd, but simply to market those that are most fit. These two circumstances alone should bring out a crowd of keen buyers but members of the stock-breeding fraternity will probably make it a point to add some of the blood of the Maple Grove herd to their own as there are representatives from many different tribes and of several different herds from which to select.

The herd is in fine condition. The cattle are carrying a fair amount of flesh and the cows big udders, as Mr. James has always inclined to the English or dual-purpose type, of Shorthorn. There are cows in the herd that are raising a calf with one quarter of their udders and filling a pail nearly twice a day, with the other three quarters. They are essentially the cattle for the general farmer for the bulls carry enough of flesh to commend them as sires of easy feeding cattle.

In the lot offered on August 1st there will be two aged and thirteen younger bulls, twenty heifers, and twelve cows. A review of the breeding and individuality of these cattle will be given in future issues. Every convenience for the accommodation of visitors is being provided. The sale will be commenced at one o'clock and will be concluded in time to allow visitors from a distance who must go to catch their trains. Credit will be given to those providing security or a discount will be allowed for cash.

The date is August 1st and any person desiring may secure a catalog upon application, mentioning this paper.

Geo. Rankin & Sons write us to say: "Since your representative was here to take notes on our herd for the Gossip of June, we have sold the young stallion sired by McBain, to Frank Simpson of Shoal Lake, who also took a yearling bull. John Menzies, the Shorthorn breeder of Shoal Lake, and Donald McLean of the same place, took a bull each about the same time. Shoal Lake men are good buyers. Our neighbor, Thos. Jasper of Harding, also took a young bull recently."

We would suggest to our readers that they spend two or three days at Brandon this year, and make a point of going to the Experimental Farm, Industrial School and other points of interest. They will find the time well spent. The low railway rates that are in force for the week of the Fair will permit this being done without much expense.

Several changes and improvements will be found on the grounds this year. One interesting feature will be the working dairy. Large new buildings have also been erected for the sheep and swine.

**Questions and Answers**

**GELDING OUT OF CONDITION.**

Have three-year-old gelding that commenced to fail last fall. He was well fed all winter and spring, but has been steadily growing worse. He has not shed his winter's coat of hair. About 6 weeks ago he got lame in hind legs. He soon recovered from the lameness, but the legs then commenced to swell. When walking hind fetlock joints would snap or crack. Appetite appeared good. Kidneys and bowels seemed to be working all right.

Ans.—You should have your colt's teeth examined by a veterinary surgeon to be sure they are in good shape. If not have them attended to. Also give a good tonic composed of sulphate of iron, powdered gentian, bi-carbonate of soda and powdered charcoal, equal parts, and give a tablespoonful in soft food every day.

**FISTULA ON NECK.**

I have a horse which has had a kind of abscess on his neck behind ears, for two years. The wound has been running almost ever since. I bathe it with hot water nearly every day. Still it discharges and the horse seems in pain. What is it and what could I do to cure it? Not poll evil as it is too near side of neck—eight inches down the neck from the poll.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from a fistula that must be opened up so as to give free vent to discharge and treated with a strong solution of bi-chloride of mercury. Must be treated the same as poll evil. You had better consult a veterinarian

**BREED HISTORIES.**

Can you inform me through the columns of your paper where I can get information regarding Clydesdale breeding with the history of some of the noted sires? also the same in Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep?

Ans.—The information regarding Clydesdales for which you enquire is contained in the Scottish Clydesdale Studbook, Vol. 1. Arch. McNeilage, 93 Hooke St., Glasgow, is secretary of this association and a copy of the Studbook may possibly be obtained from him. Apart from this and the agricultural press we are not aware of such matter being published.

A history of the Shorthorns was published some years ago by the Saunders Publishing Co. of Chicago, but it does not take up very fully the points on which you desire information. The price is \$2.00 through this office.

Cattle Breeds and Management (\$1.00) has a chapter on early Shorthorn history and sheep breeds and management; also discusses Shropshires, although neither is confined strictly to the early history of the breeds.

**AT AUCTION**  
**Thursday, August 1st, 1907**  
**60 HEAD OF**  
**Maple Grove Shorthorns**

At Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, Man.

On the above date we will offer Sixty Head of High-class Shorthorns, comprised of BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS

Included in the sale will be the great son of Sittyton Hero—

**Choice Goods—40741—**

a half-brother to Sittyton Hero 7th and other notable sires. No better stock bull has been offered to the public in recent years, a fact to which his get will testify.

We will also sell privately, on the day of the sale, a choice lot of

**BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE HOGS**

**REMEMBER** the date — August 1st, 1907, and  
**REMEMBER** you get these cattle at your own valuation.

Send for Catalogue, mentioning this paper.

Address—

Walter James & Sons,

T. C. Norris } Auctioneers  
Ben Walton }

Rosser, Man.



**AT PRIVATE SALE**  
**Imported Clydesdale, Shire and**  
**Hackney Fillies**  
**During Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions**

I have selected a car-load of Fillies of the breeds mentioned above and will have them at Winnipeg and Brandon during the Fairs. My Clydesdale Fillies are a particularly attractive lot and are selected for their breeding as well as their individual character. Such horses as Baronson, Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Hiawatha, Polonius, etc. have sired many in the lot. The Hackneys and Shires are picked from the best studs in England and carry the best blood. I have sold many good horses in the West and want to place a few more. See me at the Fairs.

**W. E. BUTLER**  
Ingersoll

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

**TERMS**—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—Forty head large English Berkshires, six weeks old and up. Pedigree registered. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 10-7

**310 ACRES FARM** for sale—All first-class land, 200 acres broken. Good house, with granary and stable on farm; farm well watered; station on place. Write quickly for terms. Address: Box 90, Plumas. 10-7

**480 ACRES FARM** for sale—All workable. 260 acres under cultivation; 60 acres with excellent bush. Farm well watered with never failing stream; all buildings, new and up-to-date. Schoolhouse on place. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Goldenstream station, C.N.R. Write at once for price and terms. Address, Box 22, Gladstone. 10-7

**ON CROP PAYMENTS**—200 deep soil farms for sale on crop payments. These farms are ready for the breaker, and close to Yorkton, Saltcoats, Rokeby and Wallace, Saskatchewan, and Reston, Manitoba. First payment after you sell the first crop. Apply now, James Armstrong, 4 East Richmond St., Toronto. 10-7

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

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

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

**WOLFHOUSES**, pedigreed, for sale. Prize winners. Four and a-half months old. Price twenty dollars. Apply for particulars to Norman Rollin, Balmoral, Man. 17-7

**FOR SALE**—1 1/2 miles from Laurier station on the C.N.R. main line, quarter section, about fifty acres broken. House, stable and other outbuildings. Fenced with two barbed wires on tamarac posts. Snap at two thousand dollars. This land is first-class and can all be broken; no stones, scrub, or swamps. We have also half section one mile north from this farm, no improvements, some scrub, about half clear, can all be broken. All land at Eight Dollars an acre. Terms arranged. Thordarson & Co., Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg. 3-7—T.F.

**FOR SALE**—Improved and unimproved land at low prices and easy terms. Can suit speculator or settler. Bargains on Land. Write, James Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask. 10-7

**FOR SALE**—1/2 section workable land; partly improved, well watered, and eight miles from Langham Station. Write for terms, Lewis Knutson, Park, P. O. Sask. 17-7

**GRAIN & STOCK FARM** for sale—2 1/2 miles from Foxwarren, 480 acres all fenced, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in crop. Snake Creek runs through farm. Can put up from 40-60 tons of hay yearly. Stone Stable with Barn on top—30x85 feet. New Frame House, Granaries to hold about 5,000 bushels, buildings all painted. Apply to—H. S. Rockett, Foxwarren, Man. 31-7

**WANTED**—A well-broken Wolf-hound, from 3 to 6 years old. E. Devitt, Cressman, Sask. 17-7

**FOR SALE**—Scotch Collie Pups, \$10 apiece, f.o.b., now ready, apply early to J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont.

