

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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OCTOBER 24, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 735

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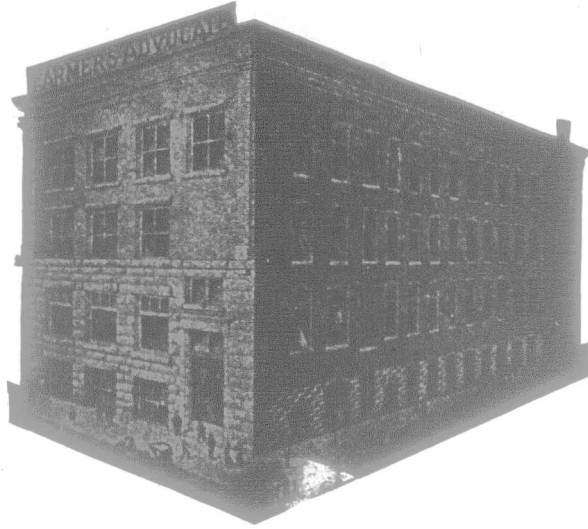
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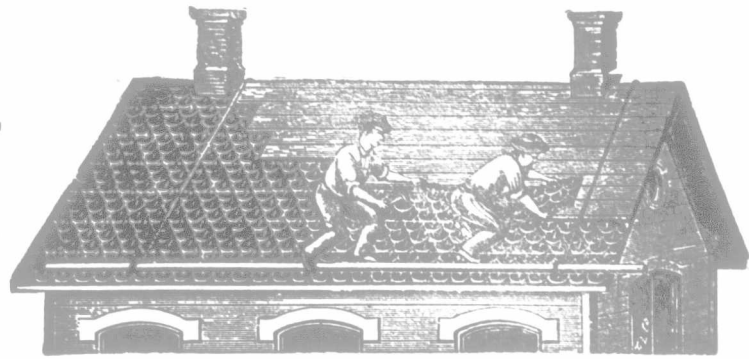
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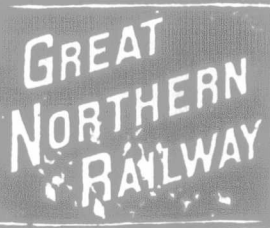
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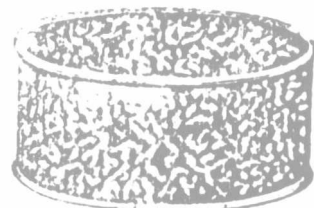
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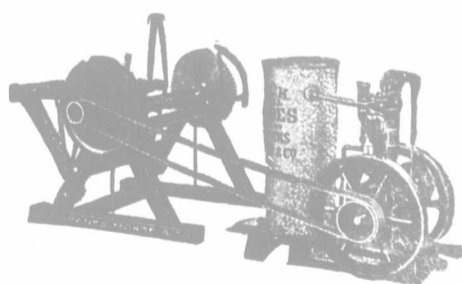


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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

October 24, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 735

EDITORIAL

People on the Coast are beginning to talk of the big fair to be held in Seattle in 1909. It will be a big live stock and fruit show.

Talk is heard of a new terminus for the ocean boats that carry the Over Seas mail; the Alberni Canal being the favored point, so 'tis said.

Talk about hazing and other boyish pranks of students—seventy bombs and forty pounds of dynamite were found in a Russian University.

If the many falls in B.C. were harnessed, the power could be used to take the trains across the mountains; what a saving in expense and how freight rates could be lowered!

A young Scotch Canadian farmer recently back from New Zealand states that he believes the N. Z. men make more out of sheep than Western Canadian farmers do out of wheat.

Farmers on Lulu Island are renting their land at \$20 to \$22 an acre to the industrious Chinese, who make it a paying proposition at truck farming, growing vegetables for the Vancouver market.

The acquisition of the railroad on Vancouver Island, and of a million and a half acres of land by the Canadian Pacific is going to increase the interest of outsiders in that part of the country, which will doubtless be well advertised.

Tourist travel increases daily to British Columbia, and is being helped along by the C. P. R. That great corporation has in process of construction a magnificent hotel overlooking the harbor at Victoria.

The courtesy shown by Canadian Pacific railway officials was recently remarked about to the writer by an Illinois tourist, who contrasted it favorably with that of the railroad men in his country. Little things like this backed up by the finest mountain scenery in America accounts for the tide of tourist travel setting northward from the U. S.

Vancouver Island might be dubbed New England, and Vancouver New Manitoba, judging by the denizens of the respective places. Blues-noses are much in evidence on the Coast. The influx of Canadians from over the mountains and of Old Country people is doing the country good, and will make for betterment in religion, morals, politics and education, by giving broader views on these subjects.

It would appear that the day of many little fairs in B. C. is done; the example of other parts of Canada has in this matter been too slavishly followed. The big fair of the lower mainland, New Westminster, and Victoria and probably one or two others are ample for that part of British Columbia. One or two in the upper country, one, say, for the Okanagan and one for the Kootenay, are sufficient and we believe it would be better if government aid was concentrated on five or six fairs rather than on four or five times that number as now.

A religious contemporary comments on the fact that schools were dismissed and children sent home in order to allow the teachers to attend a religious convention. Such should not be allowed; if teachers wish to attend such conventions, they should find substitutes, so as not to interfere with education.

Providing School Grounds.

The tendency to crowd so frequently evinced by human beings is not flattering to their intelligence, being evidence of cupidity. Small building lots, narrow streets, lack of parks and athletic fields, small school grounds are all incontrovertible evidence that there is considerable truth in the commercial adage "small profits and quick returns." There is no valid excuse for this close herding together of human beings, it tends to deterioration of the species by handicapping the individual in the pursuit of health of both mind and body. The playground has a marvelous influence on the life of children, given sufficient room, they play the games that develop mind, muscle and an even disposition, crowded into small quarters nothing more strenuous than marbles is undertaken. Deputy Minister Golden before a teachers' convention recently, advocated the purchase of fifteen acres and if possible thirty acres; given the smaller area, there would be plenty of room for athletic sports, for practical work in agriculture and any other purpose desired. Planting of the grounds should be done with deciduous trees, the maple, ash and elm with a liberal intermixture of evergreens, such as spruce and tamarac. It would seem that bigger men are needed to mould the school policy of the country than those in control for the last two decades. Men with more breadth of vision, of the type described by Ian MacLaren and in Tom Brown, masculine in thought and action and who wear their hair cut short, effeminacy has a big hold on our public school system, not solely because of so many women teachers, but because the wretched salaries paid have resulted in inferior men taking up the work. In the particular work of selecting and arranging school grounds in cities, towns and villages and country districts, the inspector should be given power under the regulations to disapprove of the small patch, well termed 'yard,' purchased for school purposes. Especially is this essential in towns and villages where a little wise provision might have made the school grounds, a town park, athletic grounds and breathing space. In this respect, Carberry has set an example to many Western towns, although had their grounds been three times their present size, it would be to the advantage of that town, as it is they have something to be proud of.

Short Selling of Wheat.

The letter in another column on the subject of regulating the practice or "short selling" raises a question over which producers should cogitate. In its simplest sense "short selling" means that a man bargains to deliver a given amount of wheat at some future date which is a perfectly legitimate business but the very fact that the agreement will not mature for some time introduces the element of chance into the transaction and makes it something or a gamble. In this respect, however, short selling does not differ from any other commercial or industrial transaction for there is a certain amount of risk in every branch of endeavor. But "short selling" is not confined to the agreement of the man having wheat contracting to deliver it at a future date. A man who has no wheat, or who may never have any, may think that the quoted price of wheat is lower at the present than it will be in the future and will go on the floor of a grain exchange and agree to sell wheat for future delivery at a certain figure. He has no wheat, he has no intention of delivering wheat, and he does not bother his head about its delivery. He simply watches the market and, when wheat drops below the price he has sold at, takes the margin which the buyer must put up and discharges the obligation. It is simply the negative side or a deal where a man first buys for speculative purposes. If it should so transpire that wheat never falls below the price at which he bought it before the date of his contract expires,

he simply puts up the difference between his selling price and the price of wheat on the date of the maturity of his contract or of its discharge, and takes his loss, but, as a matter of fact, very few short sellers let the contract come to maturity, they usually take their losses or gains shortly after selling. This then is what constitutes gambling in wheat and it is easily discerned how, that if there is a strong element of sellers in a market, the price of wheat may be depressed even though these sellers may not control a bushel of wheat, or on the other hand, if the buyers predominate, the price of wheat may be advanced. The effect of this speculative buying is always most evident when prices rule high from time of selling until the maturing of the contracts at the end of each month, and the buyers of this imaginary wheat demand actual delivery which they have a right to do. The situation becomes further complicated if the buyers happen to control so much available wheat that the sellers cannot get supplies to fill their contracts on demand of the actual owners. In such a case the one party actually owns the goods and has possession, the other party has contracted to deliver these same goods, but in order to deliver them he has to buy from the actual owner and possessor, hence the latter can charge the seller any price he may wish. This is what actually happened in the Winnipeg market when the price of wheat went to such a height in the summer of 1905.

In the past, short selling has generally depressed the price of wheat when supplies in the country are large, and advanced them when available wheat was scarce, but this fall with the largest wheat crop ever grown and an augmented army of wheat speculators in the various exchanges the price of wheat has been kept above an export basis. The situation is singular. Legitimate traders are generally agreed that while short selling may depress values of actual wheat at certain times it advances them at others and in the end the producer is as well off as though the price depended wholly upon supply and demand.

Our object in calling attention to this subject at this time is that producers may express their opinions upon it with the object of making recommendations or otherwise to the grain commission when it sits to take evidence from the actual producers. If the public has pronounced opinions upon the subject of "short selling" we remind them that the columns of this journal are open for fair discussion. With regard to the bucket shops, there can be but one opinion namely that the laws which are calculated to prohibit them should be unconditionally enforced.

B. C. and the Labor Question.

It is yet fresh within the minds of all, the agitation to restrict the importation of Chinese labor, which was put into effect by the imposition of a head tax of \$500. The result is that the cheaper form of labor has become dearer; the price has risen forty to eighty per cent., and labor is scarce as the user of it knows to his or her cost. Here we have over again a beautiful illustration of what would happen if the manufacturers had their way, prices of things needed would be enhanced, and the consumer would be mulcted in the difference. In a new country, where labor is always scarce owing to the tremendous amount of developmental work going on, it surely savors of ridiculousness to limit the importation of the right kind of labor or the products of labor. At the present time the reversal of the attitude of our brothers of the Coast was only to be expected, as the waves of prosperity and industrial progress lapped their feet, especially as they began to appreciate that success was to be had more quickly and pleasantly by directing rather than doing the work themselves. Markets are calling for more B.C. fruit and lumber, but partly owing to the

labor scarcity, the demands cannot be met. Possibly, in places where work is scarce and there is lack of elbow room for labor, it might be wise to prohibit more coming in, but all over Canada today, the opposite holds good, and while such is the case, as it is likely to be for many years to come, the only restrictions imposed should be on the score of disease, either mental or physical, under which category, of course, would be included the criminal and depraved. It would not be a bad idea for the Immigration Dept. to direct a flow of Galicians into B.C.: such make good settlers. After all, the most desirable peoples are the British, the Americans, the Scandinavians, the Germans, and the old country French. The Italian and the Spaniard, and the Hindoo, might just as well be kept out. Such are of no permanent benefit to the country. The proposition to import a lot of Chinese for railroad building, to be sent back when through with, should not be entertained, the contractors are not entitled to such consideration.

