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

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

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

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE  
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GENERAL OFFICES:

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AMERICAN WOOD-PULP INDUSTRY

A preliminary report of the consumption of pulp-wood and the amount of pulp manufactured last year has just been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. The advance statement is made from the statistics collected by the Census Bureau in co-operation with the United States Forest Service.

3,962,660 CORDS OF PULP-WOOD USED IN 1907.

Nearly four million cords of wood, in exact numbers 3,962,660 cords, were used in the United States in the manufacture of paper pulp last year, just twice as much as was used in 1899, the first year for which detailed figures were available. More than two and one-half million tons of pulp were produced. The pulp mills used 300,000 more cords of wood in 1907 than in the previous year.

The amount of spruce used was 68 per cent. of the total consumption of pulp-wood, or 2,700,000 cords. The increased price of spruce has turned the attention of paper manufacturers to a number of other woods, hemlock ranking next, with 576,000 cords, or 14 per cent. of the total consumption. More than 9 per cent. was poplar, and the remainder consisted of relatively small amounts of pine, cottonwood, balsam and other woods.

CANADIAN SPRUCE FOR AMERICAN MILLS.

There was a marked increase last year in the importation of spruce, which has always been the most popular wood for pulp. For a number of years American pulp manufacturers have been heavily importing spruce from Canada, since the available supply of this wood in the north-central and New England States, where most of the pulp mills are located, is not equal to the demand. Figures show that the amount of this valuable pulp-wood imported into the United States was more than two and one-half times as great in 1907 as in 1899. In 1907 the importations were larger than ever before, being 25 per cent. greater than in 1906. The spruce imports last year amounted to more than one-third of the consumption of spruce pulp-wood.

Large quantities of hemlock were used by the Wisconsin pulp mills, and the report shows that the Beaver State now ranks third in pulp production. New York and Maine ranking first and second, respectively. Poplar has been used for a long time in the manufacture of high-grade paper, but the supply of this wood is limited and the consumption has not increased rapidly.

HOW PULP IS MADE.

Wood pulp is usually made by either one of two general processes, mechanical or chemical. In the mechanical process the wood, after being cut into suitable sizes and barked, is held against revolving grindstones in a stream of water and thus reduced to pulp. In the chemical process the barked wood is reduced to chips and cooked in large digesters with chemicals which destroy the cementing material of the fibres and leave practically pure cellulose. This is then washed and screened to render it suitable for paper-making. The chemicals ordinarily used are either bi-sulphite of lime or caustic soda. A little over half of the pulp manufactured last year was made by the sulphite process, and about one-third by the mechanical process, the remainder being produced by the soda process. Much of the mechanical pulp, or ground wood, as it is commonly called, is used in the making of newspaper. It is never used alone in making white paper, but always mixed with some sulphite fiber to give the paper strength. A cord of wood ordinarily yields about one ton of mechanical pulp, or about one-half ton of chemical pulp.

SUPERFETATION

The subject of superfetation, or as it is sometimes called, superfecundation, has been raised just recently by two correspondents in the F.A.J. (England), who have sent in queries on this question, and it is a very interesting one. It would be well to quote both letters, as the answers will then be better understood; the first relates to superfetation

in the sheep, the second to superfetation in the hare. The first says:—

"Some time ago I was having a discussion with a large farmer upon sheep-breeding, and he assured me that a ewe would conceive to two different rams and produce twins, each of which would be got by a different sire. I did not believe this, and told him that the only way to prove it would be to run a Hampshire Down ram and a Dorset Horn ram with his flock of Lincolnshire Longwool ewes. I now hear from him that he has, among other, three pairs of twins from the Lincolnshire ewes, and of these three pairs one of each has a black face and the other has horns. Will you inform me whether this is generally accepted, as I have never heard of it before? If there is anything in it, it would prove that the more often ewes are served the more likely they would be to produce twins."

The text of the letter relating to superfetation in the hare is as follows:—

"Will you kindly inform me, through the medium of your columns, if it is true that a hare can, and does, carry two litters of young of different ages at the same time; if so, how is it possible, and are there any other known animals that present the same phenomenon?"

Now, to both these questions the answer, says our contemporary, is in the affirmative; but the reason for this occurrence is different in the two cases. Superfetation has been recorded in many instances as occurring amongst multiparous animals, and in Sir George Fleming's book on "Veterinary Obstetrics" he mentions the fact that "the domesticated rabbit affords the most striking example." This has also been noticed recently by Dr. A. S. Griffith, at Stansted, Essex, in the Belgian hare; the female Belgian hare has been observed in captivity to produce a second litter when her first litter was only about ten days old.

In the case of the hare this superfetation is more easily explained than in the case of the sheep, because the hare, like all of the same family, has a double uterus opening into a single vagina, so that it is quite probable, as in the case of the domesticated rabbit and Belgian hare, that the female may conceive in one uterus to one father, and after a few days may conceive again in the other uterus to another or even the same father; in such a case the two sets of young would be carried by the mother at the same time, but would be born at different dates. Such cases would naturally be rare, as females that have once conceived do not, as a rule, receive any attention from the males, nor do they allow the males to come near them.

With the sheep the gestation is quite different, and it is, therefore, necessary to explain the theory as to twins occurring in the one uterus of multiparous animals. If at the time of impregnation only one ovary has ovulated, and only one ovum is impregnated, by a process of cleavage in the ovum, twins may be the result. These are called homologous twins, and present the characters of the one parentage, and, as a rule, have one afterbirth. But sometimes both ovaries may ovulate, and then the twins would be called heterologous twins, and might be of both sexes, with separate afterbirth. In the former case impregnation would be from one father, but in the second case impregnation might be from two fathers, the first ovum being impregnated by one sire and the resulting twins bearing the characteristics of that sire; while the second ovum would be impregnated by the second sire, and would carry the characteristics of that sire, as in case of the sheep quoted by our correspondent.

In Sir George Fleming's book on "Veterinary Obstetrics" many instances are given of animals conceiving to two fathers. Some cases are given of mares which were served both by a stallion and an ass, and producing twins, one of which was a horse and the other a mule. He also mentioned cases of superfetation in the cow, the sheep, the sow, the bitch and other animals.

Similar cases to these latter have come to the notice of the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate."

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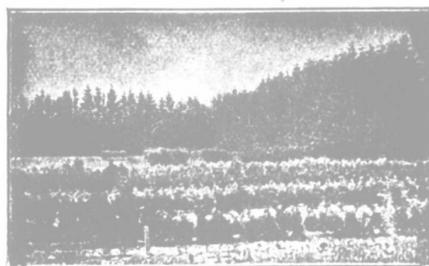
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

July 22, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 826

### EDITORIAL

#### Prospects not Cash.

One would think to read the glowing prophecies of the yields of our 1908 crops that every acre of land that has been seeded would produce the maximum of which it is capable. Without casting any ungrateful insinuations in the face of a kind Providence we must insist that the "prospects" are very much overrated. This paper is probably in as close touch with the agricultural conditions of the country as is any other agency, institution or individual, and our conclusions are not unanimous with those of most of the "interviewed authorities."

On the whole it may be said the average is good. New land is producing strong, healthy crops and many of the older farms will do as well as they ever did but the fact cannot be ignored that there is an immense area of land that is not in as "good heart" as it should be and the growth of weeds is something appalling. It is quite a common thing to hear people blaming their government for not passing laws against weeds, or for not enforcing laws, but the appearance of the crops these days proclaims louder than anything else the need of farmers who care for their land as though it were a delicate piece of machinery.

Greater railway transportation facilities, better methods in marketing, more stringent laws and higher taxes on unoccupied lands are not the most urgent needs of the country, but rather we want farmers with a natural or an acquired instinct for the care of the soil. This year has provided almost unequalled natural advantages for a big crop and when the land fails to produce all that is expected of it, the reason will be found with the men who work it.

These observations are made here because following upon the glowing reports and the profuse promises of bumper crops that are generally noticeable in the early growing season, people are inclined to incur greater liabilities than future yields warrant. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the policy for every man to adopt is to "do without things." The country as a whole, has not got enough money in its banks. We should simply get along on what we already have until the land has produced more wealth to exchange for the things we think we want. And it will surprise most of us how easy it is to get along as we are practicing little economies. It is infinitely better to pay for a thing we buy than to give a promise to pay and the country is already over-stocked with promises. Be thankful for the prospects, but do not buy goods with them, they are not intended for that purpose.

#### Factories or Farms.

Literature of various kinds reaches the office of an editor and among the most plausible, also the most persistent is that sent out by the organized interests who are anxious to secure higher protective duties upon goods entering Canada for consumption by all classes. The tariff wall appears just as essential to the commercial life of these people as the great stone wall appeared to the national life of the Chinese, when that monster accomplishment of the builder's art was constructed. For the reason that this protective literature reaches the public through the channels of papers whose editors are afflicted with economic shortsightedness we take occasion to make some remarks upon the subject setting forth a few fundamental principles that the farming community should bear in mind.

"The Farmer's Advocate" does not believe in absolute free trade as being the most expedient policy for the Dominion of Canada to adopt under existing conditions, although a permanently es-

tablished system of world-wide, or even continental, free trade would be a vast boon to all countries concerned. Meanwhile, in view of the policy studiously pursued by our great southern neighbor, a moderate tariff appears to be necessary to foster the development of a self-reliant and reasonably self-contained nation, capable of supplying the greater part of its own needs, and being thereby rendered comparatively independent of the fiscal caprices of the peoples with whom we trade. We believe, for instance, in conserving the supply of such raw materials as pulpwood and lumber, and, accordingly, favor export duties on such commodities, to the end that their utilization may be encouraged in our own country, or failing this, that they may be reserved until such time as Canadian enterprise can make use of them. We do not believe in permitting alien capitalists to skim the cream off Canadian natural resources without contributing a dollar to our public revenues. We believe in a moderate and reasonable tariff impost on manufactured goods for reasons indicated above.

At the same time, we do not endorse the superficial claptrap arguments commonly adduced in favor of a protective policy, nor do we believe in extreme protection of home industries, for the cardinal reason that such a policy tends, in the first place, to divert the energies of capital and labor into channels for which the country is not naturally best adapted, thus involving economic waste; and, in the second place, it affords capitalists, in lines that could flourish without protection, opportunity to maintain prices at an artificial level, more particularly through the agency of trade combines, which are a natural and mischievous outgrowth of high protection. Trusts and monopolies have their sharpest teeth drawn in countries enjoying low tariffs.

The common mistake of pro-protection organs lies in their assumption that vast manufacturing and other urban industries are the great end and aim of material development. They see in the agricultural and laboring classes merely a broad base on which to build cities and urban industries. The actual condition of the farming and working classes occasions them no concern so long as conditions are not onerous enough to drive these out of the country. Of course, all this is egregiously wrong. While we want manufacturing in Canada, we also want farmers, and, from the standpoint of material progress, from the standpoint of citizenship, from the standpoint of nationhood, a flourishing agricultural population is infinitely more to be desired than any development of cities it is possible to conceive. Inasmuch as Canada is primarily an agricultural country, agricultural exports constituting the basis of our wealth, it follows that agriculture cannot be protected to any great extent, hence the net burdens of a system of fiscal protection to manufacturing interests must fall largely on the farmer, who already, and otherwise, bears more than his full share of taxation. The interests of the Canadian farmer are diametrically opposed to the maintenance of a high tariff wall, and, seeing that the agricultural population is our country's greatest asset, every broad consideration of statesmanship demands that the seductive requests for higher import duties, as well as special bounties and privileges, be discriminately weighed and sparingly conceded. Our tariff is already plenty high, and would be better for some further reductions.

#### One Name One Animal.

The letter published in these columns a few weeks ago from the secretary of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse association calling attention to the request of the Scottish association for assistance in retaining the exclusive use of the word "Baron" in registering Clydesdales for the present owners of Baron's Pride has been read by western Clydesdale men with interest. The result is that an inclination on the part of some of our own breeders to secure the exclusive use

of some word is developing no doubt with advantage to the breed with which each is associated. The system of granting to breeders the exclusive privilege of using, in the registry of their animals, a certain name as a prefix or affix, has been adopted by several of the British breed societies, and has been in use for years. And there would appear to be no valid reason for objection to this arrangement as applied to a farm, flock or herd, or their products, since it tends to engender a feeling or sense of pride in the owner, inciting the ambition to excel, and to make a worthy reputation for himself and his stock. Several other breed societies, both in Britain and America, at the inception of their pedigree records, adopted and have continued the system of excluding duplicate names, no two animals being allowed registry under the same name. And to this rule we have heard no objection, but believe it is generally considered a sensible provision, avoiding the confusion and misunderstanding incident to the registry of animals under the same name, as, for instance, in the case of the noted horse, Prince of Wales, (673), in Volume One of what is commonly known as the Scottish Clydesdale Studbook, in which no fewer than fourteen other horses are registered under the same name, though, of course, with different numbers. The only way in which it would appear possible to avoid this difficulty in the case of a record in which the principle of "one animal, one name" has not prevailed, is to fix a date in the near future from which no two entries shall be made under the same name. This would appear to be fair for all, and would, to some extent, at least, mitigate the objectionable feature. But the granting, at a late period, of the special and exclusive use of a name, or a part of a name, that has been in common use, certainly has the appearance of bestowing a monopoly, which, if allowed to anyone, should be conferred upon the breeder by whose skill and judgment the animal of note was produced, rather than upon the fortunate party becoming the owner, and profiting thereby. For this reason, if for no other, many will doubtless sympathize with Mr. Findlay, who recorded his protest against the motion in the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the right to the exclusive use of the name Baron, which has for so long been common property. While there could be no reasonable objection to granting the owners of Baron's Pride a patent on the use of the word Netherhall (the home of the noted sire) or any combination of the name of the horse with that of his home, there certainly does not appear to be good ground for giving away the name Baron, which is so commonly used in connection with other words in the naming of horses and other stock, as in this respect it appears more objectionable than in the case of either or any of the three or four names previously granted by the Scottish Society. It is true that a demand for a monopoly of the use of a name has not been great in Clydesdale circles, but there is no knowing how soon it may become epidemic over the seas or here, or on whose toes it may tread, and the Canadian Society will do well to give the question careful consideration before committing itself to a system which may lead to abuse of privilege, or may not be wisely applicable to conditions in this country.

#### Maintaining High Prices.

Theorists in economic problems, and others, who like to have opinions on all manner of questions have been discussing of late a good deal, whether or not the present high values that prevail for most agricultural products can be maintained. Those who advocate that they will be maintained seem for the time being in the majority. We are being told that farm produce, grain and meat, have emerged at last from the low price valley in which they have been floundering now for a good many years, and that never again will these products sell at such figures

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as have prevailed for them now for some time. The agriculturists' millennium is at hand. Prices will fluctuate a little but the trend ever more will be upwards.

Expectant prophets have been promulgating nonsense such as this ever since the world began. Away back in the early ages philosophers and idle persons were agitating themselves with the problem of how long the world could increase in population before the limit of production of the food producing land would be reached. Various years have been set apart as the commencement of an annually recurring food shortage and a consequent depletion of the human race by famine, but strangely each of these fatal milestones have been safely passed and the world is supporting a greater population than it ever did before.

For the present there seems some likelihood that prices will—or may—be maintained at very nearly their present level. Wheat, for example, if marketed carefully during the coming selling season could be kept up very close to the present price for this cereal even if the crop harvested in the next few months was a more than average one. It depends very largely on how it is sold. Throwing anything on to the market in quantities greater than the demand can handle is the most potent cause of low prices known. The world at present is notoriously short in wheat and likely to go a little shorter still before any from the new harvest comes in. Careful selling will help matters some, but unfortunately for the farmer, the crop has generally passed out of his hands before the careful selling-part starts and he reaps all the disadvantages of selling on an overstocked market, a market where everybody wants to sell and buyers can simply dictate prices. Farmers just now are being overloaded by advice on how to market their coming wheat crop so as not to break the market. The fact is that conditions will force most of them to sell in very much the same way as they have been wont to for years. It's pretty hard for several million sellers to corner the market. The cornering game comes on in the second act generally after the product has passed beyond the men who produced it.

#### As the Farm Rancher Lives.

English country customs are quite largely in vogue in that part of Alberta about Calgary. House parties and week end outings, are of quite regular occurrence. During the Dominion exhibition farmers and ranchers could be noticed, toward the end of the first week, arranging details of these outings with visitors with whom they had become intimate. By Saturday the 4th of July, when our American cousins had taken possession of the fair the impatience of the true British host and his equally true British guests to get out of the city was apparent to every one.

The writer was fortunate in being included in a party invited to spend the "week end" at Mr. Bryce Wright's ranch, Ailsa, where Clydesdale and Hackney horses and Shorthorn cattle are raised. M. Wright's ranch is some twenty miles south of Calgary in one of the most ideal localities that one could conceive. In Alberta there is a long stretch of country between the prairie and the mountains that is simply unexcelled for stock raising. The land is rolling, bluffly, and strong enough to produce immense crops of grain.

Cool, clear, water springs from innumerable hills and trickles into ravines which are gathered by small creeks and the water carried off to the Bow River which in the foothill country attains a speed of about eight miles an hour. Upon these rolling lands grass grows in the most prodigal profusion. The meadows yield from one and one-half to two tons of hay to the acre. Here and there are fields of oats or barley or wheat, which yield a hundred or sixty or forty bushels to the acre. Years ago when I first visited this part of Alberta the ranchers were leasing their lands for from a cent to three cents per acre, and every rancher was prophesying blue ruin for the man who homesteaded or who destroyed the native sod to grow grain. "Conservative estimates" then placed the amount of land required to support a steer or horse for the year at twenty acres. But this sort of knocking could not hold the range against man's instinct for good land and faith in the soil. Farms, but big farms, a section or more each, and all fenced in with barbed wire are now scattered through the foothills and the purely ranching industry is driven farther out upon the prairie where it requires more courage to go into farming with railroads a day's journey distant and the land rejected by the railway companies for bonuses.

Mr. Wright's farm and his methods are typical of many others. About one hundred acres of the best and easiest cultivated land is in crop, oats and mixed grains for winter feeding. About one-third to one-half as much is summer fallowed each year, eighty to one hundred acres of native grass meadows are fenced off, a quarter section is allowed to lie ungrazed all summer to furnish winter pasture and about one-half section carries a hundred head of cattle and about forty horses.

Some brome grass is grown, also a little alfalfa. Time will come when these crops will be more largely used. So far a serious objection to them is that the wet season is on just when they are ready to be harvested. Also labor is scarce and, after all, where a man is making a good living by following his present methods why should he change? "Time enough to go in for intensive farming when desires increase, when population becomes more dense and an acre is required to support more people than it is at present."

As it is, Alberta farmers and their wives lament the passing of the old days when it was not necessary to build fences, when a farmer did not require to keep a binder or mower or haying tools; when there was no threshing to be done, when people provided their own means of transportation from their own range instead of paying railway companies for it as at present. All these demands for money are slowly making it necessary that each acre produce more, and in producing more, each acre requires more attention and care. At present one hired man is all that is required on such farm ranches as Ailsa. Two outfits put in the crop, work the summer-fallow, put up the hay and take off the grain crop; while the cattle or idle horses require little or no care in summer, and only outside feeding in winter.

There is a certain free, independent pleasure in farming under such conditions. Each year there are some thirty or forty head of cattle for Pat Burns, eight to ten horses that sell for from \$150 to \$200 each and a carload or two of oats for the milling companies and, speaking of oats, the Okotoks district where Mr. Wright's farm is located supplied 100,000 bushels of seed oats last spring to outside points, took first prize for oats at the Dominion Exhibition, produced yields of 125 bushels to the acre and the district won second prize for district display. Oats are a staple crop and among the oats everywhere can be seen volunteer native rye grass adding value to the straw for winter feeding.

My week end visit to Ailsa was a delightful outing, the host and hostess entertained in that unrestrained free and easy manner of the range, and from the day-long ramble about the ranch with Mr. Wright who has been over twenty years in the district, his guests gathered a liberal supply of knowledge upon farming and stock raising as it has been, and now is, practised in the foothills.

F. S. J.

## HORSE

### Better Exhibition Stables Wanted

There is need for the managers of our exhibitions to exercise greater care in arranging stables for breeding stock. Breeders are becoming more particular about the appearance their stock makes in the stables. More people come through the barns to look at the stock after they are judged than congregate around the judging ring, hence it is almost a necessity that stock be kept always in the best of appearance. To this end it is imperative that provision be made for the admission of fresh air, that the stalls be arranged so that they can be decorated, and in the case of horses that boxes be provided for the breeding stuff. At Calgary although considerable care had been given to make the stables comfortable no other ingress was provided for air other than the doors at either end of the stable, with the consequence that both horses and cattle with a long exhibition season ahead of them sweltered and fretted through the enervating heat that prevailed while the exhibition was in progress. Little better is found in the stables at other exhibition parks while some of them are much worse. As for convenience in making an attractive display in the stalls, we have practically little to commend in the arrangement of most of our stables. Boxes and single stalls alternate without any apparent plan or design. Of course we do not expect to see our new exhibition parks equipped

all at once with commodious and modern stables, but we must protest against the arrangement of the new barns that are going up and suggest that the needs of the future be kept in mind. The ideal horse barn is one with two rows of boxes with a wide passage between, and, with doors opening to the outside. The stalls should be open to the passage, the floors of the stalls raised and plenty of provision made for the admission of air. Such a barn can be made attractive, the horses can be seen without danger, the stock can be kept fresh and there is no discontent through one exhibitor getting more boxes than another.

With cattle the main object is to admit air without too much sunshine. Boxes are not so necessary but since our exhibitions must always be held in the hottest season of the year it is only proper that cattle be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

### How Many Colts?

How many colts will a stallion get in the natural lifetime of the average horse? is a question asked exchange, and the answer given is: "The trotting stallion Sweepstakes, a son of Hambletonian X., sired 665 foals, beginning in 1869 as a two-year-old, and continuing through twenty-three seasons. The largest number of foals credited to him in a single season was fifty in 1876, and the lowest twelve, that number resulting from his first season, and also in 1895. Eleven pairs of twins were born to him, and all died. Hambletonian X. in twenty-four seasons sired more than twice as many foals as Sweepstakes did. In one year he served 218 mares and brought 217 foals, a record that has never been equalled by any horse in the world, so far as history goes."

The author of the Horse Book, a recent publication, says of the famous Clydesdale stallion MacQueen (imp), (462) (5200), (foaled in 1884, imported in 1886 by Graham Bros., Claremont, sired by MacGregor, by Darley, and winner of the championship at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893): "In eight seasons he served 1,717 mares, and begot 1,078 foals. As he stood at \$15 to insure in 1899, he covered 182 mares and got 94 colts, earning in that season \$1,410; and in the seven years following he begot 984 foals, at \$20 each, amounting to \$19,680—a grand total of \$21,090 for his eight seasons' work. The highest number of foals sired by him in one season was 172 from 261 mares served, and his smallest quota of foals in one season in seven years was 123." The author, in closing the reference to this great horse, says "Verily he merits the title I bestowed upon him, 'The Matchless MacQueen'." These figures are of much value as showing that an old horse may be capable of doing extensive and excellent work in the stud, and that a really good getter is a gold mine.

### Wash the Horses.

It is good practice at this season of the year when the weather is hot to wash as frequently as possible the horses that are working. A horse working on dusty summer fallow days like these, sweating and gathering up most of the dust that blows near him, is in poor condition to rest properly during the night, or perform his tasks the next day unless the sweat and dirt are thoroughly removed from the hair and skin. He is generally too wet to be curried properly during the evening and stands over till morning, clogged up in all his pores with dirt. The proper course is to scrub him off with soap and luke warm water. Luke-warm water isn't hard to get in this climate at this season, a scrubbing brush is generally handy and soap is cheap, so there is no excuse for horses working with their skins loaded with dirt clean out sometimes to the ends of the hair.

A bath proves most refreshing to a horse in hot weather. It tones him up just as it does a man. Bathing the legs with cold water when the horse comes in from work on a hot day is also an excellent practice. The application of cold water tends to strengthen the legs and gives tone to the sinews and tendons. Weak legs that tend to swell after work or become puffy are strengthened by the cold water treatment.

The most effective way to apply the water is to wrap the legs up in bandages and supply the water through an india rubber tube sousing the bandages well. If a horse cannot be used an ordinary watering can serves the purpose almost as well.

### Percheron Breeders Meet.

The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in Calgary during the Dominion Exhibition. Routine business occupied practically all the time of the meeting. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. B. Thorn, High River; vice-president, R. P. Stanley, Moosomin; directors, Geo. Lane, Calgary; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; R. C. Upper, North Portal; John Frankling, MacLeod; Geo. F. Root, Red Deer.

F. R. Pike was re-appointed secretary-treasurer.

## FARM

*Comment upon farming operations invited.*

### Inoculating Soil for Alfalfa.

The New York (Geneva) Experiment Station published recently in abbreviated bulletin form their conclusions from considerable experimental work on the question of soil inoculation for alfalfa. The results do not favor seed inoculation by means of commercial nitro culture. In the tests eighteen farmers co-operated and reported the result. Each farmer sent to the Station a portion of the seed he intended to sow. These samples were inoculated by soaking in pure cultures of the alfalfa bacteria grown in the Station laboratory and apparently well stocked with vigorous germs. After drying, the seed was returned to its sender and soon sown in part of the field devoted to alfalfa. In all cases check plots were left, and in most cases the growers also used inoculated soil on other plots.

In only two of the eighteen experiments was there any apparent effect from the bacteria upon the inoculated seed, a disappointing and somewhat surprising result.

In farm practice, then, it seems safest to depend on the use of 150 to 300 pounds to the acre of soil from a successful alfalfa field in order to secure the desired bacterial inoculation. Without this inoculation the chances are 4 or 5 to 1 against success, while with it 70 per cent. of the fields gave satisfactory crops. At present, no method of seed inoculation can be recommended.

### Fitting Sheep for the Fairs.

As the show season will soon be here the following advice on fitting sheep for the ring, from Professor Curtiss of Iowa State College, is especially timely:

"Sheep should have good individual excellence of else will fail. Whether the animals to be shown are lambs or older sheep the methods are the same. Lambs will begin eating grain at about a week or ten days, at which time they should have a creep and a feed trough to themselves in which they may have access to a grain ration in the most tempting form. For this purpose a ration consisting of equal parts of wheat, bran and oats, with a little oilmeal added to it, will be found very satisfactory. In addition to the grain ration and the best quantity of hay, clover or alfalfa if it is on hand, it is necessary to provide variety of green feed for the show sheep throughout the season in the most acceptable form.

"There is usually no trouble about a supply of green feed early in the season, while the clover crop is at its best. Following this, a succession of peas, oats, rape, alfalfa, clover aftermath and cabbage should be provided. The kinds of green feed to be used will vary with the locality. The root crops are the most important adjunct. In the northern latitudes the rutabagas or Swede turnips are most acceptable of all root crops.

"During the latter part of the season ground peas should be added to the grain ration as they constitute an excellent feed for finishing sheep in show form with prime quality of flesh. Cracked wheat may also be so used with excellent results. A ration consisting of equal parts of bran, oats, cracked

wheat and ground peas will be found excellent for finishing show sheep. Oilmeal may be used during the early part of the feeding period, but it should be used very sparingly if at all in the finish, as it has a tendency to make soft flesh. For show lambs no single feed will promote growth and development as well as milk, and, like oilmeal, it may be used to the best advantage during the early stages of the feeding. Toward the close the milk may be largely or wholly replaced by grain.

"During the summer months it is very important that show sheep should have cool, clean, well ventilated quarters. These quarters should be bedded with dry, clean straw and the sheep kept absolutely quiet and free from disturbance. They should have the run of a good-sized paddock morning and evening and may be left out in a grass lot all night until the show season approaches. Exercise is another essential to the sheep that are being fitted for the show ring."

### The Amusement Feature at Fairs.

Moralists and would-be moralists at this season of the year generally manage to get in a word somewhere or another about the amusement features of the agricultural fairs, of the wanton immorality of some of the attractions which exhibition managers put on their programs as a drawing card for the public, or the viciousness of some types of the side shows, so-called, that are permitted within the exhibition grounds, and are licensed by the exhibition management to bamboozle its patrons. We haven't heard very much about these matters, at least no serious jolt, since Mr. Clendinning's articles were printed a few months ago. Criticisms on this score, however, are not generally offered before the fairs begin, but if the vicious element at certain fairs is too prominent, some reference is likely to be made in the public press to the matter at the time, to be entirely forgotten before the exhibition season of the next year rolls around.

Side shows and amusement features, the circus element as some call it, have been roundly denounced at some time or another by nearly every paper in this country. Preachers have harangued about them from the pulpits, moralists have raved about such things so long and so eloquently, that it is scarcely safe, and certainly not in fashion to express anything but disapproval of such things. But all the same there is not an agricultural show in this country, on the continent or for that matter in the world, that can exist now-a-days without sensational attractions. Not sensational perhaps as attractions go at some of our fairs, but attractions that are separate and entirely distinct from the true function of an agricultural exhibition. We mean of course such things as horse racing, double somersaulting in an automobile, airship competitions, high diving, high kicking, acrobatic performances, pantomime, etc., which as our shows are run now-a-days are as essential to an exhibition's success, as live-stock and farm products, as the bulls, boars and big potatoes are. Gate money is what most fairs in this country have got to have, and since the people who would visit a show to be instructed by inspecting the live-stock and other exhibits are so limited, and as a class contribute very little at the gate anyway, means must be provided to attract the patronage of the public at large, to whom a demonstration in judging on a class of rams or on a bunch of cows is of mighty little interest. It was to gain the support of this class of the community to the fairs that special attractions

were first put on. From the developments which have been made in attraction features in recent years it would appear that this class of the public has largely increased.

There is a lot of nonsense and twaddle talked and written about agricultural shows. Whatever the function of live-stock and agricultural shows was at the outset they have developed into amusement places for the public at large, and places for advertising his stock and products for the breeder and farmer. They may have been educational institutions at some time but they are educational in a very small way only now-a-days. And after all, have not the educational features of shows been over done, not overdone in practice, but in the emphasis which have been placed on this part of the fairs' work by institute lectures, expert judges, harangues in the public press and such like? Some would have us believe that a man can sit around a bull ring all day, watching the judging and storing his mind with useful information. The fact of the matter is that the average man in such a situation will soon become insufferably bored. His technical knowledge of judging may or may not be sufficient to follow the details of the work in the ring, at any rate he becomes tired of the monotony of the judging and seeks amusement elsewhere. Ninety per cent. of the fair visitors are people of this class, and it is in proportion to the activity of the directors in promoting extra attractions to amuse this percentage of their visitors that the success of the fair is measured. The public nowadays is patronizing fairs for amusement first and instruction, if any is to be given, afterwards. The public tendency to favor amusements and to taboo the educational features is to be deplored all right but it's too general and pronounced to be ignored by enterprising show managers who want to see their exhibitions attain to success.

If the public wants amusement the average fair has either got to dish up amusement features on its program or go out of business. The trouble is that there is a difference of opinion as to what kind of amusement the good natured public really wants. Some fair managers seem to have decided that it's questionable side shows, hootchy cootchy dances, low class vaudeville, etc., They have hearkened only to the depraved element about them. Others have the notion that it's horse racing with the bookies handy to take wagers on the nags, that interests the fairs' open handed patrons. From our own experience with fairs in this country, in Ontario and the old land we are going to set forth some of the features which we deem have a proper place in any exhibition's program. Some of these may not be applicable here but they may suggest features that would be.

In the first place we would cut out side shows of all kinds. The great mass of the public doesn't want to inspect the big footed man or the four legged woman, hasn't time to waste on snake charmers wild men from Borneo, cheap vaudeville shows and dancers in feather weight apparel. The society that sells space on its grounds to accommodate such outfits shouldn't be drawing grants from the public treasury. Similarly gambling devices of all kinds should not only be kept off the grounds but the directors of the society should see to it that the town authorities attend to their duties and keep such concerns outside the corporation. An agricultural society should sell the privilege of its grounds only for refreshment booths and such forms of innocent amusement as delights children, merry go rounds, etc. The amusement features for adults should take place before the grand stand, if there is one, in the



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ring, where the public generally can get a chance to see it. If possible the affair should start off with a march past of the prize winning stock, horses and cattle, if the judging is done in time, and exhibitors should be compelled to parade their stock. Most fair visitors spend only the afternoon on the grounds. At the bulk of fairs they would have a job finding the prize winners of any class if they did wish to see them, and where a stock parade is managed properly, the various classes marched past in order, the visitor, if he doesn't have a chance to inspect the animals closely, knows at least that he has seen the best of the stock, and is better satisfied than he would be if he tried to look the exhibit over at closer range, and found the bulk of it hidden away under horse blankets. If there are races, and we believe some sort of a racing program should be put in at every show, no matter how small, have a man in charge who can start a race without wearying the spectators to desperation. At country fairs racing should be confined exclusively to local horses. Nothing is gained by bringing in a band of circuit horses to make a gateway with the purses. Local men in most cases, will put up equally as good a performance, and the fact that both men and horses are known in the community adds interest to the event. A couple of hours of racing in an afternoon is sufficient. Between heats other events can be pulled off. At fairs in the old land leaping classes are much in favor as an attraction. Jumping the hurdles is a perfectly legitimate adjunct to a show where horses of any kind are exhibited. It is possibly a feature more popular with the public than any other horse attraction. They are able to follow it or think they can which is all the same thing. Hurdle jumping might not be possible at some shows out here but at quite a number a little of it could be worked in. Leaping classes should be arranged for horses ridden by both gentlemen and ladies.

At purely agricultural fairs there are a number of horse events that can be pulled off with ordinary farm horses. In this country where farm outfits consist ordinarily of four or more horses, four and six in hand classes could be arranged, the judging being done in the ring. For the ladies there may be harnessing and driving contests. There can be hitching competitions, drawing contests and prizes for the best matched, best groomed and best trapped teams. A drawing contest makes a very interesting feature if it can be pulled off at a good time. Then there are walking races, backing contests and such like to no end. We believe there is nothing in the line of attractions for agricultural fairs more popular than events in which horses play the prominent part. Most people like to have you believe they can appreciate good horses and most of us unwittingly admire good horsemanship. A baseball or football match, if the competing teams are any good and don't require all afternoon to play a game, are all right. But attractions of this kind should be secondary to such as we have just enumerated.

There are plenty of admirable features that can be introduced into the amusement program of fairs. The important point is to have what is provided in this line of a high order and not attempt to have too much of it. If things are not allowed to drag and everything goes off in time the crowd will be amused without being wearied. The program should not be extended much beyond five o'clock. Let the people get started for home early, if you have another day's fair, and they are more likely to return next day. Most people are sufficiently amused with a three hour's program any way.

H. OSCAR SHELDON.

#### Trailing the Hardy Alfalfa.

W. P. Kirkwood, in the April *World's Work*, tells an entrancing story of the work of Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, the wizard of American agriculture, in discovering and inventing fruits and forage to withstand sub-zero weather. The portion that refers to the Professors trans-Asiatic journey in search of a hardy strain of alfalfa, is interesting enough to be repeated.

In 1897, when Professor Hansen had just advanced the preliminary work of his campaign for the occupation of the North by small fruits to a promising point, Secretary Wilson, of the National Department of Agriculture, began to put into execution a plan to explore the four corners of the earth for plants and animals adapted to the needs of the various sections of the United States. He called upon Professor Hansen to go to Europe and Western and Central Asia in quest of drouth-resisting and cold-resisting plants. He gave the professor a free hand. Much of the wild region which the plant explorer was to traverse—the heart of Asia—had been explored but little by travellers and the professor knew he was going on no midsummer's picnic. But, as he himself says, "possible hardships were forgotten in the eager quest."

Landing at Hamburg, he hastened to St. Petersburg and thence southeastward to Nijni Novgorod, the scene of Russia's great annual fair, to which are carried the agricultural and manufactured products of both Russia and Asia—the very place to look for new material. Following down the Volga some distance, he turned eastward to the Ural Mountains, nature's battlements between Europe and Asia, finding on the way farms worked by hardy camels, imported from the East. Then he turned westward again and crossed the great plain of South-Central

Russia to Kief. From Kief he went to Odessa, on the Black Sea, and thence by way of the Crimea, to Transcaucasia, "the land of Noah's Ark," that storm centre of contact between Europe and Asia. Crossing the Caspian Sea, he plunged into the land of the Turkoman. By this time, though hampered by an interpreter, he had developed the art of agricultural inquiry to a high degree. Almost every man or every group of men were subjected to an agricultural catechism. It was not long before the professor was hot on the trail which he knew was likely to prove of the utmost significance.

This was a trail of hardy alfalfa. All whom the professor met, army officers particularly, were closely questioned as to this forage. Horses even were "approached on the subject," and the provender they were eating in the market-places and at post-road stations was examined. And still onward across the Oxus (now the Amu Daria) River led the trail, the same that was followed by Alexander the Great more than a score of centuries ago. On alfalfa, the explorer found, Central Asiatic civilization had existed for centuries, and what would sustain a semi-civilization in the East he knew would be an immensely valuable adjunct to the products of a fully civilized people in the West. The Northern African alfalfa, carried by the Spanish into South America three centuries ago and thence northward into California, had been shown again and again to be unfit for the prairies of the Northwest. It would freeze out in severe winter with many millions as the aggregate loss. But here was a chance that a thoroughly hardy alfalfa might be found—a variety inured to drouth and cold through thousands of years of natural methods of cross-breeding. So the professor followed on across the land of the half-civilized Turkoman, through Bokhara, into Turkestan and to its capital Tashkent, where he found an alfalfa bazaar which bore the marks of great age. And still the signs pointed northward and eastward; without a thought of turning back, he pressed on, stopping now and then for needed rest or to question some Turkestan plowman with camels hitched to crude implements centuries behind the times, as viewed by Western standards.

#### A THOUSAND MILES IN A TARANTASS

The journey was made in a tarantass, a four wheeler with no springs, the bed being on long wooden poles, making a bone-racking vehicle somewhat resembling in appearance a modern buckboard. It was anything but a comfortable conveyance for a 1,300 mile jaunt, but it was the best to be had for the purpose, and then there was the alfalfa to lure the traveller on. Following for hundreds of miles along the Tian-Shan range of mountains between Turkestan and China, Professor Hansen finally crossed the range into China, bringing up at the ancient city of Kuldja, in the Province of Ili. He had traced the blue-flowered alfalfa to the very doors of Chinese temples in the heart of Asia. He was a thousand miles from a railroad, and had gone for months without letters from home, and he was in a land where the speech was utterly unknown to him—at least three removes as things stood from anything he could understand. In order to carry on his inquiries, he had to have three interpreters, one to translate Chinese into Tartar, another to make Tartar over into Russian, and a third to reduce Russian to German, with which he was familiar. "Yes, alfalfa grew farther to the northward at Kopal," he was told. Back across the rugged Tian-Shan range he hurried. Winter was coming on, and there was no time to be lost. So he kept his post-horses moving.