## POULTRY and EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

**\$10 DOLLARS REWARD** for information to the whereabouts of one bay mare, white strip on face and branded 3 C on shoulder, and one bay gelding, white star on head, and branded five point star on shoulder. Strayed from Sec. 3, T. 29, R. 28, West of 3rd. Richmond Ranching Co., T. D. McCallum, Mgr., Lloydminster. 17-

**\$10 REWARD**—Brown horse about 8 years old, white star on forehead, branded H. Bloom, 258, Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 10-7

**STRAYED**—Two 2-year-old heifers, branded UY on right hip. Reward for recovery. H. A. Ewen, Bowden, Alta. 10-7

**\$10 REWARD** for information leading to recovery of bay horse, white strip on face, with halter on; branded as cut 14 on right shoulder. Malcolm McLean, Midnapore, Alta.

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

**WA-WA-DELL FARM**—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

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

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairville, Thos. Brooks breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 131 Pense Sask.

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

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

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

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

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you want.

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

**ASHCROFT, W. H. WESBITT**, Roland, Man. Clyde and Haekney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayreshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

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

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

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

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

## ICE HOUSE PLAN.

Will you kindly give me a plan of your idea how to build an ice house, say for three families? The drainage is O. K., sloping to a drain. Would it be an advantage to put the ice say four to five feet underground, with a good frame building above the ground?

Sask. P. S. P.

Ans.—Almost any kind of structure will answer for an ice house providing it has good drainage, a light roof with ventilation underneath it and sides that will hold packing. In your case we would not advise excavating four or five feet. If the ground surface slopes so that the water leaks away an ice house may be made by setting up a firm post at each corner and one at the center of each side to which boards may be nailed. Have the posts on one side four or five feet longer than the other, to allow for slant of the roof. Spike scantling along the posts at the top and one across from the center posts to support the roof which may be of inch boards laid so the cracks are covered. The sides may be of inch lumber nailed on the inside of the posts. The doorway requires only inch boards which may be placed in one at a time as the building is being filled. Such an ice house twelve feet square and eight feet high, clear of the roof, will hold about twenty tons of ice.

## WHITEWASH.

Some time ago I noticed in your valuable paper a formula for a disinfecting whitewash solution which will not rub off. I believe this is used by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Alta. J.W.

Ans.—A good disinfecting wash and one that sticks well is made as follows: Take half a bushel of fresh lime and slake well with boiling water; make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and one pint will cover a square yard.

## FEEDING TREATED GRAIN.

Is it safe to feed bluestoned wheat and formalin oats to cattle and chickens?

Alta. J. K.

Ans.—Formalin is not a very active poison and if it is some time since the grain was treated, there is little danger of it injuring the stock to which the oats are fed. It might be well to wash the grain, however; also the bluestoned wheat and thus remove any possibility of poisoning. Formalin and bluestone may both be readily removed by washing in water.

## FLAX NOT GROWING.

Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper if a farmer buys seed from a merchant who represents it to be good and it looks all right, and after sowing in well prepared soil it fails to grow, can the merchant collect damages, or can the farmer collect pay for the seed? What law is there to protect the farmer? What would you advise? The case is this: I bought

## GOOSE LAKE

N<sub>2</sub>, 8, 32, 11, W3

Level open Prairie, black loam top, clay subsoil, near new Railroad. Price low, on good terms. Apply to

## The WALCH LAND Co.

517 Union Bank Building  
Winnipeg, Man.

Note.—Write for our list of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta lands.

## Farm Land Snaps

Lipton Section 23-24-12 West 2nd. \$11 per acre.  
Dauphin Section 17-27-19 West 1st. \$8 per acre.  
Reburn South Half 27-13-3 West 1st. \$10 per acre.

All First-class Wheat Land.

THOMAS E. WRIGHT  
354 Main St., Winnipeg

flax seed from a merchant who said it was good, as he had tested its germinating powers. It has been sowed seven-teen days in the best growing weather and only a few sickly-looking plants are showing, whilst other flax sowed ten days is making a fine show.

Sask. L. D.

Ans.—Seed merchants as a general rule guarantee neither the purity nor germinating qualities of their seed, and unless the dealer in question distinctly guaranteed the seed would grow we do not see that you have any claim for damages. If the seed were taken solely on its appearance the merchant is in nowise liable and can collect the purchase price. In most cases it is best to test the germinability of seed yourself and not depend on any dealer's word as to its purity and strength. If you have a guarantee that the seed tested a certain percentage germinable and can show that it had a reasonable chance to grow, then you might be awarded damages or at least released from the debt.

## CEMENT FOR FOUNDATIONS.

In the wall as submitted how many barrels of cement should I require? How many yards of sand and gravel? I have enough stones for fillers. Would good lime take the place of cement? I am thinking of laying the two and a half foot walls right on the surface of ground (Is that all right?) and the cellar walls four foot below surface. If you have the space would you give proportions of cement and sand and gravel, and how to mix properly?

Man. D. W.

Ans.—This wall contains 492 cubic feet and will require about eighteen yards of gravel and fourteen barrels of Portland cement. Lime could not be used in place of the cement. Foundations laid right on the surface of the ground give good satisfaction in this country if a shoulder is built wider than the wall. To prepare the concrete mix materials in proportions of about one of cement to nine of gravel. For this job proceed as follows: Measure out the sand and gravel and spread it on a watertight mixing platform, in a layer of even depth. Too much attention cannot be given to the measuring. A barrel or a box without a bottom or a wheel-barrow of known capacity are handy units of measure. Place the cement on top of this gravel layer and shovel at least three times, or until the two are thoroughly mixed as shown by uniform color. Spread the mixture out again and add sufficient water to make it "mushy." Mix in this wetted condition about three times more and then pack it well down in the forms, ramming into the center of the wall as much of the stone filler as can be imbedded. Nowadays it is customary to use more water than formerly in concrete work. Water should be used until the mixture is just too soft to bear the weight of a man when in place.

"Is he a thoroughly honest man?"  
"I don't know," answered the man from Missouri. "I have trusted him with hundreds of thousands of dollars, but I never tried him with a book or an umbrella."

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**LAKE**

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Apply to

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**Snaps**

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West 1st. \$10 per

WRIGHT  
n St, Winnipeg

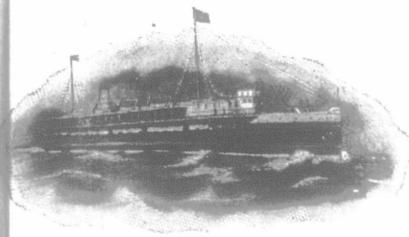
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Northern Navigation  
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FOR YOUR TRIP EAST  
No Better Route  
than this Line  
STEAMERS**

leave Port Arthur  
10-30 a.m., Tues-  
day, Thursday and Saturday,  
on arrival of Canadian North-  
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Connections at Sarnia, Ont.,  
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Through tickets from all Rail-  
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**C. H. NICHOLSON,**  
Traffic Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

**MONEY  
SAVED!**

A SAVING OF  
**25c to 50c on the \$**  
CAN BE MADE ON  
**Your Grocery, Clothing  
Dry Goods and Shoe Bills**

BY DEALING WITH US  
**ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED  
EXPRESS or FREIGHT PREPAID**

**We Pay Freight** to any railway station  
in Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatch-  
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**Write for Our Latest Price List,** it is  
mailed free on request.

**We only handle** the best goods money  
can buy, only goods of best mills, manu-  
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**We Make Prompt Shipments.**

**We Absolutely Guarantee Satisfaction  
and Delivery.**

**All Goods Guaranteed or Money Re-  
funded.**

It is a duty to You, to Your Family  
and to your Pocket Book to investigate  
our prices.