The initial mistake was made by the Dominion government in listening to the clamoring of the so-called labor element in the Coast province. Many people out there who never before had a good word to say for the Mongolians, now deplore their scarcity in the field of domestic service and truck farming, two lines of endeavor, white labor will not seemingly undertake. The Chinese are by no means ideal citizens, but they filled a place; for railroad work the European is to be preferred, as he in time becomes assimilated. It is well also to consider the utterances of certain visiting Britishers, that over there, is any quantity of unemployed labor wanting employment. No hindrance should be put in the way of contractors importing such from Great Britain; alien labor laws may be all right, but such have no place on the statute when directed against fellow-subjects of our own blood and color. The pandering of politicians to the trades unions in this matter is a distinct menace to the future of Canada. We are pleased to note the determination of the Dept. of the Interior to devote their main efforts to Great Britain, and in so doing see that all the provinces are treated alike. There has undoubtedly, in the past, been favoritism shown the prairie. Finally, let us all remember that while the building of railroads is essential, nation building is far more important.

Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show.

The secretary of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association advises us that the Third Provincial Fat Stock Show will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, March 20 and 21, 1907, at Regina. At the same time and place, the Second Provincial Horse Show will also be held. It is to be hoped that the prize list will be made more modern in the class for bacon hogs. Membership is only one dollar per annum, and all stock breeders should become members of the association which will have much to do in directing the improvement of stock and the work of fairs into the proper channels.

* * *

One Hard was not quoted on either London or Liverpool corn exchanges Oct. 1st. Where is it going to?

* * *

The nights are lengthening out, and now is the time to consider the purchase of books to read under the evening lamp.

* * *

A bright man suggests that all horses bought from Great Britain should be malleined at the quarantine stations. Now, what do you think of that?

* * *

They declare that sifting is the only accurate way of determining the amount of dirt in wheat, and pronounce against samples taken by the sticker (spearer.)

* * *

Indian wheat usually contains an admixture of barley, and foreign wheat averages four per cent. In the season, it runs up to six per cent. of barley. Barley or other admixture is to be reckoned at the value of the value of wheat, and a deduction of four per cent. In case of admixture of rye, the maximum is the maximum of rye, or of other admixture, shall equal 10 per cent. of the value of the wheat, and a deduction of four per cent. shall be made therefrom.

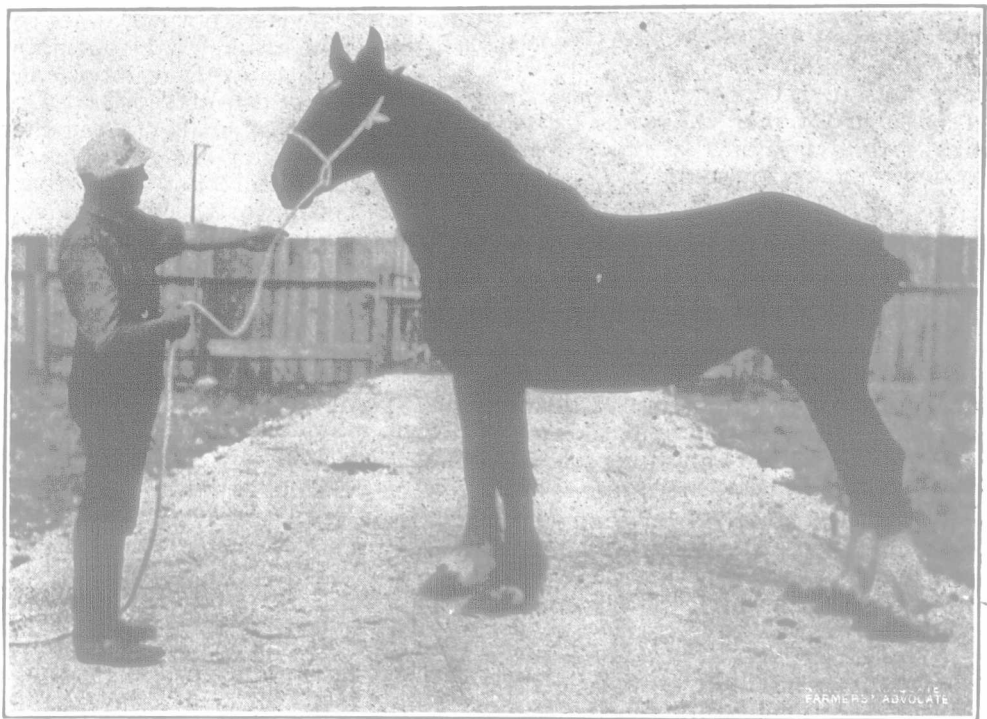
HORSE

Action in Horses.

In the series of short articles on the different breeds and classes of horses which has appeared in these pages during the last few months, a good deal has been said about "action." Certain peculiarities of gait are desired in each class, and certain defects are undesirable and objectionable in any class or breed.

The general type and conformation of a horse does not, in all cases, indicate the extent of action he possesses, but in most cases it indicates his general style of action. Horses that naturally hold a rather high head, have good length of neck, well-developed muscles, especially along that portion of the neck just superior to the jugular vein, a fairly oblique shoulder, forearms long and set well under the chest; have, as a rule, free and extensive shoulder action, in many cases high knee action; while a horse with the opposite conformation is usually deficient in shoulder action, although his knee action may be high; but in order to get the desirable action in the heavy harness horse, he must have shoulder as well as

direction from above downwards, will, with few, if any, exceptions, indicate the line of foot action. In order that this may be true and straight, a horse should stand with his fore feet straight forwards and backwards. A straight line, commencing at the center of each toe, should pass backwards through the cleft of the frog, and continue on backwards exactly the same distance apart as that at which they started. A horse that, while standing, turns his toes outwards, will, when in motion, roll his feet; that is, each foot will roll or wind itself inwards towards the opposite limb, and in many cases strike the fetlock, cannon or knee, according to the height of action. This is called "speedy stroke," but it is not by any means an indication of speed. This peculiarity of conformation and action is, in some cases, due entirely to the feet, while in others it is due to a deviation of the limb from the fetlock down. The latter form is the most undesirable, and usually indicates weakness. From which ever cause it arises, the defect is very hard to correct. Various methods of shoeing have been tried, with in different results. In a horse that strikes his knees, it can often be rectified by shoeing very light in order that his action may be lower. In some cases where a horse strikes lower down, relief is given by applying a shoe heavy on the inside of the foot, in order that when the foot is elevated this extra weight will



IMPORTED SHIRE MARE VIOLET.

Champion at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1906, Exhibited by J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

knee action. A horse that gets his knees high, but is apparently cramped or tied in his shoulders, is undesirable, from the fact that, while he is apparently expending considerable energy and pounding the ground, he has no speed. The manner of the attachment of the fore limbs to the chest has marked influence on the action. Those with forearms quite close together are deficient in width of chest, and usually go with legs and feet very close, and are apparently cramped in action from want of strength and muscular development, while those whose forearms are very wide apart, with a broad and often rather flat breast between them, the legs appearing as though they were fastened to the outside of the chest, have a very clumsy, awkward, shuffling way of going. While the muscular development in this case, appears at first sight, to be great, a close observation will reveal the contrary, and the fact that the limbs are not properly placed. When we use the word "chest," we of course mean that part of the anatomy of which the ribs are the lateral boundaries. The term is often used to express the space between the forearms. This portion of the anatomy is properly called the breast.

The direction the fore limb takes from the elbow to the foot influences action to a great extent. In order that action may be true, the limb should be perpendicular. A plumb line, extending from the center of the elbow, should touch the center between the heels. Horses whose limbs deviate downwards and outwards from the elbow, cannot have true action, but will go wide and ungrainly with fore feet, while the reverse direction of the limbs will cause too close action.

The manner in which a horse stands on his feet, provided the limbs take the proper

keep the inside of the foot lower, and thereby deflect the foot outwards as it is brought forward. In many cases little can be done to rectify the defect, as it requires a great deal to change the action caused by malconformation. What will answer in some cases will not in others, and usually the only safe plan is to drive slowly or wear boots.

The horse that stands intoed, with his toes turned inwards, will, when in motion, paddle, that is, his feet will wind outwards, he goes wide, the feet describing a segment of a circle outwards at each step. This defect, while very undesirable, is not as bad as rolling, as there is no danger of him injuring himself. While perfectly straight and true action in front is what we look for, it is not often found, especially in horses with extreme action. It is seldom we see what we might call perfection in this respect. It will be noticed that the feet of most high actors deviate a little either one way or the other. Some go straight when going fast, but either paddle or roll a little with one or both feet when going slow, and vice versa, even though when standing the defects may not be suspected. Horses whose limbs deviate considerably downwards and outwards, and stand with toes turned outwards, will often when viewed from the front, when in motion, appear to have almost straight action. They stand with feet wide apart, and when in action the rolling motion of the feet fetches them sufficiently inwards to give them about the proper appearance, without striking the opposite leg, but just before touching the ground the toe again turns outward and the foot is planted wide. On the other hand, a horse whose limbs deviate downwards and inwards, and whose toes turn in, will not show the paddling gait as much as one whose limbs are perpendicular. The true fore

action is when the foot is lifted from the ground without the slightest deviation literally, and brought forward in a straight line, maintaining the same distance from the center of the opposite limb that it has from the center of the opposite foot when standing.

Another defect of action is "forging"; that is, the striking of the shoe of the fore foot with that of the hind foot on the same side. This makes a click, click, click that to a horseman is very annoying. Some horses forge when jogging, but do not when at a faster pace; others forge at mostly all gaits. The tendency to forge is indicated by a very short back, especially what is called a "roach back," where there is quite a noticeable elevation in the region of the loins. While all short or roach-backed horses do not forge, we seldom see a forger who is not well marked, in at least having a short back. The defect can often be remedied by shoeing heavy in front and light behind. This gives greater length of stride to the fore feet, and shortens, to some extent, that of the hind, and it also causes the animal to life the fore foot higher, so that the hind shoe will not strike it. In other cases, shoeing with the slips or half shoe in front, will answer. Like many other defects, different individuals require different methods of shoeing to rectify the defect. While a back that is too short is undesirable, too long a back is probably worse; the former may cause defective action, but indicates strength, while the latter not only indicates weakness and want of constitution, but also defective action. A very long-backed horse has usually slovenly, awkward action. It must always be understood that, while certain conformations indicate certain action, there are always exceptions, and it is necessary in all cases to see a horse in motion in order to verify our suspicions or indicate our mistake. In some cases, from reasons that we cannot explain, well-marked indications are at fault, and a horse in whom we expect excellent action is very defective, and vice versa. On this account, it is often impossible to classify a horse, especially between the heavy and the light harness class, without seeing him in motion. As regards the conformation of croup, we, in any class, want one rather long and not too drooping. A short, drooping croup indicates defective, stilty hind action, with lack of flexion of mostly all joints. Where the croup is of fair length, too much droop is not so serious. (By the croup we mean from the termination of the loins to the tail, including the whole width of the animal.) The conformation of the hocks is also material. A horse should stand with his hocks fairly close together, the points rather closer than the anterior surface; that is, with a slight deviation forwards and outwards. What is called "cow-hocked"—that is, with the hocks quite close, especially the points, and the limbs deviating downwards and outwards—usually causes ungainly action and rather a shuffling gait, while the opposite, the hocks wide and the feet close together and somewhat intoed, indicates a cross action in the planting of each hind foot towards the opposite fore foot. A well-marked angle at the point of the hock indicates good hock action, while a poorly developed angle indicates the reverse. The well-formed horse stands with his hind feet fairly close together and the toes deviating slightly outwards. Too much of this deviation is not desirable, as it usually indicates too wide action, and the reverse indicates too close action and a tendency to interfere or strike the opposite fetlock with the shoe of each foot. Wide action with the hind feet is undesirable in most classes. It is allowed to considerable extent in the roadster, and we often see horses of this class whose conformation is nearly or quite correct, who, when going fast, will go quite wide behind, but even in this class closer action is now generally preferred.