At Kopal he did find alfalfa. It grew out on the wide steppes, where the Kirghiz Tartars pitched their strange camps, amid a sparse vegetation. But there, 45 degrees and 10 minutes north latitude, and 79 degrees east longitude, winter, that foe against which Professor Hansen had allied himself with the vegetable kingdom, swooped down on him in a vicious attack; and it seemed for a time that the attack away off there in Asia would defeat temporarily, at least, the cause of the plant kingdom in North-Central America by causing the premature death of the man. But winter reckoned not of his endurance and determined purpose. He had travelled 1,300 miles by wagon when snow put an end to his search for seeds and he decided not to go back over his wagon route, but to take sledges and push on almost due northward 700 miles to Omsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It was a hazardous thing to do as the event proved, almost costing the professor his life as the price of having traced alfalfa to a latitude more northern than that of the capital of Minnesota and almost as far east of Greenwich as South Dakota is west. He had scarcely set out on his 700-mile sledge-ride before a violent blizzard swept down upon him out of the cruel North, and his Tartar drivers got lost on the treacherous steppes. When morning broke the storm subsided a little, and the little company found a post house at Sergiopol, with shelter and warmth, if not over-appetizing food. Pneumonia threatened the professor and compelled him to lie at the little military hospital at Sergiopol for a week. Then, impatient of further delay, he pushed on. But the sting of exposure had gone further than he supposed, and before he had gone far he was compelled to halt—this time at Semipalatinsk, where he made the intimate acquaintance of a poultice of lard and turpentine which showed the strength of its affection by blistering his chest. Then, after a terrific drive of three day and nights without stop except to change horse, he reached Omsk. He hastened by train to

Bremen, by way of Moscow, and there took ship for home.

The net result of this trip was first of all, the tracing of alfalfa to a latitude much more northern than any in which Americans had known it to grow, then the shipment of five carloads of seeds and plants of many kinds to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, including the first importation of Turkestan alfalfa into this country.

The journey, in the estimation of the professor, paid and paid abundantly, but that the northern limit of the alfalfa belt in Asia had been reached was by no means certain. Indeed, there was convincing evidence that that limit had not been found, for near Kopal an army officer had said that he had seen the plant at Zaisansk, a considerable distance northeastward of Kopal. The professor was anxious to go back and take up the broken trail. Who could tell but that he might be able to find the great forage plant hardened by natural processes through thousands of years in far northern regions, justifying the hope that the whole great central plain of North America, from Nebraska to Hudson Bay, could be made an alfalfa-bearing region? But wars and rumors of wars served to postpone the proposed second trip for nearly a decade.

#### THE THIRD TRIP ACROSS ASIA

Then one day came the announcement that he was again to take up that trail, and it came dramatically enough. At the dedication of the South Dakota State Fair at Huron, in 1905, Secretary Wilson made the chief address, and in the course of that address, without warning to Professor Hansen, who was sitting near, he said that the alfalfa explorations were to be resumed, and that the professor was to go again to Asia.

The troubles in Russia were at a high heat, and they extended over into Siberia. To go into Siberia therefore, meant no inconsiderable risk. But the explorer did not temporize. He would go as far as he could—until some insurmountable obstacle put an end to progress. He at once crossed to Helsingfors. In the harbor there he saw battleships stripped for action. The outlook was not promising, but he went on, and despite evil omens on every hand he reached Omsk in safety.

Without going southward to Kopal, he began his quest for alfalfa along the Trans-Siberian railroad. Receiving encouragement, he took to the open steppes to demand of Nature her secret. The season was already far advanced. Snow lay upon the ground, and there was no time to waste. Then, one afternoon, out on the bleak plains, the man made his great discovery. He found, even in that high altitude, a wild alfalfa. It was not the blue-flowered alfalfa of Turkestan, but a yellow-flowered variety. Subsequent investigation was the means of bringing a "wonderful new fact to light." As Professor Hansen tells it, it was this:

"Where the blue-flowered alfalfa stops, three yellow-flowered species are found, extending from one thousand to two thousand miles northward, and clear across Siberia, approximately between parallels fifty and sixty-four north latitude. As these species grow freely in dry districts, they point to the extension of the alfalfa belt on this continent from Nebraska northward as far as men will care to farm—even to the Hudson Bay district."

The moment of the discovery of the first yellow-flowered alfalfa out on the wind-swept Siberian steppes, after nine years of waiting, was one of intense feeling and suppressed excitement for the explorer. A more demonstrative man would have thrown his hat in the air and spent his energies in shouting. Professor Hansen, on the contrary, set to work gathering all the plants that he could find, and he put his driver at like work. All the seed found then and afterward as he moved eastward was from wild plants. The Siberians had used the plant for hay for centuries, but with immense areas of wild land on which to draw had done nothing toward its cultivation. Recently, however, in places they have been encouraging Nature to give a larger supply.

At Irkutsk Professor Hansen found a load of the hay in market, and supposed, of course, that he would be able to buy plenty of seed. Not a seed could he get, though, and he went back to the owners of the hay, Mongolian Buriats, bought their load, and set a group of market idlers at picking out the seed by hand. The little coin of the realm, of which the professor always carried a supply, proved a sufficient discourager of hesitancy."

But the finding of the plant did not end the discoveries relating to alfalfa. Inquiry showed that the yellow-flowered and the blue-flowered alfalfa belts overlapped, and that on the overlaps grew natural hybrids of the two, suggesting immense possibilities in artificial culture in America to get just the kind of alfalfa suited to any given district.

None of the seed derived from the original supplies brought back after the first discoveries by way of Japan, has yet been distributed. Experiment stations, under the direction of the Government Bureau of Agriculture, are making extensive tests and, until these have been thoroughly sifted, no seed will be given to the public. Results obtained at Brookings and elsewhere, however, give promise that when the Government is ready to make announcements they will be of a most satisfactory sort, and mean the pushing of the extra-profitable farming belt much farther northward. Professor Hansen does not say this, but it is plain to be seen that he is not disappointed with the results obtained, and from that fact the large inference is natural and easy.

## STOCK

Discussions on live-stock subjects welcomed

### The Milking-Shorthorn Movement in Britain.

It is none to the credit of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association that it should be so tardily lagging behind in the matter of establishing a Record of Dairy Performance in connection with its herdbook. The English breeders have taken up this matter in earnest, and the following letter, in the Irish Agricultural Gazette, by A. T. Matthews, who writes, if we mistake not, from across the Channel, shows that the Old Country breeders are away ahead of ours in comprehending the economics of milk and beef production. After paying a gracious compliment to the Jersey breed, Mr. Matthews says that the Shorthorn must in the main be the (British) milk-seller's cow, and then proceeds:

"One of the best of recent movements has been, in my view, that which commenced about seven years ago, for the restoration of the Shorthorn to its old pre-eminence as a yielder of milk. The success of the dairy farmer depends on whether his cows are really good at the pail, and during much of last century, Shorthorns, as a breed, were losing ground in this respect. The fault lay, as usual, with the leaders of the Shorthorn interest, i. e., the pedigree breeders, who bred persistently for beef points, the result of which policy was so evident in the loss of milking capacity that farmers became afraid to buy a pedigree bull in case he should ruin the dairy. Yet few will deny the value of purity of descent in a sire, provided that the line of that descent leads directly to whatever characteristic is desired. In other words, the dairy farmer or milk-seller wants his bulls bred, on both sides, from strains of abundant milkers, and the more certain he will be to produce profitable dairy cows. A good milking pedigree is just as desirable for the breeder of first-class dairy stock as one which registers descent from animals of symmetrical shape is for the would-be winner of prizes in the show-ring.

"Now, ten years ago there were no such bulls to be had. Show-yard judges had shown such preference for beef points for so many years that the ancient renown of the Shorthorn as a milking breed was becoming only a memory. Happily, the magnitude of the loss thereby incurred was seen before it was too late, and a few well-known breeders agitated the Councils of the 'Royal' and other big societies for special prizes, to be given for pedigree milking Shorthorns. They succeeded in this, and a good deal more. They founded the Dairy Shorthorn Society, which has since given a wonderful impetus to the cultivation of the deep-milking properties. In the very few years which have since passed, a number of owners of valuable pedigree herds have resolutely made an abundant milk yield their chief study, and already a marked success is attending their efforts.

"The consumption of fresh milk in this country, vast as it is, is still rapidly increasing, and likely to do so. There is, therefore, a future for its production worth providing for, and I submit that the best way of doing this is for the dairy farmer to rear his own stock, to use no sires but such as can show a milking ancestry for at least two or three generations on both male and female sides, and to weigh and register every drop of milk given by each cow. In selecting a sire, it is the worst possible form of economy to miss the right animal for the sake of a few pounds, and the proper weeding out of poor milkers can only be done by aid of a well-kept register. Finally, I make bold to say that there is no reason whatever why any farmer's herd should not, in the course of time, be brought up by skillful management, to an average of 800 gallons per annum. There are many pedigree cows on record which have given over 1,000 gallons."

\* \* \*

An English-Australian Company has purchased a tract of land fifty miles square in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, and will embark at once in the business of growing sheep. Stock will be imported from Australia, and the flocks built up by breeding and inter-breeding with native ewes. Mexican native sheep are small sized animals, poor in quality. The best rams procurable in Australia will be imported. This is the first time any effort has been made to carry on the sheep business in Mexico on anything like scientific basis.

### Urge for a Municipal Stock Market.

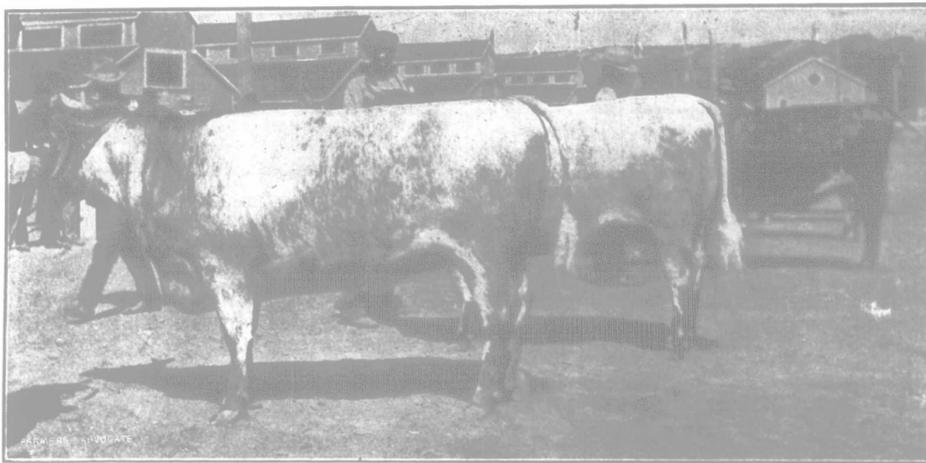
A deputation representing the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association, consisting of Glen Campbell, M. P. P., J. Baird, M. P. P., J. H. Houck and G. Hamilton, waited upon the Winnipeg council on July 7th, to discuss the question of establishing a municipal market and stock yards in this city. This organization represents the independent shippers in the West, the ones who suffer most under the present selling system in this market. Messrs. Baird and Campbell speaking on behalf of the deputation explained the situation to the aldermen. The C. P. R. yards do not furnish accommodation required. These yards are operated simply as feeding and transfer yards for the export trade. There were no sales yards in connection with them, and competition among buyers was thus practically eliminated. Cattle could not be held in the yards and fed. They suggested that the city acquire ten or fifteen acres of land, easily accessible to the railroads as a public cattle market. The establishment of such a market would very probably lead to a cheaper meat to consumers in the city, and also better prices to the producers.

It was pointed out that at Toronto and Montreal, markets of this kind were in successful operation. In the former city it was paying a good revenue. An abattoir would be necessary in connection with such yards. At the close of the discussion Mr. Baird and a committee from the council were appointed to interview Wm. Whyte of the C. P. R. at an early date, to look into the question of a suitable site for the proposed market, in the meantime full information will be secured as to the operation of public cattle markets in Toronto and Montreal.

mal to walk out of the tank. Leading to the perpendicular end of the vat, have a narrow runway from a small pen. At the other end build an inclined platform large enough to hold a dozen sheep, and arranged that the drippings from the sheep upon it will run back into the tank. A small tank for dipping lambs may be made of matched plank, lined with zinc, and need not be of larger dimensions than 4 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches high, 18 inches wide at bottom, and 2 feet at top.

Fill the tank two-thirds full of the two per cent. solution, having it as hot as you care to keep your arm in continually. It is especially essential for sheep-dipping that the solution be hot. From the enclosed pen at the perpendicular end of the vat, the sheep are driven along the narrow alleyway and jumped into the vat, care being taken to put them below the surface. If one is dipping for ticks, they need not be held in any length of time; if for scab, they must be held in two minutes, and put beneath the surface two or three times, thoroughly soaking the scabs about the head with a brush. The lambs must be put through also. Let the sheep stand on the draining platform until they are crowded, then turn them into their shed. Their damp fleeces will help disinfect the shed.

Weak, thin sheep, if unclipped, often require help in coming from the tank, since the added weight of water in their fleeces makes too heavy a



SHORT LEET OF THE TWO YEAR OLD SHORTHORN HEIFER CLASS AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, CALGARY.

1st—Roan Beauty; 2nd—Daisy; 3rd—Lady Sunshine.

### Dipping the Flock

The external parasites of sheep are not very numerous nor difficult to combat. Most trouble comes to the average flock from ticks and scab, both of which can be very readily kept under control. Ticks are indigenous, but are easily disposed of. On account of their universality, ticks are a great annoyance and a serious menace to the whole sum of one's profits. At this season of the year, the warm weather and clipping causes the ticks to leave the ewes and take up their abode upon the lambs. If there is any considerable number of ticks, they will keep both the ewes and the lambs from thriving. It, therefore, behoves any man desiring to prosper with his sheep to rid them of these pests. This is done best and easiest by dipping.

There are many reliable dips in the market, of which there is none easier, cheaper, pleasanter, or more effective to work with, than the coal-tar dips. It will not pay a man to take time to manufacture his own remedy. A 2-per-cent. solution—i. e., 2 parts of the coal-tar product in 100 parts of water, gives a sufficiently strong mixture. These dips can be obtained from your druggist, or ordered directly from the manufacturer.

If a man has a very few sheep and lambs, he may apply the solution from a tub with a brush, or by pouring from a coffee pot, but this method is not absolutely sure in its results. For a flock of twenty or more sheep, it will pay to obtain or build a dipping tank. Except for very large flocks, a tank measuring 12 feet long, 4 feet deep, and 20 inches wide, is sufficient. Make one end perpendicular and the other end sloping, thus making the bottom but 6 feet long. These tanks may be purchased, or may be built of cement or of wood, and set in the ground. The sloping surface may be cleated, to enable the ani-

mal to walk out of the tank. Care must be taken with the lambs and smaller sheep that they do not get turned around in the vat and exhaust themselves in trying to get out at the perpendicular end.

A sheep that is heavy in lamb should never be dipped. The rough handling incident to jumping into the vat and climbing out is altogether too likely to cause abortion, and should not be permitted. This indicates that the proper time for dipping is after all have lambed, and preferably after all are clipped.

If there are only a few ticks upon the sheep, one dipping is sufficient; if the ticks are numerous, wait ten days from the first dipping for any eggs to hatch, and dip again. This second dipping will clean the flock.

The sheep should, in the fall, before coming to winter quarters, be run through the vat again or treated by pouring. There is no pest which can be so easily eradicated as the tick, and yet cause so much loss. Let the man who has sheep annihilate these parasites, if he hopes for profit from his labor.

J. A. McLEAN,  
Associate Prof. Animal Husbandry,  
Ames, Iowa.

\* \* \*

Between 1903 and 1907, sheep decreased in the United States by 10,724,876 head. The decrease for 1908 is placed at 1,000,000 head. In the same time the wool clip has decreased by 25,812,712 pounds.

\* \* \*

Care should be taken not to overheat cattle in driving them to the cars. Put them in the cars full of feed but with as little water in them as possible. A steer full of water at the beginning of the shipment, is likely to show up badly in the stock yards, as a result of loose bowels. Have the cars well bedded down with hay or sand. Either of these is better than wheat or oat straw. Cattle should arrive at the yards dry behind and ready for a good fill of water.

IN analyzing the factors that comprised the general make up of the 1908 Winnipeg exhibition it was found that in few, if any, respects was there a falling off from other years, but rather progress and improvement marked every feature. The attendance was not increased correspondingly with the enlargement and improvement of the fair attractions and exhibits but that was only to be expected with the Dominion Exhibition in the west; the general tendency on the part of a great many to economize, the solid day's rain in the middle of the week and the counter attraction at Brandon.

Yet the attendance was in the aggregate large, so that all things duly considered, it must be admitted that the directors and management of the Winnipeg Exhibition piloted their enterprise through a perilous passage with credit to themselves and a full measure of satisfaction to exhibitors and visitors.

It was with more than a passing sense of gratification that representatives of the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" noticed the wholesome tone which prevailed the attractions provided before the grand stand, and the absence of vulgarity, rowdyism and immodesty about the side shows. Among the latter were to be found for about the first time under such auspices, features of real interest that delighted and edified and added to the sum total of useful knowledge upon subjects that one is the better for knowing. In this class was the model city and the Igorrotte village.

The great attraction of the Exhibition—the races—proved more than ordinarily exciting. Many of the finishes were so close the results might have been altered by a thrust of the nose or even a prick of the ears. In accord with the latest regulations upon the betting practice the "bookies" were not allowed to erect stands but were kept moving.

After the races the band music was probably next as a drawing force at the fair. The renditions of the Innes band were pronounced by all competent, and many incompetent, critics to be simply superb. The ninety-first Highlanders also contributed magnificently and the band competition was a deserving success. These musical feasts should be even more highly esteemed, and the opportunity of enjoying them more generally availed of.

Of the exhibits of machinery, of stock, of merchandise, of fruit and flowers, of grain, of poultry, and of dogs, more specific mention will be made farther on.

Each year at the close of the Winnipeg Exhibition everyone expresses the hope that a park of sufficient size to accommodate, with greater convenience, the ever increasing volume of exhibits will soon be secured. During the progress of each year also, some further action is taken by the city council to provide such a park and it now seems that definite steps may soon be taken to locate the Exhibition in a more commodious and picturesque environment.

#### THE EXHIBITS HORSES.

In numbers the exhibit of horses exceeded any previous exhibition in Winnipeg, but there was scarcely as high an average of quality. This was not because the best were not up to former standards, but on account of a larger number of horses that could not be rated above second class in their respective sections. In many instances higher standards than ever were reached, either by new horses or by old ones coming out in better bloom. Hackney stallions and heavy drafters were exceptionally strong, and the breeding classes of Percherons made a noble showing. In carriage and roadster horses there never was a better display, the Winnipeg people appearing to have taken up the horse for pleasure and recreation, and the interest in fine horses has been immensely stimulated by the spring horse show. At last month's show some of the most sensational harness horses on the continent were exhibited by local fanciers, but at the exhibition these same horses had to yield in many cases to their competitors from the city and Ontario.

Quite the most sensational display of the show was made by heavy draft pairs to lorry. There were twelve teams in the ring when this class was being judged, every one of them full of merit worthy of special mention. Before the line up was made three teams seemed to stand out most prominently, and these were placed at the head of the ring, where they remained without change. These were Mercer's Charlie and Sir Thomas; Bryce's Lady Rotha and Lady June; and the Manitoba Cartage Co.'s Graystone and Rocksand. The first pair are grade Clydes,

## WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

### 1908

the second pure bred Clydes, and the third grays of Percheron breeding. Mercer's pair had the substance to begin with, weighing 1,975 each, and being set up on fairly good legs held their position, although they are not very well matched for gait and disposition, one being a dashing goer and the other somewhat steady. One also is wide in front and rather flat in the feet, while the other is a little straight on the hind legs. These faults, of course, are not serious in geldings, and are only discernible when one goes out to pick holes in the display. Bryce's pair, although being heavy, had not the weight of Mercer's, nor the strength, but had better quality of bone. The gray pair were bigger again than Bryces', but their bone looked proportionately small beside the Clydes. Andrew Graham and John Wishart were among the other exhibitors who contributed strength to this class.

Single drafters were shown on the line and to lories. On the line Mercer had first and second, and Lemon & Co. third and fourth, all with grade Clydesdales. In harness Mercer's geldings were again first and second, although their places were reversed, and Lady Rotha got third. Prof. Carlyle and Mr. Geo. Gray judged the drafters in harness.

#### CLYDESDALES

At the very beginning of his work in the brood mare section which was first of the classes called, Prof. Carlyle had an opportunity to illustrate the type of Clydesdale which he favors. Ten entries lined up representing every variation in type from the big rough, rugged mare to the fine, tidy, superb quality kind. When the judge began drawing out his selections it was evident that he appreciated the fact that the Clydesdale is a draft breed. Size, strong bone, and weight were esteemed higher than quality, and at times there was almost a disregard of breed character when the individual failed to produce the necessary weight. Differences arose between Prof. Carlyle's opinions and those of many who followed his work, but since judging horses is a matter of attaching relative values to various characteristics, it naturally follows that there will be disagreements in fixing those values. And when the judging was all over most of the critics were ready to concede the judge was right in his opinions and consistent in his ratings.

#### BROOD MARES.

For first place in the brood mare class Taber's Baroness of Hillcrest was selected. This is a big, growthy three-year-old by Baron's Gem and was nursing a ten days old colt foal. Last year she was unplaced in the two-year-old class on account of her lack of smoothness about the body and general openness. This year these very characters contributed to her success as a brood mare. Added to her general appearance of roominess, Baroness of Hillcrest possesses plenty of bone, the best of feet close, clean, faultless action and almost perfect hocks.

A more familiar figure in Winnipeg show rings was placed second. This is Baroness the Canadian bred mare that won the distinction of defeating a strong string of imported mares last year. Baroness has a very attractive top and body and has plenty of spirit and character, sufficient of these in fact, to counter-balance a pair of very ordinary hind legs, ankles that are not considered first class, and feet that are not remarkable for size to say the least. Less daylight at the hocks when she is going would also make a better mare of her. She is now owned by Thos. Lawrie of Roland.

The third prize mare was Miss Dee by Baron O'Dee shown by M. Gibb of Roland. From the first it was evident this mare would get well up in the list and some would have even put her higher. She is quite the most uniform as far as the combination of size quality and action goes of any in her class, but was just a little lacking in "flashiness."

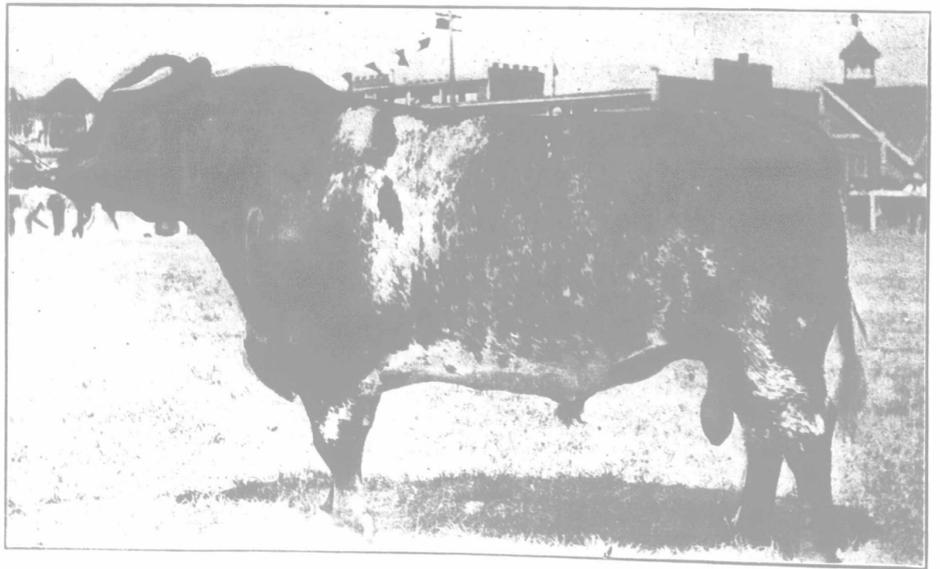
If Mr. Bryce has an unlucky mare in his string it is Lonely Star. Last year when Mr. Gibson got through with the brood mare class she was in fourth place but Mr. Gibson admitted he would have placed her first if he had to do the thing over again. This year she dropped into the same place. Her great handicap is her lack of size but she has most beautiful quality and is an excellent goer. The fifth place was taken by a well-balanced, true going mare, Muriel owned by John Wishart of Portage.

The five yield mares that made up the class were among the best individuals on the grounds. In judging it was simply a case of finding a reason for putting one below the other. Lady Rotha only departed from Professor Carlyle's standard in slackness of girth and set of her knees. He was at once fascinated by her scale, smoothness, size of bone and style of going. Others criticize her type and the way she brings down her front feet, and attached more importance to the faults the judge conceded, but these defects were considered of minor significance.

Lady June by the same sire as Lady Rotha, Royal Favorite, and looking very much like her half sister got second place. She has not the scale nor quality of Rotha but together they hitch up a stunning pair.

Fine points counted in this class and Andrew Graham's Queen Anne came close up to those above her, but she does not carry the drafty appearance of the body down through the thighs to the legs, and her hoofheads came out bare. Taber's Baron's Lassie, winner of second at Calgary and whose greatest fault is "too much quality" came in fourth.

It is not often the three-year-olds are so uneven a lot as they were this year. There were four in the class, the first being Taber's Baron's Sunbeam, a filly of almost perfect proportions, with beautiful quality of bone and feather, feet large and open and action true, free and smart. In outline she is rather low set than upstanding but there is plenty of heart girth and a round smooth top. Next to her was Willowdell, a filly shown by J. M. and D. Webster of Cartwright. There is not as much quality in this mare, nor is she as nicely turned but she is quite big and growthy. John Wishart showed the two remaining members of the class which were of rather indifferent make up.



SHORTHORN BULL, NONPAREIL MARQUIS.

First as a two-year old at Calgary and Winnipeg. Senior Champion and Reserve for Grand Champion at Calgary and Champion at Winnipeg. Bred and owned by Sir William Van Horne.

FOUNDED 1866

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The two-year-old filly class gave Taber a chance to add another red ribbon to his string. This time it was Hillcrest Princess, winner at Calgary, and a filly that measure's well up to the standard her owner has fixed for his stock. Andrew Graham captured second and third with Lady Glasenick and Cherry 6th. The former is a very big filly and is somewhat lacking in quality, while the latter would also be improved by a cleaner, finer bone.

In numbers the yearling fillies were a strong class, there being eight entries. Draft character and size was favored here again, Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, getting the advantage with his Cherry 7th, a filly that will grow big and roomy but which would be the better now with more quality. The champion filly at Portage the week before was given second place, although she does not give evidence of maturing into a very big mare. Third place was taken by Fairy Rose, owned by Frank A. Morris, of Glenlyon, and a filly of rare good parts but a little short on quality.

The Canadian bred females of all ages competed together, but the first place was easily taken by Taber's Baron's Sunbeam, with Mercer's Grassmere Jessie second.

The championship, which carries with it a gold medal, from the British Clydesdale Horse Society and from the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association \$75 or a medal of the same value, was awaited with intense interest. The fight was between Bryce's Lady Rotha and Taber's Baron's Sunbeam. Prof. Carlyle had given evidence of a partiality for Rotha's type but Sunbeam is thick and strong and in better bloom. The ring side also remembered that Prof. Rutherford had put Sunbeam over Rotha at the spring show in Regina. After careful study Prof. Carlyle gave it as his opinion that lady Rotha is the better mare, and the suspense of the crowd was at an end.

Prizes were offered for three animals, the get of one sire, owned by one exhibitor, the first being \$30, and the second \$20. Both these prizes were won by the Hillcrest string of Canadian bred mares and fillies by Baron's Gem. The first group Eva's Gem, Baron's Lassie and Baron's Sunbeam, and the second Hillcrest Princess, Miss Gem of Hillcrest and Baroness of Hillcrest. It was also found that the medal given by the British Clydesdale Association, and won by Lady Rotha was due Hillcrest Princess, since both Lady Rotha and Baron's Sunbeam had won it before this year. Bryce won the prize for the best five heavy draft horses with Baron of Arcola, Lady Rotha, Lady June, Lonely Star and foal.

Considerable surprise was expressed when in the final class of the heavy draft horses, that for best mare or gelding Mercer's Charlie defeated Lady Rotha. The judges of this class, Prof. Carlyle and Mr. Geo. Gray, differed, the Professor favoring Lady Rotha and to break the tie, Prof. Curtis of Iowa was called in with the result as indicated, but the decision was by no means conceded by the large crowd around the ring.

STALLIONS.

There have been larger displays of Clydesdale stallions at Winnipeg, and more uniformity in the classes. In each class there were a few outstanding horses, but the deterioration toward the ends of the rows was very marked. Judging by the exhibition and the appearance of the stables of breeders and importers, this is somewhat of an off year in the horse business.

The aged stallion class had five entries, and there was money for each. The first position was keenly contested by three outstanding horses, Hogate's Prince of the East, Van Horne's, Lord Ardwell and Mercer's Bredalbane. Hogate's horse caught the judge's eye just as soon as he began to move. In going he shows all kinds of steam, and in standing, filled the judge's eye in practically every particular. Of course, Prof. Carlyle is a stickler for substance, and in several instances appeared to sacrifice quality for mere bulkiness. It was not in substance, however, that Prince of the East beat Lord Ardwell, for the latter is the larger horse and also has the cleaner bone, and longer pasterns, but when he came to show his paces he was on his very worst behavior, while Prince of the East displayed himself like an aristocrat. Bredalbane, the Mercer horse, is a well balanced horse of true breed type, drafty, clean legs and a good mover. It was hard to see why he should have stood where he did, unless it was because of his need of greater weight in the middle. Hogate's Lord Mac, and John Hay's (of Hannah, N. D.) Good Times were fourth and fifth.

The three-year-olds made a strong showing, but Bryce's Baron of Arcola held the lead quite safely. This colt is growing and filling smoothly, and keeps his quality unblemished. His hottest competitor was Baron Shapely, also a Baron's Pride, imported by Dr. Henderson of Carberry, and owned by Alex. Steel of Glenboro. He is a horse rather near the ground, solid and with a very serviceable set of legs. The third horse was Dandelion, owned by George Haxton of Minnedosa, a young Scotchman who brought out the colt himself, and is doing a good season with him. His sire is General Hunter, by Hiawatha and his dam is by Baron's Pride. This is one of the most useful looking of the young horses that have lately been brought out. Strong in the bone, clean in the joints, thick and heavy in the body and a good mover. The Baron's Pride colt, Baron Venture, imported and shown by John Graham

of Carberry got fourth. Graham also showed a two-year-old Moltino, by Clanyard, with which he won first.

The yearlings were a long string, and carried merit well down to the foot of the class. Prof. Carlyle had one of the biggest tasks of the show placing them, but stuck to his type—size, substance, and a fair degree of quality, with the result that a growthy, good legged colt, Royal Albion shown by Mercer and O'Neil of Owen Sound and sired by Bredalbane, got first. A. Hodgson of Roland showed Prince Policy, by Fiscal Policy, a colt of good size, but rather upstanding for second place, and T. E. M. Banting of Banting, got third on Baron Time, a colt of good parts and strong character.

The Canadian bred championship was won by Mercer's Royal Albion, and the open championship developed into a close contest between Baron of Arcola, Prince of the East and Lord Ardwell, who went with much better manners and carriage than when shown first. The Bryce horse eventually won out and afterwards carried off the Free Press cup as best heavy draft stallion on the grounds, against Hogate's Shire Grensargh Admiral.

SHIRES

Except for the aged stallion class, shires made rather a slim show. The stallions included Hogate's now famous Grensargh Admiral, the same exhibitor's Noble Fashion, and Danesfield Mike, owned by Norman Gordon, of Ellisboro, Sask. Grensargh Admiral is a splendid combination of shire massiveness and draft horse quality. He is active, true moving and powerful, and only needs a little more thickness to make him one of the most formidable stallions in the West. Second was taken by Noble Fashion, a smaller horse of good shire type and third went to Gordon's entry, a horse very much after the same pattern. D. Smith, of Gladstone, showed a good substantial yearling stallion and a yield mare.

LIGHT HORSES

The keenest interest in the light horse display centered around the showing of carriage, saddle and roadster classes. Most of the entries were from the city, but Pepper's string from Toronto competed all the way through quite successfully, and Mercer and O'Neil's Derby Ideal won the most coveted prize, that for combination saddle and harness horse. The first for tandems was also a change from the ratings of the June horse show, in that Pepper's Creightons won from D. C. Cameron's new pair that made the sensational showing at the Horse Show.

In the breeding classes there was not much doing after the Hackney stallions had been judged, this class having six entries. First was Hogate's Thornton Royalty, now so well known to Western show visitors, second was the same exhibitor's Samuel Smiles, a smaller horse and on that account approaching more nearly the popular type, but not as clean and strong and stylish about the head and neck, nor by any means as flash a goer. Golden Garton, shown by John Graham of Carberry, approached nearest to the size and type of the model Hackney stallion, being nicely turned, but he is not as fresh in his legs as he might be, which by the way is no very serious fault. Inverness Royalist, shown by Alex. Steel of Glenboro put up a splendid show on the line, but he lacks a little in style about the head and neck, and is not as tight in his coupling as those that stood over him.

John Wishart of Portage, showed females in all the sections except two-year-olds, but the best female of the show was Berkeley Elegance, a pony owned by Miss Lemon of Winnipeg.

R. M. Dale of Qu'Appelle got the award for stallion best calculated to produce saddle horses with his thoroughbred Kelston, against Hogate's Hackney Thornton Royalty.

The prize of a gold medal to the groom showing the best fitted and conditioned horse, was won by Albert Middleton, who handles Taber's string, with the yield mare Eva's Gem.

CATTLE

Winnipeg Exhibition has been for many years the Mecca for Western breeders and lovers of the breed of cattle, which originally hailed from the banks of the Teeswater and the hills and dales of Durham, although the reds, whites and roans shown at the Red River burgh have been altogether of the Scotch type.

The annual conclave saw many well known stockmen around the judging ring, the breeders of white-faces, of doddie, or other strains ever halted to view the fray, and select champions or prospective champions. One can well remember when such Shorthorn enthusiasts as the Frasers, (Emerson), Washington and Ryan, (Ninga), Bray and Wallace, (Portage la Prairie), the Grahams Andrew of Pomeroy and Jock of Carberry, Benson, Caswell and Little, of Neepawa, Barron of Carberry, Greenway of Crystal City, Lister of Middlechurch, Aycarst of Mount Royal, and a host of others entered the lists carrying the banner of the great cosmopolitan breed, the Shorthorn. Judges of repute have rated the cattle and have given the ringside talent material for argument and speculation. Here as at other shows the gradual evolution of the breed might be traced, the specimens showing year by year less coarseness, greater smoothness over the hocks, perhaps a greater tendency to lay on flesh evenly, albeit a lessening of milkiness, judged by udder appearance, and its concomitant, the increase in nurse-cows. True, there may also have been loss of scale, a less sprightly carriage, with an

increasingly useful type of animal with a tendency to pack a lot of good meat at the points where the high priced cuts are procured. The roster of judges at Winnipeg is no mean one. Britons from across the seas have adjudicated here, many of the Eastern brethren have officiated, and as is the case in this year of grace 1908, and reign of His Majesty Edward VII, of Shorthorn fame, drafts have been made upon the ranks of the experts of the United States. Prof. C. F. Curtis, Dean of the Agricultural College, and Director of the Experiment Station, Ames, Ia., handled the cattle and awarded the ribbons. It is to be regretted that a leading Manitoba breeder, together with some lesser lights, although beaten at Calgary, did not again tempt the Fates under a different judge, and take a chance of a reversion of some of the Calgary decisions. The entry list was large, and as usual, a few head came forward evidencing that preparation or lack of it, had in nowise worried the owner. Yet taken all round, the stuff was high class, the contest keen, the decisions close and just, and satisfactory to the majority.

The cattle business, especially the pure-bred end of it has felt the tight money period, as much as other lines of business. In spite of this, many gathered to witness the defeat of old and the crowning of new champions. Aged bulls composed the first class called, and the quartette of leaders were a lot not often excelled in the showing; the leader was found in the stylish roan four-year-old, Huntley Wood III, from the East Selkirk farm, a bull with a lot of breed character, length and smoothness, and while shade further from the ground than the white five-year-old Bapton Ensign from the Clarke herd, St. Claud, Minn., yet gained the decision; mainly by the opinion of the judge that it possessed a shade more substance, masculinity, and greater mellowness in handling than its unsuccessful competitor, Bapton Favourite, a very smooth level bull, yet less so over the shoulder than the Van Horne entry, still the decision was so close that a reversal of the two placings would have been little faulted. At Calgary the Spicy Marquis bull beat his stable mate, but here he had no license to do it, for despite a thickness of frame and evidence of beefiness, an unattractive head rightly put him where he belonged,—in third place. Another Marquis, in Spicy McQuat, sappy and thick a bit up on the leg, dropped into the fourth niche, relegating such old warriors as Caswell's Neepawa Chief and James' Choice Goods to fifth and sixth places respectively. In the two-year-old class was found the senior and grand champion, Nonpareil Marquis, a lowset, thick chap, full chested and crested, smoother over the hips and on top than Carlogie Knight, the roan Minnesota entry, which while a bit up from the ground, is massive in appearance, which is not detracted from by being smooth shouldered and well filled over the heart. The other entries were out of place alongside the leaders, and only shewed as admirable foils for the two real contestants. In senior yearlings, Frank Bros of East Selkirk, with the red Duke of Argyle put it over the Sunbeam bull from Methven, which while lengthy and upstanding had not gone on since the Spring sale at Brandon. The junior yearlings again demonstrated that the redoubtable Yule was having no picnic in downing his brother Aberdonian, Leslie Smith, for either one is a pastmaster in ring generalship, and knows by signs and evolutions how to divert the gaze of a judge from a defect or draw his attention to the strong points of their exhibits. Knight Champion the roan Clarke entry is a very smooth bull to his hips, has lots of scale, well fleshed over loins and crops but does not carry back those good qualities in the same superlative degree to the tail head. As a consequence the blue ribbon denoting second place was the best that Prof. Curtis could do for him, and his thicker, lower set, more even rival, Prince Sunbeam 2nd, triumphed and carried off the red, it was as has been said a close decision, and money changed hands thereon, because people will, the world over, back their fancy in a tangible form. The also rans, the red Sunbeam Sailor and Red King were placed as in the order given. Senior bull calves were a good lot, two Manitoba breeders, Walter James and Sons, Rosser and R. L. Lang, challenging the southerner for place. Clarke's roan Knight Perfection would not be denied, he is a sweet, smooth well-balanced bull, in good fit, and Undaunted, the Rosser entry, a lengthy roan with plenty of scale and a lot of promise, had to be content with the blue, betokening second place. The Oak Lake calf, a right good one, fell into third place, beating out, and rightly so, the other James entry, the red and white G. Tempest. In junior bull calves, Minnesota had a walkover with the roan Knight Templar, a very smooth calf. The junior champion was found in Prince Sunbeam 2nd, the Van Horne junior yearling, despite the efforts of the sons of March Knight; the yearling was not as fortunate as at Calgary, for as already noted, his stable mate, the roan two-year-old Nonpareil Marquis became the grand champion.