**We do not belong** to the Jobbers' or  
Retailers' guild or association or any trust

**References:** Any Bank, Railway or Ex-  
press Company in the City, or the names  
of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in  
the four provinces.

**Write for our Price List To-day.**

**Northwestern Supply House**

259 & 261 Stanley St.  
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**THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE  
WORKS CO. Ltd.**

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.  
Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60  
Write us for prices or call and see the goods,  
the smallness of our prices will tempt every  
farmer to be his own thresher. All engines and  
separators are put in first class running order.  
60 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg. Man

"Harold," said the pretty girl after  
a long pause. "have you any idea as to  
the cause of the recent earthquake?"  
"Well," replied Harold, "if I thought  
a woman could understand the—"  
"Do you mean to insinuate, sir, that  
a woman's brain is inferior to the brain  
of a mere man?"  
"Oh, no, my dear. I was only won-  
dering if you were familiar with the  
influence of Jupiter and—"  
"Jupiter? How absurd! Why, Jup-  
iter is a planet. We are talking about  
earthquakes."  
"Just so, pet, but the conjunction of  
the moon and Jupiter was the conceded  
cause of the earthquakes in —"  
"Jupiter and the moon? How ridicu-  
lous! Why, the moon is millions of  
miles away from Jupiter. How could  
they come in collision?"  
"I didn't say collision, my dear. I  
said—"  
"Yes you did, sir, and no gentleman  
would interrupt or correct a lady. I  
think you are the rudest man I ever  
met. I shall never speak to you again!"

At Laurel, Maryland, one very hot  
day, there boarded a train bound for  
Washington a couple whose attire and  
manner clearly evidenced their recent  
entrance into the matrimonial state.  
He was bashful, but loving; she was  
timid and not quite settled in her mind  
whether to be happy or not.  
Their troubles in life began because,  
unfortunately, they could not sit togeth-  
er in the day coach. An entire aisle  
spread itself between them. She was  
alone and unprotected at the start.  
Shortly, some hint of her dismay and  
distress communicated itself to her hus-  
band. He leaned forward and smiled at  
her reassuringly, but to no avail—she  
kept her eyes down. Then her face  
flushed; her lip quivered; and two large  
tears stole forth upon her cheeks.  
At this point the youthful bride-  
groom's mental disturbance culminated  
in downright agony. Bending forward  
at a perilous angle, he peered intently  
into her eyes.  
"Sarah," he said, piteously, "Sarah.  
Ain't you where you'd ruther be?"

"George," she said, "before we were  
married you were always giving me  
presents. Why don't you ever bring  
me anything now?"  
"My dear," replied George, "did you  
ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to  
a fish he had caught?" Then the ket-  
tle boiled over.—*Tit-Bits.*

Paterfamilias, with a laudable desire  
to keep Willie at home at night, offered  
to teach him to play chess. The boy  
was delighted, and the game began.  
"Put the little ones, pawns, all along  
the front, and the big ones behind, as I  
show you."  
"I think that is cowardly. The big  
ones ought to be in front. Ma says—"  
"Oh, but that's the rule. Now,  
see—no, put that rook in the corner."  
"Rook—what's a rook?"  
"It's a kind of bird."  
"Well, that ain't a bird. It looks  
like a castle."  
"Call it a castle, then—and put the  
knight next—"  
"Why is that called a knight? It  
looks like a horse's head."  
"And then the bishop," went on  
paterfamilias, ignoring the question,  
"so. And then—"  
"Why is a bishop's head split in two,  
pa?"  
"Oh, that is his hat, a cardinal's hat."  
"But I thought he was a bishop?"  
"A cardinal is also a bishop. Now  
don't talk so much, Willie. Then you  
put the king and queen—"  
"The queen is bigger than the king,  
pa."  
"Well, so she is—who said she  
wasn't?" said paterfamilias, with a  
trace of impatience in his tones; "and  
then another bishop—so."  
"Why are there two bishops, pa?"  
"Because the rules say so. Now, I  
shall move first."  
"What! After all that trouble are  
you going to move them again?"  
"Say, Willie. I believe my head is  
aching. I shall show you the rest some  
other time," said paterfamilias, as he  
swept the pieces into the box.—*Tit-Bits.*

**We are the People**  
Who for Twenty Years have supplied  
the West with the Best  
**PUMPS  
WINDMILLS and  
GASOLINE ENGINES**  
OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY  
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Music with a Victor or  
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So simple is the construction of  
the Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone  
that a child can operate it.

No matter how much you might  
practice on any musical instrument,  
you could never play selections with  
the same feeling and expression as  
they can be reproduced on the  
Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone.

If you are a lover of music, you can listen, on this little instrument,  
to the voices of the greatest singers the world has ever known—Caruso,  
Eames, Gadski, Scotti, and others.

Or you can hear Sousa's band, be entertained by dance music, the  
latest coon song, a comic dialogue, a solo on a violin, piano, 'cello, or  
other musical instruments.

For Sundays there are hymns, anthems, and all kinds of sacred music.  
Why not add to the comforts of your home this greatest of all  
luxuries—the Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone?

Prices from \$12.50 up to \$120.

Hundreds of 8-inch records at 40c. each—others 40c. up.  
Records are flat round discs, that take up little space, and are  
practically indestructible.

If you're fond of music send us your name to-day and we will forward  
you some literature that will interest you.

**The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co.**  
of Canada, Limited  
417 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal

**Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.**

**THRESHERMEN:**  
before placing your  
order for supplies for  
the coming season  
send for our new cat-  
alogue. We can save  
you money on every-  
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High-grade Cylinder Oil  
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### This Phenomenal Record of

*The Mutual Life*  
OF CANADA

for 1906 is a guarantee of the worthiness of this Canadian Company. Note it:—

New Insurance, \$5,503,547  
Year's Income, \$2,072,423.13  
Paid to Policy-Holders, \$679,662.20  
Expenses, \$10,224.36 less than in 1905—only 16.34% of the income—the lowest of any Canadian Company.  
Write The Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., for report.

P. D. MCKINNON, Provincial Manager,  
WINNIPEG

## Fruit Farm

Adjoining the city of New Westminster, B. C.

Six-and-one-half acres of highly cultivated land. 650 bearing Fruit Trees; large modern dwelling; stable; chicken houses; and all necessary outbuildings. Gravity system of water supply. 500 feet of frontage on Fraser River, which is valuable for mill sites. Train line will run through the property. Price \$15,000. Terms, half cash, balance one and two years at 8%.

## Dominion Trust Co. Ltd.

T. R. PEARSON, Manager.  
New Westminster, B. C.



## LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhœa, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. F. V. CURRAN, Windsor, Ont.

## PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only  
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY  
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

Mistress—"Norah, you don't seem to try to learn anything. Haven't you any ambition in life?"

Kitchen Maid—"No, mum; but I've saved something, an' I'm going to have a grand funeral when I die, mum."

Little Elmer, a Chicago boy, who had been listening for some time to the conversation between his mother and a woman caller, finally said:

"Mamma, are all your neighbors wicked?"

"Of course not, dear," replied his mother. "But why do you ask such a question?"

"Because you and Mrs.—haven't said a single nice thing about any of them to-day," answered the little observer.

The sinner who frankly admits his shortcomings is more likely to be popular than a King-Arthur-like person. A man of the former class was a candidate for the Dominion House in an Eastern constituency. One night he was made the subject of a fierce platform attack, the remarks becoming strongly personal and culminating in the rhetorical question:

"How can you send such a man to represent our city—a man who was fined ten dollars in Toronto for attending a cockfight?"

The candidate was on his feet in a moment. "It's a lie, ladies and gentlemen," he declared vigorously. "It was fifteen dollars and I paid it like a little man."

There was a roar of applause and even the enemy smiled as "Jim" sat down with an air of virtuous triumph.

"Well, well," said the absent minded professor, as he stood knee-deep in the bathtub, "what did I get in in here for?"