Interfering in horses is often hard to correct. In many cases colts do it when first worked, and cease after becoming stronger and accustomed to shoes. In other cases the fault continues, and, while various devices and methods of shoeing have been tried, the manner of shoeing depending much upon the particular part of the foot or shoe that strikes, there are some cases that cannot be rectified by shoeing, and the only means of protection is boots.

* * *

The Ontario government has instituted an investigation into the horse industry of the province. The object is to obtain information to be used in deciding as to the best policy to adopt to encourage more extensive breeding of the best types of horses.

Weaning Colts.

The age at which colts should be weaned is to a great extent governed by circumstances. Under ordinary conditions it is well to allow the mare to nurse the foal for four months or longer. If, when the foal be this age, the mare is required to do regular work, I think both will do better if the foal be weaned. On the other hand, if the mare be in fair condition, not required to work, and still yielding a reasonable quantity of milk, the foal will do better if not weaned for a month or two longer, and the mare, having no labor to perform, will not suffer. The ordinary process of weaning, which consists in separating mare and foal, and allowing no further intercourse for several weeks, or until the mare has ceased to secrete milk and the foal to look for it, is, in my opinion, irrational, wasteful and uncalled for.

It is probably unnecessary to state that the colt should be taught to eat chopped or crushed oats, bran, etc., before the process of weaning commences, otherwise he will be sure to suffer and grow thin. Experience has taught all feeders or breeders of stock that sudden or violent changes of diet or usage with any class of stock is dangerous and often expensive. When this is the case with adult animals, it is reasonable to expect it to be more marked in the young; hence, in order to avoid danger of digestive diseases in the young, and trouble with the mammary gland and possibly digestive trouble also in the dam, we should exercise good judgment and be satisfied to take considerable trouble when weaning the colt. In most cases the mammary apparatus is still quite active, and a considerable quantity of milk is being secreted when the owner decides that it is time to wean the colt. The colt, in addition to the grass and grain that he has been eating, has thus far also been accustomed to the milk. In fact, this has been his principal diet, and if suddenly deprived of it he cannot avoid failing in condition and fretting. Then, again, the secretion of milk in the mare will not cease all at once, and unless the gland be relieved of it, mammitis will be the result. Instead of milking the mare by hand, and, of course, making no use of the milk, as is usually done, the colt should get the benefit. My idea of the proper process of weaning is as follows: When it is decided to wean the colt, he should be placed in a comfortable box stall, by himself, or with other colts. There should be no mangers or boxes into which he can rear or jump and probably hurt himself, and the door and walls should be so high that he cannot jump over them, nor get his fore feet over. The mare, if needed for work, should be taken out; if not required for work, should be tied in a stall, or placed in a box stall, at considerable distance, probably better if they be out of hearing. The mare should be taken to the colt three times daily for a few days (say a week) and left for 15 or 20 minutes each time. The second week twice daily will be sufficient, and the third week once daily, and this continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to be separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of the milk that would otherwise be wasted. It also obviates danger of mammitis in the mare, and the gland gradually becomes inactive. In the meantime, the young thing should be given about all the nice, well-saved clover hay and chopped oats he will eat. I like finely chopped oats, and consider it good practice to steam them by pouring boiling water on them in a pail, covering the pail with a rubber sheet to prevent the escape of steam, allowing it to stand for a few hours, and then feeding. A mess of this kind night and morning, and a few whole oats with a carrot at noon, in addition to hay and a feed of bran about twice weekly, has given good satisfaction. Where practicable, the addition of cow's milk gives excellent results, but this is not often easily obtainable. After the colt has ceased looking for his dam, he should be allowed to take exercise daily in the yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed every few weeks. Usually the wear is not equal to the growth in these cases and if not attended to, the feet will be an abnormal size and shape, which may permanently injure him; hence, they should be trimmed to the natural shape as occasion demands.

"WHIP."

* * *

J. McCallum of Dauphin, Man., has been getting together a bunch of seven fillies and one stallion in Scotland.

The Race Horse Champion Replies.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When I read the heading "This Man is Incorrigible" with which you supplied my letter, printed in your issue of Sept. 26, I was at first under the impression that you were using bad language about me.

However, I find by looking in the dictionary that incorrigible merely means "that which cannot be corrected."

No, Mr. Editor, not that bad but merely like the Scotchman, "open to conviction, but de'il the man can do it."

Now, surely it must be the of A B C veterinary knowledge that bandaging is done to prevent legs becoming dicky.

Where I come from (God's own country) all valuable horses (carriage horses, hunters and even well cared for saddle horses,) have their legs bandaged.

You tell me that "racing is in disrepute, for three things! crookedness, betting, and the caravan of human wrecks that it carries in its train." You might as well say, that human nature is in disrepute for the same three things.

Diogenes, you quite remember, had quite a cruise in his tub, before he discovered an honest man. The amount of betting done in this country is greatly exaggerated, it is the custom for "fly" youths to brag about what they have won or lost, but sometimes it is not the empty casks that make most noise.

What "human wrecks" would be doing with a racing string, I can't imagine; work from five in the morning to nine or ten at night, is what most race horse men have to do—and a wreck of any kind would be liable to hunt a softer job.

"Can an aggregation be found anywhere of more fluent swearers, liquor drinkers, cigarette and morphine fiends, than constitute the major part of a horse race string?" My! Mr. Editor, where have you been? For the last few years the racing crowd, have been the most sober crowd at the fairs.

My wife, who has always been a great horsewoman, but without any knowledge of racing, attended several race meetings with me last summer and as she began to understand things, made the remark that, "people in general knew so little about racing that it is hardly worth while to try and explain it to them."

The public see crookedness where there is no crookedness. The best pony race I ever saw, was run near here this summer. The first and second pony belonged to the same man, the result was a surprise to the owner, the second pony almost beating her stable mate, who was out and out the best pony running this year. The crowd, nevertheless, all thought the race was fixed. One of my own mares can't run in the mud, she started in a race, with mud up to her fetlocks and was beaten by a horse whom she had previously beaten, the crowd yelled crooked, but it wasn't. When there is anything really crooked, believe me, it is not caught on to by the "prominent citizen judge" or by the "crowd." That good old Socrates, nearly three thousand years ago, decided that the people knew nothing about horses, and if you will permit me to say so, they know very little more yet!

INCORRIGIBLE.

STOCK

Give Attention to the Breeding Ewes.

The time has arrived for breeding the ewes for next spring's lamb crop, in fact in some small flocks matings have already been made. One of the essentials in the successful breeding of sheep is to cull out every breeding season the ewes with defective udders. Springtime is a busy time and the profit in raising sheep is soon dissipated if the owner has to spend many hours at lambing time with ewes on account of gargetty bags, or lambs refusing to suck. Another matter that the careful shepherd will attend to before turning the ram into the breeding flock, is to tag the ewes, by means of the sheep shears removing tagged wool and other impediments to the procreative act. The novice at sheep breeding may not appreciate how the lamb yield is affected by the neglect of such precautions, especially the latter, many a good ram is permitted to waste himself by unsuccessful attempts to the chagrin of the

owner, who finds in the spring that instead of an average of one and half to the ewe, the flock average for lambs is half that quantity or even less. Ewes conceive more readily if flushed out by giving a little extra feed at mating time, for such purposes some whole oats and if possible rape and corn fodder will be found useful. It goes without saying that all breeding ewes should be short tailed, such should have been docked as lambs.

Why Not a Few Sheep?

The increasing number and quantity of weeds on Western farms together with the upward trend of wool and mutton prices point to the

sheep as a good investment for the quarter and half section man. Twenty-five to one hundred ewes and a couple of vigorous rams of the right type could be accommodated on almost any wheat farm in the West. A good yard fenced with one of the woven fences would be ample for winter time, while in the fall they can roam the stubbles until the snow is here. For housing a shed facing south and a few grain and hay racks is all that is necessary. Rack space should be about eighteen inches to a sheep, unless in very rough weather the sheep are better out, exercise during the winter for the breeding ewes along with ample feed means strong healthy lambs. A word of advice right here, the writer's experience is that on no account should a ewe or ram be used

for breeding purposes if affected with goitre, a swelling of the glands of the throat, the progeny of goitred sheep come dead or die soon after birth, it is undoubtedly hereditary in its tendency. B. C. imports fifty thousand sheep annually from the U. S., a good leg of mutton costs retail in Winnipeg seventeen to twenty cents a pound and is not easy to get. One also hears of some men stocking up with range lambs and shearing wethers for feeding on screenings. A start can be made with the ordinary range-bred ewe, containing as she does some Merino blood, and by the use of rams of the mutton breeds, improvement will soon be noted, in fact the third cross will be almost indistinguishable judged by appearance from the purebred.

The R. A. and I. Society's Big Show on the Fraser.

All live stock and fruit men are on the qui vive from that date in the year when the generous prize list of the R. A. and I. Society is first issued and the enthusiasm is not allowed to flag until the gates are closed and the fair is over.

Weather has so much to do with the success of a fair such as this that the barometer is pretty well stared out of countenance before show week is over; one also learns the elementary principles of 'why it rains' because all the residents have mastered this interesting puzzle and will glibly tell you how it is you are becoming moist, a fact which you never doubted.

His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess Grey made the occasion their official visit and charmed every one; the close attention and interest in agriculture shown by Earl Grey being remarked by all. The Lieut-Governor, Hon. Jas Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir also graced the show on the two opening days and expressed appreciation of the exhibits. Each year of late H. M. S. Shearwater, the gunboat that polices the North Pacific, has anchored off the town and gives people a chance to see one unit of the greatest navy in the world, and specimens of typical British jackies renowned in verse and seafight.

This year's fair was remarkable as showing little if any falling off from the Dominion fair of last year, in fact some sections of the exhibits were superior in numbers and quality, notably fruit and horses, especially the Clydesdales. The New Westminster fair has reached a stage where it may be considered as of the first rank, vying with the Winnipeg Industrial for the premier position. Undoubtedly this proud position has been attained by the good management and hard work of Manager Keary and his board of control headed by President T. J. Trapp. The financial handling of the Dominion show by this society in 1905 was an object lesson to others cities who have had Dominion aid or hope to have, and one worthy of emulation, for not only did the society come out all right financially, but also have two good assets in the Manufactures and Women's, and the Industrial and Arts' buildings, both handsome in design and ample in proportion, with lavatory accommodation of the best. All this could not have been accomplished without a lot of hard work and backing by the city of New Westminster.

This fair has rounded the corner successfully for with a cash surplus in 1905 of over six thousand dollars and good attendance in 1906, the financial statement for this year should also be good. The agricultural districts of the Lower Mainland are rapidly filling up and the patronage of the exhibition is bound to increase annually, not only so but beautiful Queen's Park, on which the society holds its fair, is well worthy of a visit during fair time by the wanderer or tourist, as there he or she may gain a better idea than elsewhere, in a short time, of the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of British Columbia.