FEMALES.

After Clarke had annexed the red ticket in the cow class with Duchess of Lancaster 13th, the next three places went to the Van Horne herd. Clarke's cow is a beautiful type of shorthorn and was smoother than Van Horne's Scottish Princess that won at Calgary and that stood second here. The cow in third place was Mildred 12th, a well-bred roan, big and broad on top but not carrying her flesh down the quarters as well as those above her. The imported



Calgary

Willis bred roan Golden Garland was fourth and looked somewhat smaller than the cows about here, as well as being less smooth.

Another Calgary winner received a set-back at the instance of a Clarke representative in the two year old class Yule bough; Roan Beauty that won for Watts at the Dominion, but Leslie Smith (Clarke's manager) showed a red heifer that was larger and more evenly covered. Clarke's Scottish Belle by the same sire as Merry Maid, Merry Lad, got third and Van Horne's Belvidere Lily 9th was fourth.

The Champion Spicy's Lady was well able to hold her own again in the senior yearling section, her most formidable competitor being her stable mate Lady Richmond, a Watt bred heifer that was not quite fine enough to get anything else than second. Clarke's Violet Opal that got third was rather thin and uneven. Lack of size and weight put Frank's Rose of Selkirk in fourth place. T. E. M. Banting showed two in this class that were not fitted high enough for such hot company.

The leader in the junior yearling class, Clarke's Snowbird, proved to be quite one of the most attractive things in the young classes. She is white, thick, deep, smooth and well proportioned, which practically amounts to perfection in a shorthorn. A Spicy Marquis heifer Nonpareil Queen, took second for Van Horne, while third and fourth went to a tidy pair of Frank's Minnie Lancaster and Lady Lancaster. The smooth stylish little red daughter of Prince Sunbeam and Spicy's Matchless, that was reserved for junior champion at Calgary was again first in her class holding Clarke's entry Winsome Gwynne to second. Third in this section was Van Horne's Missie of Huntley Wood. In the junior heifer section Clarke was first with Nonpareil Queenie and Van Horne second with Victoria of Selkirk.

Interest increased again when the championships and herds began to come out. For senior female championship Clarke's Duchess of Lancaster and Merry Maid made the running with honors in favor of the cow. The junior female championship was between the two white heifers, Van Horne's Spicy's Lady and Clarke's Snowbird. When standing together it was apparent that the Minnesota heifer was the smoother one of the two and this left two of Clarke's entries in for grand championship, which Prof. Curtis decided should go to the cow.

With the senior and junior female championships safely tucked away, it looked as though the Clarke herd had somewhat of a cinch on the herd premium but the judge laid a lot of emphasis on the bull, and Clarke's bull could not measure up to the requirements. Van Horne was also third in this class. The Selkirk herd repeated the capture of first and third in the young herd section with Clarke in second, and won first and second for Manitoba bred herds.

#### HEREFORDS.

Two herds competed for honors and the Hereford prize money. These were Jas. Bray's of Portage la Prairie and John Wallace's of Cartwright. The Cartwright herd was not as highly fitted as Bray's and consequently came in mostly for second choice. In the two year-old bull section Wallace was first, and also in the junior heifer class. Bray won the championships and herd prizes.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

The showing of Aberdeen Angus was made altogether by new exhibitors, Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, who had entered his herd was not on hand, but Curran and Sons of Emerson, and Norman Gordon, of Ellisboro, Sask., made quite an extensive display. Geo. H. Fox, of Selkirk, showed a four-year-old bull, Emperor Scott, of Wolborough, with which he won championship. The female championship was won by Curran's Pride of Ashlawn, a senior heifer calf. Neither Gordon nor Curran entered full herds or produce.

#### SHEEP

Sheep have frequently been shown at the Industrial in greater numbers, and with much keener competition than they were this year, but the quality of the exhibit was equal to any previous occasions. Prof. Rutherford of the M. A. C. did the adjudicating in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, but only in the Cotswolds was there any competition worthy of the name. In most of the other classes the Professor simply handed out the tickets to individuals of one exhibitor's entry. In Cotswolds, two breeders, Messrs. J. P. Ficht, Oriel, Ont., and R. C. McLaren, Swan Lake, Man., made up the exhibit. Ficht was first in the aged ram class with an animal of excellent parts and good breed type. He was again at the right end of the line up for shearing rams, also for rams any age, but for the rest of the time it was McLaren at the top all the time with the Easterners filling in where they could below. McLaren has some sheep of splendid quality and breeding. His aged ewe that got first in her class, first as ewe, any age, and first again in the pen for five, is an unusually strongly backed, nicely carried down female, with lots of strength, and a good covering. In fact the McLaren flock all through was conspicuous for size and strength. They were bonier animals than Ficht's, stronger and showed more growth. His lambs especially illustrated this.

In Leicesters A. MacKay, Macdonald, Man., exhibited his champion flock of 1907. Mr. MacKay had fourteen animals on exhibit and won practically everything he had entries for. His aged ram, Lord Cromer, carries all the quality he displayed last year,

and would be hard to beat in any class. The young stock was splendidly fitted and shown. In fact taking it all around, the MacKay entry would have managed to take care of itself in any Leicester ring in America. One thing about this exhibitor's sheep was that they were in fit show form, in good fleshing, and properly trimmed for the show ring. The sheep deserved all they got, but it certainly would have been more interesting had more competition presented itself.

It was the same in Shropshires. J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont., had a good exhibit of this well known breed, but the judge had nothing to do but pass out the award tickets. This stock was well fitted, showed plenty of good Shropshire breeding and quality, but they didn't have an opportunity of demonstrating their superiority over anything but animals from the same flock.

P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, in Oxfords had the show all to himself. His aged stock was just a trifle thin, but his lambs were good, big, husky fellows. He got practically all the money he entered for.

Southdowns money, in the same way, all went in the way of Geo. Allen, Paris, Ont. Mr. Allen's entry was characterized by uniformly good Southdown qualities. The sheep were in excellent show shape, all good specimens of the breed. He had entries in every class, and won without a struggle.

For mutton sheep of any other pure breed, it was expected some competition would develop, as Geo. Allen, Paris, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, had made entries in all sections of this class, the former with Hampshires, but Mr. Bowman's stock was sent later to Brandon, so the Allen entries had it all their own way here again. In grades, Lloyd Jones of Burford, was the only exhibitor. The sheep exhibit, taking it all through, was excellent, what there was of it, but the trouble was that one man had it all his own way in nearly every class. There isn't much excitement in a sheep judging ring for breeders, where the judge is busy most of the time deciding the placing of a class owned all by one exhibitor. Neither is there much interest in the events for the spectators.

#### SWINE

The exhibit of hogs was large and representative of the breeds in which entries were made. T. H. Canfield, a well known American swine breeder of Lake Park, Minnesota, was the judge, and improved Yorkshires was the first class he was called to work on. Most of the best known Yorkshire herds in the West were on hand and some new hog blood was out for its debut. Van Horne's farm at East Selkirk came out with some representatives from the bunch that Mr. Yuill has been quietly gathering up there for some time, and did pretty well for a start. W. S. Barker, Deloraine was another new exhibitor as was H. T. Tyler, of Rosser. The remainder of the entries came from Rutland & Son, Oak Bank, Stewart of Gladstone, Wellington Hardy of Roland, James & Sons, Rosser, and from the herd of Oliver King, Wawanesa.

King got first with his aged boar, Prince 2nd, in his class. In yearlings, J. J. Stewart and Barker put up the contest, the former winning out with a large, bony boar. When it came to the class for males, under six months and under a year, the Van Horne entry made its first bid for the honors, a splendidly typical Yorkshire, purchased from the Platt herd being sent to the ring. Five others were penned up for the fray. Tyler had three, Hardy one, and Stewart two. It looked at first like a walk away for Van Horne's Summerhill Jerry, but a protest was lodged to the effect that the boar was over age. As Mr. Yuill had not the pedigrees of his stock at hand, the judge allowed the protest, and the East Selkirk hog was sent from the ring. Tyler then won out with his three entries. For boar of calendar year, the Van Horne herd was out with first and second, Stewart and Hardy coming second and third. It was Van Horne money again in the next three classes, for aged sows, yearlings, and sows under six months, Stewart, Barker, King, and Hardy coming in for seconds and thirds. For sow of calendar year, James & Sons got first with a deep bodied sow, strong on top, a typical York all through, and Van Horne second and third. First money went to East Selkirk again for sow and litter, and for herd of boar and females, James & Sons got second in the first of these classes, with Stewart at third. Hardy was second for herd. This exhibitor came in first for herd bred in Western Canada, with Oliver King, second. Stewart won the boar championship with his yearling, King Alfred, and Van Horne's imported Lady Augusta was easily it for sow championship.

The show in Berkshires was put up by J. M. Ewens, Bethany, W. S. Barker, Deloraine, N. Gardner, Ellisboro, Sask, O. King, Wawanesa; C. M. James, Rosser and W. V. Edwards, Souris. Edwards was first in aged boars with Plainview Choice, a Berkshire of excellent type and condition, Ewens second and third, and Barker fourth. The Ewens' herd sent in the first prize yearling, Lakeside Emperor, a good sized, straight boar that was easily the winner. King was second with a long, tippy hog, and Garden third, with a rather staller boar than King's but a good smooth, deep fellow. Jas. Bray, Oakburn was fourth with a large and excellent Berkshire, but down just a trifle on top. The boar got first and second for under a year, Ewens filling in the competition and taking second and third. It was first money for Barker again for boar of calendar year, Ewens filling in the other three.

When it came to the aged sow class, there was some surprise at the way first and second went. W. S. Barker had a large sized sow, a long, deep, strong looking female, a trifle thin perhaps, but a likely looking sow for producing the right kind of Berkshire bacon hogs. C. M. Jones had a good sized sow, strongly backed and well up on her feet, Ewens brought out a smooth female, and W. V. Edwards a large sized sow, deep in the rib, a pretty good type of Berkshire, but a trifle fat as this breed runs in Canada nowadays. Mr. Canfield placed her first, to the surprise of quite a few who had picked Barker's Lady Jenny for first place. He found second in Ewens entry, gave Barker third and sent James' sow down to the bottom. The Edward's sow got it for size, depth and fleshing. Ewens got first and second for yearling sows, Barker third and C. M. James fourth.

#### SWINE.

Tamworths were the only other purebreds shown. Oliver King, Wawanesa, and A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, were the exhibitors. The awards were pretty well divided between the two herds. The prizes went as follows:

Tamworths, boar, two years and over—1 and 3, A. W. Caswell, Neepawa; 2, O. King, Wawanesa.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, A. W. Caswell.

Boar of calendar year—1, O. King, Wawanesa; 2 and 3, A. W. Caswell, Neepawa.

Breeding sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3, O. King, Wawanesa; 4, A. W. Caswell.

Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, A. W. Caswell; 3, O. King, Wawanesa.

Sow, over six months—1 and 2, A. W. Caswell.

Sow of calendar year—1, O. King; 2 and 3, A. W. Caswell.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, O. King; 2, A. W. Caswell.

Herd—1, O. King; 2, A. W. Caswell.

Herd bred in Manitoba—1, O. King; 2, A. W. Caswell. Champion Sow—O. King.

For pen of three purebred bacon hogs there were several entries, first money eventually going to Wellington Hardy, Roland, on a pen of Yorks. Van Horne was second and Ewens third. The J. Y. Griffin special for the best pen of four purebred bacon hogs went to the same exhibitors in the order Van Horne, 1; Hardy, 2; Ewens, 3.

#### DAIRY BREEDS.

The Ayrshire herds of R. R. Ness and Robert Hunter and Sons which made so splendid a show at Calgary, made up the bulk of the display in the breed at Winnipeg. In some of the classes Hugh McColl of Glenboro and a city dairymen or two entered an animal which illustrates the general esteem in which Ayrshires are coming to be held.

B. H. Bull and Sons Jersey herd which we also reviewed in our report of the Dominion Exhibition in our July 15th number were shown again at Winnipeg. Some competition was furnished by D. Smith, of Gladstone, Man., and Wm. Lewis of Plympton, Man.

Holsteins should be more largely shown at Western fairs, as a breed they are quite popular and dairy breeds have a large field of accomplishment before them in the west. Practically all the prize money offered was taken by the Munroe Pure Milk Co., Winnipeg, on their herd which was exported from Calgary.

W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., judged in all the dairy cattle classes. The results of the milking tests were as follows:

Molly Queen, A. S. Johnson.

Lady VI., Munroe Pure Milk company.

Baby, Munroe Pure Milk company.

Winnipeg Bell, A. S. Johnson.

All the cows in this test were Holsteins.

#### HEIFERS.

Orphan Maid, W. V. Edwards, Souris.

Souris Queen, W. V. Edwards.

Sunnyside Maid, Rutland, Springfield.

Lady Bonheur, Munroe Pure Milk company.

The first three cows in this class were Jerseys, and the fourth a Holstein.

#### HERDSMEN'S COMPETITION.

Considerable interest centered about the herdsmen's competition. Two classes were made, one for herdsmen with beef cattle and those with dairy cattle. In beef cattle Prof. Rutherford placed the competitors as follows:—first, James Anderson, herdsmen for Sir Wm. Van Horne; second, Frank Smith, herdsmen for C. E. Clarke; third, Joseph Lewis, herdsmen for Geo. H. Fox.

In the dairy breeds the order was: R. R. Ness, Archibald Campbell, herdsmen for Ness; A. B. Munroe, of Munroe Pure Milk Co.

#### DAIRY

More extensive displays of dairy machinery and activity in the butter making demonstrations and competition marked the dairy department of the Exhibition. C. A. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, judged the displays and as the scores will reveal, the quality of all the exhibits was a little below last year. This is probably accounted for by the excessive heat during the first part of July and also to some extent, by the rank growth of weeds that we have this year. The awards were as follows:

BUTTER

Two packages of creamery of not less than 50 lbs. each, first and sweepstakes, with a score of 95½—W. B. Gilroy, Austin; second, Matheson of Shellmouth, 95; third, Jacob Thomson, 94½; fourth, A. Schindler, Lundar, 92½.

Two packages of creamery held in cold storage from June 18 to July 10, Alex. Scott, Winnipeg, 93½; A. Schindler, 93; Geo. Goodham, Dauphin, 92½; W. B. Gilroy, 91½.

Packages of creamery butter, Schindler, 93½; Van-Meer, Mackinack, 92½; Goodham, 92½; Gilroy, 91½.

Twenty pounds creamery prints, Schindler, 94½; August Claus, Foxwarren, 94½.

Farm dairy butter, packages of not less than 40 lbs. first and sweepstakes, John Gorrell, Carberry, 95½; Mrs. Sargeant, Tenby, 94½; Miss Smith, Portage la Prairie, 93½; Mrs. Garnet, Carman, 93.

Ten pound prints of farm dairy, Mrs. R. D. Laing Stonewall, 93½; John Gorrell, 92½; Mrs. James Barrett, Bagot, 92½.

Package of farm dairy, not less than 20 lbs., Mrs. R. Coates, Silver Plains, 95; Miss Smith, 93½; Mrs. Sargeant, 93½; John Gorrell, 39.

John Gorrell won sweepstakes in farm dairy classes.

CHEESE

Two colored cheese, Salter, 94½; Verville, 92½; Frechette, 92; Dubois, 91½. Two white cheese, Dubois, 93½; Munroe, 93; Darrach, 92½; Carriere, 91½.

Two colored cheese made after June 15, Verville, 95½; Munroe, 94½; Salter, 93½; Frechette, 93½. Two white cheese of same date Hadler, 95; Munroe, 94½; Verville, 94½; Dickson, 93½. Sweepstakes in cheese classes went to Verville with a score of 95½.

POULTRY

Quite the most extensive poultry display held in Western Canada was held in conjunction with the Winnipeg Exhibition. It was estimated there were 1300 birds on show, originating in widely separated parts of the continent. One Ontario exhibition had 250 entries, and a Wisconsin man had 300 birds. The prize list makes quite a volume of itself, so we must defer publishing it.

SEED GRAINS

This is the second year in which large prize money has been offered for exhibits of grain, especially wheat and the increased number of entries give evidence of the interest that is being worked up in this department of the exhibition. In all 535 were competed for, the best being open to the four western provinces. Last year 25 bushel lots of red Fife were demanded, but this year on account of the lack of space, the amount was reduced to 10 bushels. The prizes were, \$200, \$100, \$75, and \$35. The first prize was taken for the second time by Wm. Laughlin, of Hartney, R. D. Laing of Stonewall got second, Thompson of Roden, who won first at the Manitoba provincial grain show took third, and W. S. Hunter of Pendennis was fourth. On barley, A. Cooper of Treestbank was first, and J. J. Stewart of Gladstone second. Cooper also won a prize on native ryegrass, and W. Connel of Neepawa a first on timothy.

HORTICULTURE

In the Horticultural section of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition the prairie provinces, to which Winnipeg holds the key, would have been unrepresented if it had not been for the collection of fruits and flowers by the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man. The exhibit was a splendid example of what can be done in this direction in Manitoba if one tries. Take the flowers. None of these were conservatory-bred and yet there were roses, variety after variety of them, perennial larkspurs that must have been at least six feet high, garden pinks, sweet william, spirea, coreopsis and iris, with the old fashioned bleeding hearts and California poppies.

The range of fruits was just as extensive, and just as much of a surprise to people who have grown up with the idea that fruit will not succeed on the prairies. There were some excellent samples of the Siberian crab and some other varieties. The currants both red and white were plump and good-sized. The plum, blackberry, strawberry and Buffalo berry all had a place, and of raspberries there were both red and white. The Philadelphia was a rich looking red raspberry of a very fine color.

The rest of the space in the Horticultural pavilion was divided about equally between British Columbia and Ontario, and both provinces made good use of the portion allotted to them.

British Columbia beside the fruit display, had specimens showing something of the wealth of the fisheries, fur and lumber industries. Huge pine and fir blocks were there, and a sawn plank which was 4' 4" wide, 4' thick and 20' long. The fresh fruits had been well packed and stood the journey well. They included luscious cherries of red, white and black varieties, late strawberries of a uniform, though not extremely large size, and raspberries. The currants looked well and had samples of red, white and black kinds. There were some apples, notably the Wealthy, packed from last year and in good condition, and the preserved fruits included apples, green and prune plums, peaches and gooseberries. The tomatoes came from Victoria and were beautifully smooth and well-shaped. Holly and other evergreen plants and pictures of B. C. scenery added a decorative touch.

In the Ontario exhibit apples predominated, all last year's fruit of course, and demonstrating the keeping qualities of the Ontario brand. The Spies had kept best, but the Baldwin russets and greenings did not look as if they had been picked nine months ago. It was too early for hard fruits of the 1908 vintage, but green plums, peaches and apples on branches gave promise of a satisfactory crop a little later. St. Catharines had sent a good showing of cherries, and the currants looked well, especially the red variety. The honey exhibit attracted much attention and was very large, including the clover, buckwheat and linden gatherings, and was shown both strained and in the comb. The preserved fruits showed peaches, pears, apples and some particularly fine specimens of grapes and gooseberries.

AMONGST THE MACHINERY

That there is confidence as to the future of the Canadian West as a field for machinery, is fully proven by the magnificent display of agricultural and other appliances within the Exhibition grounds. Not only are the exhibits larger this year than ever before, but the finish and materials used in the construction of the various machines, shews a very marked advance. A further notable feature this year is that English manufacturers of agricultural and other machinery, have commenced to make a bid for some of the prairie trade by exhibiting for the first time some of their strong, reliable and well finished goods.

We have not far to look for a reason why such a record breaking display of machinery is to be seen at the exhibit. We believe it is mainly due to the announcement that a light agricultural motor competition was to take place. Manufacturers counted on a large attendance of farmers to witness the tests and availed themselves of the opportunity to bring their wares before the tillers of the soil.

As usual the Sawyer & Massey Coy's exhibits are the first to be met with on entering machinery arena. This firm's well-known goods consisted of 4 compound traction engines, one of which is specially constructed for plowing purposes, a small 1718 simple engine. Their Great West is much in evidence as usual, as is also a small "Eclipse" thresher. One of the threshers is being run by one of Messrs. Fairbanks Morse gasoline engines. Other appliances consist of road grader, horse power, tank, also metallic tiling.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., have a fine display of pumps, small gasoline engines and other appliances suitable for the farmer's requirements.

The Metallic Culverts Co., as in the case of last year, are demonstrating the strength and usefulness of their corrugated steel culverts by running over them a very heavy traction engine, which has no apparent effect upon their form.

The next exhibit, and one of the features of the exhibition, is that of Messrs. Marshal Sons & Co. Ltd. of Gainsboro, England who besides their oil motor which is taking part in the contest, are exhibiting two threshing machines and a small traction, all of which are unassailable for workmanship, material used, and finish. One of the threshers is constructed entirely on Canadian lines, the other, however, is fitted with appliances for not only cleaning, but grading the grain ready for market. Much interest is being taken in this machine.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. were also on the grounds with their well known line of engines and separators, two complete outfits being in operation. Then there is the hill climbing test where a Case engine climbed a steep grade and that it was under the perfect control of the engineer was apparent by the fact that it could be stopped on the steep grade and started again at will.

Messrs. Reeves & Co. exhibited a complete outfit with all attachments in operation.

Messrs. Haug Bros. & Nellermeoe, of Winnipeg, who represent the Avery Co., of Peoria, Ill., had on exhibit under steam two of their undermounted traction engines. They also showed two of their "Yellow Fellow" separators in operation and one of their steam plows. The important feature of the Avery steam plow is that the plows are separately attached by universal joints to a massive steel frame and are raised or lowered by steam supplied to two cylinders. The rear end of the main frame is carried on one wheel running in a turn table which is actuated from the front wheel of the engine.

A new exhibit on the grounds this year was that of the M. Rumely Co., who showed two of their well-known "Rumely" engines. One of these was continually under steam running one of their famous separators.

The well known "Tiger Line" of engines and separators, manufactured by Messrs. Gaar-Scott, of Richmond, Indiana, were again on exhibit. Two engines were under steam, operating separators which were fitted with "Gaar-Scott" feeders, "Uncle Tom" blowers and "Perfection" weighers. The "Tiger Line" needs no introduction to the Western Agricultural public.

The Hart-Parr Co., of Charles City, Iowa, exhibited two of their "Hart-Parr" gasoline traction engines. This engine is a much heavier type than those competing in the light agricultural motor competition, but is lighter than the steam traction engines. Many Hart-Parr engines are now in operation all over Western Canada and give general satisfaction.

Another new exhibit in the threshing line was that

of the George White & Sons' Company, Ltd., of London, Ontario. They manufacture the First Quality line of threshing machinery, and exhibited a complete outfit, engine and separator, in operation. In Ontario and Eastern Canada, "First Quality" outfits are largely in use and now this firm has commenced extensive operations in the west, their western branch being located at Brandon.

The Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Co., Ltd., of Seaforth, Ontario, exhibited a solidly built traction engine operating one of their improved Imperial separators fitted with feeder and wind stacker.

The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., of Waterloo, Ontario, had on exhibit two engines running their well known "Champion" separators. These are made in sizes ranging from 28-42 to 40-62, and the engines from 14 to 30 H.P. The "Champion" separator has many new and important features about it that should be carefully looked into by any prospective purchaser.

The traction engine exhibits were completed by the display of the Waterous Engine Works, of Brantford, Ontario, who exhibited two of their reliable double cylinder traction engines driving two separators which were fitted with all attachments. The "Waterous" line of threshing machinery is well known all over Canada.

OTHER LINES OF MACHINERY.

Turning from the traction engine display to the building on the right we first see the exhibit of the Royal Manufacturing Co., of Winnipeg. Their special line is the Fosston Automatic grain cleaners and two or three of these were in operation doing splendid work. The important feature of the Fosston is the patent device which ensures an even feed over the whole of the sieves. The "Farmer's Friend" stacker was also exhibited by this firm.

Next in line was the exhibit of the Parson's Hawkeye Manufacturing Co., who showed in operation their well known Hawkeye Feeder. A grain cleaner operated by a small 1½ H.P. Stickney Gasoline engine was also on exhibit. The Pastime Washing machine on exhibit by this firm probably interested the ladies the most. A heavy fly wheel placed horizontally under the machine makes the work of washing comparatively easy. It also runs on ball bearings, has no friction whatever or variation of speed.

Passing on we come to the Practical Oil Pumps manufactured by the McCullough Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis and the attention of every thresherman in particular, was immediately arrested. This little machine works automatically and pumps oil, no matter how cold, any speed desired from a drop every four or five minutes to a gallon an hour. To work the pump to its maximum capacity, the engineer has simply to pull the emergency cord. A large number were sold at the fair, for to see is to buy. It will lengthen the life of every traction engine.

The Virden Manufacturing Co., again exhibited their well known Whiteford Justice measure. This is an automatic half-bushel measure, is accepted by the Dominion Government and stamped by a Government Inspector. There is nothing to go wrong with this measure as it is not driven mechanically but by the weight of the grain only. When the necessary weight is reached the catch releases, the drum revolves, and the hopper delivers the half-bushel only. It is of simple construction and can be attached in a few minutes to any separator.

The Kramer Co., of Paxton, Ill., exhibited for the first time in Canada, the Kramer Rotary attachment for plows. This attachment is powerfully constructed and is intended to do the work of harrowing while you plow. By its use you create a dust mulch on top of the ground several inches deep, closing up all open places and thus locking in the natural moisture of the soil. Read their advertisement in our Exhibition number and also in this issue.

J. Russell Walker, of Winnipeg, had on exhibit a unique band cutter which can be fitted to any separator.

The Neepawa Manufacturing Co., again exhibited their well known wind stacker, but have made one or two distinct improvements on it. This stacker is in general use and gives entire satisfaction.

The Farmer's Co-operative had a new Clokey binder on exhibit in this building.

Thomas McMunn, of 180 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, had an interesting exhibit in the shape of an Improved Conveyer for Excavators. It is made in sections, has a total length of 80 feet and is operated by a gasoline engine.

The Sylvester Manufacturing Co., of Lindsay, Ontario, were exhibiting something new in the line of threshing outfits. It is called an automobile thresher. Under the machine is placed a 40 H.P. four cylinder, opposed motor, which combines the duties of moving the machine from place to place and working the separator at the same time. This allows the use of the machine in stook threshing as starting down the field the thresher picks up the wheat and threshes it out, delivers it to bags or wagon box which may be attached to the machine and loaded in transit. The separator can also be easily detached from the engine and can then be used for plowing, etc. This company also had on exhibit a 20 H.P. portable gasoline engine for general purposes and a combined pumping engine which will throw a stream 100 feet high.

The Burrige-Cooper Co., were showing several of their portable gasoline engines running small size separators made by the Geiser Mfg. Co., of Waynes-

boro, Pa. The time is coming when many farmers will have outfits like this for their own use.

Brett Bros., of Dugald, Man., had on exhibit one of their famous Cabinet Incubators and Brooders. The Portable Elevator and Excavator Co., showed a water pump which is made in the endless style and will elevate water any desired height.

Passing on to the next manufacturer's building we find the Hero Manufacturing Co. with a full line of grain cleaners in operation. The Hero grain cleaner needs no comment. They are made in Winnipeg, and are widely used all over Western Canada.

The Harmer Implement Co. were exhibiting their well known Superior Fanning mill and also a portable Grain Elevator. This is a handy apparatus for a farmer. A farmer when loading a car of his own knows what a job it is. By using this elevator the grain is elevated from the wagon into the car with comparative ease.

The Colonial Engineering Co., Ltd., of Montreal, showed a 7 H.P. engine run by coal oil. To start this engine a bulb on the cylinder head is heated by a coal oil flame. In fifteen minutes the end of the cylinder is hot enough to ignite the oil and you are now ready for business. It is cheaper than gasoline and runs very smoothly. They also have on exhibit a 37 H.P. suction gas engine. It generates its own gas from Pea coal as the engine requires it. The important feature of this engine is economy as it can be operated for \$2.00 per day.

The London Hardware Specialty Co., of 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, exhibited their well known feed carrier. This is a labor saver in every sense of the word and something that every farmer should have installed in his farm. The carrier is run on a track attached to the ceiling and the one in operation at the fair attracted general notice.

The Gasoline Engine Supply Co., showed both gasoline engines and boats made in Winnipeg. They can supply anything in this line.

The Dominion Wagon Scale Co. had their wagon scale again on exhibit. It is easily attached to any wagon box and weighs as high as 7,000 pounds. It is just what the farmers need when drawing grain to market.

Johnston and Scott, of Winnipeg, had a splendid exhibit of garden tools and other farm necessities. They showed the O. K. Champion Brand of Potato Diggers, Sprayers, Cutters and Planters. The Farmer's Handy Vice also attracted considerable attention.

It weighs 60 pounds and the numerous attachments which go with it, make it a valuable article on any farm.

The 1900 Washer Company were showing a washer which is a boon to all housewives and makes the work of washing easy. It is operated by electricity and requires only the amount of current sufficient to operate a 16-candle power lamp. The machine has a wringer attachment which is also run by electricity. Another special feature is their Gravity Washer which works automatically.

The hog motor, somewhat improved, was again shown this year by C. C. Bogle & Co. By the use of this unique machine the hogs readily grind their own feed and eat as they grind. Half a dozen hogs were working the motor at the fair and the machine attracted considerable favorable comment.

Messrs. Waugh and Beattie exhibited the first Dan Patch Grinder manufactured in Winnipeg. It is of simple construction but does the work. It is worked by hand and will grind any grain as fine as flour or as coarse as you want it. It is really a necessity on a farm.

An 850 bushel Portable Corrugated Granary was shown by the Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. This granary is fireproof and vermin proof and very durable. A man and boy can put one up in half a day and the only tool necessary is a screw driver. This firm also exhibited a quantity of their well known ceiling and roofing material. The exhibit was arranged in an attractive manner.

#### SOME OTHER EXHIBITS.

Probably the largest single exhibit was that of the T. Eaton Co. Their showing of furniture, carriages, furs, stoves, etc., was splendid and everything was artistically arranged. Their little house built of Manila Binder Twine was unique and a conclusive argument as to their ability in supplying this article.

The Wingold Stove Co., the well known mail order stove house had an attractive display of stoves, ranges and heaters. The Wingold stove is known all over the West and thousands of well satisfied customers are good arguments for Wingold Stove Co. to use in extending their business. We might mention that they are also exhibiting a Pastime Washer.

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., had a good exhibit of their Empire wood fibre plaster and Hardwall plaster. The principal feature was a large buffalo made from Plaster of Paris obtained from Gypsum Rock. The "Empire" Brands of Gypsum products are admitted

to be the most reliable wall plasters on the market. Dunn Bros., of Winnipeg, had also on exhibit an extensive line of building material.

#### MOTOR COMPETITION RESULTS.

The judges in the motor contest, which was continued all week, gave the awards on Saturday as follows: 1st, The Kinnear-Haines outfit, a gasoline four cylinder tractor weighing 13,530 pounds and developing 30-horse power; 2nd, International Harvester Company, with a single cylinder engine, weighing 9,920 pounds and developing 15-horse power and third to the Marshall engine, a two cylinder, 30-horse power tractor. Fuller particulars of this interesting contest will be given next week.

#### CREAM SEPARATORS.

Seven cream separators contributed the centrifuge display. This part of the exhibition was, as usual, housed on the ground floor of the dairy building and attracted the usual amount of attention from fair visitors. The De Laval Company had a large and representative display of the various types and sizes of machines which they are the manufacturers of. Their exhibit consisted of seven machines. The Vermont Farm Machine Co., showed in addition to a full line of the creamery machines they manufacture, a dog power equipped for running a cream separator, or doing any light work about the house for which a dog could be used.

The Sharples' people had a complete line of their creamery machinery out and made one of the best individual displays of the separator show. The particular quality which the Sharples' machines stand for and typify is simplicity. The skimming part consists of four parts only, the machine is self-oiling, has the low-down milk vat and several other distinctive Sharples' features. The Empire Company had their new frictionless separators on exhibit—ten machines in all—and made perhaps the largest display of the seven exhibiting concerns. The new Empires as exhibited seem marvels for easy running. The National cream separator had out a number of machines of the well known type which this company has been manufacturing for years. The Magnet, too, made a good display, having seven on exhibition, also the Eatonia Cream Separator Company with five. Taking it all around the cream separator exhibit was rather better than in previous years. A competition in skimming and general efficiency was held during the exhibition, the results of which have not yet been announced.

(Continued on page 1018).

## THE INTER-PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT BRANDON

Brandon managed last week, to demonstrate pretty successfully that it requires more than a clash of dates, and a little bad weather to mar the success of the inter-provincial exhibition. Had those people who were sceptical of that city's ability to compete with Winnipeg in the fair making game, been present at Brandon last week, and inspected the exhibition that was in progress there, they would have been impressed with one fact anyway: that, however others fared, the inter-provincial was up to its average in every particular, and in a good many departments, bigger and better than ever.

The exhibition got a good start off on Monday under favorable skies, and with a most auspicious formal opening in which Premier Roblin and members of the provincial cabinet took part. On Tuesday the attendance was far and away in advance of second day attendance last year. Judging in all classes was in full swing. An excursion train from North Dakota brought in sever. I hundred American visitors. On Wednesday it rained in the morning, but fared up in the afternoon. Thursday was a record-breaker so far as crowds went. Judging in all departments was finished that afternoon.

In the way of exhibits, a display creditable to the province and exhibition was made. Horses perhaps, were a trifle weaker than they have been on certain other occasions, but in every other department the display was excellent and more than up to the usual mark. In the other live stock classes, a large portion of the Calgary exhibits were entered, augmented by displays made by local breeders. In agricultural products, dairy goods, domestic arts, manufactures and machinery, the usual exhibit was put up.

#### ATTRACTIONS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

The attractions before the grand stand were of a rather higher order than one customarily sees at an exhibition. A detachment of Mounted Police were encamped on the grounds, who each afternoon and evening gave musical drills and military sports of various kinds. A particularly good line of ordinary platform attractions, in addition, was put on. In the evenings the "Seige of Gibraltar," in a grand fireworks display was the feature.

The racing was the best ever seen on the Brandon track. A number of the fastest horses in the west, and some good ones that came up from the south, stepped off the various events each day before the grand stand with its over-flowing load of humanity. The record for the track, on at least one occasion, was broken. Only on one afternoon, Wednesday, when the rain interfered was the racing programme for the day called off or curtailed. That day certainly was a disappointment to those who had the success of the exhibition at heart, and most people in Brandon, great and small, work and play during this part

of the year for the success of their fair, this year perhaps more than formerly. The rain, however, drew off about noon so that judging could be carried on without discomfort but the attendance was cut down seriously. The attendance on the whole was well in advance of last year's. On the first public day, gate receipts totalled several hundred dollars higher than the average for the first day of previous years. On Thursday something like thirty thousand people visited the grounds, while on Friday, Citizen's day, the whole city closed up and everybody went to the exhibition. This year was a record breaker for attendance, in fact for pretty much everything else that goes to make an exhibition a success, pronounced by unprejudiced minds the best ever of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba.

#### CATTLE

The cattle display excelled in numbers and in quality anything ever previously seen at an inter-provincial exhibition. Some of the best pure bred herds in Eastern and Western Canada competed for the honors of the ring, and in every class there was a contest sufficiently keen to make the work in the judging ring interesting to the spectators as it was to the men who had fitted and were showing the stock. In Shorthorns especially, the competition was invariably close. J. G. Barron, Carberry, had twenty-eight entries from his championship herd of 1907. W. H. English, Harding, exhibited the same bunch that he showed so successfully last week at Calgary. C. E. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., sent half his exhibit herd up here, and showed the rest at Winnipeg. J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., stopped over with the herd he had up at the Dominion. R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, Sask., had a fair sized entry, as had also F. Cheasley, Alexander; J. Caswell, Saskatoon; G. L. Ferguson, Souris; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon; R. Snaith, North Brandon; and A. Porter, Brandon. Angus and Herefords, also, among the beef breeds, put up a strong and excellent exhibit. In Angus, McGregor of Brandon, and Bowman of Guelph, Ont., had the largest entry, Porterfield and McKelvie putting in four head. Mr. Bowman's herd was returning from Calgary and showed here in rather better shape than at the Dominion, being rested up and in better fit. Mr. McGregor's entry was up to the usual mark in quality and numbers of what the public have been wont to expect from that quarter. McKelvie & Porterfield also made an Angus exhibit.

Herefords were exhibited by J. A. Chapman, Beresford; J. E. Marples, Deleau; Shields and McKelvie and F. Smith, Brandon. In this breed the entry was the largest ever seen here, and the judging attracted almost as much attention from the public as Clydesdale or Shorthorn judging usually does. Chapman and Marples put up the competition in most classes,

the herd of the former fresh from the Dominion exhibition. Geo. Craig, Brookdale, Man., judged in the Hereford and Angus classes.

#### SHORTHORN

The line up of bulls over four years brought out five entries, Watt's, Jell Victor; Clark's Superbus; Cheasley's Emancipator; Ferguson's Right of Way; and Good Luck, a white bull shown by R. Snaith. Professor Rutherford, who was doing the judging, took some little time to decide the winner. The contest, it was plain, was between Ontario and Minnesota, between Jilt Victor and Superbus. The Watt's bull was in splendid bloom and was certainly shown to bring out everything that was in him. He is a deep bodied roan, nicely covered over on top, but running just a trifle off behind. Clark's bull too, goes slack a little back of the hocks, and rolls some at the tail head, but Professor Rutherford evidently considered that the superiority of the St. Cloud entry at the heart was sufficient to place him first. Third place went to Cheasley's Emancipator, and fourth to Right of Way.