Parent—Did you have a nice time in the park? Boy—Yes. Parent—What did you do? Boy—Oh, lots of things. Run on the grass, an' made faces at peccaman, an' dodged the horses, an' threw stones at the "Keep off the grass" notices, an' everything!

There was a piece of cold pudding on the luncheon table and mamma divided it between Willie and Elsie. Willie looked at his pudding, then at his mother's empty plate. "Mamma," he said earnestly. "I can't enjoy my pudding when you haven't any. Take Elsie's!"

All great ages have been ages of extraordinary power of performance, when great national movements began, when arts appeared, when heroes existed, when poems were made, the human soul was in earnest.—Emerson.

Customer—What sort of a chicken do you call this? Waiter—That, sir, is, I believe a Plymouth Rock. Customer—Ah, I'm glad it has some historic interest. I thought it was just an ordinary cobblestone.

Colorado is about to astonish the world with a glass bridge. Across the gorge of the wonderful Grand Canyon of the Arkansas River, near Canyon City, a suspension bridge has been built more than 2,600 feet above the surface of the river. It's floor is of plate glass so that tourists may look into the wonderful gorge, the deepest in the Rockies. The floor of the bridge is about a mile and a half above sea level. An electric railway from Canyon City will carry travellers to the edge of the gorge.

One morning a Sunday school was about to be dismissed and the youngsters were already in anticipation of relaxing their cramped little limbs after the hours of confinement on straight-backed chairs and benches, when the superintendent arose and, instead of the usual dismissal, announced: "And now, children, let me introduce Mr. Smith, who will give us a short talk."

Mr. Smith smilingly arose, and after gazing impressively around the classroom, began with: "I hardly know what to say," when the whole school was convulsed to hear a small, thin voice in the rear lip:

"They amen and thit down!"

"When I was in Arizona last summer I used to read every week a little country paper whose editor's metaphors were an unflinching joy to me," declares Ernest Lawson.

"Once, I remember, this editor wrote of a contemporary:

"Thus the black lie, issuing from his base throat, becomes a boomerang in his hand, and, hoisting him by his own petard, leaves him a marked man for life."

"He said in an article on home life:

"The faithful watch dog or the good wife, standing at the door, welcomes the master home with an honest bark."

Wilfred—"Pa, a man who is continually on a ship is called a sea-dog, isn't he?"

Gumbusta—"That's what they call him, my boy."

Wilfred—"Well, if he's a sea-dog, then a man who is continually on an airship must be a skye-terrier."

## GOSSIP

### WESTERN MANITOBA'S FAIR.

BRANDON, JULY 22ND TO 26TH.

The time is almost at hand for the holding of this year's great exhibition. All preparations are now being completed and the success of the fair is a foregone conclusion.

The number of entries received greatly exceeds those of any previous year at this time. All the stock classes are well filled. There are also a number of entries received for the speeding events. This will be well understood when you consider the value of the purses and prizes that are being offered.

The demand for space this year, both in the buildings and on the grounds, has taxed the management to the extreme.

The excursion bills giving full particulars of the daily excursions are now being sent out to all parts. Full information upon the reduced rates may be had from any railroad agent.

### BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SHOW.

This show which ranks second in importance of events of its kind in England, and is one of the oldest live stock exhibitions in the country, was held at Newport, Monmouthshire, June 5th to 10th.

The heavy horse section is never a very strong one at these meetings, but since it has been divided into classes for Shire horses and those of any other breed there has been an increase in the entries.

Among those that were successful with Shires at this show were Sir P. A. Muntz, with Dunsmore Franklin, in the older stallion class; Mr. F. E. Muntz, with that great two-year-old, King Forest; whilst in the yearling class, Dewstow Forest King, another son of Lockinge Forest King, owned by Mr. H. Oakley, was first.

The brood mare and filly classes were very good, included amongst the winners being Blythwood Bounteous, first in the brood mare class; Alderby Lady Jameson, first in the three-year-old class; Ashleaf, first in the two-year-old class, and Mr. L. Dodd's Rustic Gipsy Queen, first in the yearling class.

Hackney breeders will be interested to know that Dashing Girl, bred by Sir W. Gilbey and owned by Mr. W. R. Tubbs, was the winner for the silver medal for the best mare of the breed. Hopwood Clematis, owned by the last named exhibitor, was first in the four-year-old class, whilst Sir Walter Gilbey's Lively Birthday, a splendid two-year-old, was first in that class, and the winning yearling colt was Amberley King, owned by the Keynsham Stud Company.

The cattle section was a large one, and full of interest.



## Treats Life

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For some reason the average merit of the Shorthorn classes, which were well filled, was hardly up to that usually found at this show. In the dairy class Lord Rothchild was first and second, with a couple of excellent Shorthorn cows in milk. Sherbourne Ruth, a good roan, won first honors for Mr. James Horlick, Vesta taking second prize for Sir A. C. Stepney. In the three-year-old heifer class, Allerston Mary 2nd, owned by Mr. R. M. Knowles, secured the preference over that fine red heifer Beauty 3rd, owned by Mr. J. Deane-Willis. Roan Pansy was first in the two-year-old class, owned by Mr. F. Phillips, beating by a narrow margin Mr. G. Harrison's Montrave Wondrous. The yearling heifers were a very large class, Mr. A. F. Passett heading the same with Tehidy Queen of Brilliants 3rd, Mr. Willis coming in second with Mermaid, a capital roan.

The older bull class was headed by H. M. the King's grand red and white Enchanter, Stonecrop, a white owned by Mr. Willis occupying the same position in the two-year-old class, followed by Manor Nelson, a red owned by Mr. A. D. Acland. In the yearling class, the King was again to be fore with the well-bred white Golden "rear re.

The Hereford entry was most distinctly representative of the high merit of the breed. In the female classes the Earl of Coventry with Madame, Mr. T. R. Thomson with Beauty 3rd, Mr. W. B. Tudge with Princess Beatrice and Mr. A. E. Hughes with Lemster Plum, were the principal winners in the four female classes. The last named exhibitor was first in the old bull class with Pearl King, whilst Perton, owned by Mr. H. J. Dent, occupied the same position in the two-year-old class, and the grand young bull Samson, owned by Mr. D. A. Thomas, was first in the yearling class.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle made a remarkably good entry, the younger classes being wonderfully well supported. Mr. J. J. Cridlan, with Mabel 8th, was first in the cow class, whilst Pride of Ewenny, owned by Col. J. Picton, Tuberville, was first in the three-year-old class. Veritas of Preston, a remarkably choice and well-grown two-year-old heifer, was first for the Rev. C. Bolden in her class, followed by Pride of Alick, owned by Sir G. A. Cooper. In the older class Mr. Cridlan was again to the fore, with Everwise, whilst Black Joe Ever of Ballindalloch won first honours for Sir G. Cooper in the younger buls class.

**SHEEP.**

A capital representative exhibit was made of the different breeds, and during the judging it was satisfactory to note that there were present watching this being done representatives of the great sheep industry from Canada, United States, Argentine, Chili, etc.

Breeders of Cotswold sheep appreciate and know the value of the sheep of this breed from Messrs. Garne's flock. They were leading winners in two of the three classes; i. e., yearling rams and ewes, and second for ram lambs, in which Mr. W. Thomas won first.

The Devon Long-wools, a hardy and prolific breed of long-wool sheep, made a specially good entry. Mr. F. White was principal winner for yearling rams and ram lambs, Mr. R. Cook for yearling ewes, and Mr. J. D. Pedlar was also a successful exhibitor.

In the "Lincoln" classes Messrs. T. Casswell, H. Dudding and R. Dixon were the principal exhibitors, the former winning first honors for two-shear and yearling ewes and ram lambs.

The Southdowns were well represented, and the winning sheep were typical specimens of this well-known breed of mutton-producers. Mr. C. Adeane won first and champion for males, with a notably fine two-year-old sheep, and first and second for yearling rams. H. M. the King was first for ram lambs, a particularly choice pen, second for yearling ewes, and third and fourth for yearling rams, the Duke of Devonshire taking a well-deserved first, as well as special for the best pen of ewes.