A favorable financial statement and the attitude of the manager have induced a noble encouragement to exhibitors that next year the prize list will be increased considerably, and it is believed that the show will be held in the same place where it has been held in so many years. It is a pity that the society has not yet taken advantage of the excellent buildings on the Fraser, which would give it a position of prominence.

isfactory than now to those who go to the trouble and expense of getting, good stuff ready.

This brings up the matter of the revision of the prize list, which is needed to make it more modern and ensure competition with the minimum of friction. Competitions can be arranged which have no educational value and are only provocative of hard feelings, such, for example, as inter-breed competitions. In the female section for Clydesdales, there should be a class for yield (dry) mares, three years and under seven years, as well as for brood mares. In the section for championships such should be for females, and not as now stated for cow or mare; as questions have originated as to when a heifer becomes a cow, or a filly a mare, in either case it is correct to assume that the heifer or filly is the virgin female, and that the taking on of the maternal function at three years or over at once promotes the respective animals into the cow or brood mare class. In the cattle sections the same animals should not be permitted to compete more than once for herd prizes, no good purpose is achieved, in fact, the prizes for herds should not be added to, but kept at the minimum as already suggested when referring to this matter with respect to Winnipeg and other live stock shows. In the Shorthorn, Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey sections a fourth prize might well be offered, and the herds should consist of the open herd, consisting of bull, three years and over, cow three years and up, two-year-old and yearling heifer and calf; the young herd to be a breeders herd (all bred by one man, which might limit it to B.C. herds.) and consist of bull two years or under, two-year-old and yearling heifers and a heifer calf. In the sheep sections where competition is keen, as in Oxfords and others, a fourth prize might with profit be offered, and where only one competitor comes forward in other breeds lop off the third prize money, such a rule might be made more or less elastic, so that it might be to the breeders' interest to work to increase the competition. In sheep there could with profit be added sections for grades as at Winnipeg this year; B. C. can do considerable in mutton raising, to meet the demand that necessitates the importation of fifty thousand sheep annually.

In the matter of judges New Westminster is up-to-date inasmuch as the single judge system, is adhered to, the final choice being made by the board of control, not by interested parties who may be exhibitors, and the judges are recompensed. In spite of the work of agricultural colleges and other sources, the output of competent, honest, unafraid judges is far from meeting the demand and when such are found can not be expected to work hard for little or nothing; the position while important is a thankless one owing to the occasional appearance of exhibitors who may be dubbed 'bad losers'. A judge's work is far reaching, his placings indicate (or should) two things, the relative values of the animals in competition before him, and the type nowadays demanded by the markets of the world; such rulings are also far reaching in another sense comparatively unimportant because only temporary, by either helping or hindering sales, albeit some indication to the uninitiated about to invest or to the man wishing to purchase without previous inspection of the animals. Hence it is readily seen that the position of a judge is very important and the selection of such no small undertaking. Even with the best of judges some exhibitors

show pique, which on reflection they are sorry for, it may be stated generally that judges do what they consider right irrespective of the exhibitor. On the prairie, judges are better treated at the smaller fairs than at the larger ones, such as at Winnipeg, where the honor is expected to be ample recompense for the work, rather an out-of-date idea. The judges at the New Westminster show were R. Ness, Howick, Que., heavy horses, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, light horses; Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., beef breeds of cattle, and swine; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, dairy breeds of cattle, and sheep; R. Blanchard, poultry; Miss Laura Rose, O. A. C., Guelph, dairy products; Miss E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg, fancy work and fine arts; Martin Burrill, Grand Forks, B. C., fruit; W. C. McKillican, seed division, Calgary, grains etc.

One of the features of this year's fair, and one that it would be well to develop is the exhibition of industries in operation. A splendid exhibit was made by the New Westminster Tannery and Leckie shoe factory, boots being made in the buildings on the grounds by machinery during the day; there were also some weavers at work with a very primitive loom. The manual training classes also attracted considerable attention and, although the management tried hard, it was found impossible to get a demonstrator in domestic science, a feature which had proved so interesting a year ago. It would, we think, be a good feature, if demonstrations of proper methods of fruit packing were made at certain hours in the day, and also buttermaking competitions. Lacrosse and baseball matches, a few horse races and band concerts were relied upon for the lighter forms of amusements; so far as we were able to see the fair was clean. The grounds are well kept and litter is promptly removed. The illumination of the buildings was very tastefully arranged. The horsemen's comfort was also looked after, the stalls having been floored. The district exhibits were very fine and the competition keen; the Experimental Farm had the usual exhibit, although Superintendent T. A. Sharpe was much missed, his absence being due to the fact that he had to undergo a very serious operation quite recently; towards the close of the fair his many friends were cheered to hear that he had come through the operation well. As the fair grows, rather better provision will need to be made for feeding the crowds, privileges we believe should be charged for, and those getting them made to keep up to a certain acceptable standard. The street car service between Vancouver and New Westminster was seriously taxed to handle the traffic to the fair grounds although the two railroads C.P.R. and G.N.R. did their best to alleviate conditions.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES: Although cattle came first on the prize list, the horse, it must be acknowledged, was the great drawing card in the live stock section, the Clydesdales especially making a very fine exhibit. One great lack of the live stock show is a catalog which we believe the management would be wise in undertaking.

Space will only permit brief mention of the horses, fine exhibits were made by the following importers: Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; Jas. Smith, Brandon, Man.; Alex Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.; as well as the local men. In the aged class, five horses came out headed by the well known black Storm King, wonderfully im-

proved, and well merited the place, the bay Royal Citizen (H. M. Vasey, Ladner) was second, a big upstanding fellow, but not in the fit of his more successful rival, albeit a flashy mover; Consul, a bay with good feet and ankles, the Turner entry got third, he was in great fit, but is smaller than the first and second horses and was faulted for lack of masculinity, which was probably more apparent than real. Premier Prince a former winner at shows on the Coast was fourth, the black Carlist, a massive, well muscled horse but medium actor was at the bottom of the class.

Three-year-olds made a quintette with Earl Seaham, a massive roan with good feet and ankles, shown by Jas. Smith, being first; Dean Swift, a fair

yield showed against one another regarding which a suggestion has already been made. Proud Beauty, the brown entry from Calgary, a real good sort, was first, the big bay Lady Yoselle shown by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., a right good one, not in high fit, was second, the same exhibitors' Nelly Carrick being third. The Vasey entry, Pride's Maid, was nursing a foal and therefore was handicapped, another entry was Isis a good sort. Jas. Smith won out with two-year-old fillies getting first, second and third. In yearlings Turner was first and third, Vasey second, the latter also winning in foals. Only two Shires were out, the winner being the Newnham Duke colt, also seen at the Dominion of 1905.

Mare, any age.—Turner. Get of one sire, 3 animals, either sex, any age, registered.—Turner.

The roadster and other light classes showed considerable improvement over previous years. Some good Hackneys being shown especially the Hadwen and Mercer entries.

Roadsters: Brood mare, 3 years and up.—Pemberton Farm, Fort Guichon, 1; Hollinshead, Ladner, 2 and 3. Filly or gelding, 2 years or under 3,—(shown in harness) H. Nellems, Chilliwack, W. Walker, Steveston. Filly or gelding, 1 year or under 2,—I. W. Hollinshead, 1 and 2; J. Sincock. Foal of 1906, I. W. Hollinshead, 1 and 2; Wm. Walker.

Saddle horses: L. Williams, Sapperton. Lady's saddle horse,—Mrs. A. D. Atkinson, Steveston; M. S. Griffin, New Westminster; W. Walker. Saddle pony, 14 hands and under,—W. H. Ladner, Ladner.

Standard-breds: Stallion, 1 year and up under 2,—J. H. Watson, New Westminster. Brood mare, 3 years and upwards,—J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; Hugh Lee, Armstrong; J. Cameron, Sapperton. Fall of 1906, filly, Wilkinson, 1 and 3; Cameron, 2.

Thoroughbreds: Stallion, 3 years and upwards, G. H. Rainey, Vancouver; H. F. Stewart, Vancouver. Brood mare, 3 years and upwards,—J. J. Bottger.

Hackneys: Stallion, 3 years or over,—G. H. Hadwen, Duncans; C. Kinniburgh, Calgary. Stallion, 2 years and under 3,—Thos. Mercer, Markdale. Mare, 3 years and over,—Turner.

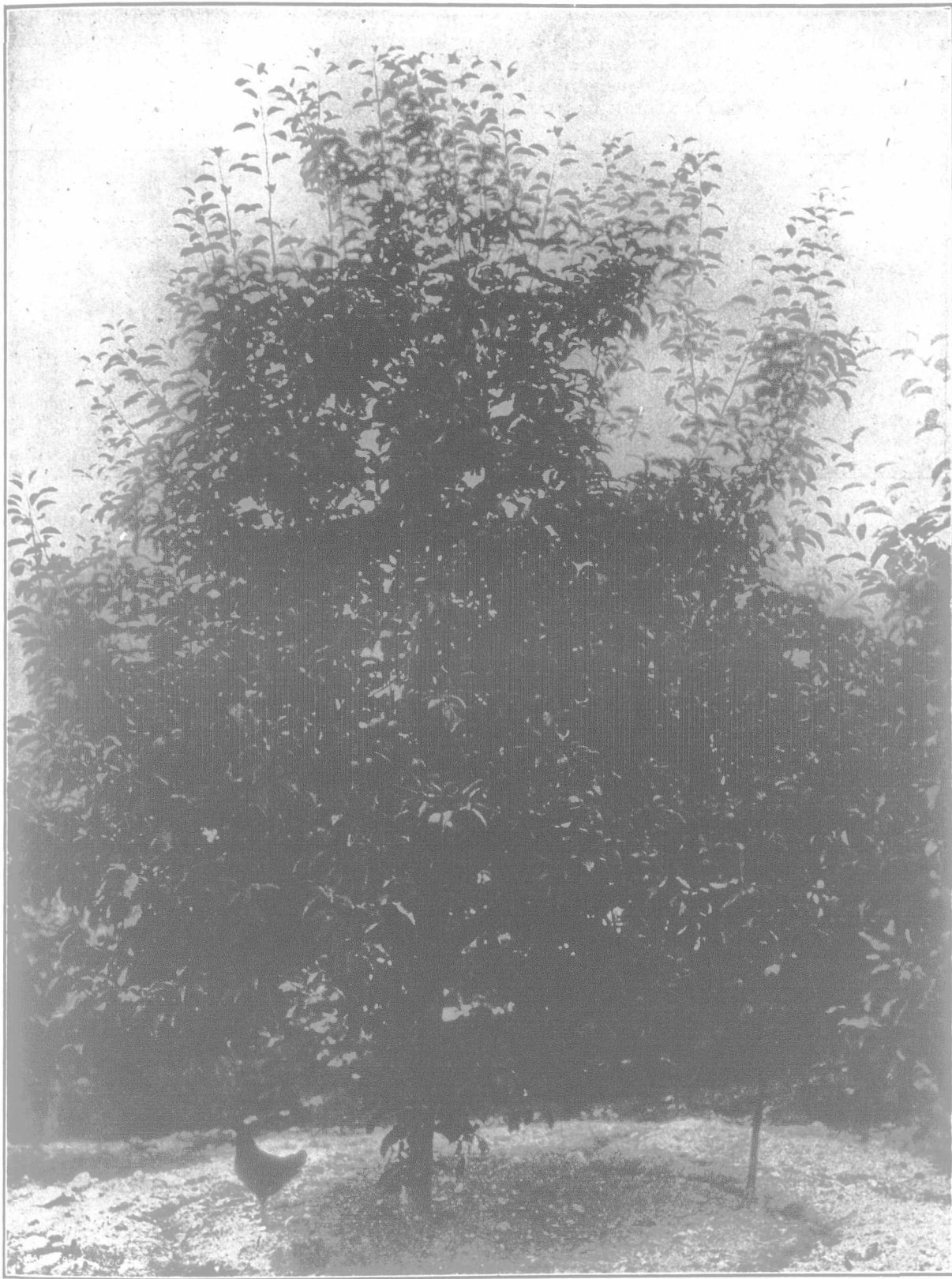
CATTLE: This was an off year in some of the sections, quite the opposite to the horses. The exhibits were hardly as numerous as last year which was to be expected the prize list not being quite so valuable. The grand old reds, whites and roans do not seem to be gaining ground here, the lack of milking qualities handicaps them on the Coast, and at present the White-faces are the favorites in the Upper Country, although inquiries are being made for Angus cattle and the Red Polls are gaining ground. In Shorthorns, Vasey's two year old roan Broadhooks Boy, a broad lowset fellow, won in his class and was also champion, Ladner winning in the aged section, Patterson being second to Vasey. Pemberton won out in yearlings, Ladner's newly imported bull from Ontario being a bad second, in calves it was Patterson, Ladner, Vasey. In females nothing remarkable was forward, which in cows were rated 1 Patterson, 2 and 3 Vasey; in two year olds Vasey's good roan, a daughter of Prince Sunbeam, was first, Patterson second; in yearlings it was 1 and 2 Patterson; 3 Ladner; calves, Vasey 1, Patterson 2 and 3. Vasey had sweepstakes, male and female and the herd, Patterson being second and Ladner third on aged herds; young herds being, 1 Patterson, 2 Ladner.