In three-year-olds it was English's Marquis of Marigold or Barron's Mistletoe Eclipse. English has certainly got this bull into splendid form. He covers deep and pretty level on top, runs trim underneath and behind, while from the front his head, neck and shoulders blend into the middle, smooth, even and without a protuberance to mar his lines. Mistletoe Eclipse is a white bull, smooth and even in his cover, a mighty good type of Shorthorn to breed from, but it was impossible to give him anything better than second against English's.

Of the two-year-olds there were five. Barron in this class brought in Topsman's Duke 7th, the bull that as a senior yearling had so sensational a career in the showings in 1907, starting out as grand champion at Winnipeg. J. Caswell had Spicy's Wonder, the bull he bought from Van Horne last winter. R. M. Douglas had a red bull St. Clements, and Barron another, Meteor's Favourite. Spicy's Wonder was the smoothest covered bull in the bunch, but he lacked size. Topsman's Duke 7th, hasn't lost any of the quality that made him champion of Western Shorthorns last year. Professor Rutherford placed him first, gave Caswell second, Douglas third, and Barron's second entry, fourth.

Another Topsman's Duke, the 8th this time, was first in senior yearlings. G. F. Ferguson won second. In junior yearlings, Clark's Count Winnifred got first. Watt got first honors in senior calves with Gilt Stamford, Barron going second and Caswell third. The junior calf brought out as nice a bunch of youngsters as was seen in the Shorthorn ring. Barron had Fairview Lad, a roan calf of excellent parts, a splendidly fronted calf, deep in the body, carrying down well in

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is time, was won second. red got first. h Gilt Stam- third. The f youngsters on had Fair- a splendidly down well in

front and behind and smooth on top. Clark had a smooth topped young fellow out, and the Watt's entry was a good straight calf of excellent quality, size and type. Professor Rutherford gave the award to Barron. Clark got second, Watt third, and Porter fourth.

The senior championship lay between Topsman's Duke 7th, Superbus and Marquis of Marigold. The running was close. As they lined up for inspection it looked as if the championship could go to any of the three, and nobody have cause to complain. Topsman's Duke 7th, however, seemed to conform most closely to the judges' ideal and the ribbon went West. For junior champion, Barron had out his two first prize winners, Fairview Lad and Topsman's Duke 8th, Clark showed Count Winnifred and Watt, Gilt Stanford. The Barron entry got the honors here again, so the contest for grand champion lay between Topsman's Duke 7th and Fairview Lad. There was some discrepancy in the size and age of the animals, but the young bull certainly is a wonderful animal, smooth, lowset, deep in the rib, strong in breed character, the making of a strong masculine bull, and Professor Rutherford was satisfied to place him at the top of the Shorthorns.

In four-year-old cows it was Barron's Louise Cicely, English's Lady Alice 3rd, Watts Tiny Maud, and Clark's Lady Winnifred that found the upper end of the line up in this section. Clark, in three-year-olds came first with Dorothea 2nd, Barron second, Chalmers third and Caswell fourth. It was Barron again with Lady Sunshine, in the two-year-old class, English second with Daisy, and Ferguson third with Dawn.

Senior yearlings brought out eight entries and good, close competition. Watt's Victoria 75th got first. She's a white heifer. Barron was second with Louise Cicely, Clark third with a roan that ran a trifle bare before the loin. Watt's heifer had it in size and covering. Junior yearlings found ten entries in the ring. Watt had an attractive deep bodied heifer, straight and in good condition. Clark's was a rather larger heifer but went off a little behind. It went, Watt, Barron, Clark, Douglas and Chalmers. Junior yearling was not a difficult proposition and went Clark, Barron, Watt.

For senior championship Clark's three-year-old, Dorothea 2nd, was up against Barron's four-year-old cow, Louise Cicely and the two-year-old heifer, Lady Sunshine from the same herd. The St. Cloud entry got the ribbon on smoothness and covering. In the junior champion line there was Clark's junior calf, Barron's senior, J. A. Watt's junior yearling, and his senior yearling Victoria 75th. It was the latter that Prof. Rutherford finally selected to head the line. This heifer and Clark's Dorothea 2nd, then settled the female grand championship, the ribbon falling in the end to the St. Cloud herd.

The herd contest was as interesting and close as anything in the ring. For bull and three females, Barron, Clark, English and Watt sent in each a trio of females headed respectively by Topsman's Duke 7th, Superbus, Marquis of Marigold and Gilt Victor. When Prof. Rutherford finished inspection they stood in the order named, the Carberry aggregation at the winning end. The animals in the ring when this section was settled, were about as typical a bunch of Shorthorns as was ever seen in a Western showing. They represented two of the best herds in Manitoba, one of the best in Eastern Canada and of the most noted herds of the breed in United States.

The prize for bull and three females under two-years went to Barron; Clark, Watt and English coming for the other money in the order given. Barron's aggregation was headed this time by Fairview Lad, the grand champion bull. Clark had in Count Winnifred a mighty good kind of a bull too, but it was no use against a bull of such form and general good quality as Barron's youngster is, especially when backed up by an equally excellent line up of females. First money for three calves under one year went to Barron; Clark and Watt coming second and third. Barron again was first for bull and three of his get, but went second to the St. Cloud entry when it came to herd the get of one bull. Clark won out again for cow and her progeny. First money went to Chalmers for the herd of four, bred in western Canada.

**HEREFORDS.**

The Hereford exhibit was strong. Three of the best herds in the west had representatives in the ring in nearly every class. In addition a new breeder, Mr. Geo. Gray, Austin, had out a small exhibit. In three-year-old bulls first money was taken by Marples with Warrior. F. Smith's Onward 5th coming in second and Shields and McKelvie's, Curly Lad third. In two years Shields and McKelvie have won without a contest. In senior yearling Chapman again with Victor, with Shields and McKelvie at second with Curly Bow. The young classes were not very full. Warrior was made senior champion over Shields and McKelvie's two-year-old Sir Henry, and Onward by the same owners got the junior sweepstakes.

Chapman came out with a strong exhibit of female stock winning the cow and two-year-old class, junior yearling, senior calf, the senior and the junior sweepstakes. Marples was first for senior yearling and Shields and McKelvie in junior calf. Marples got first in the herd for bull and four females, also in the class for two calves bred and owned by exhibitor.

Chapman was first for cow and progeny, for three animals any age the get of one bull, and also won the McKelvie special for bull and three females. Marples got the Chapman special for herd of three bred in Manitoba.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

Jas. Bowman of Guelph, Ont., was the largest Angus exhibitor, Porterfield of Brandon and McGregor, Chater, Potter and Herriot had Holsteins, Chapman (Beresford) and Dr. Anderson (Brandon) Ayrshires, and W. J. McComb, a new exhibitor brought in an excellent bunch of Red Polls. He won all the awards in this latter class without competition, the other Red Poll herds in western Canada, being either at Winnipeg or not showing. Geo. Steele, M. P. P., Glenboro, acted as judge. A few grades in addition to the purebreds were shown by Chapman and Mortson, the latter of Brandon.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

This live-stock class was about as usual. W. V. Edwards made a nice Jersey exhibit also P. Forster, Chater, Potter and Herriot had Holsteins, Chapman (Beresford) and Dr. Anderson (Brandon) Ayrshires, and W. J. McComb, a new exhibitor brought in an excellent bunch of Red Polls. He won all the awards in this latter class without competition, the other Red Poll herds in western Canada, being either at Winnipeg or not showing. Geo. Steele, M. P. P., Glenboro, acted as judge. A few grades in addition to the purebreds were shown by Chapman and Mortson, the latter of Brandon.

**HORSES.**

The equine display was scarcely equal to what it has been at previous exhibitions. The Clydesdale line was badly shattered by the absence of many of the studs that usually turn out here. Shires were almost nil. Percherons in fair numbers were shown. The exhibit of light horses was average. In the unregistered classes the entries were good in nearly all sections.

**LIGHT HORSES.**

Roadsters, carriage and coach horses, Hackneys, standard breds and thoroughbreds did not form a very extensive display. C. Brothers, Stratford, Ont., officiated in the judging ring but the classes he was called to work upon were not over-burdened with numbers in any section. Clydesdales and Percherons with the unregistered agricultural and general purposes classes put up the major portion of the equine exhibits. W. Mather, Brandon, showed a few Hackneys, won the stallion event with his three-year-old. In the carriage and coaches class the competition was better, but Hassard's Crome Sevelle, had no difficulty in getting first in the aged stallion section in a class of three. Superior Chimes, shown by R. Neil, Brandon, was second and W. Holliday's entry went to third. John Campbell, Brandon Hills, was the only exhibitor in the three-year-old filly class, while in two-year-olds, Gamley of Griswold and Campbell got first and second. Taking them all around the coach and carriage horses were good, typical representatives of the breed but were shown in small numbers. Brandon is the centre of a heavy horse district. The fact, too, that so many valuable special prizes were offered in the heavy classes tended to emphasize this part of the equine show.

Standard breds put up the best showing in lights. C. W. Speirs', (Brandon) well-known stallion, Bryson, won out in the male classes easily, getting first in the aged class and sweepstakes diploma. Speirs has a yearling colt sired by the old horse that in time is going to push his sire for the honors of the ring, but he is rather young yet. Wm. Wilson, Brandon, had an entry for second in the aged class that crowded Speirs' other entry, Go Direct, down to third. In three-year-olds McCraig, Newdale, was alone. In the mare sections, L. Nelles, Brandon, got nearly everything he sent entries in for. His mare, Sally Carson, was first in her class, winning in all two firsts and two diplomas. D. Yoeman's Alexander made a small exhibit and secured a portion of the awards.

**CLYDESDALE FEMALES.**

J. Henderson, Belton, Ont., was the judge, and work started in the female sections. In three-year-old fillies, Basker was first and second with Maymorn and Nellie Gartly with McKirdy, Napinka, at third with Lady Gartly. The two-year-old competition was put up by Bryce, Arcola, Scarf, of Hartney and Cheasley, Alexander. Bryce's mare was Lady Montrave Ronald. The other three in the class were Woodend Gartly's. The judge took the Arcola entry for first and Scarf's big strongly boned filly for second. Third went to Cheasley's brown colt, a mare that is a pretty good kind all right but a trifle slack in boning. Yearling fillies was won by Bryce and Basker.

The mare class brought out six contestants. Mr. Henderson found the winner in a rather light looking mare shown by Wm. Guild, of Kemnay, she was an excellently put together mare, with good legs and points but rather undersized and a trifle plain about the front. Doupe was second with a big strong sorrel, a likely looking foal raiser. She was placed second because of her feet. W. Black, Hayfield was third and the Douglas brown mare went fourth. The foals went Foster, Doupe, Douglas and Black.

In the class for mare any age and two of her progeny for the Lieutenant Governor's medal, it was between Bryce and Woodcock, the former with Ella Henderson and her two colts, Lady Montrave Ranald and Motion's Choice; the latter with May W. and her two progeny Willow Creek Lad 3rd and Willow Creek Bay. Bryce had the best mare and the most even colts. She was placed first and subsequently won for

her owner the female championship in competition with W. & A. Baskier's Maymorn and Caswell's West Hall Meg, (Imp.). For yeld mare Bryce worked Ella Henderson in for the honors again. Caswell and Black coming second and third. The next section, three the get of a registered stallion found three entries in the ring, representing respectively Perpetual Motion, Woodend Gartly and Flash Baron. The three of the last named were placed first. Bryce's entry was decidedly out of it and the Woodend Gartly bunch was not the best aggregation of this breeding ever got together. The winners were shown by the Chater Syndicate, owners of Flash Baron.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.**

When the aged stallions lined up the judge went up against a proposition. It was a case where from many evils he had to choose the least. There were seven in the string. Speaking of them collectively they could hardly be regarded as an outstanding credit to the great Scotch draft breed. It was in their underpinning that most of them failed. One or two carried splendid tops, were good enough there to go up against anything but the pasterns were too much inclined to the perpendicular, joints hardly perfect and action generally of a low order. Mark Twain, owned by the Elgin Syndicate first attracted Henderson's attention with his springy fetlocks and smooth hocks, but he went a little wide. Flash Baron, the Chater syndicate horse showed very fair action but hardly what a Scot would call "flashy" movement. Keystone, shown by Vanstone and Rogers, Wawanesa, was a splendidly topped horse but he didn't exactly pick himself up and go with that Hackney like action which Clyde fanciers now look for. Chamberlain Joe, was another horse with a front, middle and hind end that were almost ideal but he was off a little where no Clydesdale can be wanting and hope to win. J. Pitfield, Brandon, had an entry also that got into the placing. Mr. Henderson lined them up, Keystone, 1st, Flash Baron, 2nd; Mark Twain 3rd; Chamberlain Joe, 4th; and Watalanta, the Pitfield horse 5th. He got the bunch as near right as it was possible to place them.

Three-year-olds brought out one entry, First Barron, shown by A. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. In two-year-olds, Mr. Henderson picked Lord Gartly, a Woodend Gartly colt, for first. He was shown by J. McKirdy, Napinka. Second was found in Vanstone and Rogers' Tom Bell and third in McBeth by the same exhibitors. Lord Gartly is a well legged colt and moves fairly well. He splits up just a trifle high behind and will never grow into a very big horse, but in the ring was the outstanding winner of the bunch. Tom Bell moved a little cleaner and straighter, it seemed to us, but hardly had Lord Gartly's top. McBeth was a colt of medium parts. Henderson is a stickler for the "no foot no horse" maxim. His first choice in this class was Gold Medal's Heir, a horse with a beautiful middle but weak where the Scotchmen want them strong.

Yearlings showed some better specimens of the breed. Bryce had three entries headed by Revelanta's Heir and supported by Motion's Choice and Moose Mountain River. O. J. White, Hamiota, showed Duke of Woodlands and Clinker and Vanstone and Rogers, King Edward. These colts showed better in their underworks and moved out cleaner as a bunch than any of the previous rings. Henderson took Revelanta's Heir for first, White's Duke of Woodland second and King Edward third.

The open class for stallion any age brought out the last named yearling winner, Lord Gartly the two-year-old, First Baron of the three-year-olds and Keystone the winner in the aged section. It was between Revelanta's Heir and the Hassard horse, Mr. Henderson giving it finally to the latter on his feet, pasterns, and moving putting Bryce's colt reserve. This decision settled also the winner of the hundred dollar special offered by W. I. Elder and others of Brandon, for the best Clydesdale stallion any age foals of 1908 being barred. First money in the event for stallion any age bred in Canada went to Lord Gartly; Duke of Woodlands and Tom Bell coming in second and third.

Mr. Henderson then undertook to settle the mare Championship for the special hundred dollar prize offered by the association. Bryce of course took this with Ella Henderson, working in his two-year-old Lady Montrave Ranald for reserve. The American Clydesdale Association special for the best Canadian bred Clydesdale, irrespective of age or sex, went to J. Scharff, Napinka, on Bonnie Nannie Monteith, McKirdy's Lord Gartly being reserve. The Corby prize for the best heavy mare went also to Ella Henderson and the Galbraith special to Bonnie Nannie Monteith, Mr. Scharff having now won it twice.

The Free Press special for the best heavy draft stallion any age or breed brought out Reid's champion Percheron, Porte de Vendome, Hassard's First Baron and Bryce's Revelanta's Heir. The judge took the three-year-old Clyde champion for winner. His decision did not meet with the complete approval of the spectators—a majority of whom seemed to fancy the Percheron, but if clean cut legs and sound ground work have any consideration he did not go far astray in his placing. First Baron is a strong proposition in this respect. At the same time, no serious mistake, if any, would have been made in putting Porte de Vendome up. The man who was handling him evidently was of that opinion, judging from the choice and vivid language in which he expressed him-

self. The "Flash Baron" special for colts sired by the stallion went to J. Doupe, J. Crawford and W. G. Buckley, first, second and third respectively.

#### PERCHERONS AND SHIRES.

These breeds did not make the display they usually do at Brandon. Hogate and his string were wanting. Robt. Reid, North Brandon had a fair sized entry. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., had a few, as had also J. F. Cunningham, Fitzmaurice, Saskatchewan. Porte de Vendome, the three-year-old champion of last winter's fair took the honors in the stallion classes. Hassard with Cendrier was second and Cunningham's Trompee, third. Reid was first and second again for foals, first, second and third for mare and foal with Cunningham first and second for three-year-olds. Porte de Vendome is one of the finest looking Percherons ever seen in the west, a large massive horse, good in his going, splendidly bodied and clean in his moving apparatus. He was the stallion that went up for championship honors for all heavy draught breeds.

Shires were poorly represented. One lone matron and her foal making up the exhibit.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE

Judging in agricultural and general purpose classes attracted a good deal of attention.

**Draughts.**—Chief interest in the former centred of course in the team event. Previous to this, teams had been judged before the grand stand for the Wallace hundred dollar prize for the best farmer's turn-out. It was won by W. C. Buckley with a splendid pair of evenly matched, sound and typey looking horses. When it came to the agricultural teams some of the same pairs came in again. Conspicuous in the line-up was Jas. McMamus with his team of Percherons; fine acting, typical agriculturists. There were six entries in all. Mr. Henderson found the winners in W. Nichol's team, giving the Percherons second and Caswell, Saskatoon, third. The general purpose team event was won by R. McPhail, Brandon, with a team of chestnuts, second going to C. Janson, Minnedosa, and Roddick, Brandon Hills, getting third. W. G. Buckley with his winners of the Wallace special won the special for best harnessed team, R. McPhail going second. The other events in the general purpose class were not closely competed for.

#### SHEEP.

Sheep were a rather stronger feature at Brandon this year than formerly. Shropshires, Leicesters, and Oxfords were the principal breeds represented. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, and Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask., put up the exhibit in Shropshires. Mr. Skinner is a new exhibitor at Brandon and brought out some sheep of excellent quality. He had an exceptionally fine aged ram which beat out the Trann entry in this class and subsequently won in the class for ram, any age.

In Leicesters, A. D. Gamley, Thos. Jasper, D. Hampton and A. B. Potter were the exhibitors. The awards were pretty well spread out though Mr. Gamley succeeded in landing a majority of the firsts. His stock was in rather better show condition than some of the others which accounts for quite a portion of his success. Oxford money all through was taken by T. R. Todd, Hillview, the only exhibitor. One section of the fat class was taken, that for shearing wether or ewe, the prizes going to Skinner, Trann and Bowman, respectively. The prize list was as follows:

Leicesters—Ram, two shears and over—1, A. D. Gamley, 2, Thos. Jasper, 3 A. B. Potter. Shearling ram—1 D. Hampton, 2 Thos. Jasper, 3 A. B. Potter. Ram lamb—1 and 2 A. D. Gamley, 3 D. Hampton. Ewe two shears—1 D. Hampton, 2 C. F. Smith, 3 A. B. Potter. Shearling ewe—1 and 2 A. D. Gamley, 3 Thos. Jasper. Ewe lamb—1 and 2 A. D. Gamley, 3 A. B. Potter. Pen, ram, two ewes, any age, two ewe lambs—A. D. Gamley, 2 Thos. Jasper, 3 A. B. Potter. Ram, any age—1 A. D. Gamley. Ewe, any age—1 D. Hampton.

Shropshires—Two shears and over—1 F. T. Skinner, 2 W. L. Trann. Shearling ram—1 W. L. Trann. Ram lamb—1 W. L. Trann, 2 F. T. Skinner. Ewe, two shears—1 and 2, W. L. Trann, 3 F. T. Skinner. Shearling ewe—1 and 2 W. L. Trann, 3 F. T. Skinner. Ewe lamb—1 and 2 W. L. Trann, 3 F. T. Skinner. Pen, ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs—1 and 2 W. L. Trann, 3 F. T. Skinner. Ram, any age—1 F. T. Skinner. Ewe, any age—1 W. L. Trann.

Oxfords—All prizes won by T. R. Todd.

#### SWINE.

Berkshires and Yorks were well represented, in fact the swine feature was one of the strongest ever seen at the Brandon exhibition. D. Shanks, Rapid City, officiated as judge. The competition in some sections of the Yorkshire classes was close. Fifteen entries turned up in the sow of calendar year class which shows what the nature was of the contest. W. H. English, Harding, was one of the principal exhibitors and brought out a number of high class individuals. His aged boar came easily first in his class against the Morton boar. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., showed a few head and a number of awards. The other exhibitors were Potter, Strachan, Higgins and Switcher, each of whom won a share of the money.

No Tamworths were shown. A few Poland-China and Duroc Jerseys were exhibited by Wm.

Smith, Scotland, Ont., who got the awards in each class without competition in the sections he had entries in. J. Bissett, Greenbank was the only exhibitor of grade bacon hogs. A. B. Potter won the pen prize in the class for purebred bacon hogs getting first and second, with Strachan of Crandall, third. Berkshires made a good exhibit.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS, GRAINS AND GRASSES.

They have a good dairy building at Brandon, good that is for holding the products in, but it seems to be so situated that visitors, at least not many of them, ever bother inspecting the dairy goods. It would be better if this display, also the grains grasses, etc., now exhibited in separate buildings, could be got together all in the one hall now set apart for local traders and others to display and advertise their wares in. If this could be done, more attention by a good deal would be given to dairy and farm products, whereas now in their rather isolated situations, these exhibits are not noticed. The display in the agricultural hall was certainly worth inspection. It included in addition to the exhibit of cereal grains, and grain in sheaf, some excellent samples of a number of domestic grasses, clover, alsike and red—fresh from the field, a display put in by the Dominion forestry department and an exhibit of green plants shown by a local nursery.

Dairy products were judged by Superintendent Wilson of Regina. The display was not large by any means but exhibits were out in nearly all sections, making the show representative if not very extensive. Some home made and factory cheese, colored and white were out, dairy and creamery butter in prints, packages and granular form. Mr. Wilson commented very favorably on the quality of the products he inspected. In that respect he pronounced it equal to anything he had ever seen in the west.

#### POULTRY.

Local breeders and hen fanciers put up a good portion of the poultry exhibit, the western part of the province, Virden, Wawanesa, etc., being well represented. In addition, Hoyt, of Clearwater, Minnesota and E. H. Rodham, Darlington, Wis., made extensive exhibits. The former of these is well known to poultry exhibitors at Manitoban fairs, the latter is a new exhibitor over here. Among the other exhibitors making a more or less extensive display are included, W. Anderson, Brandon, who showed bantams, cochins and pigeons; J. W. Higginbotham Virden, J. Mutter, G. Straling, Mrs. W. Duncan, Mrs. Rowe, W. H. Taylor and C. F. Smith. As usual the poultry house was crowded. Brandon fair management should make an effort to provide more suitable accommodation for poultry exhibits. The present building is becoming quite inadequate to house the display.

#### JUDGING COMPETITION.

In horses, light and heavy classes were worked on, Mr. Henderson, the horse judge making the awards. Each contestant placed the animals in order of merit and then gave his reasons for so placing them orally to the judge. The class in heavy drafters was Percheron. The awards were, 1st, C. W. Crawford, Chater, 2nd, A. G. English, Harding; 3rd, G. A. Todd, Harding. In light horse judging the awards went: 1st, G. A. Todd; 2nd, C. W. Crawford; 3rd, C. Yuill, East Selkirk. Four cows and three fat cattle were used in the competition for dairy and beef cattle judging. G. Steele, Glenboro acted as judge in the former and Geo. Craig, Brookdale in the latter. The awards were: Dairy: 1st, C. Yuill, 2nd, Stanley Chalmers, Brandon, 3rd, C. Cunningham, Hayfield. Beef: 1st, C. Yuill, 2nd, A. G. English, 3rd, S. Chalmers.

## DAIRY

### The Dairy Exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition.

The Dairy exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary show a gratifying increase and improvement over those of previous years both in quantity and quality. Butter was entered for competition by twenty-six creameries, of which twenty-three were from Alberta, 2 from British Columbia and one from Manitoba. It will be seen from the scores given below that the quality of the prize winning entries was running very close indeed, indicating that the competing butter makers appreciate the importance of good workmanship. With a very few exceptions all the creamery butter shown was a first class quality, whether for immediate consumption or for keeping. Taken as a whole, it was a most uniform exhibit as to quality.

Creamery butter, fifty pounds in prints:—1st, W. W. MacGregor, Blackfalds, Alta., 96.25 points. 2nd, L. M. McLean, Innisfail, Alta., 96 points. 3rd, F. H. Hunter, Didsbury, Alta., 95.5 points. 4th, J. M. Stevenson, Red Deer, Alta., 95.25 points. Package of Creamery butter, fifty-six pounds:—1st, W. A. Brodie, Ponoka, Alta., 96.5 points. 2nd, L. M. McLean, Innisfail, Alta., 96 points. 3rd, Robt. McCue, Bowden, Alta., 95.5 points. 4th, J. J. Skaltzky, Spring Lake, Alta., 95.25 points.

Package creamery butter, fourteen pounds.—1st, John Munn, Lacombe, Alta., 97 points. 2nd, Glenbrook Creamery, Mission City, B. C., 96.5 points. 3rd, W. A. Brodie, Ponoka, Alta., 96.25 points. 4th, H. W. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta., 96 points.

Best package creamery butter, John Munn, Lacombe 97 points.

Best average score of exhibits in above sections, L. M. McLean, Innisfail, 95.5 points.

#### THE HOME MADE BUTTER

Although the display in this class was not large, some very fine butter was shown as will be seen by the scores of the winning exhibits given herewith. A casual glance at the prize exhibits would show that they were all neatly finished. The tubs, with one exception, were lined throughout with parchment paper, and the surface of the butter finished off smoothly. The butter should not be covered with dry, coarse salt as was done in a couple of instances. Dry salt does not give any protection to the contents, nor does it add to the appearance of the general make-up of the package.

Package of farm dairy butter.—1st, Geo. Clark, Ponoka, Alta., 96.5 points. 2nd, Mrs. S. A. Sargeant, Calgary, Alta., 96.8 points. 3rd, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee, Sask., 95.75 points. 4th, Glen Brother Didsbury, Alta., 94.5 points.

Farm dairy butter, ten pounds in prints.—1st, Mrs. Jas. Shouldice, Calgary, Alta., 95.5 points. 2nd, Mrs. H. M. Quebec, Clover Bar, Alta., 95.25 points. 3rd, J. G. Nosburgh, Granum, Alta., 95 points.

Best farm dairy butter on exhibition, Geo. Clark, Ponoka, 96.5 points

#### BUTTER MAKING COMPETITION

This feature excited a great deal of interest and attention. Misses Carrick and Hunter demonstrated the whole process of buttermaking, beginning with the whole milk as received from the barns on the ground, and continuing till the butter therefrom was put up in neat pound squares ready for the market. During the whole process a large number of people crowded around the space devoted to that work, watching with interest every detail which was done neatly and with despatch.

#### AWARDS

| Details                           | Maximum points | Points Awarded. |             |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                                   |                | Miss Carrick    | Miss Hunter |
| Preparation of utensils.....      | 10             | 8.5             | 8.5         |
| Straining and coloring cream..... | 5              | 5               | 5           |
| Granular butter....               | 10             | 8               | 9.5         |
| Washing and salting butter.....   | 10             | 8               | 7.5         |
| Working butter....                | 10             | 8.5             | 8           |
| Cleaning utensils....             | 10             | 9               | 9           |
| Neatness and Cleanliness.....     | 25             | 23              | 23          |
| Exhaustive churning               | 10             | 7               | 8           |
| Time.....                         | 10             | 9               | 8.5         |
| Total Scores.....                 | 100            | 86              | 87          |

(Signed) Miss M. B. Hunter, 1st Prize.  
Miss M. L. Carrick, 2nd Prize.

#### MACHINERY

A review of the dairy exhibits would not be complete without reference to the tasteful displays made by a number of firms manufacturing cream separators the machines which have revolutionised the dairy industry. The genial representatives were kept busy explaining to the visitors the "points" about their several machines, which made them a particularly desirable and profitable investment to the farmer who is engaged in dairying for profit.

One could not examine the exhibits in the dairy building, both from an artistic and utilitarian point of view, without admiration, and on every hand there was evidence of a long step in the advance of the dairy industry of the Province.

#### \* \* \*

Two Liverpool refrigerator experts have designed a new type of refrigerator car for transporting dairy produce, which does away with the present system of having ice boxes at the end of each car, and introduces instead, a small and enclosed mechanical cooling plant mounted on one end of the car. The plant is an ordinary ammonia condenser placed on the roof with an expansion valve arranged to keep automatically a constant pressure on the evaporators within the car, and consequently, a steady temperature. The compressor is driven by a chain-driving gear from the car axle. The new car possesses some marked advantages over the old type of railway refrigerators. It is independent of ice supply, is available to any point on the line at all times, does away with the delays of icing and the expense of ice storage, maintains a lower temperature than ice coolers, can make a journey of any length without renewals, and is free from the risks of careless or insufficient icing.

# FIELD NOTES

## Foreign Live Stock Conditions

The London *Meat Trades Journal* of recent date has the following to say in the way of foreign live stock notes:

The pastures in many districts are becoming bare and parched, and grazing stock will be badly off if the dry weather continues much longer.

At a meeting of the Cork Victuallers, held on Friday last, it was unanimously decided, owing to the scarcity of supply and the present high prices of live stock, to increase the price of Irish beef and mutton one penny per pound.

A rescript issued by the German minister of agriculture affirms that rats are carriers of trichinosis, and 460 farms in the Posen district are to be treated with ratin.

The Dutch government is of opinion that the increased import of American canned meats will not have a detrimental effect upon the health of the population.

W. Devonshire, gardener to the Hon. Miss Montagu of Farnham Royal, near Slough, lost a gold watch intrusted to him to be repaired. Two or three days later one of Mr. Devonshire's pigs died, and at a post-mortem the gold watch was found in the pig's stomach.

According to the Australasian of May 16 the Melbourne live stock market presents some very peculiar features at the present time. The shortage of feed is compelling stock owners to part with their sheep and cattle, often at an extremely low rate. Speculators are taking advantage of the opportunity to secure young cattle—often, it is said, at a few shillings per head—and ship them to Newcastle, where the season is said to have been a splendid one and the pastures abundant. Many thousands of sheep and cattle have been sent away to the northern port. At the same time we have received a cargo of fat cattle from Newcastle, but as the venture scarcely left any profit we are not likely to have any further shipments of fat stock. Considerable quantities of Queensland beef have been brought to Melbourne by sea in a chilled condition. It is of excellent quality and has given great satisfaction. The American practice of sending very young cattle to market—generally known as baby beef—is coming into use in Melbourne, but there is a difference in the two kinds of baby beef. In America the young animals are kept moving from the time they are weaned, and their beef commands a much higher price than that of the best finished steers. In Melbourne the young cattle slaughtered for consumption are, perhaps, the lowest in condition of the animals marketed for sale.

The Canadian cattle export trade is picking up again. Freights for this month have been fully

secured and in some instances at slightly higher rates.

In the course of an inquest held last week at Southwark on a tanner who was fatally injured through falling off a van in a Bermondsey tan yard, Dr. Waldo elicited the fact that American hides were never affected with anthrax, the most dangerous one being those imported from Persia and China.

## Saskatchewan Crop Report

The crop report for June, issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture gives, for the most part, a favorable return from all portions of the province. Weather conditions for the month are given as normal. In some districts lack of rain has injured crops slightly, while in others too much moisture has been received. Taken on the whole, however, conditions are good. Wheat is from six inches to a foot higher than at this date last year, while it will mature at least three weeks earlier. A little frost has been noticed here and there, but nothing serious. No hail of any account occurred to injure crops in June. Some correspondents report a spindly growth of grain, attributed by them to the use of frozen seed. In the southwestern part of the province some damage, it is believed, has been done by the dry spell towards the end of the month, but taking Saskatchewan as a whole, correspondents are inclined to be optimistic, and anticipate rather better than an average grain yield.

## The Australian Wheat Harvest

The Australian Government Statistician has issued a return showing the area under wheat in Victoria, and the yield for the season 1907-8. The total area compared with 1906-7 is set out at 2,058,048 (2,263,301) acres, of which 1,847,121 (2,031,893) acres have been harvested for wheat and 210,927 (231,408) for wheat hay. The yield of wheat is 12,102,780 (22,618,043) bushels, or an average of 6.55 (11.13) bushels per acre. The area is the smallest since 1897-8 except that of 1901-2, which was 1,754,417 acres. The yield of grain is also the smallest since 1898-9 save 1902-3, the drought year, and the average yield per acre has the same relation. Mr. Drake, in a memorandum, points out that this estimate after harvest is very close to that, viz., 6.57 bushels per acre, estimated on December 3rd last, before the crop was cut, but owing to the actual area harvested being about 5½ per cent. less than then estimated—viz., 1,953,000 acres, as sown for grain, the yield turns out to be 739,970 bushels less than the pre-harvest estimate. A liberal allowance places the requirements for food and seed at 8,000,000 bushels, which means that of the 1907-8 crop only 4,100,780 bushels would be available for export. The "Argus" computes the crop of the Commonwealth at 46 (66) million bushels, and local requirements at 26 million bushels, so that the exportable surplus is not more than 20 millions, of which about eight millions have already been shipped.

## Forecasting the Weather

The weather forecasting branch of the meteorological service, both Canadian and American, has advanced wonderfully in efficiency within the past few years. Nowadays every paper in the country publishes Foster's monthly forecast of the weather as a matter of course, and experience is beginning to show that eight or nine times out of ten he is able to foretell weather conditions for a month ahead with sufficient accuracy to render his prognostications extremely valuable to the country at large. It is not so many years since people doubted the weather man's ability to foretell conditions for a day ahead, and even now some are inclined to suspect that Foster is little more than a shrewd guesser, in the same class in the weather business as Mr. Hicks and the almanac makers. Such, however, is not the case. Weather forecasting is an art based upon several well-grounded principles that have been worked out from a scientific study of the atmosphere, and in time, as the science of meteorology develops, and men gain a better knowledge of the atmospheric ocean at the bottom of which we live, forecasting changes that are to occur may be carried out for even more than a month in advance.

## Saskatoon Fair

Saskatoon fair will be held this year from the 5th to the 8th of August and promises to be a record breaker so far as crowds and exhibits are concerned. The management have been busy for some time now, getting things in shape, increasing live-stock accommodation, arranging for special grand stand attractions, racing and so on. The racing program will extend over the four days of the fair and horses from all over the province will take part in the events. A baby show will be one of Saskatoon's special features. Eight prizes are offered in the baby contest and indications already point to a keen contest. Three baseball matches with teams from the Central Saskatchewan League are other features of the exhibition. Visitors will not find anything like extortion in the management in charge of this fair. Twenty-five cents is the entrance fee on all occasions.

"I hope I may always be able to give a good word for your paper. It is the best agricultural paper I ever subscribed for."  
St. Jean Baptiste, L. G. BROWN.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is advertising for a professor of dairying to take the place of Prof. Carson, who has resigned.

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL is the most useful paper that comes in my house."  
Balcarres, Sask. GEORGE LEEPER.



PICKING THE STRAWBERRY CROP NEAR VICTORIA, B.C.

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## Events of the Week

## CANADIAN.

A new smokeless, flameless, odorless powder for blasting to replace dynamite has been invented by J. A. Goldsmith of Edmonton, Alta., and tested by the Standard Coal company.

It is reported that a large body of iron ore has been found in the Laurentian Hills not more than a hundred miles from Montreal, which assays about sixty per cent.

Disastrous forest fires have been raging in the province of Quebec. A number of villages, including Carmel, have been destroyed.

A hundred head of live-stock were killed in a train wreck near Indian Head, Sask., on July 11th.

The Canadian Pacific railway Y. M. C. A. at Schreiber, Ont., was formally opened. The building has fine baths, electric lighting, steam heat, big social rooms and an excellent cuisine.

It is probable that Thanksgiving Day will be set for a Monday this year.

The ten o'clock closing of hotel bars in Alberta came into force on July 15th. If it accomplishes nothing else, it will save wives and mothers many hours of anxiety.

A New Haven despatch says that football players of Swarthmore College have come to Manitoba to work in the wheatfields as a course of training for next season's games.

The mission house at Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabasca was destroyed by fire. Beside the building, all the coming winter's supplies were burned and over twenty train dogs and a stock of fishing nets.

In the big rifle shoot of the Alberta riflemen at Calgary, Medicine Hat carried off first honors in the association match, with Calgary second.

The Ruthenian Teacher's association held its annual convention in Winnipeg. Among other questions discussed were the dual languages in their schools and the use of free text books. Resolutions were framed expressing the desire of the convention for both of these things.

Six men and six women of the party of Doukhobors who wandered sadly some time ago, have been arrested and sent to jail for six months. It is hoped that the removal of the leaders will end the trouble.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mount Etna in Italy is again in active eruption.

Another British commission will go to East Africa to study the fatal sleeping sickness. They will go to the northern shore of Lake Victoria, near which some of the victims of the disease are being treated.

A receiver has been appointed for the Alaska Central Railway company upon the complaint of one of the stockholders.

Many deaths and prostrations have occurred in Chicago and New York as a result of the intense heat.

Capt. Richmond Hobson has been writing so many articles on the yellow peril that he has come to believe in them himself, and went to the democratic convention prepared to scare that body into agitating for more warships within the week. Nobody took his shrieks very seriously.

A milking contest is one of the new departures at the Western Fair, London, Ont., this fall. The contest will be open to all breeds, and will be conducted under the same rules as the last one at Guelph Winter Fair. All cows are to be milked dry Tuesday night at nine o'clock, the contest to start Wednesday morning, Sept. 16th, at five o'clock, and concluded Thursday night, Sept. 17th.

Are you keeping your cows or are your cows keeping you? This is a question which every man who harbors cows should be able to answer, one way or the other. If you're not getting a return from the cow herd that nets a profit over and above the cost of feed and care, it's time you either changed your cows or your methods of handling the ones you now have. If you don't know whether you're making money in the dairy business or not, it's time you did. There's abundance of opportunity nowadays for a man finding out exactly where he is at in the cow business. If he wants to keep cows as Mr. Bowser wanted to keep hogs, simply because they give a touch of ruralism to the home surroundings, then it doesn't make much difference whether they're turning in a profit or not. But most men keep cows in this country in the hope of securing a few more of the elusive dollar by so doing. The aesthetic taste for the beautiful can be gratified as well by the profit maker as by the spender.

## Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1908.

(Continued from page 1014).