The Hampton Down entry was a very good one indeed. Mr. James Flower was well to the fore, with specially good sheep; first for yearling rams, and for

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The following was recently received from the first party of settlers who purchased land for fruit growing from this company at Howser Lake and who took up their residence at the lake the first of May last. Each of the party was given a fortnight to thoroughly examine the allotment picked out for him, with the option of changing the lot selected or withdrawing. All retained their lots and in addition stated as below:

Howser, B. C., May 15, 1907.

We, the undersigned, residents at Howser Lake, British Columbia, who purchased ten-acre blocks of fruit land from Messrs. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner while at Winnipeg, desire to express our great satisfaction with the soil, climate and scenery.

The soil is fully up to the description given us, the quality being further proven by the results already attained by the earlier settlers on the lake, while the scenery is grand and beautiful beyond description.

(Signed) C. P. R. Hutton      Chas. P. S. Henderson  
R. Tangye      S. Clarke  
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The one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill-health, blotches, pimples, boils and sores, and frequently in intenser forms as ulcers, abscesses, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc.

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Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Banded Plymouth Rocks. Farm one mile from station.

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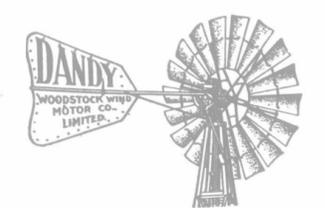
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province in the early days when it was a Crown colony. In 1855 Mr. Moberly spent the summer of that and of the two following years in exploring the country west of Lake Simcoe and north of Lake Huron and Superior, these being the first explorations which had in view the building of a transcontinental railway. At that time he made the acquaintance of Mr. Paul Kane of Toronto, the celebrated Canadian artist, who had just returned from a long expedition across the continent under the auspices of the late Sir George Simpson. From talks he had with Mr. Kane it occurred to Mr. Moberly that the true Northwest passage was by land, and not by water, and that a transcontinental railway through British North America was the proper way to secure for the nation its future commercial route to the Orient.

### GOLD-HUNTERS AT VICTORIA.

Thus convinced, he returned to Toronto in 1858, sold all his interests in Ontario, and set out for Esquimalt. At the end of 1858 Victoria was a small town, with muddy streets, peopled by a rough class of men, who formed part of the army of gold hunters that made the first rush to the goldfields of the Fraser River. Having as his object the establishing of overland communication through British territory and a meeting with Captain Palliser, Mr. Moberly crossed the gulf of Georgia and ascended the Fraser River to Fort Langley, which at that time was a very large fort. He then sailed up the the Harrison River and Harrison Lake to Port Douglas in a canoe. Post Douglas was a small newly-built village crammed with miners, packers and traders. Hiring an Indian, who afterwards deserted him, Mr. Moberly set out on what proved a hazardous and trying journey across the mountains of British Columbia. He succeeded in making his way as far as Pavilion Mountain, some distance above the present town of Lillooet; but being nearly starved to death, he returned to Fort Langley, convinced that that route was very unfavorable for railway construction. In 1859 he was engaged by R. C. Moody of the Royal Engineers to proceed to the locality he had previously visited, and there founded the new capital of British Columbia.

### FOUNDED CITY OF QUEENBOROUGH.

The new city was called "Queenborough," but the name was subsequently changed to that of New Westminster. Shortly afterwards he made several other explorations, and having pre-empted the land on which Vancouver now stands he decided to found a city there. Mr. Moberly failing to obtain assistance from Governor Douglas for the purpose of making a thorough exploration of the country west of the valley of the Fraser River to the Rocky Mountain's, next turned his attention to the work of developing British Columbia and in 1860 and 1861 was occupied in opening a trail and constructing a portion of a wagon road over the Hope Mountain. He also explored a large part of the country north of and contiguous to the 49th parallel of latitude, including the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers. Satisfied as the result of his observations that the proper route to adopt for the great trunk wagon road through British Columbia was by way of the valley of the Fraser River through the formidable canyons between Yale and Lytton, he set to work to find a pass through the gold range for a railway that he intended should have its western terminus at Burrard Inlet, or rather at the city of Vancouver.

### GOT CARIBOO ROAD CONSTRUCTED.

About the end of the year 1861 the wonderful deposits of gold in the Cariboo section of the country gave Mr. Moberly the opportunity to make an effort to get the great Cariboo wagon road constructed. Colonel Moody of the Royal Engineers accompanied him up the valley of the Fraser River to examine the obstructive canyons, and was as convinced as Mr. Moberly that the great wagon road should be built through them. Representations were at once made to Governor Douglas, who eventually undertook the construction of the great Cariboo wagon road, which was mainly instrumental in developing British Columbia.

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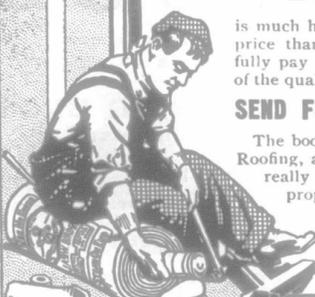
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Winnipeg and Calgary



Another important work with which Mr. Moberly was actively associated was the exploration of the valley of the Columbia River. In 1866 he sent one of his party, Mr. Albert Perry, to explore the valley of the southeast fork of the Illicillewaet River and what is known as "Roger's Pass." Mr. Moberly claims that Mr. Perry was the true discoverer of Roger's Pass, having found it, he says, twenty years before Major Ross saw the Selkirk Mountains. Mr. Moberly was never in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the Selkirk range. The line he proposed was from Revelstoke, following the valley of the Columbia River round the "Big Bend," thus avoiding the crossing of the Selkirk range and materially reducing the grades by adopting the Howse Pass, instead of the Kicking Horse Pass. Thence he proposed the railway should take an almost air line over the prairies passing through Winnipeg, and reaching the northwest extremity of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Moberly is convinced that that would have been the far better line in the interests both of the country and the railway company.

**A COMPARISON OF THE ENDURANCE OF THOROUGHBREDS AND TROTTERS.**

A short time since, in an article upholding his favorite theory that Thoroughbred blood is responsible for most of the good racing qualities of the trotter, the editor of the *American Horse Breeder* said:

"A fairly correct conclusion in regard to the relative endurance of the best thoroughbreds and the best trotters may be obtained by comparing the best records which have been made by Thoroughbreds and trotters in heats of four miles with the best records that each has made for one mile. The decision must be in favor of that class of horses which shows the least difference between the time of the fastest mile record and the average time of the four-mile record.

"The mile record for runners on a circular course is 1.37½ and the four-mile record is 7.11. The average time per mile of the four-mile running record is 1.47½. The difference between this and the fastest record for a running single mile is 10½ seconds.

"The mile record for trotters without a runner in front is 2.01. The time of the fastest four-mile heat ever trotted is 10.12. The average time per mile of this four-mile heat is 2.33. The difference between this and the fastest trotting record for one mile is 32 seconds, against only 10½ seconds difference for the Thoroughbred, which shows more than three times the loss for the trotters as for the runners.

"It is very easy to assert that the trotter has as much endurance as the Thoroughbred, but please name the horses and tell when and where they exhibited the endurance."

Gurney C. Gue, the well-known writer on harness racing topics, whose articles in the *New York Herald* make that paper a favorite newspaper with lovers of harness racing, referred recently in the *Herald*, to the statement in the *Horse Breeder* as quoted above, as follows:

Few breeders of trotting horses will subscribe to this conclusion or to the reasoning by which it is reached. All know that four miles is a distance at which harness horses never race, and at which no first-class trotter has started against time. The four-mile record is held by Senator L., a California horse, whose best time at one mile is 2.23½. To compare the performance of this fourth rate trotter with that of Lou Dillon, as the *Horse Breeder* does, is manifestly unfair, and, of course, proves nothing.