In Red Polls, Barkley was first for aged bulls; two year olds 1 Nelems, 2 Barkley; yearlings, Maynard; calves, 1 Nelems, 2 and 3 Barkley. Champion male, Maynard. Cows, of which seven were, out, went 1 and 3 Barkley, 2 Maynard; yearling heifers, 1 Maynard, 2 and 3 Barkley; calves 1 and 2 Maynard; champion female, Barkley; herds, Maynard, Barkley.

Holsteins are in favor on the Coast, yet the exhibit has undoubtedly been better in other years. In bulls (aged) Bonsall's was first, and later champion, has lots of constitution and good rudimentaries. Hollinshead was second; two year olds, 1 Patterson, 2 Hunter; yearlings, Bonsall, Hunter; calves, Hunter 1 and 2, J Patterson 3. In aged cows Bonsall had all the winners with what looked to be cows that paid their way. Two year olds, 1, Bonsall, 2 and 3 Hunter; yearlings, 1 and 2 Bonsall, 3 Hunter; calves, 1 Bonsall, 2 and 3 Hunter; herds, Bonsall, Hunter.

The Ayrshires made considerable stir, for besides the home herds, Hunter of Maxville, Ont., was out with a contingent which unfortunately were late in arriving and much handicapped thereby; the Scotch dairy cattle won the Ellis cup for best exhibit of cattle on the ground, the trick being done by the Wells herd, which had as strong contestants Vasey's herd of reds, whites and roans, which however, they excelled in evenness as a herd and likely to be more profitable for Coast farmers. Aged bulls, 1 Austin, 2, Burns; two year olds, Austin's off-colored bull; yearlings, 1 Hunter, 2 Austin; calves 1 and 2 Wells, 3 Hunter, champion, Austin's aged bull.

In cows there was a fine entry, ten good ones coming forward, which after inspection were sent back by the judge to be milked out clean; 1 and 2 went to A. C. Wells & Sons, Sardis, B. C., 3 to



[A BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLERTREE
On F. M. Black's Ranch, Nelson, B. C.

mover, but lacking slightly at the ground, shown by Pemberton, Royal Sceptre (A. Evans, Chilliwack) a big topped horse, but goes wide in front; Bathgate, (Patterson) a heavy-middled, good topped bay, lacking some in action; Freeland was at the foot, he is a bay, and was not going well the trip across the continent being hard on him.

In two-year-olds three good colts were out headed by Mercer's Pride of Dumburle, a right good brown colt, afterwards made champion Clydesdale. Pasqua Pride a little more up on the leg and unfinished, due to youth, was second, Pride of Bottle was third. In yearlings it was Turner, Vasey. In the female classes there were some strong sections, in the mares, brood and

Representatives of the Percheron and Suffolk breeds were also shown. Galbraith had the winning aged Percheron, the other sections and classes resulting as follows:

Percheron stallion, 2 years and under 3,—Anderson, Agassiz; filly, 2 years and under 3,—Anderson; filly, 1 year and under 2,—Anderson.

Heavy draught horses: Brood mare 3 years and over,—Pemberton Farm, 1 and 3; Wellington Farm, Port Guichon, 2. Filly or gelding, 2 years and under 3,—J. A. Evans. Foal of 1906,—Pemberton Farm, 1 and 2. Best team heavy draught horses in harness to vehicle,—Pemberton Farm, 1 and 3; Wellington Farm, 2. Championships, stallion, any age,—T. Mercer.

and the high-priced land rather than the great ranges. Apparently there has been more intelligent and persistent effort in the upgrading of range stock during the past ten years than there has been on the small farms, although one would expect the contrary, and it is much to be desired that on high-priced land men would at once stop the use of grade sires of all kinds and determine to breed from nothing but pure-bred stallions, bulls, boars and bucks, and so, in short order and with certainty, bring the general stock of the country to the high plane of quality to which it should have attained at least a dozen years ago. A wonderful interest is being taken in the improvement of corn and other cereals, and good work is being done along other lines of agricultural progress, but it would seem that of late years people have taken less interest in the grading up of cattle, and have been contented to sell grain, and so rob the soil of its due returns in manure. A period of low prices always depresses the breeding interest, but as such are as certainly followed by periods of correspondingly high prices, or at least profitable prices, it is the poorest kind of policy to relax the effort to continue the improvement of farm stock. Let each man who is breeding pure-bred cattle do more to encourage breeding up with all kinds of pure-bred stock and less in behalf of his own special interest. The need of the hour is disinterested work for a general improvement of our cattle.

We have also been exporting Thoroughbreds to India and Clydesdales to Chili, while the Argentine has been getting more Clydesdale stallions than have gone there for several years. Canada, however, continues our best customer. Mr. Taylor found a new customer in Mr. McLary, who took away in the last week of August, for Mr. J. W. Innes, an excellent selection of one Clydesdale colt and nineteen fillies. An unusually high-class shipment was made on 8th September by Messrs. McMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon, Man. This shipment included eight stallions and two mares purchased from the Montgomery stud. The mares were prizewinners at Castle-Douglas and Kirkcudbright shows, and the stallions were mainly of the Baron's Pride and Prince Thomas strains. Mr. John McQueen, Sask, had fillies by the same steamer, and Mr. T. B. Macaulay, had several choice females in the same ship. Mr. Colin McKeigan shipped ten head on 15th September, and an even, well-balanced lot of good animals they were, of rather superior breeding.

At home, during the past week we have had two very successful sales of Clydesdales by auction. Forty-three head of pedigree mares, fillies and colts were sold at Perth on Monday, at an average of £60 16s. 4d. A colt foal by Sir Humphrey went to Mr. James Kilpatrick at 145 gs., and his dam made 105 gs. Another mare made the same money. A two-year-old filly sold for 160 gs.

Templeton, who is an Argentine man, at Dromore, in Kirkcudbright. There a solid foundation was laid of sound mutton ewes, and when removal was made a few years ago to Sandyknowe, one of Lord Polwarth's farms, in the very heart of the Border Leicester country, it was to lead the van. No flock had a reputation to equal that of Mr. Templeton at the Kelso sale this year, and the superb quality and symmetry of his sheep were the theme of universal praise. The purchasers of the £200 tup were Messrs. Arch. Cameron & Sons, Westside, Brechin. Mr. Cameron has one of the oldest flocks in existence, and, in securing such a sheep as Sandyknowe No. 1, of 1906, he has made a notable accession to the flock. The twin of No. 1 was sold as No. 5, and made £90, so that the produce of this one ewe in 1905 netted £290. That is something to boast about, and good trade is indicated by the result.

Oxford Downs are holding their own in Scotland, and, indeed, gradually increasing their hold on the country. The lambs by these south-county tups, out of half-bred ewes, are in great favor, and make higher prices than the lambs of the Border Leicester sire, out of the half-bred ewe. The said ewe is the produce of a Border Leicester sire and a Cheviot ewe, and such ewes have long been the sheet-anchor of agriculture in the Border counties. It is objected by some breeders that the Oxford Down lamb is too large for the matrix of the ewe, and that the half-bred ewes bringing lambs by these sires do not last. Hampshire Downs also invaded Scotland this year. It is not easy to say how they are to get on, the experimental stage being only entered upon, but the Oxford Down is easily the most formidable opponent the Border Leicester has had to face. The lambs from the Oxford Down tups sell best, and the lamb market is the final test with all breeds of sheep.

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle sales have this week been held in England. The first week of September saw a series of sales in Scotland. At Kinlochry, near Coupar-Angus, 45 head made an average of £24 6s. 3d., and at Corston, more famous for its Shropshires, 47 head made an average of £17 8s. 3d. The highest price paid at Kinlochry was 53 gs., for the cow Mistress Nellie 32975. The English sales gave better results. The leading sales were held in Northumberland, where the black polled cattle are highly popular. At Birtley rather in Durham than Northumberland, an average of £22 2s. 4d. was made for 62 head. The highest price was 58 gs., paid for a cow. At Eshott, a fine farm in Northumberland, £29 9s. 7d. was the average for 39 head. The highest price here was 60 gs. for a cow another making 55 gs., and a yearling heifer making 58 gs. It cannot be said that the blacks have fared very well so far in the revived interest in stock. The Shorthorn still holds the field, and big averages are the rule at all Shorthorn sales.

The harvest is being got through slowly. Those who were early as usual, had the best of the weather and have had least cause to grumble. At present the weather is dry, but it is not drying. The absence of rain is accompanied by an absence of drying winds, so that little progress is being made in some places towards saving the crop.

Cheese are keeping very high in price, and there is every prospect of values being maintained. At the Castle-Douglas cheese show, held a week ago, the champion honors went to Mr. Campbell, dairyman, Dromore. Kilmarnock show falls in three weeks, and in the interval we are to have the London show, which is usually worth seeing. Meantime, a Scots maker has gone down and tried conclusions with the Somerset men. He has not done much good, although he got recognized and ticketed. Cheese-judging is purely a matter of local taste. There is no such thing as a fixed standard. What is a good cheese in Glasgow is not wanted in Manchester, and what is wanted in Manchester and Glasgow would not do in London. Meanwhile, prices are all right for makers, and that is the main thing all round.

SCOTLAND YET.

Some figures submitted show backsetting and summer fallow yielding best of wheat, fall plowed land better than spring plowed. Early sown barley matured before the hot weather and yielded best, while late flax beat out the early sown oil yielder. What was your experience?

What is to hinder B. C. being a great manufacturing country, with water power galore?



THE MEN WHO DO THE FITTING
Stockmen at New Westminster Fair.