The Maple Leaf Brand of saws of all styles covered one end of the second manufacturers' building and proved to be one of the interesting exhibits at the Exhibition. The Maple Leaf Brand is manufactured by Shurley and Dietrich, of G. I. T., Ontario, and is the largest saw works in the British Empire. All these saws are tempered by a secret process, so our readers can rest assured when they procure a Maple Leaf saw they are getting the best obtainable.

The Western Heating Co., of Winnipeg, had on exhibit one of their water heaters. It is attached to the stove pipe and can be placed directly above the stove or on the next floor. It is heated by the waste heat which passes up the pipe, so its principal feature is economy. The heat strikes the boiler at the base and after separation passes through five small tubes and is delivered again into the stove pipe. The capacity of the boiler is sixteen gallons, and this can be heated in forty minutes. Besides the value of having hot water all the time it serves as a heater in cold weather.

The Gold Medal Furniture Co. makers of the famous Hercules Bed Spring had one of their machines on the ground with a competent man in charge making springs. Everybody seemed to take advantage of this opportunity of seeing bed springs made as great crowds were always in evidence watching the process.

The Hackney Stock Food had an attractive exhibit of their well known line of stock remedies. Wm. Gray & Sons Co., were much in evidence with a fine display of carriages and other wheeled goods.

The Anchor Fence Co., had a good exhibit of fencing but were particularly strong in the line of lawn iron fences and fancy posts.

Paroid Roofing, manufactured by F. W. Bird and Son was conspicuously displayed. Paroid Roofing is first class quality and stands every test.

Merrick-Anderson & Co. exhibited building paper and their well known Campo Rubber Roofing.

H. J. Dennis, manufacturer of the Peace Metal Strip, illustrated exactly how this strip could be placed on windows. With this on, your window is dust proof and water proof, besides it is invaluable in the winter time to keep in the heat.

The Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph, Ont., exhibited their well known Raymond Sewing Machine.

The Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co., Ltd., had a large exhibit of Martin-Senour Paint and Malthoid Roofing.

Purity Flour was most conspicuously displayed by the Western Canada Flour Mills.

## PACKING BLUE RIBBON TEA.

If one stood and watched the boys in the Blue Ribbon tea exhibit it would be a surprise how easy it is to put the tea in packages. The tea is carried from a large vat through a spout to a weighing machine and this weighs at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five packages per minute. When a half pound or pound is on the weighing machine the spout closes automatically. An electric current now passes up releasing a catch and reversing the weighing pan. The tea now runs down into a tin funnel which is placed inside of a lead package. The end of this package is hastily folded and sent on to the next worker. Next comes the process of labelling, which is, of course, done in a surprisingly fast manner.

Other very attractive and interesting exhibits were made by the Boyce Carriage Co., Hammonds, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Great West Saddlery Co., Odorkill Manufacturing Co., and the various Piano houses.

## MARKETS

Wheat seems to have developed unexpected strength during the past fortnight. Prices have not advanced to any remarkable extent, in fact only a cent or two in all, but the fact is that values maintain themselves in the face of the new harvest coming on, of wheat actually being sold and milled. Reports from the Southwest, where threshing and marketing are in full swing, indicate an unexpected local demand for wheat. Millers are buying briskly to cover flour contracts already made. Export demand, also, has strengthened of late. There is a call for wheat from Europe which American or Argentine supplies are too low to completely fill. Added to this, bullish sentiment has been growing on the unfavorable weather which continues to prevail all through the American and Canadian hard wheat states. Rain has been badly wanted for the past month, and the crop is suffering seriously in consequence. Over a portion of the Canadian provinces copious rains fell on July 15th. But the wheat crop had been seriously damaged before the dry spell was broken. Reports from Manitoba and Saskatchewan indicate that on all but summer fallowed land the crop is going to be light.

Railroad magnates, politicians and other boomsters have been making optimistic estimates recently of the probable wheat yield of the Western provinces, but confidential advices lead us to believe that these are figured altogether too high. Wheat prospects cannot be sized up from a cursory glimpse of a wheat field here and there, as one glides past it in a railway coach. The fact is that the dry spell has seriously injured the growing crop. In some sections the grain is headed out and is not over a foot high. It is then on the ground in proportion. The late rains may help some, but present prospects are for a lower than average yield.

European reports are none too favorable. Prices in the Winnipeg market are as follows:

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 hard.....           | 107 |
| 1 northern.....       | 106 |
| 2 northern.....       | 103 |
| 3 northern.....       | 100 |
| No. 4.....            | 93  |
| No. 5.....            | 83  |
| No. 6.....            | 74  |
| Feed 1.....           | 63½ |
| Feed 2.....           | 56½ |
| No. 2 white oats..... | 40½ |
| No. 3 white.....      | 38½ |
| No. 4 barley.....     | 45  |
| Feed.....             | 41  |
| Flax N. W.....        | 118 |

## OPTION QUOTATIONS

|                  | Aug. | Oct. | Dec. |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Wheat.....       | 105½ | 88½  | 87½  |
| Oats—            |      |      |      |
| No. 2 white..... | 39½  | 34   |      |
| No. 3.....       | 37½  | 38½  |      |

## PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

| Net per ton—   |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Bran.....  | \$19.00          |
| Shorts.....  | 20.00            |
| Chopped Feeds—   |                  |
| Barley and Oats.....                                   | 26.00            |
| Barley.....  | 25.00            |
| Oats.....  | 28.00            |
| Oatmeal mill feed.....                                 | 19.00            |
| Wheat chop.....  | 22.00            |
| Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg) prairie hay..... | \$ 6.00@ \$ 8.00 |
| Timothy.....   | 12.00@ 14.00     |
| Loads.....   | 8.00@ 9.00       |

## BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Fancy fresh made creamery bricks.....          | 21½ | @ | 22  |
| Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....                       | 21½ | @ | 23½ |
| DAIRY BUTTER—                                  |     |   |     |
| Extra fancy prints.....                        | 21½ | @ | 22  |
| Dairy in tubs.....                             | 20½ | @ | 22½ |
| CHEESE—  |     |   |     |
| Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....               | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Eastern cheese.....                            | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Eastern cheese.....                            | 13½ | @ | 13½ |
| EGGS—  |     |   |     |
| Manitoba fresh gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg..... | 20  |   |     |

## VEGETABLES

|                             |        |   |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Potatoes, car lots.....     | 55     | @ | 60     |
| Potatoes, smaller lots..... | 60     |   |        |
| Beets, per doz.....         | 30     |   |        |
| Celery, per doz.....        | 80     | @ | \$1 00 |
| Onions, per cwt.....        | \$3.00 |   |        |

## LIVESTOCK

## WINNIPEG

Prices have been shading down a little at Winnipeg since last report, the decline being due to the decrease in American and British quotations and to the increased number of cattle being marketed. A large business was done at the local stock yards during the week. Several trainloads of excellent export stuff have been sent through. Messrs. Huckvale and Hooper of Medicine Hat sent in a bunch of Herefords towards the close of the week, well fattened steers that would average 1300 lbs. each, entirely grass finished. These topped the market the day they went through, being sent on East for export.

In Chicago, prices are averaging about a dollar a hundred less than they did a week ago, and marketing is reported unsatisfactory. Liberal receipts of grass feed cattle is the cause given for the slump. At one time American packers seemed to be buying as if they thought the west was exhausted of beef, but recent developments indicate that the run of grass fed stuff is going to be heavier than expected. British beef markets show little change. Prices in Winnipeg are as follows.

Choice export steers, \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; common butcher stock, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, bacon weights, \$5.50; heavy pigs, \$4.50.

## CHICAGO

Native beef cattle, \$4.15 to \$7.60; fat cows, \$2.80 to \$5.50; heifers, \$2.65 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5.00; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; calves, \$2.60 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$4.60. Sheep, native yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.50; native ewes, \$2.25 to \$4.65; wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Hogs, \$6.15 to \$6.90.

## TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium and common export, \$4.00 to \$5.50; butchers stock, \$2.75 to \$5.00; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.50; stockers, \$3.50; lambs, \$7.00; export sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$6.65 to \$6.90; calves, \$3.00 to \$5.50.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Frank Wrigley, leader of the Calgary festival choir, has received word from Dr. C. A. E. Harriss, Ottawa, that the Calgary chorus had won the prize for western Canada.

\* \* \*

Mr. Henniker Heaton announced at a dinner in London last week that we shall soon have between Great Britain and the United States a penny-a-word cablegram.

\* \* \*

A delegation of prominent Japanese will start in August on a tour through Canada, the United States and Europe, to inspect the Houses of Parliament in those countries, in order to secure ideas and suggestions for the new House of Parliament to be built at Tokio, Japan.

\* \* \*

A collection of Burns' manuscripts, among which was the well-known poem, containing the lines,

"A chiel's amang you taking notes,  
And faith, he'll prent it,"

went for only £170 at a sale in Sotheby's sales-rooms, London, Eng. At the same sale, the manuscript of Mrs. Thrale's famous journal of Dr. Johnson sold for £2,050.

\* \* \*

Reports in the daily press set the number of dead at seventy-one and the wounded at over 2,600 as a result of the American celebration of the anniversary of the revolution. One paper says that the celebration demands more lives than did the victory, and his statistics do not seem to be incorrect. It looks as if the celebration idea were a little overdone.

\* \* \*

The special postage stamps to be issued in commemoration of the tercentenary celebration at Quebec are now ready. The stamps are of most artistic design, and are larger than the ordinary size, to allow of adequate representation of historic scenes, portraits, etc. The description of each denomination is as follows:—Half-cent, grey, picture of the Prince and Princess of Wales; one-cent, green, portraits of Champlain and Cartier; two-cent, red, King Edward and Queen Alexandra; five-cent, blue, representation of L'Habitation de Quebec; seven-cent, yellow, pictures of Montcalm and Wolfe; ten-cent, mauve, picture of Quebec in 1700; fifteen-cent, picture of the Parliament of the west of the old regime; twenty-cent, green, picture of a courier du bois with Indians.

### LOVE AND I

Love and I went wandering all on a summer day,  
The red rose gave us greeting, the lilies lit our way,  
And high above each lucent pool, a mated bird  
sang clear:

"Love is the lord of life and death at the flowering  
of the year."

Love and I went wandering an Indian summer  
day,

In every orchard apples burned, and every wood  
was gay;

Yet in a sheltered nook we heard a laggard robin  
flute:

"Love is the lord of life and death when flowers  
have come to fruit."

Love and I fared forth again all on a bitter day,  
The good green world that laughed before all  
grim and icy lay;

And low beside a cottage-hearth we caught a  
fleeting breath.

"Love that has gone through life with me abides  
with me in death."

Love and I go faring on through fine or stormy  
weather,

Or smooth the way or rough the way we follow it  
together.

And ever from the shining heights, a fairy voice  
we hear:

"Love ruleth life, and time, and space—and love  
is always near."

### SWISS WILLING TO LOSE MONEY

The battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift in the life of nations, and the little Republic of Switzerland is a proof of that statement. In the heart of Europe, surrounded by strong, warlike nations, Switzerland goes on her way serenely, maintaining peace with the honor. Internally she has liberty without license—the ideal of a republic unrealized in other countries governed by the same system. Where individual freedom is restrained it is for the good of the country as a whole, not for the benefit of a few who wish to get rich undisturbed. Rulers are chosen to rule and make laws, not to uphold a party or gain influence; laws are made to be obeyed and courts established for the express purpose of seeing that they are obeyed, which conditions are not as common among nations as they might be. There are few very rich and as few very poor, owing to the simplicity of living in vogue among the Swiss, but rich and poor almost invariably have a strong love for the little mountain republic—a love that makes them do something beside shout and wave flags. They are willing to give up very tangible possessions if the good of the country demands it. An instance of this comes to hand in a recent news item. A referendum was laid before the people with the result that by a majority of over 80,000 it was voted to prohibit the manufacture and sale of absinthe in Switzerland. A great deal of the absinthe used in France, and which has worked so much havoc in France's brainiest classes is made in Switzerland. The loss of revenue will be very big, but that phase of the question does not seem to have influenced the public vote to any great extent. The manufacture of this deadly spirit was a mistake and harmful to the best interests of the country, and so financial considerations were not taken into account when the time came to cut it out. But no one expects Switzerland to be ruined financially as a result. A little of the same strenuous and practical kind of courage would not come amiss in Canada when dealing with the liquor traffic. We think we can't afford to let it go; the truth is, we can't afford to keep it.

### SOWING COMES BEFORE REAPING

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," is usually quoted as a warning against sowing what you don't want to harvest. But there is the neglected reverse that if you want a harvest you must sow something. Every venture requires an investment and profits can only follow investment. The successful man is the man who is willing to venture, to sow broadly before expecting to reap a harvest. The failure is the one who is too greedy or too foolish and ignorant to spend a little that much may come in. The manufacturer or publisher who won't enlarge his plant and tries to handle orders with inefficient help and inadequate equipment in order to increase profits is trying to reap where he has not sown, and no one but himself is surprised when nothing comes of it. The farmer tries to

work his farm with second-hand machinery, ill-kept horses and with no real knowledge of farming, but he grouches and blames the soil or the climate or the calling when he doesn't make anything, but rather loses instead of gains. The woman who buys cheap furniture, clothes and food for her household cannot expect refinement, style and health in her home. You can't reap intellect if you haven't sown education, (not always of schools). Plant home training, kindness and self control in your son and have a gentleman as a result. Expend love and obtain happiness. Spend boldly and lavishly time, strength, money and interest if you are looking for returns in prosperity, culture and happiness. Don't be stingy and over-cautious in the sowing if you want a crop.

### OVER IN ST. BONIFACE

In reckoning up a country's attractions, its historical associations usually count largely. So far, Canada is decidedly short on historic associations, though she is long on other attractions that weigh well in the opinion of tourists and homeseekers. But here and there are spots that mark stirring events in the making of this country like the Acadian valley, old Quebec and Queenstown Heights. Even in the West, newest Canada, there are a few.

That opening paragraph is due to the fact that I took a trip last night over to St. Boniface, the old French town across the Red river from Winnipeg. It is a cathedral town, full of schools of various sorts looked after by the nuns and fathers, who pass quiet useful lives in the various secluded houses back among the trees. There is a huge hospital on the river bank with nuns as the ministering spirits, the old cathedral, very decrepit in its old age, and the magnificent new one in process of building. But there are no factories or big business places, and going from busy Winnipeg across to St. Boniface is like stepping out of a foundry into a home where the baby is asleep.

It has one attraction that draws everyone. In that shaded cemetery near the old church lies the body of Louis Riel, the instigator of the rebellions of 1870 and 1885. There are many other graves, most of them overgrown with couch grass and thistles, and one must walk through long grass to get to them. (It must be hard to think of one's body going back to the earth only to produce noxious weeds.) but from both sides to the Riel monument there is worn a hard beaten path. It is a small shaft of red granite with the briefest inscription:

Riel,  
Novembre,  
1885.

Nothing else. No flattering phrases that would lead the sentimentalist to gush; no accusation or condemnation of the man who paid with his life the penalty of his misdeeds. It was considered a great concession that his body rests in the shady cemetery at St. Boniface instead of in the gaol yard at Regina, where he met the death that quelled the lingering spirit of rebellion forever in Manitoba.

Just why he did it all we will never know, whether it was greed of gain, hope of driving out the English, or the craving of a wild and untamed nature for excitement and stir. Bad as it was good came of it. Manitoba became a province and a power in the Dominion years before it otherwise would have done, for some of Wolseley's and Middleton's boys stayed, and the rest spread the news of a goodly land when they went back to Ontario.

FOUNDED 1866

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## The Quiet Hour

Dear Hope,—You need not be discouraged, for your letters are very encouraging to those who read. I always look for "Quiet Hour" first thing when I see "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE," and enjoy them very much. I trust you will continue on in your good work, and may God bless you.

Wyman, Que.

E. A. T.

Thamesford, 8th June, 1908.

Dear Hope,—I felt led to-day to sit down and write a short article for your department in "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE." I appreciate your work very much, and trust that you may be blessed in your own soul. I am sure that many will rise up and call you blessed. I sympathize very much with you, and trust that you will not be discouraged, but that you will press on. Discouragement is of the devil, but courage is of God. See how often God told Joshua to be of good courage. We are told that the word courage is from "cor," the heart. So if we keep our hearts right we will be right. "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE" is a great power for good, and the "Quiet Hour" department is not the least important. If the enclosed article meets with your approval, I would like to write another on "Why I am a believer in Jesus Christ as the Son of God." May the Lord abundantly bless you, is the prayer of,

Yours very faithfully,  
DAVID LAWRENCE.

### WHY DO I BELIEVE IN A GOD THE ALMIGHTY MAKER OF THE UNIVERSE?

Nearly everyone knows that there are some people who profess to believe that the world and all that is on it grew or evolved from nothing.

We are told in the Bible that we should be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh us a reason of the hope that is in us, with meekness and fear. Now then, let us look at the reasons why I should believe in God as the Almighty Maker of the Universe. Supposing we were to go into the harvest field and look carefully at a self-binder at work. See how perfectly it does its work; how every part is there for a special purpose; why, it is a perfect marvel of ingenuity! What would you say if a clever, educated man were to come along and say that that machine evolved; that it simply grew out of nothing? Would you not tell him that the self-binder was the invention of clever mechanics, who spent a great amount of time and thought in bringing it to its present state of perfection?

Now, just so, I examine this beautiful world we live in and see how wonderfully it is made, and how, so far as we know, for nearly 6,000 years it has revolved in space, making the diurnal and annual revolutions with the greatest accuracy without ever failing. What is its motive power? It moves through space without ever colliding with any of the other very many stars and planets, and is never behind time. Is this not really wonderful? Why, then, there must be some great power to run it. Is not this power derived from the Great Maker? I think so. Then look at the world, how wonderfully it is made and fitted up for man's comfort and convenience. There are salt, coal, oil, stones, water, etc., etc., in the earth for man's use. Then look at all the animals and trees and plants growing for man's use and convenience. Do you think these grew out of nothing? No, my friend, they were all made and planned by an all-wise beneficent Creator for man's use and benefit. Is it not a shame that there should be some men so ungrateful as to try to deny the very existence of our kind Heavenly Father? Then look at our bodies, how wonderfully they are made; how the brain is made to think and the hand to act. The ear, how about its minute mechanism? Did it grow out of nothing? I firmly believe that our bodies are the

most wonderful product of the work of the Great Creator, and show His great wisdom and power. The self-binder was the product of a great many minds, each improving upon the ideas of his predecessor, but God made man at first without any experimenting, and how marvellous our bodies are! I think everyone should read Dr. Mary Wood Allen's book on the "Marvels of our Bodily Dwelling." Well and truly did the Psalmist say, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

Farmers, of all classes, should be firm believers in the great God, who made all things, as we see His handiwork in nature all around us; in the beautiful flowers and shrubs and trees. There is a prodigality of beauty in the flowers that is found nowhere else in nature.



A GARDEN TO BE PROUD OF.

No wonder that when God finished the creation He said that it was all very good.

Electricity is a wonderful force which God has created, and see how many thousands of years before man got to understand how to hitch it up, as it were, for his own use, and I believe that there may be a very great deal that man has yet to learn of the Great Creator's power and love, and of what He has provided for man's comfort and convenience. And should not our souls and all that is within us be stirred up to bless and magnify the Lord for all His goodness and love toward us. We must not forget that when God made man he was free from sin, and God gave him a free will to choose between good and evil, and he voluntarily chose the evil; and then God showed His great love toward man by providing a Saviour and opening up a way of escape from sin and its power. DAVID LAWRENCE.

I think both our correspondents for

their kind words of encouragement, and gladly give space for the able words in defence of our faith. In these days, when the old-fashioned faith seems childish to many eager young spirits, it is well to remind them occasionally that if belief is sometimes difficult, unbelief is infinitely more difficult. This little world of ours is crammed with marvels, repeated over and over again in wonderful sameness, and yet with endless variety. How any sane person can believe that the miracles we see in every garden, in every field of grain or vegetables, every farmyard or forest—not to speak of the crowning marvel of the human body—came into existence accidentally must be credulous indeed. If each of these miracles occurred only once it would be incredible enough, but when it is repeated over and over again—the same miracle and yet never quite the same (as it is said that no tree has two leaves alike, although they are all of the same pattern)—the mystery is infinitely greater.

And yet I don't believe souls often find God through argument—though argu-

Master on the Cross, we feel God-forsaken, these are only occasional dark hours, when it is hard to believe that the Sun of Righteousness is shining behind the clouds which hide Him from our sight. But in the glad everyday of life we walk in the glorious confidence of daylight, even when we are not consciously thinking of our Sun. He is our Light, and we know it well; know it so well that we would not exchange that light for any earthly glitter. God most certainly does fulfill the promise: "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." You see the offer is not restricted to a few favored individuals; it says "any man." It is not the poor offer of an uncertain hope, for it says he shall "know." The condition is an attitude of simple obedience, which is as easy—and as difficult—for an ignorant man as for a man of science. Have you set yourself, with the full power of your will, to do the things and think the thoughts that you know are right and true? Then walk straight ahead, and in God's good time you "shall know." The surest cure for doubt is active service, combined with clean hands and a pure heart. Obey God, and the darkness of doubt will surely fade away; live for Him and you will learn to love Him.

HOPE.

### UNITED STATES CLERGYMEN NOT PERMITTED TO PERFORM MARRIAGES IN CANADA.

"Marriage ceremonies performed in Manitoba by visiting clergy from the United States are illegal. Such clergymen have no legal status in the province and have not the right to perform such ceremonies. They are liable to the penalties provided by statute. According to law, the officiating clergyman must be 'resident in Canada,' though of course the visiting clergyman could assist at the ceremony." This statement was made yesterday by Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Attorney-General, when his attention was called to the fact that there had been marriage ceremonies solemnized in Manitoba by visiting ministers from across the line.

Mr. Campbell stated that it was a matter on which the greatest care should be exercised to see that the officiating minister was properly authorized by statute. He, however, pointed out that all marriages performed in the province by unauthorized persons became legal after the expiration of two years provided the two parties had lived together as man and wife during that time and that the validity of the marriage had not been questioned by any suit or action.

The death of either of the contracting parties within the two years also legalized the marriage. The statute says in part: "Every marriage heretofore or hereafter solemnized between persons not under legal disqualification to contract such marriages, shall after two years from the time of the solemnization thereof, or upon the death of either of the parties before the expiry of such time, be deemed a valid marriage so far as respects the civil rights in this province of the parties and their issue, and in respect to all matters within the jurisdiction of the legislature of Manitoba, notwithstanding the clergyman, minister or other person who solemnizes the marriage is not duly authorized to solemnize marriages."

### O MISTRESS MINE.

O mistress mine, where are you roaming?  
O stay and hear! Your true love's coming,  
That can sing both high and low,  
Trip no further, pretty sweeting,  
Journeys end in lover's meeting,  
Every wise man's son doth know.  
What is love? 'Tis not hereafter;  
Present mirth hath present laughter;  
What's to come is still unsure,  
In delay there lies no plenty;  
Then come kiss me, Sweet-and-twenty—  
Youth's a stuff will not endure.

—SHAKESPEARE.

# Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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## CHAPTER XVIII

### THE AUCTION

APPROACHING the River settlement, Rob heard and saw an auction in progress, and he hastened on, congratulating himself that he had stumbled, perchance, on a new scene of activity. Never since his arrival in the country had he beheld so heartily numerous a company gathered together.

Captain Belcher as auctioneer was unwearied.

"How much for Daisy Lee comin' yander, with all his bokays throwed in," he declaimed, low, Rob not yet within hearing. So Rob dawned good-naturedly upon the laughing company, unaware that he was the fresh cause of their mirth. But the fist that clasped Mrs. Skipper's lilacs had now a well-earned reputation for prowess, and Captain Belcher, with discreetly veiled sarcasm, lifted his hat as Rob leaned on the fence in close proximity to the scene.

"Mr. Hilton, ladies and gents, ef the little birds carries their tales true, is not allus goin' to be a married bachelor, but s goin' to stock up a house. He has arrove jest in time ter bid off this beautiful lemon squeezer. Now honeymoons is sweet—but some sweet, some sour, that's the way ter mix it; an' anybody calkerlatin' on a honeymoon wants jest a lemon squeezer as this right handy Start 'er up, somebody. What 'm I bid? Look a-her—ain't ye ever had yer hot mix ye up a glass o' lemonade some hot July evenin', an' swallered down ten to a dozen seeds along 'ith what flies an' June-bugs the' was huvverin' round? I have. Great Tamarack, ef swallerin' lemon seeds an' sech truck perduces 'penderceters the wonder is I ain't been toted ter the States long ergo ter be operated on an' into my marble tomb. But here ye have it. No danger, this 'ere lemon squeezer is its own seed-retainer, simplified magic 'namel screw, Ederson patent, never-rust, geared-up, all-endurin'—good Lord ain't nobody here calkerlatin' on a honeymoon? Start 'er up. What 'm I offered?"

"Five cents," declared an angry and aggressive voice. Rob glanced in the direction whence proceeded that familiar snarl and saw Bate, standing at Cuby's side; and Cuby's eyes flamed wrath at Rob. So, thought Rob, Bate had told Cuby that he (Rob) had attacked him for the brotherly admonition he had found it necessary to give his sister Mary—that would be Bate's way of explaining it; and Cuby's soul was consumed with jealousy and hate.

The msile that had been beaming broadly on Rob's face left it, and a look of bewilderment and sick disgust took its place. But he strode manfully down to Cuby's side, nearer the auction tables whose motley contents were revealed to the open air and the wondering crowd.

"Shall I bid for it, Cuby?" he said lifting his hat to her and conquering himself to smile as one who was glad to be near her and proud to own her. "I will bid for it, too. Ten cents," he shouted.

"Fifteen," cried Bate malignantly. "Twenty," again shouted Rob, and Cuby's unsoftened eyes yet gleamed with satisfaction. She was asserting in public view her power as enchantress and fostering a quarrel between two apparent suitors for her charms, and her head was held high.

"Twenty-five," screamed Bate, whose voice in passion took on the nature of some devouring bird of the air.

"Thirty," Rob's tones grew more clear and boyish by reason of the stress of warfare.

"Thirty-five," came the answering scream.

"At Fifty" Rob paused and said reasonably, aloud, "Say, we can get a fine new one for less than that, Cuby. What's the use of being silly? Let Bate have the old thing if he wants it."

A merry cheer went up, and it was for Rob and the plain dictates of common sense.

But Cuby saw it otherwise. Bate, for private rancor, would have bid to the end of time: possessing nothing, he would at least have maintained the attitude of a squanderer, as quenchless in his determination as in his hate. She saw it in the light of her own personal triumph and defense, which Rob flatly refused in the sight of all men to continue further, as though the game were not worth the candle.

She stamped her foot. "You are a miser and a cow-ar-r-r-d," she cried. "I want not your company with me. Go you to them w'at likes makin' company with a fool."

Rob, whiter than chalk, again lifted his hat to her, and with dignity:

"No man calls me a coward, Cuby. Perhaps you'll think better of it when you are not so angry." He joined the group by the fence again. Public sentiment was on his side, to his wonder; and by chance, as it seemed to him, for he was no diplomatist.

Meanwhile, Captain Belcher stood with uplifted lemon squeezer and open mouth expressive of absorbing interest. As the public eye reverted to him once more he rose equal to the occasion.

"Turns with a crank, crank, crank," he exclaimed jubilantly, waving the lemon squeezer high in air. "I been inspectin' of 'er, and I find she turns with a crank. Duplex cushion springs. Wireless triple screw. Mac-carony system—she ain't no old side-wheeler, this lemon squeezer ain't. Ah now, if it was only a girl-squeezer."

Roars of merriment applauded his wit and drowned his puissant voice, reverberating from the bluffs and the region beyond and far down the River Road, here in the River settlement itself joy shrieked aloud and spent itself in an ecstasy of uncontrollable mirth, while on the other hand the far-sounding beaches stretched away in solemn wonder. Belcher himself was solemn; that his wit was keen he realized, but such excess of laughter recalled him with an imperturbable gravity to the business in hand.

"Do I hear another bid?" he asked. "Be you all done on the lemon squeezer? Goin', goin', an' gone—at fifty cents—to Bate Stingaree."

A subdued howl now of derisive laughter, greeted Bate. Angry was he beyond all utterance. "Come, Cuby," he muttered, "let's leave this gang o' cackling idjits." Angry past utterance was Cuby. There was but one scornful and revengeful thing left for her to do, and that was to go away with Bate, and she turned by this method to flaunt her contempt in the eyes of the company. Rob was now in the position of a man despised and insulted openly, and pitying looks fell upon him. Life was too intricate for Rob, so low-fallen, to study the matter out; only, so far as he knew, he meant to play the man.

"Don't go away with him, Cuby," he said, catching up with her; "people won't think fair of you if you do this; they'll think ill of you, and you do not deserve it."

"Go mind your own bus-i-ness," she replied passionately; "you—you poor half-a-fool laylock thi'f."

Great heavens, Cuby, Mrs. Skipper gave me the lilacs, and I've brought them to you. Won't you take them?" He held them out earnestly. Cuby, with a quick disdainful flash of her hand, dashed them to earth.

"Take them to Ma'y Sting'ree," she cried, "w'at make a laugh at you. Or that seely one that they call 'Car'line,' or 'ol' Mis' Skippaire, or dar-r-ty little Rhode, w'at goes call the cows home bare-laggit. Go you to them with your ol' steenkin' flowers—go."

She left him blighted. For his wits were slow, sure enough: they were mighty good wits, but they were slow. But Mrs. Skipper's lilacs—he could not

leave those in the dust. He gathered them up.

"Say, but ain't he fond o' flowers, though," commented a voice from the audience; "ain't he kind o' sof', though f'r sech a thunderin' beg, squar'-shouldered buck."

With smarting cheeks, and still holding the lilacs, Rob returned to his post of observation at the auction. For some moments his cheeks burned and his eyes were downcast. Then, two baby girls of his discursive acquaintance among the hills, led loose by their compassionate mother, toddled over to him and grasped the calves of his legs. He stopped and picked them up, one on each arm, where they sat loftily perched with a visible contempt for all past weary and fretful tugging at their mother's skirts.

"The kind creetur', the' ain't no harm to him, I don't believe," whispered one woman to her neighbor, "standin' thar' as patient as an ox lashed to a plow with his arms full o' babies an' laylocks."

With the accession of the babies, who seemed to have come indirectly to alleviate and share his ruth and confusion, Rob quite lost his abashed self-consciousness, and began to experience renewed interest in the lively proceedings of the auctioneer.

"What we got here?" queried Belcher in his tones of cheerful thunder. "Pair o' han'some, han'painted, half-tint, full-tone, storm rubbers. Waltham movement, wheelbarrow action, warranted not ter run down at the toe—new when they was first made. Start 'em up, somebody. Information from the weather bureau states 't the sun is goin' ter set to-night, same as usual, no pos'ponement on account o' this auction. Wake up, you folks thar', or the foolish virgins 'll git their ilecans filled an' ketch ye nappin'. Now look here, what 'm I bid? No lampblack an' sugar in them rubbers—them's straight gum—the kind mother use 'er wear—what me an' little brother use 'er holt, me at the toe an' him at the heel, an' stretch clean across the kitchen floor—but when one end let go, then look out! Holes in 'em? Sure. A hole in each one to put yer foot into. Pass 'em 'round an' see if ye can find any more. 'Whilst the rubber is goin' 'round what 'm I bid on this beautiful asbestos pad?"

"Tain't a pad," interposed a scornful feminine voice; "it's a tea-stand."

"S-s-sh," pleaded the powerful Belcher; "she's goin' as a pad. Five cent—six cent—and knocked down to Sammy Pine—at six cent—as a pad. You'll be all right next winter, Sammy; the' won't no wind peel through you."

"Hurry up with them rubbers. Mis' Bowles wants time to borry Mis' Henry's glasses an' take a look? All right, then. What we got here? Spat for turnin' p griddlecakes an' spankin' the young ones, turn an' turn about. What 'm I bid? One cent—two cent—two cent—an' gone to Ephri'm Horn at two cent. Good f'r you, Ephri'm. Ye get squeezer dry on yer taxes every year, thirty cent for yer poll an' thirty-three cent f'r yer assessment an' prop'ty tax; but, by Gum, ye got a cheap griddle spat ter make up for it. Now all ye want is a good-sized mess o' young ones ter spank, Ephri'm, elset that spat 'll be layin' idle half the time."

"What ye doin' with them rubbers? Mis' Bowles is inspectin' of 'em?—wal', all right. Now, look a-her. Jest lift yer eyes to this interestin' fine-tooth comb. This ere comb's got a history ef we was a mind ter look into it, an' spite o' the years she's seen an' 'er many wanderin's, she's just as keen as ever—this old comb is—for followin' and pursuin'—whatever ought ter be pursued. Why, she'd make tracks anywhar's, straight hair or curly, Chine, Japanee, Squ-gee, or Feejee. Mister Hilton, drop them infant cherribs an' yer bokays a minute, an' step down here, please, an' show 'em what this 'ere heirloom, soovener, Philadelphia centennial, fine-tooth comb can do to 'dsurveyin' a road through them extr'y-ply, three-strand, warranted five hundred yards to a spool silk-wove, cotton-back, plush finish, goldin' locks o' yourn."

The multitude laughed, and Rob laughed gayer of all. (It was a long time since Rob had been at a theater.) The little girls mounted on his shoulders laughed and crowded in sympathy.

"Challenge not accepted," shouted Belcher victoriously. "Merits o' the article proved. What 'm I bid? One cent—one cent—one cent—an' gone to Ephri'm Horn—at once cent. All right, Ephri'm, only don't lose sight o' yer taxes whilst ye're layin' in this 'ere charmin' mess o' curious. Duty first, Ephri'm, an' dude afterwards."

"Heave them rubbers over here. Split in the sides? They done it laughin' then. Who wants a happy, cheerful, tickle-ye-ribs, consolin' pair o' rubbers 't have split their sides a-laughin'? Joy for the wounded sperrit, sunshine f'r rainy days, hope when the flour-barrel's low, faith when the sink-spout's clogged, peace when the pig gets ketched in the fence—what 'm I bid? What? what? Ye don't want em, eh? Ye want ter go 'round low-sperrited with a mug on ye like a kite too heavy geared ter wobble up off the 'earth, eh? No bid at all f'r these 'ere smilin', beckonin' welcome-all, weddin' bell peel, cherry pie, orange peel, cream tart, layer-cake rubbers, eh? 'T's enough ter make a man weep, ef he didn't have these rubbers right afore him splittin' their sides a-laughin'; I'll keep these 'ere consolers right afore me f'r the present whilst I rummage around here an' find somethin' fit ter put up for sech a raft o' owls as you be to bid on."

"Here ye are Jest what ye're achin' for. Here's somethin' next thing to a caskit—here's a enlarged photograph all framed in pine needles o' old Sol Sloper himself, gran'father, as ye will know, to the man what's havin' this auction. Look at the featur's, will ye? Ef ye want ter fill yer house with melancholly here's somethin' 't 'll stock ye up, parlor, settin-room, anty-room, kitchen, attic, cellar, hen-coop, an' enough left to go under the bed. He screwed a lot o' money out er poor folk in his day, old Sol did, an' that 'ar mouth o' his'n 'll put ye in mind o' the stummickache an' the hole in yer pockets every time ye look at it. An' as f'r that 'ar nose o' his'n—"

"Belay thar'," cried a voice.

"What's up, Sol?" said the auctioneer firmly.

"Lay that picter aside. 'T got inter the mess by mistake."

"Same old tricks," sighed Belcher reminiscently; "old Sol was allus pokin' his nose in whar' there was a penny ter be made. But I'll lay him to one side. It's my rew'l to speak well o' them that's passed on, however pizen-mean they was; an' 'tain't reely the respect'ful caper ter auction off yer fam'ly art gall'ry, Sol, though I don't wonder at yer not wantin' ter take that ol' life-size presentment o' misery an' gloom along with ye on the boat; no knowin' when ye might strike bottom—"

"It got in thar' by mistake, I say, Hustle up with yer business, Belcher. I hired ye to auction off, not ter stand thar' an' parley-voo."

"Now, Sol, ef it hadn't been f'r my parley-voo, keepin' folks good natured an' blindin' of 'em to the wuthlessness o' the goods, you'd 'a' had the durndest mess o' ruck here to load up an' pitch over into the dump; an' my conscience, 'stead o' bein' heavy an' deceitful, 'd 'a' been as light-hearted as these ol' gigglin' rubbers—"

"Say you go ahead with yer work ef you want yer pay."

"Correct. The sun has laid her pink ruffled, rosy-fluted nightcap onto the pillar o' rest all day ready to put on the minute she's set the buckwheat cakes to raise, an' the codfish to soak, an' wound the clock, an' turned in. Pigs is squealin' from the pen, cows is mooin' from the pastur'. Hand me over that thar' bedquilt; let's heave the rest o' this tangled, loonatic-asylum, crows' nest lot o' truck into 'er, an' call it a mess. Here we be—a whole quilt full. What 'm I bid? Sight unseen—treasures o' the mine, gems o' the ocean, products o' man's inventive natur' the world over—swell-bodied pickle dish, Aunt Lucindy's hymn book, crock o' tallow fat, tin lantern with one hinge on fact'ry-turned butter print representin' five mice an' a dung-shovel, cullender f'r strainin' squash with the bottom right handy to it all ready to be soddered in, harf a spoonholder patterned after the tower o' Babble, lots o' little pieces o' ch'ice imported East Chelsy china

(Continued on Page 1025)

## Ingle Nook

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

In spite of the various notices given in the paper, that no patterns appearing before the first of March can now be obtained, people continue ordering them, and delay is occasioned while we communicate with them. Any patterns appearing since that time can be furnished. Do not forget to mention the size wanted. A word to the wise is sufficient.

DAME DURDEN.

### THE DOOR OFF THE LATCH FOR THE GIRLS

Dear Chatterers:—There is one class of readers of the Farmer's Advocate who could get a grievance up because they were being neglected, and that is the young girls. When the boys feel too grown-up at sixteen or seventeen to write to the Children's Corner, they are old enough to enjoy and profit by the agricultural part of the paper. But between the little lasses and the housekeepers there seems a gap that has never been very well filled, though "Kiddy," "Maple Leaf," "Maid Marian," "Neddy of the Hills," "Western Maiden," and "Seventeen" are on our list. I can't tell whether they were satisfied with their reception, or have taken to corresponding to one another, to the utter neglect of the Ingle Nook. Whatever is the reason I am sorry. For we ought to have the young girls here not only to learn from the experienced ones, but also to lend the freshness of their youth to the Corner. I would like them to feel at perfect liberty to discuss any topics that interest themselves. Now, will not every girl who has written once sit down and do it again, and every one who has only thought of writing carry out the good intention. Tell how you amuse, or how you would like to amuse, yourselves; tell something of the kind of reading you like, of your success in dressing yourselves the year round, of your ideas on any subject—even woman's rights. If we haven't succeeded in making you feel at home before, we are going to do it now.