A fairer test of endurance is a comparison of the records made by the same horse at one mile and four. Lou Dillon, the holder of the world's record at one mile, has never started at a greater distance. Though she is not bred to go four miles, few horsemen would question her ability to set the record far below that of Senator L. If the performance of Senator L. at four miles is compared with her own best

**Ills that Beset Womankind**

Every woman should guard herself against the ills that menace her health and happiness.

When Nature makes unusual demands upon the system, extra precautions should be taken to maintain the health and strength of the organs. At such times

**Beecham's Pills**

are recommended as a safe and natural remedy that gives exactly the needed help at the right time. The excellent results from these pills have made them the favorite standby of women for over half a century. Beecham's Pills strengthen the nerves, purify the blood, regulate the bowels, remove sick headache and promptly

**Relieve Back Pains and Depression**

In boxes with full directions 25c.

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Is the only one of a man's assets which death automatically converts into cash. Its value is greatest at the time of greatest need.

The Great-West Policies provide Insurance in its most attractive form. Not only may suitable protection be obtained for dependent ones, but the insured may provide for his own future at the same time, and that at low cost and on most liberal conditions.

Ask for the leaflet "OUR SAVINGS," a short, convincing statement of the benefits of Life Insurance. State age next birthday.

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**SEE OUR SEPARATOR EXHIBIT AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR.**



The Eaton Cream Separator will be on view at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and all interested will have an opportunity of seeing the kind of work it does and of having explained to them its many points of Superiority.

In competition with leading makes has won some of the highest awards offered for cream separators. Its three leading features are:

- EXCELLENCE OF WORK**
- EASE OF OPERATION**
- SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION**

Tests have proved that the machine extracts practically all the cream fat from milk. Much less power is required to run it than other machines of similar capacity.

It contains so few parts that it can be cleaned in a fraction of the time required to clean others that have many parts.

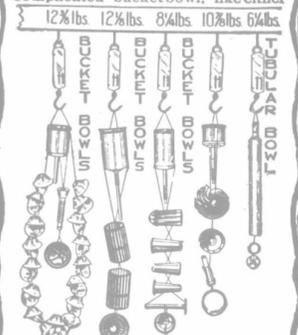
It is so well built that it seldom goes out of order and requires but few repairs.

Write for our prices, they will surprise you.

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**Saves Hours of Cleaning**

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming. Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-18 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

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

**Kootenay Fruit Lands**

For Sale 160 acres in Slocan Valley, no waste land; no stone; all level; soil first class, 2 nice streams. Close to school, P.O., Ry Siding. 7 acres cleared 100 fruit trees, some are bearing. Good log buildings \$4000.00 Cash.  
Geo. G. McLAREN, Box 654, NELSON, B.C.

record at one mile, it will be seen the showing is approximately as good as that of the runners cited by the *Horse Breeder*, since the difference in the speed rate is only 9 1/2 seconds.

It may be said, however, that Senator L. is not a fair example of the trotting-bred horse, his dam being the Thoroughbred runner, Fanny Bayswater, by Bayswater. But the trotting-bred horse Bishop Hero, with no Thoroughbred cross nearer than four generations away, makes a better showing at a greater distance. His record at one mile is 2.21, and his record at five miles, not against time but in a race, is 12.30 1/2, or at the rate of 2.30 to the mile. The falling off in the speed rate is thus only nine seconds.

To apply the same test to the Thoroughbred, Ten Broeck, a thoroughly representative horse and one of the few that have held the record at both one mile and four, ran the latter distance in 7.15 1/2, while the best performance at one mile was 1.39 1/2. His falling off in speed over the longer course was thus 9 1/2 seconds to the mile, or substantially the same as that of Bishop Hero.

The performance of Cresceus, 2.02 1/2, when he set the two-mile trotting record at 4.17, was, all things considered, as creditable as almost anything a harness horse or a Thoroughbred has done in the way of carrying speed over a distance of ground, and it is a pity that this greatest of trotters was never regularly trained and started for a long distance record. What he could have done to the championship marks at from two miles to twenty, as well as to the theory that more Thoroughbred blood is needed to give courage and endurance to the trotter, would have been a plenty.

His two-mile record was made at Memphis, in October, 1902. The horse had been trotting against time all the season and was pointed only for dashes of one mile. He was not at his best, as shown by the fact that he had not beaten 2.04 during that year. Without any special preparation, and within three days after a losing effort in 2.05 1/2, he started, when distinctly lame behind, to beat the two-mile record of 4.28 1/2, and lowered it to 4.17. The significant part of the performance was that he trotted the last mile in 2.06 1/2, and the last quarter in 31 1/2 seconds, showing that, short of staying up work and lame as he was, he had only just been exercised.

If there ever was a Thoroughbred of more courage and endurance than Cresceus, trotting horse breeders would have no particular use for him, because the gallant son of Robert McGregor was as game as horse need be. He demonstrated it in his three-year-old campaign, when his amateur owner was shipping him around the country by slow freight in a common box car, and starting him in three three-in-five races a week against aged horses, sometimes with results like this:

2.17 CLASS. TROTTING.

Cresceus, ch c (three years), by Robert McGregor, dam Mabel, by Howard's Mambrino	7	2	2	2	10	1	11
Eagle Flannigan, ro g, by Eagle-Bird	1	10	1	2	3	2	3
The Monk, br g, by Chimes	13	13	5	1	1	5	2
Shadeland Norward, gr g, by Normaneer	4	1	3	4	5	4	4
Major Ewing, b s, by Strathmore	9	9	10	5	3	3	7
Black Raven, blk s, by Simons	5	8	7	9	7	7	6
Harry C., ro g, by Lenawee Chief	12	12	12	11	8	6	5
Curta, b g, by Highwood	2	3	6	8	6	dr	
Espy Boy, br s, by Civilian	3	4	13	7	4	dr	
Mackay, gr g, by Wilton	11	5	9	6	9	dr	
Whisper, b m, by Fayette Chief	10	11	11	10	dr		

## You could make good money as a "CAPITAL" agent

Some CAPITAL agents are busy farmers. Some are creamery helpers. One of the best ones is a minister. They make good money, and they don't have to work too hard to make it. They make clean money, because the CAPITAL happens to be the cream separator it isn't necessary to lie about. The plain truth sells it.

This spring we are expanding our field force—adding a few good men to our agency staff. Possibly we can fit you in,—if you are the right kind of a man. You needn't be a dairying expert; and you needn't put up a cent of money. You can do your other work and sell the CAPITAL besides, if that's the way you'd rather have it. It will add much to your year's earnings, even that way.

Or you can make a business of the CAPITAL,—a good business,—substantial, permanent, profitable, and on the square all through.

buy a CAPITAL; introduce him to those people; work with him all the time, and pay him well for whatever he does.

We will teach that man how to show people why one separator is profitable and another less so, and why the CAPITAL will make more money for the farmer most easily.

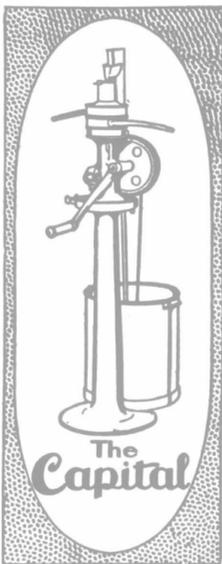
We will show him why the CAPITAL is the easiest separator there is to run,—the easiest to keep clean,—the one that PROVES itself,—the one with a common-sense, low-down back-saving tank.

We will convince that man, so he can convince others, that the CAPITAL Separator gets ALL the butter-fat out of milk with less effort and greater certainty.

We will prove to that man, beyond question, that the CAPITAL skimming device is the simplest, the surest, and the easiest to operate, day in and day out,—the easiest to clean, day in and day out,—the slowest to wear out.

That much we will do for anybody who will write and ask.