Our Scottish Letter.

August is our holiday month, and September our very busy month, hence the difficulty of keeping up correspondence with friends on the other side of the Atlantic. This does not arise from any lack of themes upon which to discourse, because scarcely a week has passed during which big shipments of Clydesdales and other stock have not been made to Canada. The United States is also taking a revived interest in Clydesdales, and more have gone there this season than went for several seasons in the past.

The laxity of home breeders with respect to registration is a hindrance to trade. Farmers here are deplorably destitute of a business-like method of registering their stock, and Canadian buyers have to go over the ground many times in order to satisfy themselves that everything is in order. In spite of these drawbacks, 1906 has witnessed a big trade in Clydesdales, nearly 900 head having been exported since 1st January, and the prospect is that before the year closes the exports will total 1,000. During the second last week in August a new exporter, named Mr. William Wallace, sailed with rather a nice lot of animals. He had a stallion got by the noted breeding sire, Royal Favorite, and about half a dozen fillies of good breeding. Another new exporter was Mr. W. E. Butler, who had twelve fillies, many of which, like those shipped by Mr. Wallace, were bred in Kintyre. This district is determined to improve its Clydesdale stock. The Society for the district has hired the grand breeding horse, Monrovia Ronald 11121, for 1907. New Zealand has been getting a good kind of horse bred in Kintyre, and got by the big horse, Sir Hugo, one of the best sires for the Australian trade that we

and a three-year-old for 120 gs. Another well-bred three-year-old made 140 gs. A filly foal by Baron's Pride made 100 gs. At the Seaham Harbour foal sale there was an excellent demand.

A brood mare sold for 105 gs. after her filly foal, by Silver Cup, had made 110 gs. Ten filly foals sold for an average of £45 4s., and nine colt foals for an average of £51 8s. Thirty-nine head made an average of £50 15s. These were, of course, prices made for useful animals. None of them were show stock, so that readers may form their own estimate of how values are trending in this country.

Next to Clydesdale exportations, or, perhaps, of greater and more widespread interest, are the ram sales. The fortnight has just closed, and we have had exciting enough times. A Border Leicester shearling has sold for £200 (\$1,000), a Blackface shearling for £190, and a Cheviot two-year-old for £100. I saw the three sold, and the experience was exciting enough. Mr. James Swan sold the first out of the Sandyknowe lot at Kelso; Mr. Elliot sold the second out of the Cadgow Bros. lot, at Lanark; and Mr. Oliver sold the third out of the Hindhope lot, at Hawick. Generally, trade in rams has not been quite as good as was anticipated. The high prices of wool and lambs led flockmasters to anticipate an enhanced value for rams all round. As a matter of fact, it was only the best quality rams that were in keen demand; the secondary lots were slowly taken up, and the third were not wanted. Good prices for wool and lambs led flockmasters to buy a better class of rams, so that the enhanced values have a reflex influence in promoting enhanced quality.

Some incidents of the sales may be noted. Sandyknowe flock was originally founded by Mr.

FARM

Overcoming Handicaps in Wheat Growing.

Twenty-five years ago the greatest authorities on agricultural matters told the Royal Commission then sitting, that under no circumstances could it be made possible to grow wheat at a profit if the price came down below a 40s. per qr. average. In looking back over the years, we find that not since 1883 has the average price given been touched, and we are inclined to think that if even a 30s. average could be maintained to-day we should very soon have a home wheat crop of ten million quarters, perhaps more. For the last cereal year we find that the average was 28s. 9d., and were it not that farmers want the straw rather badly in the winter time we are afraid that wheat growing would soon become played out in most parts of the country. What is of importance, however, in this connection is the fact that through the energy and persistency of the members of the Home-Grown Wheat Committee an entirely new vista has been opened up to the tiller of the soil, and in a year or two we are confidently hoping that he will be better paid for his labor. All the samples of "British Red Fife" of this season's growth which have been brought before our notice have retained the strength element in a remarkable degree, and as they have also increased in yield from an average of 32 bushels an acre on the strictly native varieties to over 40 bushels on the imported type—and that after being grown successively for five years—it seems to us as if the future is very big with promises. Before long we shall have absolutely reliable data to go upon as to the way the flour works out in the mill, and we feel confident that results will—if properly and persistently preached—be such as to induce the husbandmen to "get back to the land" in the true meaning of the word.

—The Miller.

Prohibit Short Selling.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Please permit me through your valuable columns to suggest that discussion be given and public sentiment be developed that will lead sooner or later to legislation, putting a stop to an evil that is springing up in Winnipeg with the rapid development of its grain market. This has existed for years in some of the large grain markets of the States, and has been more potent than any other cause of the very low prices of wheat at times; thereby injuring farm interests and kindred interests as well. I refer to the practice of "short" selling of wheat or other grain by heavy combined interests or speculators, who are really competitors of farmers or others who actually own wheat.

A farmer or elevator man may own one thousand or ten thousands bushels of wheat and he may go on the market to sell it, say for November delivery. On the market he is liable to meet with others who are offering ten times as much wheat for sale for December delivery as he is offering; and probably not one out of twenty, who is making such offers, has a bushel of grain, and never expects to have. If therefore the sellers predominate largely over the buyers, prices decline and the actual owners of wheat are injured thereby; while the speculator who has sold short has made a profit. The more the speculator can rob wheat of its value after he has it sold, the greater his reward. True it is that the speculator has to cancel his contract by buying his futures back, but by manipulation and combining of short interest which becomes powerful in suppressing certain market reports at times and issuing false reports at others, they manage to get their trades covered off generally in such a manner that they, as a rule, get the profit; while the unsuspecting owner, who is misled by the manipulated or colored reports of the markets, is fleeced of his money in the great majority of cases, or it may be somebody else's money he has misapplied, but it is lost by the unsuspecting "seller."

Conditions are wrong when a man can legally sell something he does not own, and never expects to have, and thereby rob the property of some other individual of its value. And now as a great grain market is springing up here, let us urge upon Parliament the enacting of such laws as will effectually curb this abuse. Surely it should be practical to prohibit such an

evil. Why would it not be practical if I as a farmer, say, or an elevator man, owning, say, 5000 bushels of wheat, sell this amount of wheat say for December delivery, be required to sign a form of contract that contains a clause certifying that I am the actual owner of that much wheat? That certificate would become current on the Grain Exchange and change owners many times in a day.

On such a plan every trade would have something back of it, and not mere "wind", as so many of the transactions are liable to have under the existing conditions.

Stop the "short" selling and the buyers will regulate the market, or rather the law of supply and demand will do so.

Not only should this evil be stopped, but the bucket shops should be also. They have been the downfall of thousands of young men.

I believe, Mr. Editor, that if public sentiment is aroused on this subject that legislation would be demanded that would effectually put a stop to the shameful evil before it grows greater.

C. J. McCOLLOM.

stubble. The advantages of such fall plowing have been put by an authority in the following words: "Especially on the heavier clay soils, is it important to call on the aid of winter's frost and so thoroughly pulverize the tenacious sod that it can be converted into a choice seed bed for corn next year with the minimum of labor and expense. If this sod plowing is deferred until spring and the season should be somewhat unfavorable, it is almost impossible to secure a proper seed bed for corn even by the 20th of May, and where possible it requires double the work that is necessary in case it is fall plowed. Again, all sods of long standing contain a very large number of worms that may be destructive to the corn crop, particularly cut-worms, grub-worms, wire-worms, and web-worms. While fall plowing will not destroy these altogether, it will be a very great aid in their destruction. Hence, wherever lands have been kept in sod for some time they should by all means be fall plowed.

Fall plowing enables the farmer to go an inch or two deeper than the land has been plowed heretofore, and thus bring up fresh soil. This



A SLUMP IN WHEAT.
The Elevator that Collapsed.

Fodder Corn in England.

In the whole of East Anglia, says an English exchange, maize is now not an uncommon crop, but in journeying through Essex, the writer this season could not but notice the considerable increase in the area under this crop, especially within thirty miles of London. Dairy farmers, especially this hot and droughty summer, cannot but congratulate themselves on having grown this year maize as a fodder crop, for, with the shortage of green food and the dried-up pastures, they can well feel like Longfellow portrays the young Indian in "Hiawatha's Fasting," when he gave the cry of rapture on finding "this new gift to the Nations":

"Maize in all its beauty,
With its shining robes about it,
And its long, soft, yellow tresses;
Mondamin!"

Mondamin, the Indian name of maize, translated, means "the friend of man," and Essex farmers have found it for weeks past a godsend. Several dairy farmers, indeed, are now bemoaning the fact of their not having sown a larger acreage. Not far from Charles Dickens' favorite hostelry, opposite Chigwell Old Church, a week or two ago could be seen maize (Indian corn), over 6 feet high, being cut and carted away for food for a herd of milch cows, and from this spot eastward and north-east, within a short walk, may be seen field after field of growing maize, but in many cases partly cut.

Select and Prepare Your Corn Land Now.

There remains but little time this fall for plowing and if any can be spared at all it will be found a good move to select a piece of sod for next year's corn ground. Corn delights in a grass stubble, either timothy, rye, grass, broom or clover, which could be further improved by manure and in the winter. Fall-plowed sod with a year's exposure of manure can, as soon as seed-time comes, be worked up with the disc and be ready for planting the end of May. For the farmer in Western Canada it needs a little more care and skill, but it does not need more than the spring plowed piece of sod cut

would not be desirable in the spring, for the reason that soils brought up from lower depths require exposure to the atmosphere and frosts before they become first-class soils. The winter's frosts and rains neutralizes whatever defects there may be in soil of this kind, and therefore the time to deepen the soils is when you plow your sod ground in the fall of the year.

Again fall plowing distributes the labor more evenly through the year. One objection to fall plowing of clover sod is that it favors the leaching out of the nitrates of the soil during fall rains. This can be obviated by late fall plowing, which also permits the full use of the fall pasture. There is no particular benefit in turning under the grasses in the pasture. They had better be consumed by stock, and thus late fall plowing permits the full use of pastures, and at the same time the easiest and best preparation of the soil."

Every quarter section farmer in the West with cattle to feed and young stock to grow will find a plot of corn of from three to five acres a most welcome addition to the live stock food supply, in fact many will be benefitted by doubling the area mentioned. Varieties of corn can now be secured that get well along towards maturity before frost so that there be no hesitancy on the subject, which resolves itself into three things, to start with land in the right tith, suitable varieties and the proper amount of cultivation. Turn over as much sod as you can between now and freeze-up for corn and if the amount is too great, you might do well to try peas and oats.

Irrigation Demonstration.

The C.P.R. have undertaken a commendable work east of Calgary. On their line near Gleichen they are having broken up eighty acres of prairie to be used as a demonstration farm. The land will be divided into acre plots and every acre planted to some variety of grain, vegetable or tree. The whole area will be irrigated and is typical of a vast area in Alberta.

* * *

A Shire horse breeder in England suggests advertising for judges. Why not pay them a decent fee?

* * *

British millers are getting tired of buying wheat with an intermixture of dirt.

POULTRY

Poultry Clips.

Tag every carcass; adopt a trademark.

Always ship the day you kill.

Medium sized roosters are most in demand.

Satisfactory broilers are never made from mongrel stock.

Inbred stock do not produce good market poultry.

A poorly dressed good carcass is worse than a neatly-dressed poor carcass.

The chick is no longer a broiler after reaching two pounds in weight.

Tender and sweet meat is made only by quick growth and clean quarters.