DAME DURDEN.

### A USE FOR BADGER HOLES.

Dear Ingle Nook:—It gives me pleasure to suggest a simple method of raising mushrooms,—one which is particularly available upon our western farms. We will call it "A Use for Badger Holes." There is one delicacy for the table of which our family is very fond, namely, mushrooms. Whilst these grow in more or less profusion on the prairie, we happen to live in a locality where they are few and far between. I, therefore, procured some mushroom spawn, and going out into the pasture field with the intention of digging a hole here and there and inserting the spawn, found the turf very hard to make an impression on with the spade. It occurred to me to use the holes already dug by the badgers; as I found them to be both damp and shaded. After filling them with a mixture of fibrous loam and manure, I inserted a piece of spawn the size of a hen's egg, and covered the opening with a litter of hay, to protect the soil from light and drying winds.

I can now as easily gather mushrooms for a meal, as I can go out into the garden and pull the vegetables.

Yours very truly,

MRS. DAVID LOCKERBIE.

(Your ingenious method of raising mushrooms should appeal to many of our members who are fond of that delicacy. Thank you. D. D.)

### A MUSICAL TREAT

Dear Chatterers:—I do not think that anything good in the way of entertainment comes my way without my wishing the Ingle Nook could be there in a body. Perhaps our tastes would differ sometimes, and what I enjoyed might not be unambiguously commendable, but I'm sure that every one who loves in our ranks would have enjoyed hearing Haydn's "Credo," sung by three splendid soloists and a chorus of two hundred voices, accompanied by

the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. This Orchestra is the finest aggregation of its kind in Western America. So fine in tone are the instruments and so perfect the training of the players that one could imagine that the beautiful harmony of sound came from a single instrument drawn out by magic rather than by human fingers. The chorus was made up of Winnipeg voices, most of them gathered from the church choirs of the city. They had only been in training for a few weeks but their work won unstinted praise from Herr Oberhoffer the conductor of the orchestra. "The Heavens are Telling" and "Let There be Light" were especially well rendered. The soloists, soprano, tenor and bass, were all that could be desired for sweetness of tone and earnestness and simplicity of manner. Every word could be heard, and to the music lover of the common garden variety that means an endless comfort. I wish you all could have heard it from beginning to end!

It seems strange that, when a chance of hearing really good music well rendered does occur, so few people who pose as musicians or at the least lovers of music avail themselves of the opportunity. One girl whom I know, who plays and sings and talks music did not go to hear the Creation because she hadn't an evening dress to wear. As

### IDEALS OF A BACHELOR

"I haven't a wife—yet; but, please God, I hope to have some day; and if honesty and effort can accomplish it, she will know me as I am. We will scale the heights, but we will also sound the depths of our natures, before we enter the state that should be the happiest this earth can know. There is too much squeamishness in regard to discussing certain matters of the utmost importance to two people who expect to spend their lives together—for butter, for mush,' as my great grandmother used to say. I am going to become so well acquainted with the girl I love that we will talk over reverently and minutely all sacred matters that pertain not only to marriage and motherhood, but to fatherhood as well. She will know all about my income, and my ideas of the financial question in the home. We are going to settle beforehand the style in which we are to live. She is not going blindfolded into a dark and unexplored region if I can help it.

"I shall rejoice exceedingly if she proves to be my superior in every way. I certainly do not want an inferior for a wife; and she won't have to crucify her immortal soul or renounce her ideals of perfect love and companionship in marriage because she is legally my bond slave. She will not be expected to carry the whole responsibility of 'A Happy Home' on her slender shoulders or in her heart. I will be the bearer of the heavier burdens, as befits the physi-

all the time lift my soul and life nearer the 'ideal husband' enshrined in her pure and faithful heart."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

### SAIRY GAMP

Dear Dame Durden:—I noticed in the May 20th issue that "Sairy Gamp" wants to know where she can buy an Arnold Steam Sterilizer for sterilizing infant's food. I have a children's doctor book called the "Care of the Baby" written by I. P. Crozzer Griffith M. D., and in it the above mentioned sterilizer is advertised. It is made by Wilmot Castle & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and sold for from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The illustration in my book shows the seven-bottle one. I don't know if it is the large or small one. Hoping I am not too late in sending the address, I remain a friend of the Ingle Nookers and Dame Durden.

C. B. S.

(Many thanks for the information which no one had yet given. I could find other makes, but not Arnold's. Sairy Gamp will be grateful. D. D.)

### RETURNED WITH INTEREST

Dear Dame Durden:—My conscience has been troubling me, and to get relief I must write you. In your issue of May 13th. (I think), you asked for a recipe for exterminating red bugs, a few years ago I had the same trouble, and tried every thing I could think or hear of, but did not get any permanent relief until I read an article in the "ADVOCATE" advising the use of coal oil. I tried it and one application completely exterminated them, though the article said that it might require two or three applications. I used a syringe and did not spare the coal oil, syringing around doors windows or wherever a crack was to be seen.

Hoping this will benefit some sufferer, thanking you for the many helpful hints I have received.

GRATEFUL, SASKA.

(Many thanks for your help for W. W. and for the rhubarb recipe. If the Ingle Nook has got on your conscience we hope to hear from you again. (D. D.)

### A BACHELOR'S NEED

Dear Dame Durden:—Kindly give some recipes of things that can be baked in fifteen minutes, of flour or oatmeal, and that can be done by any bachelor.

TOIL ON.

(Any bachelor can do anything if he has perseverance and the necessary ingredients. I do not doubt you have the necessary perseverance, but you did not give me any idea what resources were at your command. Have you milk or eggs? Can you get butter or lard? If you will let me know I will add considerably to this list of recipes. In making oatmeal porridge, put to soak over night a little more than you will need for breakfast. Cook in the morning, without stirring until it boils. Put what is left in a shallow bowl, and at noon cut it in slices and fry in butter. Eat with either sugar or salt and pepper.

Oatmeal Scones.—Take 1½ cups oatmeal, ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Heat 1½ cups milk, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, and mix with a wooden spoon into the flour and meal. Roll out about a quarter of an inch thick, cut into cakes and bake in a rather hot oven for 15 or 20 minutes.

Biscuits.—Two cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt sifted together. Rub in 2 tablespoons of butter or lard, and work in gradually ¾ cup of milk or water. Bake in cakes about half an inch thick in a hot oven.

Eggless Griddle Cakes.—Add one level teaspoonful of soda to a pint of sour milk. Stir until it foams. Then add well sifted flour until a batter about as thick as paste has been made. Drop the mixture in tablespoonfuls upon a hot well-greased griddle.

Oatcakes.—Rub into a pound of fine oatmeal two tablespoons of butter and half a small tea-pan of salt. Wet with as much cold water as will make the paste stay together, roll as thin as possible, and bake slowly on a griddle. Afterwards toast in the oven until crisp.

I hope these will be a help, and I'll try to find others soon. Come again. D. D.)



WILD GRAPE VINE COULD BE TRAINED LIKE THIS

if anyone who could hear, was going to waste any time looking at her in any sort of dress.

As is usually my fate, I sat next to some people who came for conversation, and not by any chance did they talk during the choruses when their neighbors would not have been disturbed, but only in the solos when one wanted to catch every word and tone. They knew some of the people in the chorus and finally got them all located except "Lizzie". "I can't see Lizzie yet," the woman would say in a piercing whisper capable of being heard six seats away. And the man would offer some suggestions as to his opinion of the said Lizzie's whereabouts in a voice like a bumble bee's magnified a hundred times. He also fondly imagined he was whispering. If ever I commit murder it will be on some one who talked during an entertainment that I wanted to hear. Any jury would regard it as justifiable—and praiseworthy homicide. I was saved from taking extreme measures last night by the fact that they found Lizzie in the course of the first hour, and thereupon went home, but not before they had tried to spoil "O Softly Purling Brook" for me. Probably I'm a crank. I've been told so anyway—but I'm always satisfied with the performance on the stage and want nothing in the way of entertainment from the audience.

DAVID D. KIRBY.

cally stronger. We will solve every problem connected with our lives and home together—on the principle that she is concerned just as vitally as I.

If she is domestic in her taste, and likes to potter around in the traditional 'Woman's Sphere,' well and good. If she is intellectual, and prefers reading and writing and studying to household drudgery, well and good; some one else will have to do the drudgery. If she is musical—if she is sociological, or takes to art—well and good. If she is a better business man, than I am—into business she shall go with my blessing if she so chuses. If she wants children—well and good; if she doesn't—still well and good, though that would be a disappointment to me. I would like to try my hand at helping to bring up a family of reasonable size—sons and daughters born of a perfectly unshackled mother. However, the home and family life is to be run to suit her. She has the hardest part any way you fix it; and only when she is happy, can I be happy.

"I want in my wife a true and tender and wise friend; I want a light-hearted happy, 'self-respecting,' independent chum; I want a spiritual and intellectual companion. I want a helpmate—not in the old conception of the term, a cook, a house-maid, a domestic, a door-way, a bearer of burdens, but in the new and enlightened sense, one who will,

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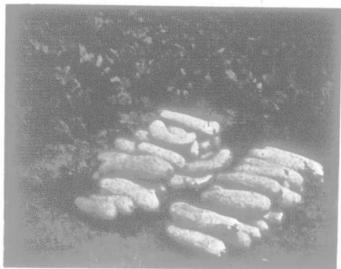
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MARROWS RAISED BY "BRENDA"

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

When a new guest arrives hospitality dictates even a little more attention than is displayed towards the old friend. But our friend "77" hasn't received this at the hands of Dame Durden, when her letter appeared in the issue of May 20th, without any signature. The number being rather an unusual nom-de-plume got lost somewhere. I am very sorry indeed, and hope "77" will forgive me and come again. D.D.

NOTES of the GARDENS.

Our friend Mary has a garden that should be worth seeing. She says "Our house has trees surrounding three sides, so we are very sheltered, and it is nice to have the garden so well protected. I have nearly finished setting out my beds,—have sown all the seeds and transplanted a great many plants. On Monday, I set out between 300 and 400 stocks in one large bed and am looking forward to glorious results."

All our members who are housekeepers and cooks will wish success to the Connecticut gardener who claims to have grown, after years of experiment, a potato that requires no cooking. This potato grows on the vine like a tomato.

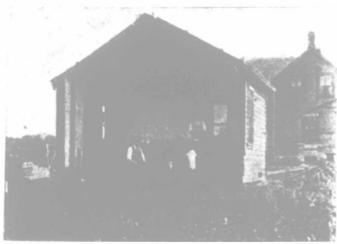
A Brandon nurseryman says that cottonwood, elm, ash and Carolina poplar are the trees that best stand Manitoba's climate. The caragana makes the best hedge, and the lilac and bush honeysuckle can always be grown in this province. Every garden should have some lilacs. There is nothing to equal it in blossoming time, and even when not in flower the bush is ornamental.

Are you going to have some peonies? They are hardy, are beautiful, are easily cared for, and improve with age. The range of colors is wide—from pure white to deep rich red. To raise it well give it a rather heavy soil, made very rich with old, well-rotted cow manure. Set the tubers at least four inches below the surface, and disturb them after planting as little as possible or they will not flower.

One of the most destructive insects is the plant louse, which attacks many plants including vegetables, roses, golden glow, chrysanthemums, dahlias, peas etc. Tons of Paris green are yearly wasted on plant lice. You can't poison this kind of pest, because it takes its food directly from the inside of the plant, but, fortunately, it can be choked off. None of these creatures can breathe if they are once coated with a fine covering of oil or oily emulsion, for insects breathe through trapdoors on their sides, not through their mouths.

IDEAS THAT LIGHTEN LABOR.

It is said that soft water can be produced by running any common well or hard water through a cream separator.



NOT DISTURBED BY MOVING

The soft water will come out of the cream spout and the hard or heavier water will flow out of the milk spout.

Pineapple juice will relieve inflammation of the throat in the most advanced and chronic cases and will cure all ordinary attacks. In both membranous croup and diphtheria pure pineapple juice either raw or from the canned fruit will cure when the entire apothecary shop has been tried and found wanting.

For a self-shining dressing for shoes which can be made cheaply at home and is not injurious to leather, dissolve 8 ounces gum arabic in 8 ounces of best black ink, then add two ounces of olive oil. Mix thoroughly and then add 4 ounces of good vinegar, 3 ounces of brown sugar, 2 ounces of alcohol; shake well together while bottling and apply with a soft sponge.

To bottle horseradish, scrape fine or grate the roots, slightly sprinkle with salt and to each pint allow one tablespoonful of sugar. Scald 1-2 pints of good white wine vinegar and pour boiling hot over the horseradish. Steep for one hour then place in jars and seal. The jars should be kept in a dark place. The contents will discolor if there is the slightest exposure to the air.

To remove the stains of sticky fly-paper from white silk, make a light solution of Castile soap dissolved in warm water to which a trace of ammonia has been added. Treat the spots, using a soft cloth or sponge, and when the spots have disappeared rub with a cloth dipped in clean water, being



FISHIN'S GOOD

careful to wet the material as little as possible and to rub the outer edges of the wet spots to efface the traces of the treatment. If the stained portion is washed in gasoline this will also remove the stain and will not in the least injure the fabric.

A farmer writes as follows:—"In a large number of old shingles I put about a half teaspoon of treacle on each, and on that with my pocket knife I scraped a small amount of concentrated lye. I then placed the old shingles around under the stable floors and under the cribs. The next morning I found forty dead rats, and the rest left the farm for parts unknown. I have cleared many farms of the pests in the same way, and have never known it to fail."

Artists sometimes use a raw potato for cleaning oil paintings. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is cleaned. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old, use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours, so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.

Pickled meat—16 pounds salt, 1 pound brown sugar, ½ pound saltpetre, 4 gallons water. Mix (boil together if you wish) and pour over the meat, either hot or cold. Ready to use in three or four days. The above quantity will cover more than 100 pounds of meat. —Sent by NAMELESS.

Children's Corner

CHILDREN'S CORNER CHATS

Will the boys and girls remember that it takes a two-cent stamp to carry a letter to this office or away from it?

Here are some names already suggested for our Corner:—The Duck Pond, The Bee Tree, The Beaver Pond, Young Canadians' Camp Fire. Does anyone think of another that would be suitable? Send it in if you do.

If you want some practice in drawing, why not try some of the arms of the provinces given on page 931 of the issue of the 1st of July? Begin with the arms of your own province. If you can use water colors, the article will explain what colors are given to the different parts of the design.

CROPS ARE GOOD

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I wrote to your paper. I read the Children's Corner and "Power Lot, God Help Us," and like the story well. I and my sister go to school, and we have a new teacher whom we like. We have a pony and buggy and drive five miles to school. We have eight chickens out and ex-

I think it is nice to have pen-names, but don't see that many of the members are using them. I will soon be thirteen; my birthday is on the 23rd of August. If any of the girls want to correspond, I would be glad if they will be kind enough to write first.

My former home was in South Dakota. We lived in quite a nice place, with trees all around the house and barn and had quite a lot of fruit there, too. Now I live between two rivers, the South river and the North river. It is a very pretty place in the summer-time. There are lots of strawberries here; yesterday I found some for the first time this spring. PRAIRIE ROSE.

A FINE PLACE FOR A SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have lived in Alberta for over two years. I came here from Kansas, U. S. I have five sisters and two brothers. I have about a mile and a half to walk to school. The road is through the woods, and the school is near a pretty lake where we skate in the winter and go boat-riding and fishing in the summer. Alta. (b) Agnes Coverdale.

SPRING PLEASURE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think the greatest pleasure a boy or girl can have in springtime is to hunt birds' nests. We tried it and found it good fun. We found nests of the hen-hawk, robin, blue bird, wren, white throat, woodpecker, blackbird and tom-tit.

The hen-hawk's nest was built on a high cut bank. The first time we looked at it there were three eggs in it. The eggs were white, with large, dark-brown specks. This nest was about half a mile from our house, so it was a good many days before we saw it again; but when we did see it there were four eggs in the nest. The last egg's specks were not half so plain as the other three. The next time we saw it, there were four white, downy, pretty little birds in it. The big bird flew around us wildly while we looked at the young ones. There were parts of gophers and small birds all round the nest. The next time we saw it there were neither eggs nor young ones in it—it was empty.

When first we saw the robin's nest, it was empty. It was early in spring and we were not sure whether it was a new nest or not, but the same night we ran down to the nest, which was by the corrals not far from the house, and to our great joy, it had one blue egg in it. We looked at it every night and always found one more blue egg till on the fourth day four eggs lay in the nest. Then we knew she would not lay any more, for we had read stories about robins. In three days we looked at it again; one egg had been taken; there were only three eggs in the nest. We first thought to take the eggs that were left. Then we thought she might not have left the nest, so we left them. Two of them hatched, grew up, and left the nest within a week's time.

The bluebird's nest we saw the least of. It was built in a very pretty place at the foot of a big hill, sheltered by a shrub. It had four blue eggs in it speckled with a darker shade. This nest was a long way from the house, so we never saw it again.

The wren's nest was built in the roof of an old cattle shed. The first time



WAITING FOR FATHER

RAIN SPOILED THE PICNIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to the Children's Corner for a long time, and I suppose you think I have given up reading this Corner, but I am still reading it. Last week we went to Langham to a plowing match and picnic, but about noon it began to rain, so they did not hold anything. I was terribly disappointed.

there were two eggs in it, the next time three, but the next time two large cuckoos flew from the nest, and one egg had been sucked. The empty shell was left on the side of the nest. The bird never came back to lay another egg, so we took what there were and kept them in the house.

The wood-pecker's nest was built in a hollow tree a mile from our house. There were seven pure white eggs in it, and the next time there were young ones. The mother screamed loudly while we looked at them. The next time the nest was empty.

The white throat's nest was built in a thorny bullberry bush, which was very hard to climb. The first time we saw it there were seven young ones, and the birds were very bald.

The blackbird's nest was built at the root of a small bush. It had eight eggs, but we never saw it again till it was empty.

The tom-tit's nest was very near the house, though we could not see anything of it except grass, because it was built in an old buffalo skull that hung on the wall of our wood shed. There was only one small opening that we could not get our hands in, so we could not see the eggs.

This letter is composed by two sisters. For fear of making it too long, we will close with a pen-name.

Alta. (b) ELVES OF THE WOODS.  
(12 and 9)

((You must be elves of the woods—regular sprites—to have found out so much about the birds. We hope you will write us again, and tell us more of what you have seen in the big out-of-doors.—C.D.)

#### HOW THE JAPANESE WORK.

Dear Children—We hear a great deal in these days of the marvellous way in which the people of Japan are picking up the ways of Western civilization, and in some things advancing beyond us, beating us at our own game, so to speak.

I have just been wondering if their patience and carefulness over little things has anything to do with it. The thought came to me when I saw a set of hand-painted buttons that came direct from Osaka, the Japanese city where most of the famous painted satsuma china-ware comes from. My buttons have each a tiny Japanese lady on them, and every feature of her tiny face is perfect, and every detail of her elaborate costume is complete.

The lady who sent me the buttons visited the satsuma works in Osaka, and told me in a letter of a few of the beautiful things she saw there. There was one bowl about six inches in diameter which had no less than 3,200 butterflies painted on the inside of it. Each butterfly was entirely separate from one another, and was artistically formed. A costly vase had a procession of shoguns—great lords—painted on it, and every bit of the face and dress was as perfect as if they had been life-size paintings. My friend, being a good Canadian, chose a little plate with maple leaves upon it, the nearest like the real thing that she will see until she comes home in 1911.

Their embroideries, too, are works of art. Not many Canadian girls and women do their fancy work so well that it is hard to tell the wrong side from the right—but they do in Japan. Some of their finest work in painting and embroidery is seen in the palace of the Mikado—that is what they call their emperor—at Kyoto. There isn't much furniture, in fact, there are only two chairs in the whole palace, and the Emperor's throne is a heap of cushions. But the sliding walls are painted exquisitely. One room had its walls decorated with a cherry tree whose blossoming branches encircled the whole room. The tiger room had wonderful paintings of those savage yet graceful animals, showing them in every attitude. There was a room decorated with geese, one with storks and one with mountain and river scenery.

The silk weaving is done in Kyoto by men with little hand machines. The picture of the pattern to be woven is hung up in front of the workman and he watches it carefully and works very slowly. The big embroidered screens are made in three sections and stand about seven feet high. One screen, which took two years to make, showed

a running stream with a forest in the background, and hounds pursuing a deer in the foreground. A few feet away you couldn't distinguish a stitch, and so natural was the scene that you could almost see the trees waving in the wind and hear the dogs bark.

It seems as if people who are thorough in little things can best do the big things when big things come their way.

Cousin DOROTHY.

#### THE BEAUTIFUL TWIN.

'Goody,' cried the Homely Twin, 'I believe it's goin' to.' She dropped the bit of cloth into the saucer of sand, and stood gazing proudly at the little crimson face in the looking-glass. For nearly an hour she had stood there, scouring the tiny gold brown spots, one by one. Wincing? Not the Homely Twin! But, truly, it did hurt—my!

'I believe—I believe it's goin' to!' she breathed in rapture. For all the little freckles swam in the sea of red, faint and pale. They certainly looked as if they were fading out!

'I wonder if it wouldn't do to wait till to-morrow to do the rest,' she murmured doubtfully, feeling of her smarting nose with a pitying little forefinger.

'I shouldn't want to make it bleed—not just exactly before the picnic. I guess I'd better wait.'

There was a sound of light steps coming up the stairs, and the Homely Twin hurried the sand saucer out of sight and sauntered over to the window.

'Barby! Barby! where are you? What you doin' up here?' a voice called.

'Oh, I'm looking out of the window. What you doin'? I know: you're coming upstairs.'

The beautiful Twin danced into the room, a radiant picture of flying curls and clear little pink and white face. But scorn was in her blue eyes.

'Out o' the window! I hope you're having a good time, Barby Witherspoon, looking at an old red cow and a stone wall!'

'She's a dear red cow, so there!' cried the Homely Twin, quickly. 'I'd rather look at Cream Pot than at—'

'Me! No, you wouldn't, 'cause I've got my new dress on!' the Beautiful Twin laughed. 'Look here, will you, Barby Witherspoon?'

Barby turned slowly. She knew beforehand just how lovely Betty would look in the pale pink muslin dress. She knew how white her forehead and nose and chin would look, and how splendidly her cheeks would match the dress, and how all her soft golden curls would make a beautiful shiny rim—Barby could not remember halo—around her face.

'Isn't it beautiful?' sang Betty, circling slowly round the little room, with her crisp, rosy skirts spread daintily. 'Pink is remarkably becoming to me, Miss Cecilia says. And you guess what else she said, Barby Witherspoon!'

'That every other color was, too,' Barby answered instantly.

Miss Cecilia was the seamstress, and she admired the Beautiful Twin very much. 'Sometimes she said things about the Homely Twin, too. 'It's a pity pink ain't more becoming to Barbara, ain't it? I don't know really what color is.' Sometimes she said that, Barby had heard her say it a little while ago.

'Well, she said it, honest, Barby. I can't help it,' cried Betty, with a little toss of her curls. 'It was the beautiful thing about the Beautiful Twin that Betty meant. But it was the dreadful thing about the Homely Twin Barby was thinking of. Poor Barby!'

'And that makes me think—that's what I came upstairs for!' Miss Cecilia wants you to come right down and try on your dress, Barby.'

The picnic was the next day but one; and, oh, dear me, the freckles had all come back by that time! Worse still, the scrubbing with the sand had roughened and reddened the poor little nose and cheeks dreadfully. Barby, in her pretty new pink dress, it was exactly like Betty's, gazed at herself in dismay.

'I look a good deal worse,' she groaned. 'Oh, a good deal. Now there's the skin out, and the freckles, too! But I'm goin' to that picnic, yes, I am! You hear me, Barby Witherspoon? Oh, I can't miss it, it makes me ache, I can't miss it.'

After all, by the excitement and fun, she would surely wash her nose and cheeks and freckles away very much. They never

did notice the Homely Twin, much, anyway. It was always the Beautiful Twin. So Barby's sore little heart was comforted, and she buttoned her dress and ran away to wait for the picnic wagons. She was only seven, and at seven you can forget that your nose is scraped and red, even when it smart's! That is, if you're going to a picnic.

But at the very beginning of the picnic something quite dreadful happened to the Beautiful Twin. She got tangled up in some blackberry vines, and the sharp, cruel little teeth tore her frail dress to "flinders." That was what Barby thought when she saw it. It hung in shreds, to her excited imagination. Anyway, the pretty skirt was torn nearly off the waist. 'O Betty, O my stars!' she cried in sharp distress.

'I'm all to pieces!' sobbed Betty. 'And I've got to go home, and it will b-break—my—heart!'

'Go home?—from the picnic? And it had just begun! Barby shuddered. But there seemed no hope for the poor little Beautiful Twin. It was certainly a dreadful looking dress.

'I think it's mean! I think it's mean!' she burst out fiercely. 'What did it have to be me for? Why wasn't it you? Barby Witherspoon? It would have been a good deal more—more "propriator," so there! Miss Cecilia said you wasn't anywhere near as becomin' to your dress, not—anywhere—near!'

Sobs interrupted the angry little voice and Betty threw herself down on the ground and hid her face. The twin sisters were all alone. The 'picnic' had gone on ahead, but they could hear the laughter and joy of it distinctly.

By and by Betty lifted her face, when Barby had disappeared; but right there on a new bush hung her new pink dress, whole and fresh! And there was a piece of brown paper pinned to it in plain sight. It had been torn from the luncheon bag.

'Dear Betty,' it said, in the little Homely Twin's uneven writing, 'wear mine. Here it is, and I've gone home with my jacket on over my Petticoat. Nobody'll know, and I can just as well as not, I shall run. It isn't so bad for me to miss it, nobody will miss me! don't look for me for I am gone.'

That night, when the 'picnic' got home, it was very late, and Barby was in bed, asleep. Betty crept in beside her, and lay looking at the flushed, homely little face. Once she put out her fingers, and smoothed it gently. Then she got out of bed again, and found a pencil and wrote something on paper, sitting up close to the window in the starlight. When it was written, she pinned it carefully to the breast of Barby's little white nightgown; and then Betty kissed the unconscious little face.

'It's so,' she whispered. 'What folks call us isn't right. This is.'

In the night the moon rose, and its tender light stole in and made the crooked words on the bit of paper on the Homely Twin's nightgown clear and easy to read.

'You are the Butiful Twin,' it said.—ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL in the 'Congregationalist.'

#### THE LILAC.

The scent of lilac in the air  
Hath made him drag his steps and  
pause;  
Whence comes this scent within the  
square,  
Where endless city traffic roars?  
A push-cart stands beside the curb,  
With fragrant blossoms laden  
high;  
Speak low, not stare, lest we disturb  
His sudden reverie!  
He sees us not, nor heeds the din  
Of changing car and scuffling throng;  
His eyes see fairer sights within,  
And memory hears the robin's song  
As once it trilled against the day,  
And shook his slumber in a room  
Where drifted with the breath of  
May,  
The lilac's sweet perfume.

The heart of boyhood in him stirs;  
The wonder of the morning skies,  
Of sunset gold behind the firs,  
Is kindled in his dreaming eyes;

How far off is this world's place,  
As turning from our sight away,  
He crushes to his hungry face  
A purple blue spray.

How good the world is, how the world  
is good!

#### BOYHOOD TOWN.

Kind God, look down on Boyhood Town  
and keep it green for ever,  
The long main street, with shade trees  
sweet, the wharf and the dreaming  
river!

Oh, lead us there, when bowed with care,  
to hear its childhood story,  
Its song and speech of love that teach  
the light of love and glory!  
Ah, lead us down to Boyhood Town  
when we are old and weary,  
To taste and know the golden glow of  
spirits fresh and cheery!

Look down, we pray, on all that play  
in childhood's bloomy valley;  
Keep sweet the street where little feet  
of youth and gladness rally;  
Keep fair the place with pristine grace  
that in our grey December  
We may be led with blithesome tread  
to love's undying ember!  
Kind God, look down on Boyhood Town  
and keep its soft lights gleaming,  
In gardens fair that blossom there along  
loved paths of dreaming!

Look down, look down on Boyhood Town  
—for we are fain to follow,  
The homeward way some well-a-day  
when all the world grows hollow!  
Guard thou, and keep its yards that lope  
along the old main highway;  
Its lane that winds where meadows end  
in Bloom-o'-Childhood byway!  
With all its gleams, its joyful dreams,  
keep it, dear God, for ever,  
Its shade trees sweet that line the street,  
the wharf and dreaming river!  
—Baltimore Sun.

#### HOW THE MOSQUITO CAME TO BUZZ.

(From 'T. P.'s Weekly.')

While on the subject of folk-lore I should like to quote from Mr. H. Neur's 'Folk-lore of the Holy Land: Moslem, Christian, and Jewish' (Duckworth & Co.), the following tale explaining how the mosquito came to buzz and how the swallow came to have a forked tail. Satan bribed the serpent with the promise of the sweetest food in the world to smuggle him into the Garden of Eden hid in the hollow of his fangs. Hence the Fall. After the Fall, when an angel was assigning to every creature its special habit and food, Satan demanded his promised pay, the sweetest food in the world, which, said he, is the flesh of man. Here Adam naturally protested, as no one, he urged, has ever eaten the flesh of man, no one can be sure that it is the sweetest food. Then it was arranged that the mosquito should circle the world for a year, sampling the blood of every creature to discover what really was the most luscious food. As the mosquito at the end of the year was on its way to report to the court it was intercepted by that friend of man, the swallow. 'Well, asked the swallow, 'which blood did you find the sweetest?' 'Man's,' replied the mosquito, emphatically. 'Whose?' shouted the swallow. 'I'm sorry I'm so deaf this morning, but I really cannot hear you.' Hereupon the mosquito opened its mouth to its utmost capacity to shout out 'Man's', when the swallow, with incredible swiftness, darted in its bill and plucked out the mischievous creature's tongue. The two then walked together to the court, where all creatures were assembled to hear the final decision. But the mosquito, when challenged to make his report, could only buzz his tongue being torn out. Then the swallow complained to the court that the mosquito, before he had had the misfortune to lose his voice, had told him that of all the blood he had tasted he had found that of the frog to be the most delicious. Upon this the court pronounced its irrevocable sentence that henceforth frogs should be the food of the serpent. The serpent, in its fury at the diplomatic intervention of the swallow, darted forward to destroy it, but succeeded only in biting some feathers out of its tail.

#### SUCCESS.

Before God's footstool to confess  
A poor soul knelt and bowed his head,  
"I failed," he wailed. The Master  
said,  
"Thou didst thy best; that is success."  
—HENRY COYLE.

TRADE NOTES

300 TELEPHONES INSTALLED AT SALTCOATS.

Saltcoats, Sask., a small town of approximately five hundred inhabitants, which is situated about two hundred miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the Yorkton branch of the C.P.R. and in the centre of a rich agricultural district, is a town which for various reasons is a model for many other communities. Its governing bodies, as well as its citizens and the farmers in the vicinity, are alert and wide awake, especially as regards matters tending to advance the interests of the town and community in all phases of modern, social and commercial life.

As an instance of the progressiveness of the professional and commercial men of the town and of the farmers of this locality, it would be well to consider the telephone system which they have recently installed. The telephone company was originally organized to supply the town, and after deciding upon the kind of apparatus to be used, they employed a competent superintendent in the person of J. E. Guilbault, of Fanny-stelle, Man., and also purchased switch-board and apparatus of the latest design, the board having a capacity of two hundred lines, fitted with the Ericsson indicator jacks and special selective ringing apparatus. As a direct result of this foresight on the part of the company they were able to accept the applications of nearly one hundred farmers for rural telephone service, these farmers purchasing stock in the enterprise to secure the immediate construction of their lines. Considerable credit is due to the government of the province of Saskatchewan, when we take into account the fact that they have passed a new telephone bill which provides for the supply of poles gratis for rural line construction. The farmers of the Saltcoats district were the first to benefit by this legislation.

No doubt the farmers of this locality recognize that the telephone is one of the modern conveniences which they cannot afford to be without, this being demonstrated by the fact that the rural telephone lines of this system extend into the country a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The officers of the company are particularly pleased with the equipment furnished by the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company, of Winnipeg, while the subscribers are delighted with the "all-steel" instruments which are to be found in their residences and places of business. The special features of these instruments are the hand microphones, which allow the subscriber to talk and be heard with great ease at considerable distance from the instrument itself, thus doing away with the old style desk sets and the cumbersome wall telephones.

On July 4th, when the exchange was thrown open and the public given an opportunity to inspect the apparatus and realize its conveniences, many new subscribers were secured, which then necessitated the company ordering several hundred feet of cable.

All things being considered, it scarcely seems necessary to remark that it will be interesting to watch the growth of this telephone system.

The representative of the Ericsson Company in Canada had a display of instruments at the Winnipeg Exhibition last week, and succeeded in interesting many people in the all-steel telephones.

GOSSIP

Mr. T. E. Wallace, of Portage la Prairie begins advertising shorthorns in this issue. This is one of the best selected and choicest bred of the small herds in the west. At the Portage fair it took the Canadian Northern trophy for the best herd bred in Manitoba.

BELGIAN CONSUMPTION OF HORSE FLESH.

So high has the price of other meats become in Brussels, Belgium, that horse-

flesh has secured a well-established place on all tables, according to a report by a United States Consul. He says statistics show that the importation of horses for that purpose is increasing annually, the importations in 1904 having been 20,218 head, in 1905 22,284 head and in 1906, 26,294 head, the greater part of which was from England.

There are two recognized abattoirs for Brussels and suburbs—namely, the Anderlecht-Cureghem slaughterhouse, a private corporation, and the city of Brussels slaughterhouse, municipal. The former butchers 2,798 to 2,950 and the latter about 1,200 to 1,500 horses annually. This large consumption of horse meat is due to the high charges for other meats in that city.

There are about thirty-six butchers' establishments in Brussels retailing horse meat only. The retail price varies from 35 centimes (6.7 cents) to 80 centimes (15.4 cents) per half kilo (1.1 pounds).

The following are present retail prices of beef per half kilo: Best tenderloin (filet pur), 3 francs (57.9 cents); other good beef for roasting, 1.45 to 1.6 francs (27.9 to 30.8 cents); soup and inferior beef, 60 to 90 centimes (11.5 to 17.4 cents); mutton, 80 centimes to 1.25 francs (15.4 to 24.1 cents); veal, 1.25 to 1.6 francs (24.1 to 30.9 cents); pork, about same price as mutton.

EDUCATION AT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

This is the season for agricultural shows. Hardly a week now passes without the occurrence of one or two perhaps more, and indeed last week we had to record no fewer than six. This week also we give an account of what is now, perhaps, the premier show of the United Kingdom, at least in point of size, although certainly not in point of age, as our own Royal Dublin Society probably leads the way in this respect. All of these functions, large and small, have their advantages, particularly in educating farmers up to a higher standard of excellence in regard to such matters as stock rearing, crop raising and general agricultural practice. They also serve to bring people together and this intercourse with neighbors and friendly rivals is calculated to stimulate to still further exertions and to promote good feeling, besides giving the opportunity of spending a pleasant holiday and enjoying well-merited relaxation from the regular routine of the week's work.

Hitherto the great majority of the exhibits at agricultural shows have been such as to interest chiefly the "grown up" members of the farming community—and of course rightly so, for they are the backbone of the industry, and indeed the education in farming which their elders receive should be such as would interest younger members of our rural districts also. But we are now-a-days moving in rapid times, and surely it is opportune that the younger members, the boys and girls, the rising agricultural population, to whom we look to carry on the good work in future years, should be given some branch of activity at our shows to which they could contribute and in which they might take a special interest. We quite admit that to a boy or girl trained on a farm there is great interest in looking at a good horse or bull, a well-bred pen of fowls or a well made print of butter; such was the case in our younger days and we believe such is the case still. But all the same we are strongly of opinion that our agricultural shows might be made more universally useful if some sections were devoted to competitions which might be entered into by children at our national schools, such competitions to be of a nature calculated to bear directly on farming and yet such as might be taught at a school. Such competitions, we believe, would tend to create and deepen a love for the country and the things of Nature, and assist in preventing the evil of the wholesale migration of country youths to towns.

Here are some of the competitions for which classes might be open to national school scholars for small money prizes:—Best collection of grasses, both useful and useless to the farmer; each species to be correctly named; best collection of weeds correctly named; best

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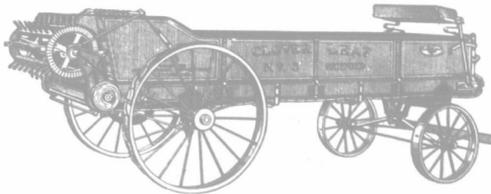
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collection of samples of artificial manures correctly named; collections of injurious insects, the parts attacked by them to be specified; collections of farm seeds, properly named and arranged; samples of farm crops or other plants attacked by fungi, the name of the fungus to be mentioned; specimens of fruit trees budded or grafted by the competitor; charts kept by competitors recording the weather for a specified period and its influence on farm crops, and so on to an unlimited extent. We venture to state that competitions such as these would not only add greater interest to shows but would in the end prove an undoubted benefit not only to the children themselves but to the district in which they live and through them to the country as a whole.—The Farmer's Gazette. (Irish).

A new minister had come to the parish, and was being duly appraised by the parochial critics. One of his elders—an old farmer—met a crony in Edinburgh market, and discussed the clerical acquisition over a friendly glass.

"Ay, an' what na kin' o' man is he likely to be?" queried the one, who was from a neighboring parish.

"Weel," was the deliberate reply, "he's nae great things in the poopit; but they say he's a deevil to dance. There was a pairty the ither night an' my dother tells me the minister wast the best dancer in the room. Man, I'm adoosin' that he's been eddicated at the wrang end."

A nervous commuter, on his dark, lonely way home from the railroad station, heard foot-steps behind him. He had an uncomfortable feeling that he was being followed. He increased his

speed. The footsteps quickened accordingly. The commuter darted down a lane. The footsteps still pursued him. In desperation he vaulted over a fence, and, rushing into a churchyard, threw himself, panting, on one of the graves.