Besides that, we will teach the right man how to sell separators, and demonstrate to him why the CAPITAL Separator is the one to sell,—because it is the ONLY one any farmer can really afford to buy.



## We want ten good men Suppose YOU write

There are ten districts or so, right now, where a good man can start in and sell CAPITAL Separators to people who are ready to buy them just as soon as the machine is demonstrated to them. Each of those districts is for the right man, and he can have the field to himself. But he must be the RIGHT man,—truthful, honest, clean cut, with good common sense.

For that man there's just as much money, in reason, as he wants to earn under a liberal, square-deal arrangement. We will protect him in his field, supply him with the names of people ready to

The right man can learn all this quick; and he can learn, too, how we make the CAPITAL buy itself in a very few months' time. The selling terms are the easiest kind of terms. The guarantee back of every CAPITAL machine absolutely protects the customer and gives the agent a feeling of solid security that's worth having. It's a fair, square, straightcut chance, this, for the right kind of a man to make money and make friends for himself. The CAPITAL does that for every man who sells it, because it makes money for every man who buys it.

Think it all over,—remember you are not called on to invest a cent,—we will show you how and where to sell the CAPITAL,—protect you in your district,—and hand you over a paying business that will profit you well for as much or as little time as you feel you can give it.

Think it over, and—no matter where you live—write to

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

Tuna, b m, by Woodward's Ethan Allen... 8 6 4 ds

Kathrina Bel, br m, by St. Bel... 6 7 8 ds  
Time, 2.15 1/2, 2.13 1/2, 2.12 1/2, 2.12 1/2, 2.14 1/2, 2.12 1/2, 2.11 1/2, 2.11 1/2.

It is generally conceded that a Thoroughbred at two years old is as well developed as a trotter is at three and as well able to go mile heats. It would be interesting to know whether the records of racing in any country at any period can furnish an instance of a runner of this age or of any age that has shown greater courage and endurance than Cresceus displayed in this race at Fort Wayne. And if one could be found it would be interesting to know whether the thoroughbred fledgling recovered

from the ordeal and trained on after a series of such grueling contests to fulfill the promise of his colthood by lowering the world's record and beating all the best horses on the turf.

Cresceus did this and much more, with no Thoroughbred cross nearer than five generations away.

Admirers of the trotting horse have no lack of admiration for the courage and endurance of the best Thoroughbreds, but when the assertion is made that horses of any breed excel the best trotters in gameness and stamina there is bound to be a difference of opinion.

### INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Held June 7th to 13th, in the immense glass-roofed building, known as the

Olympia, London, England, which covers some acres of ground, and which was fitted up with seating accommodation for eight thousand spectators, the first International Horse Show came to a most brilliantly successful close on the latter date. The Show lasted for six days, and there were three performances a day—morning, afternoon and evening. Seats were at a very comprehensive scale of prices, ranging from 25c. to \$2.50 for each performance; and so great was the popularity of the Show that thousands had to turn away every day unable to obtain admittance. Private boxes, to hold from six to eight people, of which there were ninety, for the week brought up to \$375 each. The King and Queen of England, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, attended the Show one afternoon, upon

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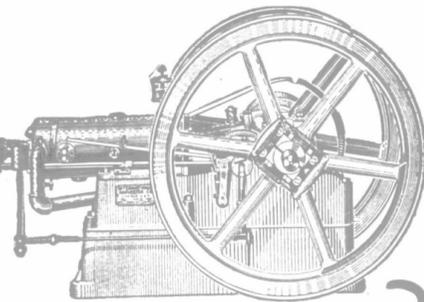
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IN, B.C.

## How do you Grind or Cut Feed, Pump Water, Saw Wood, Separate Cream, Churn?



Do you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the labor-saving way, to do these jobs and many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—right when you want it—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

It's so easy to start and to run; it is so simple an operation that before you've had one a month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.  
—About their simple construction.  
—About their strength and durability.

—How little fuel they use and

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.  
—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—  
**Vertical, 2 and 3-horsepower. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.**

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

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**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
(INCORPORATED.)

which occasion there probably never was before such a gathering of nobility, society and wealth at a horse show. The building was beautifully decorated the arena being banked about four feet high with a most gorgeous mass of flowers. This Show was a great triumph for the horse over the motor car. No one could doubt the popularity of the noblest of animals with the great public, of whatever class, over any mechanical invention that it will ever be possible to produce as a means of pleasurable conveyance.

The Show was truly international; horses from France, Belgium, Spain, United States, Canada, etc., competing in the same classes with those of Great Britain and Ireland.

There were 124 classes, and over 2,000 entries. Mr. Walter Winans, of Pluckley, Kent, was the largest exhibitor, having entered 46 horses. Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, New York, came next with 29 horses. The Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck, London, Ont., were the only exhibitors from Canada, having brought over 9 horses, and were lucky enough to win two first prizes, besides being "in the money" in several other classes. Mr. Beck's Kakabeka, sire Grand Falconer, being his best horse, won the blue in the Corinthian class for qualified hunters, and one of a trio in the class for "the best three qualified hunters from one hunt." One of the prominent features of the exhibition was the great success of the Hackneys; their winnings were brilliant achievements; their superiority over the American-bred harness horse of trotting blood was demonstrated in almost every class where they competed. Their beautiful conformation, quality, style and action made the American-bred carriage horse look common. One of the largest and best-known dealers in American harness horses, in England, said, "We simply have got to take our hats off to the Hackneys."

The English-bred Hackney stallion, Sir Humphrey, a dark chestnut, foaled in 1902, sired by Goldfinder 6th, dam by Bardolph Paragon, and shown by Mr. F. Pabst, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was awarded the championship, and the reserve number was Copmanthorpe Performer, a three-year-old chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught. The champion gold medal for the best Hackney mare went to Sir Walter Gilbey, for his two-year-old chestnut, Lively Beeswig, by Royal Danegelt, out of Lady Cadet.

The American trotters made a grand showing, and as an exchange says, if your whole aim in life is "to get there," no matter how, he is the ideal horse. Beauty of form and action, however, count for something, and the Hackney has something to show in that particular and the promoters of the Show must have felt gratified by the conclusive proof afforded that, as a sire of harness horses the Hackney stands unrivalled. The display of cart horses might have been better, but there was no gainsaying the splendid manners and utility of the team of six greys sent over by Armour, of Chicago, which were greatly admired and heartily applauded by all who saw them. The Shire team shown by Mr. Spark, while a grand lot of cart horses, had no show against the Chicago greys, since it is difficult to secure six horses so well matched as Armour's Percherons. It is regrettable that the Clydesdale admirers were not prepared to bring out a team that would do justice to the breed.

Walter James & Sons of Rosser, Man., announce their intention of holding an auction sale of a select draft of about fifty head of their Short-horns. In the lot will be young breeding cows with calves, some promising young heifers and a bull or two. This is a herd that is decidedly dual-purpose. The English Shorthorn, so to speak, and is probably as well and favorably known through private trade as any herd in the West. The sale will be held early in August. Catalogs will be issued in good time, but the intending purchaser should be ready for the event and get early for a copy, mentioning the publication in which he sees the advertisement.

## The Drugless Method OF CURING DISEASE

Most people believe that the only way to cure disease, chronic disorders or pain of any kind is to swallow a lot of drugs.

When you find yourself ailing in any way you run to the drug store and get a bottle of some patent medicine or have your doctor write out a prescription for probably the same stuff under another name.

What good does it do to you. Just stimulates like whisky. Couldn't do more than that, for recent exposures have proven that nearly all the drugs you buy are a combination of a lot of alcohol and a little poison. You know alcohol is what makes whisky such a stimulant.

The other poisons that you get in drugs are too numerous to mention. The poisons that are used most frequently are morphine, cocaine, mercury, arsenic and potash. They wreck the nerves and stomach and cause liver, kidney and bowel troubles.