Never ship carcasses to market in which there is the least suspicion of animal heat.

The great lesson from the fattening work is the folly of mis-fits, e.g. the egg producers in a fattening crate.

The egg-laying varieties do not stand the close confinement.

Constitution enables the bird to stand the feeding; that is why constitution is so important.

Fattening Work.

In looking over the work at the poultry fattening station at Wetaskiwin a few days ago the *Advocate* found many points of interest. Somewhere between seven and eight hundred birds are daily feasting on oatmeal and buttermilk and changing these compounds into high grade white colored chicken worth twenty cents a pound. Good well bred birds thrive mightily on this feed; common stock do not do so well; mongrels are the worry of the feeder and the source of trouble to the poultry commissioner and the farmer.

When killing day comes the operator takes the bird from the crate, hangs it head downwards, inserts a small knife through the mouth and upward to the brain, then the pluckers seize it and presto! In a very few minutes it is dressed chicken. The market demand is very heavy. The entire product of the stations could be swallowed up in a few B. C. towns. Offers of twenty-five cents a pound have been received from outside the province, but it is probable that local demand will take all the supply. What Alberta needs now is breeding stations to develop the different breeds of poultry to the highest standard and to work out the various problems in connection with the poultry work in the province.

Horticulture and Forestry

Leaf Miners in Alberta.

A correspondent W. J. Farley of Calgary, recently sent us samples of leaves, Aspen and Balsam poplars, which had been attacked by some pest. The leaves were quite black in patches and on the under side were full of minute holes. The leaves were submitted to Prof. Jarvis of the Ontario Agricultural College, who replies concerning them as follows:

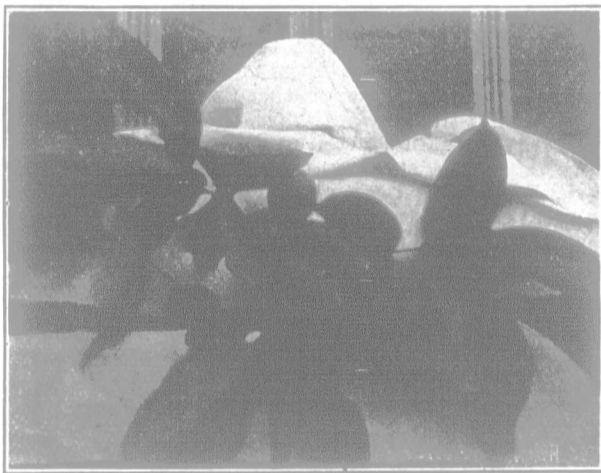
The enclosed leaves of Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) from Calgary bear the work of leaf miners, the species of which I have not yet determined. The leaf miners belong to the family, *Tineina*, the adults of which are minute moths with narrow wings fringed with long hairs. The larvae live between the upper and lower surfaces of the leaf, feeding upon the soft food until the leaf gradually dies. The different species form various characteristics markings which can be seen on the leaves of almost any tree in the late summer and fall.

No satisfactory remedy has yet been devised on account of the difficulty of reaching the larvae, but by raking it, and burning the fallen leaves, its ravages may be somewhat checked, as the insect passes the winter as a larva inside the dry leaf.

Walnuts on the Pacific Coast.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Within the last year very much interest has been taken in the growing of walnuts in the states of Oregon and Washington, especially in the former. Some experiments have been made covering a number of years which have proved beyond doubt that this industry can be conducted profitably and successfully. Formerly it was thought that the winters in this region were too severe, the late frosts always cutting off the blooms. This actually happened for a number of years with trees imported from California. These were trees of an early variety, well suited to that sunny state, but much too early for growing in the colder districts to the north. The trees are tender and the shell of the nut soft.



WALNUTS GROWN AT ROCKSIDE ORCHARD, VICTORIA, B. C.

It occurred to someone in later years to try some of the hardier varieties. These were imported from France and three of them have proved eminently satisfactory. These three varieties are the Franquette, Mayette, and Proeparturiens. They are a late blooming variety and very hardy, the blossoms not opening until all injurious frosts have long passed. Besides this they are free growers and good bearers. The farmers of Oregon are now planting very extensively. They are a shrewd yet progressive people, those Western Americans, and they usually look well ahead when entering upon some new enterprise.

But what has this to do with British Columbia? We are much farther north than the state of Oregon and consequently one would expect a much colder climate. As a matter of fact however, there is very little difference between the climate on Vancouver Island and that of Oregon, except perhaps that the former has less precipitation and more sunshine. Even this might not be very reassuring were it not for the fact that while the people of Oregon have been experimenting in a large way, a Victorian of repute, Mr. R. M. Palmer, of Rockside Orchard, has been also experimenting along similar lines in a smaller way. The experiment is, however, ample proof that the nuts can be grown here equally as well as to the south when the proper varieties are chosen. Oddly enough, the three varieties that have been chosen by the horticulturists in Oregon as the best for their purposes, are the three that have been tried at Rockside Orchard. Nine years ago a few trees of the Franquette, Mayette and Proeparturiens varieties were imported from France and planted. Since that time nothing has been done to them except cultivating between the trees as with the other fruit in the orchard. They have grown so well that they are larger than any of the apple, pear or plum trees which surround them and for the past four years they have been bearing. The crop has not, of course, been large, but it has been large enough for a number of nuts to be obtained for seed purposes. Several rows of young trees of varying ages are now growing in the nursery department of the orchard, and they are looking extremely vigorous. The next question that arises is: Will these young seedling trees be of the same variety as the parent stock? For our answer to this we must turn again to the state of Oregon. Experiments covering a number of years, have been tried and

it has been proved beyond dispute that first generation seedlings are always as good, if not even better, than the original stock but that after the first generation there is a marked deterioration, the trees being practically useless. This discovery has proved a great boon to the walnut grower, because the budding and grafting operations do not succeed well. The percentage of successful scions is very small, the majority failing to assimilate with the stock. The fact that first generation trees are of the same variety as the parent tree seems to be one of the wise provisions of nature offsetting the difficulty in grafting and budding.

Almost any rich, well-drained soil is suitable for walnuts, but there is one essential: The soil must be deep. Where there is an under layer of hardpan or solid rock the walnut will never thrive. One orchard is reported in Oregon where the soil is shallow. Although the trees have been planted about forty years there has been little result in the way of crop and the trees are small and stunted. The grower, however, recognizes what is wrong with his grove and he is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of walnut culture in that state.

Many walnut trees are on the market that are absolutely valueless for planting in any part of Western Canada. The trees usually thrive well but the expected fruit never comes. They bloom too early and the spring frosts destroy the vitality of the blossoms. Planting these varieties is not only a loss to the individual grower but it also gives the whole business a black eye. In the city or Victoria there are a number of large trees that were planted by the early settlers. Whether or not any of them bear I cannot say, but I do know that a number of them seldom bear, and then they bring only a new stray nut. Experience has shown that there is no variety equal to the Franquette for crop and the nut is a good one for commercial purposes.

The walnut when full grown is a large tree, much larger than apple or other fruit trees. Hence it is necessary when planting to allow plenty of room for them to grow. Sixty feet apart each way is not too much space, unless it is the intention to cut down every other tree when they get too large. The space between can always be utilized for small fruits so that there is no loss by giving plenty of room.

As a steady cropper the walnut is unequalled. The market is always brisk and there is a growing demand for nuts of all kinds, especially of this king of the nut tribe. No dinner is complete in these days of wealth and leisure, without the cracking of an English walnut. The growth of the vegetarian movement of late years has also added to the demand for nuts. Today they are used for purposes never before imagined, and it is quite certain that the future will see even greater demand for this fruit.

Plant walnuts then if you would be wealthy. The return begins within four or five years from the date of planting and steadily increases for several generations. Leave off cracking chestnuts, face the stern realities of life, and plant walnuts for tomorrow. Such action will make your old age a pleasure, your children will bless you, your grandchildren will worship you, and posterity will enroll your name among the sacred canon of saints, the honor roll of the race.

H. F. PULLEN.

FIELD NOTES

The Victoria (B.C.) Agricultural Fair.

The beautiful city on Vancouver Island held its usual agricultural show the last week in September. The fair was successful but not as large as it deserved to be, the effect of refraining from holding a show last year on account of the Dominion fair had undoubtedly had the effect of causing some falling off in interest. The inside exhibits were very good, but before this fair can attain much further improvement, it is essential that a manager should be appointed and given power to run the show; shows of the class Victoria is in have passed the day of being carried on without a head, undoubtedly the success of the big fair on the mainland is due largely to the fact that a first class manager has control of the reins.

The district exhibit feature was a lone one this year, although the quality was quite up to the standard the noted Chilliwack district being the exhibitor. In live stock many of the exhibits went to New Westminster, in the report of which mention in detail is given. The judges were, in horses, George Heggie,

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Honore Beaugrand, one of the best known of French-Canadian journalists, and the founder of *La Patrie*, died at his home in Montreal after a long illness. He was fifty-eight years of age.

A school for the making of lace has been built by Barret Browning in the little Italian town of Asolo, in memory of his mother Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A new venture in Canadian journalism is the "Canadian Pictorial", a monthly, published in Montreal. As its name implies it is lavishly supplied with pictures—good pictures of timely and interesting subjects.

The Spanish minister of public instruction has announced the project for a loan of ten million dollars to construct five thousand primary schools during the next five years.

Sir John Leng, the Scottish journalist, during a speech before the Canadian Club of Winnipeg said:

"It has been my privilege during a fairly long public life to see and to know not a few of the greatest men of the time. I remember Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, whose sole acquaintance with the English language was obtained in prison from the bible and Shakespeare, astonishing English and Scottish audiences by his magnificent orations to which a slightly foreign accent only added a peculiar charm. I remember Garibaldi, (cheers) the red shirted hero of Italy, who, breaking through diplomatic forms, gave a halo of romance to the struggle for Italian unity and independence. One of my most treasured possessions is a letter he wrote thanking me for some financial assistance which I sent him, when needed, from my fellow townsmen who sympathized with his dashing courage in his bold adventures."

Canadian authors are making a good showing this season in the realm of fiction. Between now and Christmas more than a dozen books written by Canadians will be sent out from the various publishing houses. Among these are: Ralph Connor's "The Doctor"; Marion Keith's "Silver Maple"; Charles G. D. Roberts' "The Heart That Knows," Rev. Robert Knowles, of Galt, is receiving commendation for "The Undertow"; and Jean Blewett and Wilfred Campbell have prepared new volumes of poetry. Norman Duncan has a new book for boys entitled "Billy Topsail" and Robert Barr has just finished "The Watermead Affair."

THE MISSION OF THE FULL LENGTH MIRROR

There are mirrors and mirrors, just as there are humans and humans; and between human beings and looking-glasses there are many points of resemblance. Some are stupid, dull, smeary, with almost no capacity for reflection. Some are untrue and dishonest, taking in a well-balanced countenance with the nose in the middle of the face, and returning a distorted image with mouth awry and eyebrows that are not mates. Some exaggerate and some belittle, the former always selecting one's bad points and the latter one's more redeeming features. This is very human. Some are small and reflect an equally diminutive portion giving no hint as to its relation with the rest of one's anatomy. Some are large and true. In them is reflected the whole without fear or favor, and in them it is possible to see as one is seen.