"If he follows me here," he thought, tearfully, "there can be no doubt as to his intentions."

The man behind was following. He could hear him scrambling over the fence. Visions of highwaymen, maniacs, garroters and the like flashed through his brain. Quivering with fear, the nervous one arose and faced his pursuer.

"What do you want?" he demanded. "Wh-Why are you following me?"

"Say," asked the stranger, mopping his brow, "do you always go home like this, or are you giving yourself a special treat to-night? I'm going up to Mr. Brown's, and the man at the station told me to follow you, as you lived next door. Excuse my asking you, but is there much more to do before we get there?"

Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from Page 1021)

jest fit to milk the ducks into—all here—an' I ain't begun ter name 'em. Start 'er up, somebody. What 'm I bid? Seven cents—ten cent—my kingdom come, you folks want the 'arth for nothin'?

"Jest let me show ye—take this 'ere quilt full, and tie her up, so-fashion, an' when ye get 'er home nail 'er up to the beam, an' stan' off an' strike 'er with a mawlet, an' she'll make a rattle that 'ud stop the yop of a whole houseful o' 'awlins' babies an'

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page).

put 'em ter sleep in no time. What 'm I bid for this 'ere 'riginal long-pendulum giganical, cyclone-avalanche, dynamite, thunder an' lightnin', Niagry baby-rattler? Twelve cents—thirteen cent—fifteen cent—fifteen—an' gone—to Mis' Homer Millet—at fifteen cent. An' well done, say I. Now then, meetin's broke up. Thank ye for yer kind attention. Farewell. Adew—an' all the rest o' the s'ciety trimmin's."

But the excitement was not yet over. For Dose Ellery's horse, exasperated by his long and tedious anchorage to a fence post, at the first loosening of the hitchline had backed into the adjacent barn and smashed the tail-board of the wagon and with it the rickety incubator which Dose had bid off early in the afternoon as a mysterious prize which was to sprinkle his dooryard with early chickens.

"Never mind, Dose," said Captain Belcher unofficially, on his way from the auction ground. "It's money in yer pocket ter git shet o' the thing. Now look here," he lifted a row of mathematical fingers. "Ye paid twenty five cents f'r that ol' fool-wrack o' an artificial breeder, didn't ye? An' ye'd a rot-roasted about fifteen dozen o' eggs in 'er fore ye'd a give 'er up as a bad job an' kicked 'er to the sunny side o' Jericho. Eggs at this present minute is ten cents a dozen. Reckon on 'er up, an' ye're a dollar an' a quarter to the good, Dose; say nothing o' the bad langwidge pilin' up agin' ye in the ledger what's so full now t' the led to the cover won't hardly stay shet. You take that dollar an' a quarter and git some oats f'r th old hoss what's been savin' ye good money."

"You can talk, Belcher," said the sorrowful Dose; "twan't your money nor your incubator."

"I wouldn't set up any pelly-loo over it, Dose," said the woman with the quiltful of treasures, and she paused so that their rattling might not obstruct the wisdom and condolence of her speech. "The A'mighty has writ it down an' set it goin', that the 's nothin' like a

old hen to raise chickens; an' when you go ag'in natur' you've got your hands full—you've got 'em too full."

"I know that the A'mighty set it goin' that the 's nothin' like a old hen ter raise chickens, but I never heered afore that He writ it down," said Belcher.

"Well, He did so," said the woman of the quilt; and she was one of the sort that could face out Belcher or any other mortal.

"Whar' abouts?"  
"In the Bible, Stu Belcher. That's whar'."

"I seen it thar' myself," said a meek little woman, who was the quilt-woman's next door neighbor and had acquired a wise habit of courting her good-will perennially and conciliating her on all occasions.

"What part o' the Bible?" persisted the foolhardy and thunderous Belcher. "You open the led's o' yourn, ef you've got one, an' read tell you come to it," said the quilt woman; "an' you'll see some more things there that you never heern tell on afore, Stu Belcher."

She went rattling down the road, the meek woman maintaining a gait of stout partisanship at her side.

"That's a cute gal," said Belcher, pointing his finger after her, to Rob, who dispossessed of the babies but with his lilacs still in hand, approached at this moment; "cute old gal. My mother an' father kind o' wanted me ter make up to 'er when we was young folks together, but I kind o' ducked my flyin'-jib an' wriggled out o' the channel an' laid by in the cove till the danger was over, an' she got spliced onto somebody else."

Captain Belcher, being in a meditative mood, regarded Rob and his wilted lilacs with unusual pensiveness and interest.

"This gittin' spliced is a resky business, Rob. Ye seem to think a good deal o' yer flowers. Old Mis' Skipper giv' 'em to ye?"

"Yes."  
"She's o' the natur' of laylocks herself; so's Mis' Belcher, my woman; but

that old gal heavin' out o' sight over yander, she's more like them other flowers ye're holdin'."

"The delilahs and pineys?"

"Aye; though I suppose the proper way ter pronounce 'em is dallyers and pe-o-nys; all the same, they're a flauntin' high-steppin' sassy kind o' flower Cuby, now—Cuby Tee-boo—she's a good deal on the dallyer an' pe-o-ny line."

Rob's face was fine and sad; his stalt-wart physical development at Power Lot, God Help Us, had edified Captain Belcher beyond measure, it was a winsome face, too, and Captain Belcher spoke again.

"Perhaps—I ain't saying nothin'," he continued guardedly; "but I'm goin' to look inter some matters o' law a leetle, an' ef it don't make none o' the innercent folk 'round here liable, and ef Cuby kind o' huffs ye off an' gives ye the cold shoulder, way she done terday—mebby it c'n be proved t' that old loafin' demmy-rip of a jestic o' the peace what was asked ter jine you two warn't in no condition for the job, in which case you could each go yer own way hawk-free an' freedom-wild. I ain't promisin' nothin', but I'm mixin' up my tar with an eye to seein' what c'n be done. F'r I like you, Rob. Ye ain't no nincompoop sech as I thought ye might be when ye first hove in sight; ye're as honest an' stanch a young craft as I ever hailed, an' I would like ter see ye free ter selee' somethin' tasty in the line of a laylock f'r a partner, f'r I reckon ye kind o' favor 'em, same as I do."

Rob smiled as he took the captain's friendly outstretched hand, although he made no confidences of his own. He pursued his solitary way up the Steeps in a leisurely manner, often pausing, having no incentive for hastening to any waiting heart the world over, and night having settled down on the potato patch and every other field of labor. He saw Mrs. Byjo piloting her boarder home for the evening they had spent with Mary. He reached the Stingaree house and stood by the dim door, his heart as

peaceful within him as it was sad and without hope.

Then he knocked and entered. The light, though only of a feeble oil lamp, appeared to dazzle him. He stood silent as if he had dropped from the inter-lunar spaces, his wilted lilacs clasped in his hand.

(To be continued).

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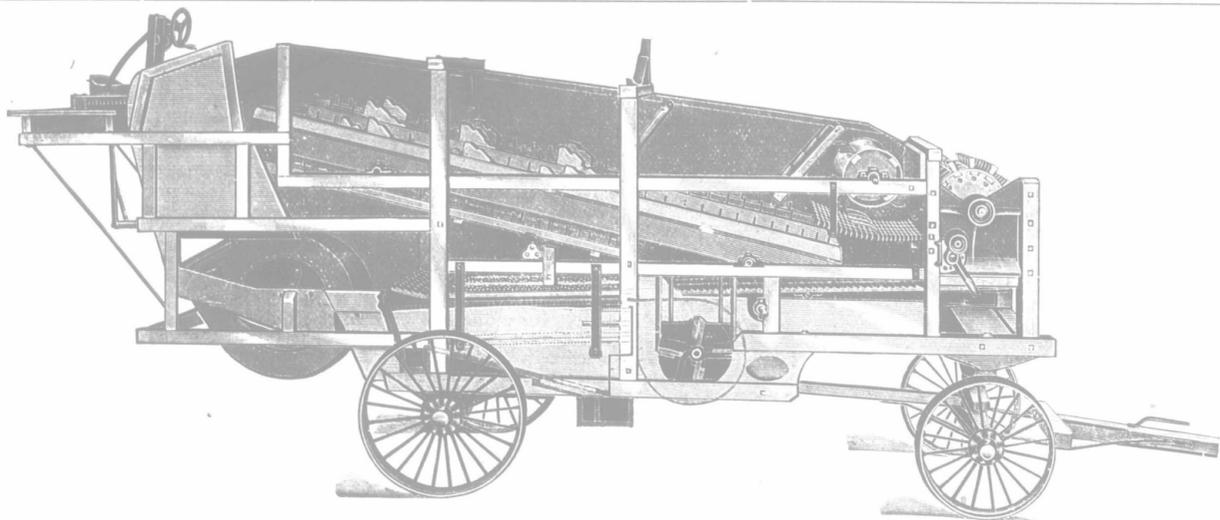
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### Four Boys and A Camp

There were four of us, Harry, Earnie James and I. We never knew each other by these names; they were just our "Sunday" names. We called Harry, "Johnsing," because his name was Johnson. Earnie was adorned with the pathetic name of "Pa" because he was all the time talking about his father; James, being very thin, was naturally called "Skinnev," or "Slats", preferably "Slats," while I was called "Short" because I was short and fat.

We were seated in one of our "retreats" as we called our shady hiding places, and were having a good talk. It was a lovely, shady place at the bottom of the twenty acres. It was all covered in with grape vines and was very cool, making a capital place for us to sit in and pass away the time. From the outside you would never think that a nice place like that sheltered four of the worst scamps in the county. We were discussing our holidays. There were still two weeks of the summer holidays left, and we had worked hard up to now, consequently, we were planning a "real" holiday. We were going camping—that was sure—but the question was where?

"Let's go and camp at the river," said Slats.

Naw," answered Pa, "that's no good."

"Well, where do you want to go?" asked Bones.

"I think it would be just swell at that lake four miles from here," answered Pa, "and there isn't a house for miles around, only coast guard and he won't hurt us."

Johnsing and I said "That's great. We'll do it."

In a few moments all were convinced that the only place for a good camp was the Blue Lake. Each boy was to bring along a plate, spoon, cup, knife and fork, rug, and all the provisions that he could lay his hands on. I was to supply a tent and camp stove, side of bacon, two loaves of bread and all my "eatin'" material.

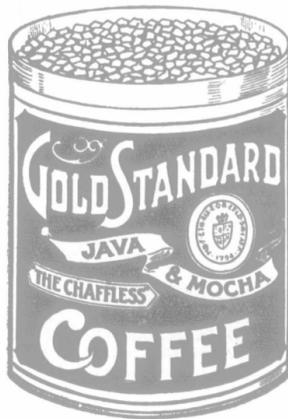
What day were we to go? That was the next question. James said, "Saturday." We asked him why, and he said that we could straighten up on Sunday and so start a good week. We all thought this a good plan and agreed to meet at our place with the stuff on the following Saturday.

Saturday was a fine, warm, August day, and four boys were soon busy piling their camping outfit into our democrat. It was a large load but by ten o'clock we were on our way to the Blue Lake. In two hours we arrived at our destination and picked out a spot for our tent. It was an ideal place for a camp. The tent was placed on a level strip of soft, green grass, surrounded by tall maple and birch trees. All the outfit was taken out of the democrat and I drove the horse back home. It was about three in the afternoon when I returned to the camp and found the tent up and everything shipshape, but there wasn't a boy around. I called twice and was soon rewarded by an answering call just around the bend on the lake. I hurried over and found the boys in the lake having a great swim. I was soon in with the rest and we had a dandy time until about half past five. We then "sunned" ourselves, which saved the trouble of drying ourselves with a towel, and soon had our clothes

on and back at the tent. Slats was cook and he fried the ham and eggs while the rest of us set the table, gathered fire-wood and got a pail of water. We were ravenous and soon finished a hearty supper. After the sun set we all gathered around our camp-fire and told stories until about eleven o'clock. None of us could go to sleep. I don't know whether it was the thought of wild Indians hunting us out and scalping us, or just an attack of nervousness. Johnsing jumped up about twenty times to ascertain if it was morning yet. We would just be getting drowsy when up he would get and light a cracker match and scare us all. About two o'clock a thunder-storm started. There was no chance for sleep now as we were all awake, wide awake, waiting for the next crack of thunder. Each of us thought we would be struck for certain by the next crash, but nothing happened until Johnsing got up to see how the time was flying. Just as he got up, there was a flash of lightning and a roll of thunder and Johnsing yells out "Oh!" and drops back on the blanket. We all rushed over to see what was the matter. We asked him if he was dead and he answered, "No, only I thought I was."

We were all so glad that we forgot to give him a good licking for scaring us. In just about a week and a half, it seemed to us, the sun broke over the clouds and sent a thrill of happiness through us all. The clouds rolled away the leaves on the trees glistened as if the rain drops were diamonds, (and so they are, and of the first water) the little birds shook their tail feathers and poured forth eloquent notes of joy, and four little boys crept out of their tent and after due consideration seemed to feel rather glad that they were spared by the lightning after all. As the sun rose our spirits rose, and after breakfast we all took our rifles and went for a hunt. Between us we shot seven fish-hawks and two sea-gulls. Then we returned for dinner and kept the cook very busy for about an hour supplying us, until he said, "Now, look here, if you boys eat any more I'm not going to be cook any longer." As none of us wanted to be cook we checked our appetites right there, and Slats was satisfied. In the afternoon we had a read and sleep, and about six o'clock ate a light supper, after which we played a game of catch and then turned in for the night. It was a lovely cool night and we were all soon fast asleep. It was different from the night before, because we now knew what to expect. The next day we went fishing. We found that we would need a boat, and so we thought we would all walk to the town two miles down the lake and secure a row boat that belonged to Pa's father. We arrived at the town in good time and found the boat on a lovely sandy beach just at the outskirts. Slats and Johnsing wanted to go in for a swim, but Pa and I said, "No, let's take the boat back." "But we couldn't stop them and in about a minute they were in the Lake and having a good time. I was beginning to feel rather sorry that I hadn't gone in when Pa says, "We will just hide their clothes and make them feel sorry. I agreed, and in less than no time two boys had climbed a tree near the path that led from the lake and had taken with them two other suits of clothes. About fifteen minutes later the two boys in the lake had had enough of fresh water and were rushing for their clothes. But they couldn't find them anywhere and were yelling for us. We nudged each other and never said a word. Slats was looking rather sorrowful, but Johnsing cheered him up. They started to walk towards us, and coming from the opposite way was the coast guard. We nearly burst with silent laughter. The coast guard passed under our tree and came up to Slats and Johnsing. They looked up at him and he said, "Say boys, what is the matter? This isn't the garden of Eden, and it isn't quite the style to go around dressed like that." Johnsing told him that someone had stolen their clothes, and that he must have made for the town. Now, the coast guard was a nice man and said he would try to find the clothes and if not, he would bring down some of his boy's clothes. The boys thanked him and the coast guard told them they had better get in the trees and wait for

## OPEN A TIN



Open one tin of Gold Standard Coffee. Then set it alongside a tin of any other brand—or, better still, pour out a small pile of each on the table. Now, examine them carefully. Notice that Gold Standard is all pure brown particles of the coffee berry while the ordinary coffee is full of dust and light colored flakes of

"chaff." This "chaff," though it looks small and harmless, contains

a large per cent. of tannic acid, and is very injurious to the stomach and digestive organs. That's why many people don't drink ordinary coffees.

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Every tin of Gold Standard Coffee is sold under our rigid guarantee. If you don't like it, if it isn't better than any coffee you ever used, the grocer refunds your money. We pay him.

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Fill out this coupon and mail today. We will send you our Cook Book FREE

him. They crawled in among the trees and sat down at the foot of the one we were in. The coast guard disappeared, and the boys were beginning to feel pretty bad when we dropped their clothes down upon them. They gave an awful yell, and we jumped down and told them to get into their clothes quick before the guard got back. They were rather mad at us but were soon clothed, and in about ten minutes we were in the boat on our way back to camp. We arrived at about five o'clock and were very hungry. Slats said that we would have to cook the supper for punishment. We didn't like the job but we managed it somehow and everybody was happy. That night we retired early and had a sound sleep as we were all tired.

What with fishing, shooting, swimming, boating and playing games it was not very long before our two weeks were up. At any rate it seemed no time to us. Fifteen days after we left home we returned looking like young Indians; we were so sunburned. We have had many jokes about our camping tour, but Johnsing and I never get tired of reminding Slats and Pa in the words of the coast guard that "this is no garden of Eden."

G. W.

The Bishop of London, in his recent visit to America, made many friends by his humor, now tender, now kind, now sardonic. One of the many stories told of him in this country is the following related by a clergyman:

The bishop was at a dinner of clerics in New York. We divines are a modest lot, but occasionally our self-esteem gets the better of us, and we brag and boast and make ourselves ridiculous.

A Boston minister at this dinner got to telling about a begging sermon he had once preached.

"I don't wish to brag or boast," he began, "nor would I have you think me conceited, but gentlemen, I assure you—"

And then at great length he told us how women had wept at his begging sermon's pathos, strong men had emitted hoarse sobs, and in an avalanche the contributions had poured in—gold and greenbacks, checks, even jewels and watches and great heaps—

But here the Bishop of London leaned forward with a twinkle in his eye,

"By the way, brother," he said, "could you lend me that sermon?"—  
Washington Star.

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## Children's Corner

### TIP AND FLOSSY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Corner. My uncle has been taking the ADVOCATE for two years. I like reading the letters very much. We have six horses, two cows, one pig and fourteen hens, and for pets a dog and a cat, whose names are Tip and Flossy. We live seven miles from Waldeck.

Sask. (b) DORIS DUNCAN. (9)  
(Some one had chosen that name before you. Think of another when you write again. C. D.)

### A NEW ONTARIO MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in Ontario along the Rainy River and I go to school at Sleeman's Siding. Next week I will try for the fourth grade. There are thirty children going to our school. Our teacher's name is Miss M—. I have two sisters and two brothers. I am the eldest. The mosquitoes are very bad just now. I have five flower gardens this year. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. I will send my post card first. I am in favor of pen names very much. My chums are going to write to the Corner too.

Ont. (a). Canadian Black-Bird.

### NEARLY HOLIDAY TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Will you please send the enclosed letter to "Fizzle Top" whose letter appeared not long ago. I hope her "mist of freckles" will not keep her from answering it soon. Well, it will soon be holiday time. I had such fun last holidays. I went to a lot of picnics, and to a show or fair. I went to many parties, too.

Sask. (a). Mayflower.

### A QUEER NESTING PLACE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I am again. I think I will use a pen-name this time, and I think "Duck Pond" would be a very nice name for the Corner, as Gladiolus suggests. We have five young ducks, fifteen all together and thirty-six chicks. There has been a lot of rain and it is very muddy. We have a hand-bag hanging outside the house, and a little bird is building its nest in it. Last year it built in a water can. Another has built and has seven eggs. What country do you come from, Cousin Dorothy? I have made a doll's dress and am making a hat. I have made four. We get seven duck eggs every day.

Sask. (a) Heather (14).  
(I came from Ontario, and my old home is still there. C.D.)

### CATCHING GOPHERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the C. C. I hope it will miss the waste paper basket.

I live on a ranch in the Cypress Hills, and our nearest station is twenty miles away; but as we are higher up we can see the cars quite plainly, and when my brother and I have nothing else to do we like to watch them.

We have caught ninety-six gophers this year, and have sold quite a lot of grain by it. We rode three miles to school last summer, and at noon we either caught gophers or ate thorn berries which are very good, but as there is no school this summer as yet, we can not have so much fun. The reason we have not a school is because Saskatchewan and Alberta cannot agree to have a union school, but we have to pay taxes all the time.

W. E. Reesor.  
Alta. (a). A New Friend from Alta.

### A PROFITABLE GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I hope to see it in print. I take up teaching, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and physiology. We drive five miles to school, I and my one brother and two sisters. I have been

here for three years, and like the country fine. I came up here from Butte, Montana. We have a nice garden. The year before last we sold 175 dollars of garden stuff. We hatched 16 chickens out this year. I am not in favor of pen names. I am going to try and get some subscribers for a watch. I will close for fear my letter will be too long.

Alta. (a). Cora Barker.

### A JAYHAWKER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been raining to-day, and I have been reading the Children's Corner, so thought I would write too. I am what they call, in Alberta, a little "Yankee Boy," but in the U. S. only the people who live in the Eastern or New England States are called Yankees. I am from Kansas, and the people from Kansas are called Jayhawkers, and Kansas is known as the Sunflower State. I wish THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE came every day instead of once a week, and I wish we could have three or four copies instead of just one, so that I wouldn't have to wait until papa and mamma are through with it.

Alta. (b). George A. Coverdale.

### A KINDLY EXCUSE FOR THE BOYS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As papa has taken the Advocate over twenty-five years, I thought I would join your Corner, with the other cousins. We came to Alberta three years ago from Ontario. I like it better in this province than in Ontario, although we miss the fruit and trees. I think if I went back I would like to go as far as Winnipeg by train and the rest of the way by boat. I do not like coming on the train around the Lakes. We were in a wreck coming up, but I did not get a scratch.

I think you were quite right in asking us not to pick more flowers than we wanted. We have pansies in blossom, and I have sweet peas, mignonette and petunias coming up in my flower beds.

I think the girls are getting ahead of the boys in the Corner, but perhaps most of the boys are hard at work in the fields and do not feel as much like writing as the girls.

The post office is just a mile south of us, at the south end of our section, and we get mail twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. The school which I attend is also a mile south, so I do not have far to go, but always walk.

I have five sisters and two brothers; two of my sisters are younger than myself, and my brothers are older than I am.

I will stop now, hoping my letter will be marked (a) and have a nice title.

Your cousin  
Alta. (a) Rose Bud (14).

### CATCHING GOPHERS AND PICKING STONES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—No one having written from Craik, I thought I would write. We live six miles from town in the Little Arm Valley.

I have a little garden of my own in which grow peas, carrots, onions and cabbage. I am trapping gophers around the garden for five cents apiece and have been picking stones for fifty cents a day and made \$50; but it's easier to catch gophers. I had seven little ducks and the old cat ate them up. I had two rabbits and the dogs got at them and ate them up.

Well if I see this in the paper, I will write again and tell you about my garden and the gophers.

Sask. (a) JOHNNIE EPPARD (12).

### MILKS A COW TWICE A DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother takes the Farmer's Advocate and I like to read the Children's Corner. We had a holiday on the 26th of June, and I had lots of fun playing and fishing. I am ten years old and attend Sunday school every Sunday. My father has twelve horses and eleven head of cattle. I milk a cow every night and morning, and enjoy doing so. We live out on the prairie where the grass is nice and green now. We pick flowers nearly every day. We have eleven little chickens that came out last Monday.

Alta. (a) JENNIE FINLAY (10).

## A Sinking, Hollow, "All-Gone" Sensation at the Pit of the Stomach.

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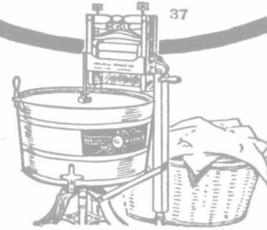


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# AFTER MEALS

Have you a dull, heavy, oppressive feeling—a feeling that you have eaten too much? If so indigestion is at work. For comfort's sake you will probably eat more sparingly in future. Then your strength will suffer, and your stomach, like every other organ of your body, be further weakened. That method can only end in ruined health. The real cure is to strengthen your stomach with Mother Seigel's Syrup. Read this:—

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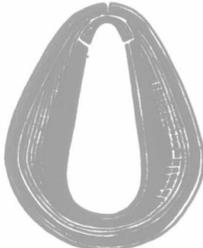
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Hundreds of these collars are in use in the vicinity of Regina alone, and I am receiving orders from all parts of the west.

SEND ME \$5.00 FOR ONE TO-DAY  
Let me know position of sores on horse if any

**J. N. STEWART**  
Harness Maker Box 6 REGINA, SASK.

### WANTS A WATCH, TOO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Children's Corner. My father has taken your valuable paper for a long time. I live in town and go to school every day. I am in the fourth class. My studies are spelling, arithmetic, geography, physiology, agriculture, history, grammar, literature and drawing.

In your last issue I saw that Estella Newell had won a watch, so I thought I would like to try to get one, too. Would you please tell me how you have to earn it? I think I will soon have to close or my letter will reach the W.P.B., but I hope to see it in print.

Alta. (a) BLUE VIOLET.  
(To earn a girl's watch, all you have to do is to get four new subscribers at \$1.50 each for a year. Four girls have won these watches already and are delighted with them.—C.D.)

### PRETTY FLOWERS.

My Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been a long time since I wrote last. I think it would be nice to have pen-names, and have another name for our Corner. I think Kit Allen has a good plan.

We are having nice weather now. There are many flowers; such pretty ones too. My father is making a fence. I like the story about "Power Lot—God Help Us."

Well, I think I have told you my thought, so that is all.

Alta. (a) SWEET VIOLET.  
(I had to change your name a little because another member who wrote on the same day, and whose letter came in the same mail as yours, had chosen that name, too. You do not mind, do you? —C.D.)

### ABOUT PEN NAMES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the farmer's Advocate for six years. He likes it fine, and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I am in the second book at school. I will tell you about our farm. We have eight horses, five cows, three pigs, fifty-six hens, and five turkeys. Will you tell me what is meant by pen names?

Man. (b) GLADYS CUDDIE (11)  
(A pen-name is a name, not your own, which you sign to your letter, so that no one but Cousin Dorothy will know who is writing. What pretty paper you and your brother wrote your letters upon!—C. D.)

### SEEKING FOR FRIENDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been very interested in reading the letters in the Children's Corner, and last week I read a letter from Lester Cox, who says he came from the States. We came from Carroll Co., Iowa, and, when there, knew a family named Cox, who also had a little boy named Lester. So we should like to know if this is the same family, as we have lost track of them. I enclose a letter if you would kindly forward it to Lester.

Sask. (a) GLADYS MORGAN (13)

(Your letter was forwarded to Lester some time ago. The Children's Corner is becoming quite important as a means of finding relatives and friends of whom one has lost track. I hope your search resulted in the finding of a friend.—C.D.)

### MISFORTUNE WITH HORSE AND PIG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Children's Corner. I saw my other letter in print. I have a sow with six little pigs and I weaned them last night. We had a pig die two weeks ago. She got poisoned from eating a dead gopher that the pup carried into her pen. I saw her when she died. We had a black mare that

got shot in the knee, and it broke her leg and blood poisoning set in, which killed her. She weighed thirteen hundred pounds and was one of our best work horses, but we had a horse to go in her place. We have 55 acres of oats in, and they are up and looking fine. Our garden is up. We have an incubator set and hope to have good success with it. Our cabbage plants are ready to set out.

Alta. (a). Frank Barker.

### FOND OF MUSIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—For the last two years I have been reading the Children's Corner, but have never had the courage to write until I saw that pen-names might be used.

At school I am in the senior fourth standard. We are taking our examinations now, and I hope to pass. School closes the last of June, and I am glad of it, for I am not particularly fond of school.

I wonder if any of the members sing and play very much. I do both. My favorite instrumental pieces are "Melody of Love," "The Flatterer" and "The Scarf Dance." The songs I like best are "Mamma's Boy" and "Daddy."

I am very fond of reading. I would like to correspond with some girl my own age (fourteen). If Gladiolus would write first I would be glad to answer.

Sask. (a). Hollyhock.

### A PUZZLE.

It has always been a puzzle to me What sailors sow when they plough the sea.

Does coffee go with the roll of a drum? And why is a speaking likeness dumb? What was it that made the window blind?

Whose picture is put in a frame of mind?

When a storm is brewing, what does it brew?

Does the foot of a mountain wear a shoe?

How long does it take to hatch a plot? Has a school of herring a tutor or not? Have you ever perused a volume of smoke?

Can butter be made from the cream of a joke?

Who is it fixes the teeth of a gale? To a king who reigns why shout "O hail!"

With a powder puff is one's mind made up?

Does a saucer go with a misery cup? Can you fasten a door with a lock of hair?

Did a bitter wind ever bite you and where?

Who is it that paints the signs of the times?

Does the moon change her quarters for nickels and dimes?

What tune do you play on the feelings, pray?

And who is it mends the break of day? And say—I'll admit this is quite absurd—

When you drop a remark, do you break your word?

Can a rope be made out of ocean strands?

Have the silent midnight watches hards?

Can you cut a log with a wise old saw? Does the cup that cheers cry, "Hip hurrah"?

Can money be tight when change is loose?

Now what in the name of thunder's the use

Of going through college and taking degrees

When we're posed by such plain little problems as these?

—Boston Transcript.

A cup of BOVRIL will drive away that feeling of lassitude so common in warm weather. BOVRIL gives vigour and tone to the entire system.

# BOVRIL

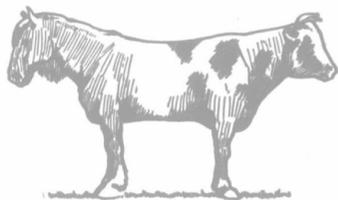


## Keep Your Lumber from Rotting BY USING SIDEROLEUM

SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery. SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made. SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay. SIDEROLEUM keeps damp from penetrating. SIDEROLEUM drives out vermin. SIDEROLEUM will destroy all disease germs in your horse and cattle manure. SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time. SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside. SIDEROLEUM can be put on in the winter as well as summer. SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color. Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers, Price \$1.00 per gallon on car. Cash with order. Drums free. Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

**West, Porteous & Co.,**  
Suite 7, Empress Block  
354 Main St., WINNIPEG  
Telephone 3386.

### Advertise in the Advocate



### The Stock-Owners' Medicine Chest

What you have been wanting for years  
This chest contains:  
1 Colic Draught  
6 Cough Powders  
6 Diuretic Powders  
1 Wound Lotion  
6 Diarrhoea Draughts  
12 Condition Powders

Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3.00 you get drugs that would cost you \$10.00 in the ordinary way. Send for one of our medicine chests at once, you may have a sick horse to-morrow and by spending \$3.00 now may save \$300.00 in a week.

—THE—  
**Stock-Owners' Veterinary Dispensary**  
249 Jarvis St., Toronto  
Agents wanted everywhere.

## HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



## WANTS AND 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 per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**IF YOU WANT** to buy or sell property any kind anywhere write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FARM HELP** and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians (56 Lafayette Street, Telephone 1193 Franklin) New York City. **FREE LABOR OFFICE.** Send for circular and application blanks. 22-7

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481.

**SUPERINTENDENT**—Farm Superintendent now managing State Farm wishes engagement in British Columbia. Would take charge of grain, stock, vegetable, fruit or irrigation farm. Highest recommendations. Barrs, Redfield, South Dakota. 22-7

**WANTED**—Young men for Firemen and Brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School Inc., 376 Robert St., (Room 176), St. Paul, Minn.

**FEW SECRET FORMULAS**—Invaluable to stock raisers. \$3.00 will give you a chance in a life time. Been used by innumerable prize winning exhibitors giving excellent results. R. S. Anderson, High River, Alberta. 22-7

**WANTED**—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

**WE WANT YOU** to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man. T. F.

**PORTRAIT AGENTS**, working for themselves send for our new wholesale price list. Samples free, prices lowest.—Merchants Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto. 22-7

**FOR SALE**—Two thousand cords growing cordwood, four miles from Qu'Appelle. Want land cleared. What offers? Beeching, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 22-7

**MEN WANTED**, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men. 22-7f

**\$7000**—Poultry Ranch for sale. Address Chas. Durbal, Spokane, Washington.

**FOR SALE**—Hart-Parr plowing and threshing engine in first-class shape, for eighteen hundred dollars. J. I. Case steel separator, 32x54, with self feeder, high weigher and wind stacker, machine practically new, for 300 dollars less than cost last fall, and on easy terms. Address Box C, Irvine, Alberta. 22-7f

**\$2,600**—Buys 160 acres of good Wheat or grass land, all broken, good buildings, all fenced, seven miles West of Penhold. P. T. Zumwalt, Burnt Lake, Alta. 29-7

**FARMERS! BUTCHERS!! EVERYBODY!!!** Keep your knives and scissors sharp by using the **Black Diamond Sharpener Stone**. Puts keen cutting edge on all tools. Price 25c., postage 7c. Wright Supply Co., P. O. Box 1145, Edmonton, Alta. 22-7f

### 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.

**STRAYED**—On July 13, from Lot 23, Kildonan, two mile road [McPhillips street], a brown mare six years old, with halter and heavy rope on neck, left hind leg branded figure 2. Also colt about 2 weeks old, brown, with black spot on forehead. Any information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded at above address, or 120 Aikins St., Winnipeg. 22-7f

## GOSSIP

### BUTTERMAKING COMPETITION

During the past thirty years nothing has been done more to advance the interests of dairying than the introduction and growing use of De Laval Cream Separators, both in creameries and on the farms. They have transformed the dairy industry from unprofitable drudgery into a profitable department of the farm, and one which may be conducted with comparative ease. So generally is this fact recognized that it is only a matter of a very short time till even a man keeping two cows will not be without a cream separator. We are informed by the Company that at the present time there are over one million De Laval machines in use and that with the introduction of the New Improved styles in 1908 the demand has increased over 100%. The manufacturing equipment has been doubled and factories have operated night and day since last February, but the Company state it has been

It is the man who looks for trouble who generally finds it. When Bishop Dudley was about to transfer the field of his labors to Kentucky, some of his friends were inclined to remonstrate.

"So you are really going to Kentucky?" said one of them.

"Yes, indeed," replied the bishop. "But do you know what kind of a State that is?" inquired the anxious one. "Why, I saw in the paper that in a Kentucky town one man killed another dead for just treading on a dog. What are you going to do in a place like that?"

"Well," replied the bishop, calmly, "I am not going to tread on a dog."

William H. Hotchkiss, one of the directors of the American Automobile Association, said the other day in Buffalo "I believe that a man, to love automobiling thoroughly, must know all about his car—how to run it, how to clean it, how to repair it, how to take it apart. A friend of mine owns a small car. He has no chauffeur, and every time he goes out a breakdown occurs. No wonder. He said to me the other day: 'I took my runabout all apart yesterday.'"



DE LAVAL CUP IN BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITION

quite unable to fill all orders. This is a high tribute to the excellence of De Laval machines and one fully justified by the continual effort of the Company to provide the very best in Cream Separators.

The De Laval Separator Company has always closely identified itself with the interest of dairying and this year has awarded for competition at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon Exhibitions, handsome silver cups valued at \$100.00 each. The illustration herewith will enable our readers to gain an impression of the cups to be competed for and needless to say they have excited considerable interest among De Laval users and others. Only bona fide owners of De Laval machines or members of their households are eligible to compete and the cups must be won three times in five consecutive years to give permanent possession. Many entries have been made and the fight for possession of these valuable awards at the three Exhibitions promises to be a keen one. The names of the successful ones will be duly announced through these columns.

"Did you?" said I; and knowing his impracticability, I added, seriously: "Well, when you do that, you must always be careful not to lose any of the parts." "Not to lose any of them?" said he. "No fear. Why, when I put that machine together again yesterday, I had nearly two dozen pieces left over."

### GREAT MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS.

The Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, in his report to the annual meeting of the Association recently held at Syracuse, said:—"During the past official year our breeders have had 2,055 cows under test for periods of not less than seven days. Of these 2,055 cows whose records were reported, 47 began their records not less than eight months after calving; while 14 of them made semi-official yearly records. Of the 1,694 ordinary records reported, 72 were extended to 14 days, and 173 to 30 days. The average of the seven-day record by ages was as follows:—583 full aged cows averaged: Age, 7 years; days from calving, 23; milk

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Man.**, Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS** and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville Man. T. F.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

**POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

**GEO. SWALES**, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

**POLAND CHINA PIGS**. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

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

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorn and Berkshires, David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

**SHETLAND PONIES** and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. 1f

**BERKSHIRES**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

**JOHN GARHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep, and horses. T. F.

**T. E. WALLACE**, Portage La Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

**JAS. BRAY**, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-1

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

**WOODMERE FARM**,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

**CLYDESDALES**,—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

**BEN MORE**, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

**A. D. McDONALD**, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

**FOSTER AND LYLE**, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

## RAILROADING

**WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN** for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, brakemen \$75, monthly. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 176, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

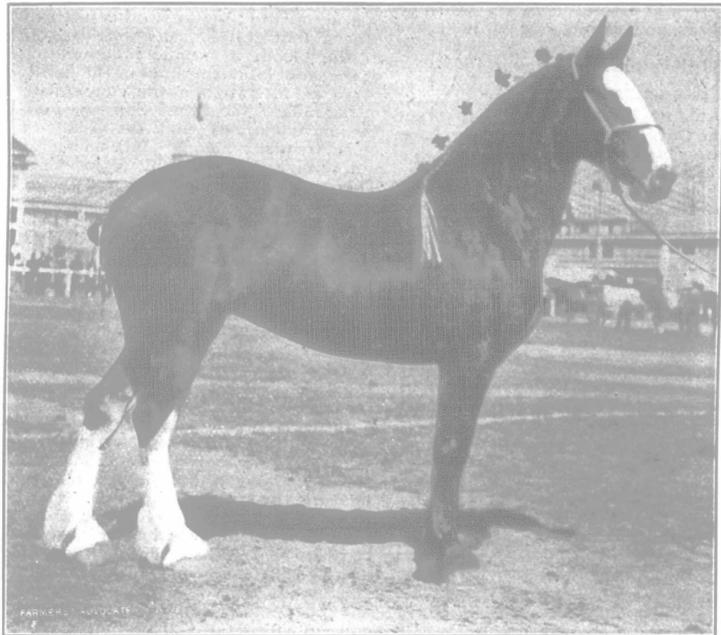
463.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.5; fat, 16.226 lbs. 136 senior four-year-olds averaged: Age, 4 years 10 months 15 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 455.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.46; fat, 15.746 lbs. 165 junior four-year-olds averaged: Age, 4 years 3 months 28 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 428.3 lbs.; per cent. fat 3.48; fat, 14.884 lbs. 180 senior three-year-olds averaged: Age, 3 years 9 months 4 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 397.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.46; fat, 13.736 lbs. 211 junior three-year-olds averaged: Age, 3 years 2 months 18 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 383.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.42; fat, 13.067 lbs. 218 senior two-year-olds averaged: Age 2 years 9 months 18 days; days from calving, 28; milk 344.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.26; fat, 11.243 lbs. 491 junior two-year-olds averaged: Age, 2 years 1 month 19 days; days from calving, 29; milk, 306.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.43; fat, 10.516 lbs.