Drugs will kill pain all right by stupefying the nerves, but wait until the effect has passed off; the pain returns worse than ever. Then you have to take the drug again and continue to take it until Nature is kind enough to remove the cause of the pain.

The only way to cure pain or disease is to help Nature. Drugs don't do that. Nature will cure the disease if she has the power. I give her that power; that's why I am so successful.

If you are sick or ailing in any way it is because of the failure or breaking down of some vital organ. The reason any organ fails to do its work is because it lacks electricity.

When it is doing its work right, the stomach generates electricity for the support of the body and itself. When it is not able to generate this needed force it must have aid. This aid is electricity, artificial electricity, as applied by my Electric Belt.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. Instead of swallowing a lot of poisonous drugs which wreck the nerves and stomach, you apply my Electric Belt about your body and feel the soothing, glowing force of electricity penetrating your vitals, giving health and strength to every part that is weak.

Dr. McLaughlin, River aux Pins, St. Gabriel, Que.  
Dear Sir,—I take the opportunity of letting you know the benefit your Belt has given me. I was a poor cripple before I got it; now I can stoop and pick up a pin with ease. It was worth a great amount of money the good it has done me. My advice is that no home should be without one. I thank you for the benefit it has done me.—Philip McGahey.

Dr. McLaughlin, Collingwood, Ont.  
Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it three years ago I have never been troubled with rheumatism. I find the Belt just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success.—John Crawley.

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I want to convince every sufferer that he can get benefit from my treatment. Nobody should be

without it, for it is cheap enough, far cheaper than a course of doctoring, and I want everybody to try it. Let every sufferer who can do so call at my office and make a full test of my belt free of any charge.

If you can't call, send this coupon for my book. Office hours—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

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112 Yonge St., Toronto

Please send me your book, free.

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CHEAP AS WOOD—MORE DURABLE THAN SLATE  
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Trade Notes

PAT CAME ALONG one day and saw his friend Mike building his house with cement siding, the new building material being introduced by Clarence W. Noble, of No. 1, Empress Block, Winnipeg.

"An' phwat's thot?" asked Pat. "Thot's cement siding," replied Mike. "Whin ye get ye're house built this way, ye're through. Ye niver 'ave to build agin no more."

"An' phwat's the use?" said Pat. "Do ye think O'i expect to take me house wid me whin O'i die?" "Ye can if you want to," Mike replied. "It's fireproof."

"I HAVE BEEN USING ABSORBINE for the last three months and have great faith in it. I first tried it on a colt that got its leg cut in a barb wire fence. It healed up, but began to swell. I applied Absorbine and it removed the swelling in twelve days," writes Mr. F. O'Neill, Wolseley, Sask., Canada, under date of Mar. 28, 1907. Absorbine is a pleasant remedy to use—does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used during treatment. It is a prompt remedy for bunches and blemishes, sprains, cuts, etc. Price \$2.00 at druggists or delivered. Mfg'd by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 76 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

"The major is a good enough horse-man," agreed the young lieutenant loftily, who also prided himself on his prowess in the saddle; "but his feet are so large that he looks positively ridiculous."

"I bet you can't ride his new horse, without being thrown off," put in a friend.

"We'll see about that," was the answer, and to settle the matter the major agreed to have his new horse brought out.

The animal duly appeared, plunging and curveting about in a manner that was really alarming. It had already thrown three men in as many days; but nothing daunted, the lieutenant sprang into the saddle and grasped the reins. In another moment he, too, was thrown to the ground.

Then the major mounted and the animal walked about as quietly as if it were a worn-out cab-horse.

"Well, what else could you expect?" said the lieutenant, with sarcasm; "look at the major's feet. The horse thinks he's between shafts!"

FIRE WALKING IN JAPAN.

Twice a year, in the spring and autumn, the ceremony of Fire Walking is performed by the priests of a Shinto Temple in Tokyo. It is a religious ceremony intended to show to the people that the priests have overcome the fire god, and are able by their prayers and incantations to destroy the power of the fire, and to walk through it without being harmed in any way.

The performance this spring took place in the court-yard of the temple. A piece of ground was guarded by ropes on which were fastened the pieces of white paper that frighten away the devils. In this the fire was laid, while around it temporary galleries were constructed for the spectators. To gain admittance to these galleries a gift of money had to be given to the temple.

The fire of charcoal and wood—the wood being on top—was laid in a line about twelve feet long and four feet wide. It was so arranged that the middle through which they walked was lower than either side. Before the fire was lighted thirteen priests in gorgeous robes came out, and ranging themselves around the fire purified the enclosure. After repeating a long prayer, all the while clapping their hands and bowing, one priest scattered salt over the wood; another following him struck sparks from a flint; and the rest blew away the devils with paper fans. Then the priests retired and assistants came and after pouring on kerosene lit the fire. Men with paper fans on the end of long bamboo poles kept the charcoal glowing.

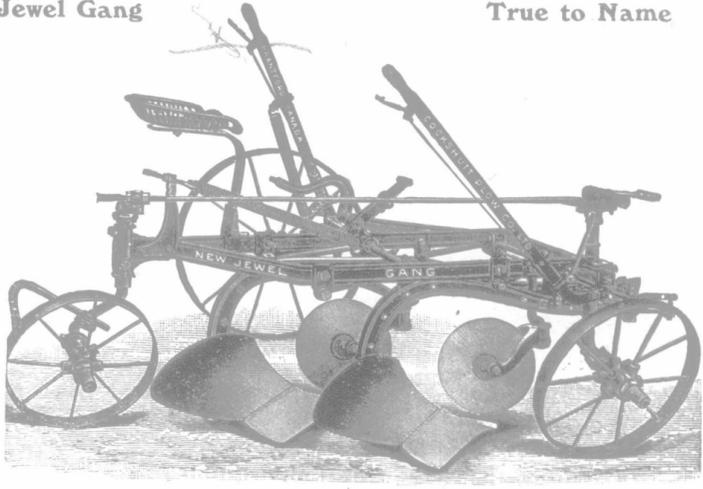
By this time the galleries were filled with foreigners and the court-yard was packed with Japanese devotees. The priests now returned, this time dressed in short white kimonos. They purified the enclosure again, sprinkled more salt, and struck more sparks from the flint. Encircling the fire they prayed, sang and worked themselves up into a frenzy. With long bamboo poles filled with salt they beat a path through the middle of the fire, the salt sifting out and cooling the coals. Mats were placed at either end and salt piled on them. When they had become highly excited one priest stepped into the salt and then into the fire, walking slowly and in a very dignified manner, until within a few steps from the end. Then he ran. The next man ran most of the way and was greeted by jeers and laughs for his haste. The third man stepped very heavily, but was careful to step in the footprints of the other two, which, by this time, were becoming blackened. Each in turn passed through the fire four or five times, singing and praying all the time.

An invitation was given to any who wished to gain merit to walk through and in a moment men, women and children surged down and walked through without a sound. Little tots of four and five, and old men and women of sixty and seventy, took their places in the line and receiving the priests' blessing walked through. Nor were the foreigners backward. Boys and girls, young men and women and even clergymen took their turns. As each entered a priest offered a prayer, fanned away the evil spirits and sent them on their way, while at the other end they were received with a blessing for their fortitude. Did it burn them? Sitting as I was on the front seat of the gallery I can testify that it was hot, even uncomfortably so. I do not doubt that the first one or two were burnt, but after that the fire had been stamped out and the salt prevented burning, for those who followed said they were not burned at all. It is a fact that by wearing wooden and straw shoes with no stockings the feet of the Japanese become very callous and hardened. The doctors say, too, that their nerves are not nearly so sensitive as ours, for they are able to undergo operations without taking an anaesthetic and still apparently suffer very little. Had a foreigner walked through first I do not doubt that he would have been severely burned.

She (to fellow-listener at musicale)— "What do you think of his execution?" He—"I'm in favor of it."

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