"Considered as a single herd, these 1,994 animals of all ages of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 784,393.2 lbs. of milk, containing 27,131.428 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.46 per cent. fat. Each animal produced an average of 393.3 lbs. of milk, containing 13.067 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56.2 lbs. or 27 quarts of milk per day, and 15 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

thing that he should be taught, is to come when called and to do so promptly. When being taught this he should know that he is to obey, and if he is favored with a kindly pat upon the head or a bit of meat he will understand more readily and will obey cheerfully.

Don't scold or whip him, for if he is forced to obey at this period it will probably be done in a sneaky way and cannot be depended upon. It will be much easier to gain his confidence by kind treatment, after which his training will be much easier. If you can get him under good control in this way it will be easier to check him if he makes mistakes.

He should be taught to drive stock at the heel, there being no one thing that will make him as worthless about the farm as to get in the notion of running to the head when driving stock. When he is being taught to drive stock he should be kept at your side while you do the driving, so that he will get used to driving at the heel. Be sure that he has this habit well formed before you undertake to teach him to turn stock to right or left. It is sometimes necessary to use a rope to restrain an over-anxious dog, so that he will not hurry the stock too fast. Teach him to drive slowly, and when older he will get the cows from the lot without hurrying or exciting them. Care should be taken



"LADY BOUNTIFUL"

Three-year-old Clydesdale mare. Champion female at the Dominion Exhibition. Owned by John A. Turner, Calgary.

Figures are sometimes tiresome, but the Advanced Registry office deals wholly in figures, and in no other way can we so effectually set forth the wonderful merits of our magnificent breed of dairy cattle."

**TRAINING FARM DOGS.**

Much has been said and written about the advisability of having a dog on the farm. Undoubtedly a great many farmers will disagree with me when I say that they can be made the most useful animal on the farm, saving their owner many steps about the farm in getting the stock from the fields and helping in many other ways, providing he has been properly trained. It is true, however, that the great majority of farm dogs are a nuisance rather than a benefit to their owner.

You cannot expect the common bred mongrel to be a good shepherd dog, but start right and get a thoroughbred collie pup and then devote yourself to training him properly, and you will find that the time devoted to training him properly has been time well spent.

It takes considerable time and a great amount of patience to properly train a dog. Don't try to teach him too much at once, but when you begin to teach him anything keep at it until he has learned it thoroughly. The first

when teaching him to drive stock, that no vicious animal be allowed to turn upon him, for this will teach him to run to the head when driving. A little time and patience, while the dog is young, will be richly rewarded later in the fact that you have a dog that is a source of profit and pleasure instead of a nuisance.—C. C. O.

**RUSSIA'S WHEAT TRADE.**

Features of the wheat trade of Russia are described in Bulletin 65 of the Bureau of Statistics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. I. M. Rubinow, formerly of the Division of Foreign Markets. In 1904 the railways and inland waterways of Russia carried 14,414,000 short tons of grain, and the exports were equivalent to 72 per cent. of this amount, or 10,396,000 tons, and in 1902, also, 72 per cent. of the grain carried on Russian railways and inland waterways was exported.

**GROWTH OF COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

Among the comparatively recent changes in the organization of the grain trade in Russia was the introduction of a railway and State bank-credit system. This system enables persons with small capital to buy and export grain. Exporting firms sell either to foreign importers or buy for such importers on

**ANNUAL EXCURSIONS**  
TO THE  
**Experimental Farm (Indian Head)**  
—ON—  
**Wednesday and Thursday, July 29 and 30**

This excursion presents a good opportunity to secure reliable information on problems of Western Agriculture. It has been organized for the purpose of giving the farmers of Saskatchewan a chance to see what may be accomplished by intelligent effort on a bare prairie farm, in the growing of trees, shrubs, hedges, shelter belts, flowers and fruits, and in the production of heavy yielding crops of grains and grasses. It furnishes an opportunity to study at first hand the result of the different methods of rotation, different methods of soil cultivation and the comparative values of the different varieties of grains, grasses, roots and vegetables.

**TIME TABLE**  
(Arcola Line Wednesday, July 29)

| ARRIVES             | RETURN FARE | ARRIVES                      | RETURN FARE |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Antler..... 3:30    | \$4.05      | Creelman..... 6:03           | \$2.30      |
| Redvers..... 3:53   | 3.85        | Fillmore..... 6:19           | 2.15        |
| Wauchope..... 4:15  | 3.65        | Osage..... 6:40              | 2.00        |
| Manor..... 4:30     | 3.45        | Tyvan..... 6:59              | 1.80        |
| Carlyle..... 4:57   | 3.30        | Francis..... 7:15            | 1.60        |
| Arcola..... 4:30    | 3.10        | Sedley..... 7:37             | 1.50        |
| Kisbey..... 4:49    | 2.95        | Lajord..... 8:00             | 1.35        |
| Forget..... 5:10    | 2.80        | Kronau..... 8:20             | 1.20        |
| Stoughton..... 5:27 | 2.60        | Richardson..... 8:30         | 1.00        |
| Heward..... 5:43    | 2.50        | Arr. Indian Head..... 11:00  |             |
|                     |             | Time of Departure..... 18:00 |             |

**TIME TABLE**  
(C. P. R. Main Line East Wednesday, July 29)

| ARRIVES              | RETURN FARE | ARRIVES                      | RETURN FARE |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Fleming..... 7:25    | \$2.05      | Oakshella..... 8:50          | \$1.10      |
| Moosomin..... 7:45   | 1.90        | Grenfell..... 9:05           | .90         |
| Red Jacket..... 8:00 | 1.70        | Summerberry..... 9:22        | .85         |
| Wapella..... 8:20    | 1.65        | Wolseley..... 9:40           | .75         |
| Burrows..... 8:35    | 1.65        | Sintaluta..... 10:03         | .45         |
| Whitewood..... 8:55  | 1.65        | Arr. Indian Head..... 10:30  |             |
| Percival..... 9:10   | 1.50        | Time of Departure..... 18:30 |             |
| Broadview..... 8:25  | 1.35        |                              |             |

**TIME TABLE**  
(Prince Albert-Regina Line Wednesday, July 29)

| ARRIVES                     | RETURN FARE | ARRIVES                       | RETURN FARE |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Prince Albert..... 21:00    | \$6.10      | Kenaston..... 3:30            | \$3.40      |
| Clouston..... 21:30         | 5.90        | Bladworth..... 4:00           | 3.10        |
| McDowall..... 21:57         | 5.70        | Davidson..... 4:26            | 3.00        |
| Roddiek..... 22:21          | 5.60        | Dirvin..... 4:50              | 2.80        |
| Duck Lake..... 22:45        | 5.40        | Craik..... 5:10               | 2.60        |
| Rosthern..... 23:15         | 5.10        | Aylesbury..... 5:31           | 2.40        |
| Hague..... 23:45            | 4.90        | Chamberlain..... 6:01         | 2.30        |
| Osler..... 24:15            | 4.70        | Findlater..... 6:25           | 2.10        |
| Warman..... 24:27           | 4.60        | Bethune..... 6:55             | 1.90        |
| Clark's Crossing..... 24:42 | 4.50        | Disley..... 7:19              | 1.70        |
| Saskatoon..... 1:05         | 4.30        | Lumsden..... 7:44             | 1.50        |
| Haultain..... 1:50          | 4.10        | Condie..... 8:09              | 1.30        |
| Dundurn..... 2:20           | 3.90        | Regina..... 8:30              |             |
| Hanley..... 3:00            | 3.60        | Arr. Indian Head..... 10:30   |             |
|                             |             | Time of departure..... 19:00K |             |

**TIME TABLE**  
(C. P. R. Main Line West Thursday, July 30)

| ARRIVES                | RETURN FARE | ARRIVES                      | RETURN FARE |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Mortlach..... 6:45     | \$2.20      | Pinkie..... 8:55             | \$1.20      |
| Caron..... 7:00        | 2.00        | Regina..... 9:17             | 1.10        |
| Boharn..... 7:15       | 1.85        | Pilot Butte..... 9:35        | .90         |
| Moose Jaw..... 7:35    | 1.65        | Balgonie..... 9:50           | .85         |
| Pasqua..... 7:50       | 1.65        | McLean..... 10:10            | .75         |
| Belle Plaine..... 8:10 | 1.65        | Qu'Appelle..... 10:28        | .40         |
| Pense..... 8:25        | 1.55        | Arr. Indian Head..... 10:45  |             |
| Grand Coulee..... 8:42 | 1.40        | Time of departure..... 18:30 |             |

**TIME TABLE**  
(Estevan, via Soo Line Thursday, July 30)

| ARRIVES             | RETURN FARE | ARRIVES                      | RETURN FARE |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Gainsboro..... 1:25 | \$5.80      | Midale..... 4:33             | \$3.80      |
| Cariavale..... 1:45 | 5.65        | Halbride..... 4:55           | 3.60        |
| Carnduff..... 2:05  | 5.50        | Ralph..... 5:10              | 3.45        |
| Glen Ewen..... 2:30 | 5.30        | Weyburn..... 5:37            | 3.30        |
| Oxbow..... 2:48     | 5.15        | McTaggart..... 5:54          | 3.05        |
| Alameda..... 3:08   | 5.00        | Yellow Grass..... 6:15       | 2.90        |
| Ribisher..... 3:27  | 4.85        | Lang..... 6:43               | 2.65        |
| Hirsch..... 3:50    | 4.70        | Milestone..... 7:01          | 2.50        |
| Beinfalt..... 4:10  | 4.50        | Wileox..... 7:22             | 2.30        |
| Estevan..... 3:40   | 4.30        | Rouleau..... 7:43            | 2.10        |
| Hitecock..... 2:49  | 4.10        | Drinkwater..... 8:08         | 1.80        |
| Macoun..... 4:16    | 4.00        | Arr. Indian Head..... 11:30  |             |
|                     |             | Time of departure..... 18:00 |             |

**CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS, HALF FARE; UNDER 5, FREE.**  
**RETURN TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS ON THE C. N. E. MAIN LINE IN SASKATCHEWAN TO WARMAN WILL BE SOLD AT SINGLE FARE FOR USE ON TRAINS CONNECTING WITH EXCURSION TRAINS. AT LEAST ONE SLEEPING CAR WILL BE PROVIDED ON THE EXCURSION TRAIN.**

**PROGRAMME.**

On arrival of trains carriages will be in waiting to conduct the women and children to the grounds FREE lunch will be supplied on the grounds. Short addresses by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Angus MacKay, Supt. Experimental Farm, Indian Head and other prominent agriculturalists. Competent guides will escort excursionists to all places of interest on the farm. As many carriages as can be obtained will be secured for the day and will be placed at the disposal of the excursionists, free of charge. Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, will give an exhibit of our most troublesome weeds. Bring specimens.

Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, July 7, 1908

**J. BRACKEN.**  
Supt. Fairs and Institutes

**\$ = 100 = \$**

Is all we ask for a

**Star Windmill**

GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS  
OR MONEY REFUNDED

Caters Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

**Brandon Pump & Windmill Works**  
Dept. A. BRANDON, MAN.

## 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 \$3.75 \$2.00

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
14-16 Princess St.  
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
GRENFELL, SASK.  
LANDS FOR SALE

T. Mayne Daly, K.C. Roland W. McClure  
W. Massey Orlinton E. A. Sonon

**Daly, Orlinton & McClure**  
Barristers & Solicitors

Office—Canada Life Building,  
WINNIPEG, Man.

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Memorial Bells a Specialty.  
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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blenches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blenche. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
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commission. Perhaps the most important influence which has helped to develop the commission business has been the credit advanced to grain shippers by the railways and the Imperial State Bank. The shipper may, under the law of 1894, borrow from the Imperial Bank a sum equal to the full value of the shipment of grain. From 1888, when this credit system was begun by the State, to 1891, the amount advanced on each shipment was limited to 60 per cent. of its value; and from 1891 to 1894, this limit was 80 per cent. The loans under these laws were small in 1893; but from 1893 to 1901, inclusive, the Imperial State Bank loaned annually from \$15,000,000 to \$38,000,000, and the railways advanced on grain shipments from \$6,000,000 to \$26,000,000 annually.

### ELEVATORS.

The first public elevator in Russia was erected in Eletz by the local government authorities in 1888. The storage capacity of this elevator was about 240,000 bushels. In the following year a large private elevator, with a storage capacity of 900,000 bushels, was constructed in St. Petersburg. Since then, the majority of the grain elevators in Russia have been built either by the railways or by the Government for its railways. There were on January 1, 1900, under the control of the Russian railways, 62 elevators, with a combined storage capacity of 11,200,000 bushels, and 198 warehouses capable of holding 14,300,000 bushels. The total capacity of these elevators and warehouses in 1900 was only two-fifths of the storage capacity of the 89 elevators in Chicago in 1906.

### THE RAILWAY-RATE FORMULA.

Most of the Russian railways are owned by the Government, and the rates charged are determined by law. The legal formula for determining the rate on grain is given in detail in the bulletin under consideration. There are items of fixed charge for all shipments, and, in addition, a rate is computed upon a basis of distance.

The distance from the point of origin to the destination of a shipment is divided into zones, and a fixed rate per verst charged within each zone. Beginning with the point of origin, the first zone, for export shipment, extends 180 versts (119.32 miles), and the rate within this zone is 0.086 of 1 cent per mile per 100 pounds. The second zone extends to a point 228.04 miles from the point of origin of the shipment, and the rate within this zone is 0.034 of 1 cent per mile per 100 pounds. The third, fourth and fifth zones are successively longer and the rates per mile successively lower until a distance of 1,842 miles is reached. For all distances beyond this point, zones are disregarded, and a rate of 0.027 of 1 cent per mile per 100 pounds is charged, the miles being counted from the point of shipment to the destination.

According to this formula, the rate charged for carrying grain 1,000 miles on Russian railways would be 33.78 cents per 100 pounds, and for 100 miles the rate would be 8.60 cents per 100 pounds. There are some exceptions in the application of the rate formula, notably in the case of shipments of grain from Siberia, the exceptional rate in this case being higher than the regular rate.

### LARGE SHIPMENTS ON WATER-WAYS

About one-third of the wheat shipped in Russia during the twenty years 1884-1903, was carried on rivers and canals; while the proportion of flour sent by these waterways increased from 4.6 per cent. of the total shipments in 1884-1888 to 12.1 per cent. in 1899-1903. In 1903 there were 171,000,000 bushels of wheat carried on railways and 63,000,000 bushels carried on rivers and canals; of flour, the railways handled 24,000,000 barrels, and the waterways 7,000,000 barrels. The average distance over which wheat was carried on Russian rivers and canals in 1903 was 133 miles, and in 1901 it was 171 miles, and the average charges for each of these years on all wheat carried on these waterways were 2.71 and 3.01 cents per bushel respectively. The railway rates on export for the same distances, according to the formula, were about 6.42 and 7.20 cents per bushel, respectively, and for wheat shipments in internal trade the railway rates were, respectively, about 5.06 and 5.01 cents per bushel.

## Questions and Answers

### NAVEL ILL.

Will you please tell me what was wrong with my colt. He was all right till the sixth day, on the seventh day he went lame; the veterinary called it techni, on the ninth day very near dead; after that he had no control of front legs, got better on front legs, and then one hind leg swelled, all got very nearly well, but left lumps on joints of legs, and a soft puff here and there. The veterinary says he will take a long time to get well. Will he ever get well and in how many months?

Courtenay, B. C.

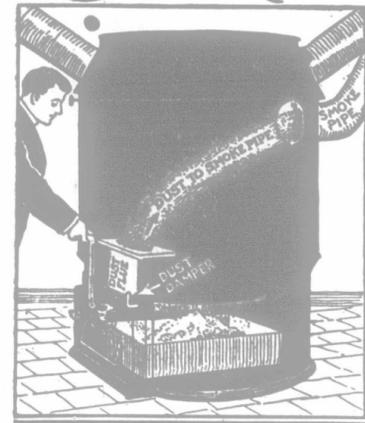
F. C.

Ans.—Navel ill or joint ill is a disease which affects the joints of young animals, occurring soon after birth. The animals affected belong to the equine, bovine, and ovine species, less frequently dogs and pigs are attacked. The disease was first noticed by veterinary surgeons in France in the year 1781. Since then it has become known almost all over the world. In some years it prevails very extensively, and appears to be enzootic in portions of certain countries. The early authorities differed widely in opinion as to the actual cause of the disease, some supposed it to be a constitutional disease, others, pyaemia (a form of blood poisoning) and a sequel to other diseases, others, that certain salts were lacking in the blood, a specific inflammation of the synovial membranes of the joints, or to an alteration in the composition of the milk of the dam. Some authorities have claimed that the disease is more frequent among foals which do not receive the first milk (colostrum). There were many other theories each of its own day, but all had to give way to the onward march of science which recognizes it to be a germ disease, the microbes entering the system of the young animal through the open mouth of the blood vessels in the recently ruptured umbilical cord and quickly reach the blood stream which conveys them to the joints and other parts of the body. As a preventive, as soon as the young creature is born, a ligature (a piece of strong string) should be very tightly tied around the cord about one inch from the colt's body, then with a clean, sharp knife the cord is severed about a half inch from the ligature, the stump is then dressed with a 6% solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 1000 of boiled water, three times a day until the ligature and end of the stump sloughs off. This is the procedure where the membranes come away with the colt, but where the cord has been already ruptured the blood clots should be gently squeezed out and the antiseptic solutions gently injected into the open blood vessels with a small syringe before the stump is tied; it should then be dressed with the antiseptic solution three times daily. Where the disease has already become established the cord must not be tied or serious results will sure to follow. The progress of the disease is sometimes very rapid, death occurring in twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the manifestation of the earliest symptoms. This rapid course, is however, rare, the animal may live for twenty to thirty days or even longer. Occasionally the disease becomes chronic, the mortality is high, from 40 to 60% even with our modern and improved methods of treatment. In cases which are apparently recovering tonics such as iron, gentian, quinine, and cod liver oil with good nourishing food should be given.

\* \* \*

"I shall be glad when I am old enough to do as I please," said the boy.  
"And about that time you will go off and get married, and it won't do you much good, after all," replied the man.  
—Philadelphia Record.

# "Sunshine" Furnace



Where Shaking is Respectable

A Draft off furnace dome, with no other assistance, is powerful to overcome the dust nuisance in shaking time. Only surplus dust rises of itself above the fire. Great bulk descends into ash-pit, and unless legitimate outlet is therein provided, dust will escape through ash-door slits and into operator's face.

In "Sunshine" Furnace the legitimate dust outlet is provided. It's a great big dust-pipe running straight from

ash-pit to dome, thence to chimney. When big pipe damper is opened, all dust in ash-pit ascends to dome; then, when direct drafts are opened, all dust passes up chimney.

Always the clean and quick dust route in "Sunshine" Furnace—via grate, to pan, to dust-pipe, to dome, to chimney, to open air.

Write to us for "Sunshine" testimonials received from your own townspeople.

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**McClary's**

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REMOVING HARNESS AT NOON —KNEESPRUNG.

1. My practice when working colts has been to remove the harness and bathe shoulders with cold water at noon and also as soon as work ceases at night.

2. In a recent issue I noticed the statement that blistering for kneesprung does no good. Does this apply to a specific case, or generally?

Ans. 1. Your system is correct and usually followed by good results. Your "Experienced Horseman's" ideas will not hold good in either theory or practice.

2. Theoretically the blistering of the extensor muscles and tendons should give good results in kneesprung, but in practice we fail to observe the results.

YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS

Some time ago I noticed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE reference to the yeast-cake cure for barrenness in mares. Would you kindly let me know how this is used.

Ans.—The theory is that in some cases of barrenness, the secretions of the female generative organs have become acid and therefore destructive to the vital element contributed by the male.

MILK FAILING—BREAKING

We have a cow that is going off her milk. She calved about six weeks ago and started fairly well with milk, but now she barely gives three pints to a milking.

She has broken away from the tether several times and walked eight miles to her old home. Is it possible she is pining for the society of the cattle to which she has been accustomed all her life?

We are breaking prairie by contract at so much per acre, but the land has several small sloughs on it (about 10 acres altogether in 170 acres) it is very inconvenient breaking around the sloughs, and takes considerable longer to work up the land, can I legally count the sloughs as broken land?

Ans.—It is quite possible that the slough grass may not contain nutriment enough to insure a large supply of milk, although there are a lot of cows giving good supplies of milk on nothing else.

2. We would not like to be positive about the measurement of the sloughs. The common custom of the district in such matters affects the understanding of the contract, but we would certainly count them in when measuring, and we think a court would allow them in if the case came before it, as doors and windows are measured in building a brick wall.

THE ACTION OF BLISTERS.

Kindly explain the scientific process of a blister when applied to any enlargement.

2. Also an explanation of navel ill.

3. Would it be advisable to blister fetlocks (behind) of a colt two weeks old as he is knuckling over on the foot.

Ans.—To be able to understand the scientific process of the action of a blister, it would be necessary to first thoroughly understand and have a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology, also pathology (the cause and nature of diseases). Irritants or counter-irritants applied to the skin, produce nervous and vascular reaction, and by reflex induce certain remote effects.

The several classes of irritants used externally differ materially in the intensity and duration of their effects.

3. No, it is not advisable to apply a blister to a colt so young. Even bandaging is of very little use in this condition, often doing more harm than good.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON

Fairview, G. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

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

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

Clydesdales and Haakneys fresh, sound, good.

The best money could buy in Sootland. Prices Right. Easy Terms.

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Aberdeen-Angus Oattle.

My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907.

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Mr. A. T. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot.

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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Ailays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound.

Thomas Meroer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that means business. Write for particulars or send your orders to WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.

SHORTHORNS

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Falbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

WE have a nice lot of young stock for sale. In Red Polls both bulls and heifers under a year old, and a few choice heifers, two-year-olds. In Yorkshire Hogs we have spring pigs ready for shipment. They are the kind that make you money. Two of our sows raised 47 pigs in 4 litters, in one year. They are easy feeders and rapid growers. Write for prices.

OLENDENING BROS. HARDING - MANITOBA

Glencorse Yorkshires

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

GLEN BROS. DIDSBURY, ALTA.

Forest Home Farm

Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported. Two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missie's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit.

Barred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14. Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. N. R.

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ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

LET YOUNG CALVES SUCK

Having read in your paper how someone starved a newly-born calf for twenty four hours before being fed for the first time so that it might more easily be taught to drink, I tried this experiment and lost three. When fed they drank very greedily about a quart, and about two hours afterwards they lay down, and in about another hour could not stand. We gave them a little red pepper in warm water and afterwards a teaspoonful of salts. But the calves died in about eight hours. When the stomach was opened we found a ball of curds, and concluded that death was caused by bolting the milk. For the benefit of your readers I would say let every calf suck until it is two weeks old.

This suggestion is a good one, although we have raised a good many calves by hand after one or two days with their dams. Every time one departs from natural courses great care is required to avoid danger.

BLACKLEG

In our April 15th number a reader asked the following question: I had a nice year-old heifer recently, which was a trifle lame in the morning when I let her out, otherwise she seemed all right. The same evening she was unable to get up, one hind quarter being swelled up the full of the skin, leg and all. She died some time during the night. Kindly give your opinion as to cause of death and if contagious.

Our reply was: "From such a meagre description, it is impossible to tell what was the matter with the heifer." This question has come to the notice of the Culter Laboratory, who advertise vaccines and serums in our columns, and they wrote us to the effect that the case described was without doubt blackleg. This being the case, our enquirer had better thoroughly burn the carcass and vaccinate his remaining stock, as a preventive measure against other cases.

DEATH OF COLTS FROM UNKNOWN CAUSE

One colt died about a year ago. It was about a month old and was suckling the mare, which was running in the pasture. The colt laid down and died without a struggle. A few days ago another colt—a yearling—died in the same manner. I found it lying in the yard in the morning. It had apparently just laid down and died without a struggle. Both died in same pasture. What was the cause of death?

The only way to arrive at a positive diagnosis of these cases would have been by post-mortem examination of each animal. It is possible that a poisonous plant or plants are growing in the pasture; it would be well to examine the field carefully to ascertain if such is the case. If there is reasonable ground for suspicion that the pasture is infested with deleterious plants or weeds, the proper course to pursue would be to keep the horses out until the source of the trouble has been removed.

RHUBARB GOES TO SEED.

Please let me know through your paper what is the reason rhubarb goes to seed as soon as it starts to grow in the spring. I cultivate it well, transplant the roots every three years. People tell me the rhubarb is run out; it is the strawberry variety.

This question was answered in this column very recently. Rhubarb produces seed because it is natural for it to do so and if permitted will run to seed and produce no stalks of any account. Some varieties too are more inclined to be seed-bearing than others, but we do not know that the variety you mention is given any more to the seeding habit than others. Plant rhubarb in a deep, fertile soil, transplant it every few years and cut up the root while you are doing it, so that a piece planted in the new plot will be no more than three or four years old. Keep the plantation well manured and the seed stalks cut well back.

FALL WHEAT GROWING

I understand some winter wheat is grown near Edmonton, and as there is not usually sufficiently heavy fall of snow there every winter, to stay without thawing and freezing again, I thought here, where we have anything from 4 to 12 inches of snow on the level and no thaw till spring, fall wheat might be grown. I do not know whether to try half acre or one acre on some land I am following. What is the latest time to drill it in?

So far as snow covering is concerned, conditions in your district should be satisfactory for growing winter wheat. We would suggest that an acre of the summer fallow be sown to fall wheat simply as an experiment. It is an undoubted fact that the limits of successful winter wheat production extend far beyond the districts where this cereal is now grown, and with a little experimental work, such as this proposed, to show what can be done in other places, and in other conditions, much valuable information will be gained.

Seeding generally starts, in Alberta, about the end of July, most of the crop being put in early in August. It may be best for you to get the seed in fairly early, so as to give the field a good chance to make top before winter sets in.

RASH.—RENTING SHACK

Every summer by the month of June and July I have itching on the feet, also on the hands, between fingers and on arms up to elbow. Is there any remedy for this?

A has a homestead but not yet a patent. B wants to rent A's house because A lives with his parents. Is A allowed to rent his house to B? Can A take money from B as rental fee? Can A live with B (in A's house) take board with B and claim that as residence?

Rub on some boracic acid powder or better still ask a doctor about it. Yes, A may rent his house to B or live with him. The law forbids renting the land or in any way trafficking in the land, but does not concern itself about the house.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

Several valuable cows have died this spring of some sort of poisoning, wild carrot or parsnip is blamed; grass was long enough, but we blame the wet season as the plants would root up easily. What can be done to make sure? Could we get the government veterinary to come up from Edmonton.

If this poison weed is growing all over two or three quarters, can the owners of these quarters cancel them and take up other homesteads? Would the homesteaders be paid for improvements done in the quarters which they cancelled?

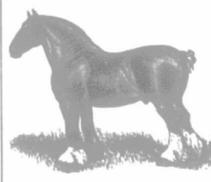
It is difficult to say what might be the origin of the poisoning if that is the cause of death. A few years ago there were several complaints of poisoning by water hemlock in Northern Alberta. We would advise enlisting the services of the provincial department of agriculture, and if that failed trying the veterinary inspector who represents the Dominion department of agriculture (health of animals' branch in Alberta). His address is J. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat.

COWS CHEWING BONES.

Why do cows chew bones? Is there anything to give them? The absence of bones, wood, etc., is not the reason, but is produced by a lack of certain minerals in the food. An application of a mineral salt, known as "Thomas' phosphate" to the pasture has been found to be of great benefit. Means are provided for the use of bone and phosphate fertilizers, and these should be applied in the form of liquid fertilizer to the pasture daily. A regular supply of mineral salts is believed to be of great benefit.

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

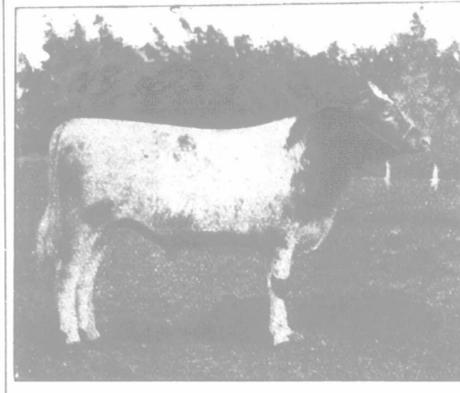


JOHN A. TURNER BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM CALGARY, ALTA. Box 472 Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.



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Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal. W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.



Getting Out Of SHORTHORN CATTLE

I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on animals of all ages. The breeding is of the best. I will mail Catalogues describing the stock. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Manitoba

Weak Men Here Take My Belt for What it is Worth. Wear it Until You Are Cured--Then Pay Me My Price. If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you, I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you may wear my belt free until cured. I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow; and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now the finest specimens of physical manhood. MR. W. H. HALL, 128 Church Street, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "I am well satisfied with your Belt. It did all you said it would." MR. W. L. FLEMINGTON, Lumsden, Sask., says: "I am glad to be able to tell you that your Belt has been invaluable to me." MR. FRANK VINALL, Heston, Ont., says: "Your Belt is all you recommended it to be. It has completely cured me of my troubles." Write for more particulars by mail or at office only. No agents. FREE BOOK—Call and test my Belt free, or if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free No charge for consultation. CALL TO DAY. —SEND THIS AD.— DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

THE COUNTRY WEST OF HUDSON'S BAY.

Mr. Fred G. Durnford, C. E., of the Department of the Interior, recently gave out some very interesting information concerning the little-known region lying immediately to the west of Hudson's Bay. One of the best authorities, he said, upon Churchill in ancient days was a man of the name of Robson, a civil engineer, who constructed Port Churchill, who was there at various periods from 1733 onwards, and who appears to have been a very careful observer as well as a good engineer. He spoke of the vegetables which he had raised there, and also of the horses which had been employed for several years, and also of the cattle at the fort. He said that in spite of the cold winds on Esquimaux Point he was able to produce excellent vegetables. He dug down in the soil—it was the month of July—and found that he had to dig down a depth of three feet six inches before he came to the frost, represented by a sheet of eight inches of ice, and he makes the note that this thin stratum of ice below does not in any way affect the vegetation. He went on to speak of the horses that were used in drawing stones and other material for the fort, and the fine butter that was made, and spoke of it generally as a good agricultural country round about there. That was in 1773 to 1747.

Mr. Durnford thought it was 1784 when David Thompson first started his diary. It extended on to 1850. He was one of the first men to cross the Rocky mountains and the discoverer of several passes. Howe's Pass should have been named after him. He went very near the Yellow Head Pass, but did not go through, passing by what he calls the Athabasca Portage. Right across the continent, from Churchill to the mouth of the Columbia river, he has left a very valuable series of meteorological observations taken every winter during the time he was with the Hudson's Bay Company, for seven years, and later, from 1797 to 1814, with the Northwest Company. He observed at Split Lake; he observed at Sepiwek Lake, also at Cumberland House, at York Factory, at the South Indian Lake, at Reed Lake, Peace river, etc., etc., and left a series of meteorological tables which are of great value.

The opinion that one must gather from his writings is that the principal reason agriculture was not carried on was because the mouths to be fed did not appreciate the benefits of eating vegetables. The Indians being all meat eaters it was thought superfluous on the part of the companies to attempt to raise vegetables or grain for them.

Mr. Durnford pointed out that the climate varies considerably. He drew attention to the fact that the further north we go the better the stamina of the men we find there. He had travelled quite largely in India, and found the nearer he approached the Himalayas the finer the class of men. The men from the mountains, the Sikhs, are men of magnificent physique. You find this applies also as regards the Esquimaux, who appear to be a fine race physically, kindly in their disposition and nature, not cruel to the same extent as those of more southern latitudes, and you find the same thing down in Patagonia. Towards the limit, as you may say, at which men or cereals can be grown you find the best. That has been brought to the notice of the witness very strongly living out in India. Rice is the staple grain of that country, and grows well, yet we find in Carolina a much better quality. The nearer to the poles it is possible for plants or the human species to survive, there the best of their species are found, and so, though the northern climate is rigorous, it is habitable.

Mr. Durnford quoted the experience of Mr. Hanbry, who started from Churchill and went north and along the Chesterfield Inlet up to the Arctic ocean, travelled west along the Arctic ocean and up the Coppermine river to Great Bear lake, passing two years amongst the Esquimaux in 1904 and 1905. He collected some very valuable information as regards the climate of that northern country. Its people, of course, have been acclimated to the rigors of the climate. He said that new-born children are laid on the snow by their mothers, without

receiving injuries, and he makes a statement which would at first seem almost a fairy story did we not know that he had been living among the Esquimaux in their snow houses. He says that a temperature in that very dry climate of 23 degrees is equivalent to 60 degrees in a more humid one, and that when the temperature reached 28 above zero, they had to cut a hole in the snow house, because they found it uncomfortably warm. It is a strange but a very valuable statement, as tending to show that though the first persons to go into our north country, for instance, natives of the Old Country, might suffer through ignorance, those who learn how to live there would undergo no greater inconvenience than they would in a climate such as we find in Ottawa.

In connection with the projected Hudson's Bay route, it is interesting to note what experienced and observing explorers who have visited the region just west of the Hudson's Bay have to tell about the country there. Among those best qualified to inform us as to this territory is Mr. A. P. Low, Director of the Geological Survey. He was recently examined on this subject by a Parliamentary committee at Ottawa.

Mr. Low explained that he had some personal knowledge of the territory of Keewatin, immediately to the west of Hudson's Bay. The country between Norway House and Hudson's Bay is not very elevated. The highest points in it are probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 feet above sea level. For about half the distance to Hudson's Bay it is practically a rolling plain, and the rocks are ancient rocks of the Laurentian and Huronian age. Beyond that there was an ancient deposit of limestone and sandstone, extending in a wide line around the northern part about half way across. The country for about half way down from Norway House to Churchill slopes very gently towards the bay, so that the grade is not more than eight or ten feet to the mile, if it is that. The northeastern part is practically a plain.

There are considerable areas of low swampy lands. The surface going down into Hudson's Bay after you get into the Wolstenholme country is fairly swampy. The rivers have thrown up banks, and it is only at an occasional place that a break through those banks occurred to let out the drainage. In many places the river banks are from five to ten feet higher than the surrounding country, and in consequence the land beyond is drowned more or less, very often extending back for a distance as far as one can walk in a day.

Mr. Low considered that probably half the country due east from Norway House, say for 100 miles, would be fit for agriculture. He would rank the agricultural possibilities there as fair.

Of course there are very few settlements in there now, and the only one Mr. Low visited was a Hudson's Bay post at Trout Lake, and they were growing peas and garden truck of all kinds, also potatoes and fairly decent looking crops. They were not bothered very badly with summer frosts, as Mr. Low could see from the crop of green peas. The climate seemed quite favorable for hardy crops. The soil areas that are fit for agriculture are fairly large the rocky hills only crop at intervals, and there is quite a large area there that Mr. Low thinks will be fit for future settlement.

As to the far northern region about Chesterfield Inlet and Fullerton, it is in

the barren lands and unfit for agriculture. The tree line ceases on the coast close to Churchill and crosses off to the northwest towards Mackenzie. The country on the mainland there is quite low. The hills never extend more than 300 or 400 feet. There are no forests up there and the only natural resources would be probably the minerals, and furs and the sea and lake fisheries.

In his evidence as to the resources of the more southern sections of Keewatin which he had explored, namely, between Norway House and Hudson's Bay, Mr. Low stated that the forest, as in a great many other parts of Canada, had been largely destroyed by fire, but around some of the large lakes and on their islands and other places, a fair growth of timber is found in that region with white and black spruce, pine, aspen poplar and white birch of eighteen inches diameter. The trees are fairly clean, and a great many of them would probably make two or three logs, so that what remains of the timber there is fairly decent and good, except on the low swamp land, where the growth is confined to black spruce and tamarack of no great size.

THE FARMER'S LIABILITY

The question of the liability of the farmer in the case of the sale of a beef animal, which, on slaughter, was found to be tuberculous, has recently been tested before the Lord Chief-Justice in the English High Court, King's Bench Division. Following is the comment of the Scottish Farmer on the trial:

The argument of the butcher, based on the Sale of Goods Act, was that, seeing he bought the bullock for slaughter as human food, there was an implied warranty that its carcass would be suitable for the purpose in view. The point was very well argued. The butcher's counsel maintained that, seeing the butcher was held liable if he sold diseased meat, even when he had no knowledge of its being diseased, the farmer from whom he bought the animal should be made liable to him. Counsel argued that the butcher should not be held liable for failure to diagnose disease on a cursory glance, but that the farmer should be amenable to the law, seeing he would have the animal in his possession for possibly twenty seven or twenty-eight weeks. The farmer had opportunities for seeing and examining the bullock and if it was tuberculous, he ought to have known.

Some interesting points came out in evidence. The butcher was confronted with the resolution of one of his own trade federations, to demand an express warranty of soundness from farmers. If there was already, as the pursuer in this case maintained, an implied warranty, there was no need for an express warranty being exacted. Expert evidence was laid, and, as usual, it was contradictory. Professor Owen Williams, of University College, Liverpool, averred that some symptoms of disease would have shown themselves in an animal so badly tuberculous as the animal in dispute. He also alleged that by means of the tuberculin test farmers could protect themselves. The flesh of this particular animal was said to be excellent, and the bench had some difficulty in believing that a farmer could have supposed that such an animal was diseased. The veterinary inspector of the market gave splendid evidence. He was candid to a degree. Asked what chance there was of detecting disease in an animal through such an examination as he was able to make while the animals passed before him, he promptly answered, "Not much." Doing his best to ascertain whether beasts coming into the market were healthy or not, he was forced to admit that he could not so ascertain in one case out of twenty. In other words the meat inspection in some markets is purely nominal.

The strongest witness on the side of the farmer was Sir John McFadyen, an eminent veterinary authority. He described the tuberculin test, and expressed his opinion that it was not a reliable test for a farmer to use. It was a veterinary operation, and unreliable in the hands of field cattle. When rightly used, it was almost infallible, but he did not tell the extent of the disease. His point in evidence was that the test did not give an implied warranty, and should not give an express warranty.

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In putting the case to the jury, the Lord Chief Justice asked two questions: 1. Did the plaintiff (butcher) really rely upon the defendant's skill and judgment? And (2) could the defendant, by reason of his skill and judgment ascertain whether the animal was tuberculous? The juries answered both queries in the negative so that the highest court has decided against the butcher, and practically declared that he must bear the loss, if he has invested in a tuberculous animal.

In saving banks it is customary to require a new depositor to sign an identification blank. In a certain savings bank recently a woman was somewhat unwilling to comply with this request. "What is your husband's name?" asked the clerk. "My husband's name is Peter Jones. What is your wife's name?" snapped the fair depositor.

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