It may not be always possible to obtain the human mirror that shall faithfully reflect soul

and spirit, but the inanimate one can be secure and will prove a blessing, even if at first sight it appears much disguised. A true full-length mirror is one of the greatest teachers of personal tidiness in the world, effective because silent. The cost may look large but it will pay. The ordinary house in town or country is provided with provokingly small affairs, in which it is impossible to see more than a quarter of oneself at a time. As a consequence people go about with no idea what they look like as a whole, the *tout ensemble* is a hidden mystery. Many persons are indebted to a store window with dark dressings for a full length view of themselves, and the shock of what appears there is sufficient to send them scurrying home for repairs.

Suppose a good large mirror is installed in a farm house,—put in some well lighted spot where all the family can use it. What is the result? The mother is anxious to send the children to school looking trim and neat. She may have the money to purchase garments, but not the time to watch the rascals to see that they get into them properly. There is breakfast to get over, bread to mix, lunch to pack, with one eye on the baby and the other on the school children who are "rammaging round", all impatient to be off, tidy or untidy. A visit to the big glass would do more than many naggings. The mother says they are not neat, but they think she is over-nice; as far as they can see they look plenty good enough for school. But let Harry stand in front of the family truth-teller a minute. He can see for himself that black rim which marks the soap and water limit under his chin that mother told him was there. The lop-sided set of his trousers held only by half a suspender, and the shock of hair that he had combed a little in front, show up with startling distinctness. He realizes that he looks like a tramp. When Maggie's turn comes the half-laced shoes adorned with knots and ends do not look as well in the mirror as when she took a bird's-eye view of them from above. The sight of her hair, poorly combed and tied with a string because the hair ribbon could not be found, and her apron only half buttoned, give her an idea of how she will look to Jean and Carrie when the school ground is reached. It is a revelation to her,—she had never seen herself before.

It means as much or more to the older members of the family. The grown-up daughter, who has heretofore seen herself only in sections, will stop wearing a pink blouse with a red skirt because the mirror will tell her what an atrocious combination that is. She will see that her skirt hangs improperly, that her belt is ill-fitting and crooked, and seeing, she will remedy these defects with cheerful alacrity. The growing boy who has begun to think of the girls and to cultivate a moustache, has confined his preparations for being a heart breaker to a straight parting, a clean collar and a gorgeous tie because that was all the territory the small glass in his room showed him. He will be amazed at a full length view of himself. He will discover that his back hair needs the attention of the barber, that his coat needs brushing across the shoulders, that his trousers are too short and need pressing, and that the heels of his boots require blacking as well as the fronts. He will see more than defects in his clothing. Stooping shoulders, bowed spine, hanging head and narrow chest—the result of constant work and lack of attention—will be painfully evident, and observed, will be corrected.

The mother in the midst of her many duties and her efforts to keep the children "nice" has forgotten herself and goes shabbily dressed that the others may have plenty. She really forgets, but the long looking-glass would recall to her mind the days of her youthful freshness when her

husband was her lover and when she took thought for herself for his sake. Perhaps she is the home dressmaker too, able to fit the children's clothes because she can see, but in despair over her own as she goes through gymnastic performance before the little eight by ten mirror that hangs in the kitchen in an endeavor to see the back of a blouse or the tail of a skirt. Of course her clothes do not fit. How could they? But with the big glass in a good light, and the small one to help her view her back, the terrors of making her own clothes are over.

One of the foundation principles of the science of education is to teach by the use of objects in preference to merely verbal instruction. The good mirror is the object lesson which teaches neatness and tidiness better than sermons. The mirror is the missionary of self-respect.

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ.

It is cause for congratulation that man is a part of all that he has met instead of all that he has read. If the latter were true we would have some very strange men. Out in the country we see some wonderful combinations of books, papers and periodicals. Matrimonial journals which convey the information that Miss So-and-so, age eighteen, blonde and a Christian, desires a husband, are not uncommon. Papers hold sway in many homes that have come by no rule of merit but because they were given away with a fountain pen which lost power, and a chew of gum which didn't last long. Sometimes a yellow-backed, double-colored fire-shooter which tells a tale of robbery and murder finds a place around the family circle. It's little wonder we see evidences of mental dyspepsia, intellectual indigestion and even profound coma. Men should exercise discriminating judgment in the selection of their periodical literature. Nothing could be more important.

But it is not in papers alone that we find this strange mixture. The Murders in Rue Morgue, The Life of Francis Willard, and the Adventures of Captain Dick were recently seen on one table. It was a hot place for the great temperance lecturer to be sandwiched in between the fire eaters. Such incongruous messes spoil the appetite for anything substantial.

The farmer's library should reflect the nature of his work. He should have a well selected assortment of the latest books on agricultural subjects. After that may come the books of recreation and of culture. There is no necessity for grasping after everything new simply because it is new. There is more of worth in the old standards than in anything the newer writers have flung to the surface. Carlyle, Macaulay, Shakespeare, Dickens, Tennyson and Browning will remain as permanent lights in the firmament of literature, long after the "latest hit" and the "newest out" have ceased to be remembered.

OUR SENTIMENTS.

Editing a newspaper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church we are heathens. If we do go we are hypocrites. If we remain at the office we ought to be out looking for news items. If we go out then we are not attending to business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes they say we have a pull. Now, what are we to do? Just as likely as not some one will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did.—*McCune Herald*.

HARBORS ARE INADEQUATE.

F. B. Girdlestone, manager of the Bristol docks, addressed the Toronto board of trade meeting and told them that the harbors of Montreal and Quebec were inadequate for the present day trade conditions. They could not expect the people of England to put money into fine boats unless better handling facilities were provided. He claimed that the government was apathetic. The speech was endorsed by the board of trade.

THE QUIET HOUR

A BIT OF HEAVEN HERE.

BY ADELBERT F. CALDWEL.

I don't see the need of waitin' for a heaven by-and-bye,
For a place where joy and happiness are found;
If we only look for heaven we can find it
fore we die,
For it's scattered in profusion all around.

We talk of "sparklin' rivers flowin' by the throne of God,"
And of "green fields"—why, we see 'em every day;

It's not the rivers make the difference, for the same God made 'em all,
And that heavenly fields are greener, who can say!

We talk of heavenly music, and long so for the time
To catch the richest strains ear ever heard!

There's music all about us, a harmony divine—
There's heaven in the carol of a bird.

Of "lilies of the field" we read, and think those days no more,
And wish God now their lessons would unfold—

He does, for every lily that blooms upon this earth
Contains His message writ in white and gold.

Then why complain that heaven lies far off from our ken—
A bit of it's in everything He's made.

Alas for him who sees it not; the reason must be plain,
His talent for perceiving it is "in a napkin laid."

SHE MADE DRUDGERY AN ART.

A woman of fine character, a great actress, had to do the housework of her large family when hard times came. She had the artistic temperament that loves the ideal, the aesthetic, and finds its highest joy in mental work. The menial drudgery of housework was irksome and repellent to her. She bravely determined to do it so the home might not be sacrificed during the period of financial distress. She had herself well in hand, and did not allow her emotions whimsies and moods to control her. She understood the workings of certain psychic laws. She knew if she faced her daily round of never-ending and

exacting cares with sullen, rebellious discontent, she would deplete her very life, brutalize herself and be irritably tired at night and inharmonious all the time. She also knew if she approached her work in the negative, spiritless attitude of dogged endurance she would enslave herself and destroy her spiritual grace, and become a mere working machine. She resolved to master it. She made it an art. She took the same keen interest in learning ways to simplify and beautify the endless details of housework that some women take in learning a new pattern of lace. She did her work as far as she was able with the same exquisite daintiness and lightness of touch. She knew the best "texture" and "quality" of bread as she did those of velvet or silk, and in her hands a piece of bread became interesting. As she really disliked housework temperamentally, she did not feel the thrill of joy in perfect accomplishment that genuine housekeepers that love their work do, but she experienced a glow of satisfaction in labor well done, and felt the comforting upliftment of spirit we all feel when we have triumphed when the odds seemed all against us. She could not help occasionally thinking, after days of especially tiresome cares, "I never will be able to act with grace, subtlety, finesse again."

She would sometimes look regretfully at her hands, roughened with kitchen-work, and wonder if she could ever use them again with facile ease in expressive gesture. Lo! When she returned to the stage her work was finer, more convincing than it had ever been before. "The gray angel of success," as Drudgery, not inappropriately, has been called, had not forgotten her faithfulness in executing the small, uninteresting details of housework, nor the cheerfulness and courage with which she faced the distasteful labor. Among the priceless gifts that Drudgery gave her was perfect poise. In mastering disagreeable duties, she had "gotten hold of herself." Self-mastery everywhere commands admiration, confidence, and respect. An actress more than any other worker needs this self-mastery. The public pay their money to see her at her best in whatever line she appears, and they resent, subconsciously, if not consciously, any appeal to their sympathies through illness, timidity, or lack of poise. The actress who figures in this recouital had such absolute surety of touch, such authority, that she dominated easily and graciously without

seeming to do so. She was deft and flexible in her movements, and more subtle in her interpretations; in truth, she was more artistic in her acting than she had ever been. She had experienced physical weariness and discomforts; but, wisely directed labor, such as hers had been, proved wholesome exercise, and unawares she had been spiritually beautified, for with smiling determination, day by day, she had asserted her spirit. If she had made a martyr of herself in doing her housework, she

would have returned to the stage deteriorated physically and spiritually, but she made her re-entrance as a conqueror with greater breadth and freedom, and the fearless ease born of the experience of cheerfully mastering tasks that seemed unspeakably burdensome. Every task that we master adds to our reserve fund of strength and spiritual force. Every task that masters us depletes our spiritual force and decreases our strength of character.—Selected from "Success is for You."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

BE SURE YOU GET THOSE PRIZES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I would like very much to see it in print. I have five brothers and one half-sister married and living in Lindsay. My two brothers and I go to school and are in the third book. The trustees are going to give two prizes to the scholars, one for best attendance and one for general proficiency. We have a threshing outfit, and we live seven miles north of Oxbow. We have fifteen working horses, four spring colts and seven milking cows. We have a mile and a quarter to go to school. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years and we like it fine.

(Age 9 yrs.) HETTY FAWCETT.

THINKS WE HAVE A CHEERY CORNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have just been reading in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and thought I would like to join your cheery corner. I live on a farm about seven miles south-east of Bowen. We have a separator and are milking thirteen cows. We have four horses and one colt. The colt's name is Mr. Dooley. I have a pony, her name is Kitty, and I ride her to school. I have three sisters but no brothers. I am going to school and I am in the third class.

GARDIE ELPICK.

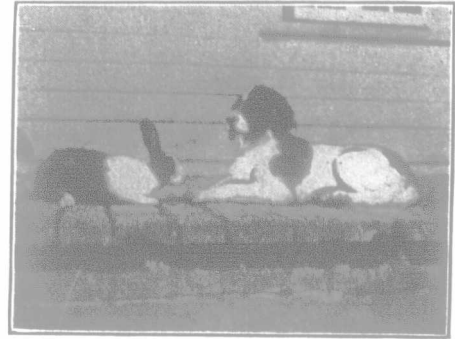
THANKS FOR THE HEATHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a short letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is my first letter. I am a little girl nine years old. I have four pets, a cat and a kitten and two dogs. I call my kitten Tiny, and my cat Topsy. One of my dogs is Sport and the other one Colie. I have two little colts. We have twelve horses and colts, and about twenty-three cattle. I have twenty little chickens ten turkeys and about fifty hens. We are having very windy weather now, I

had the scarlet fever this summer, so, I couldn't go to school. I have a nice flower garden.

(Age 9 yrs.) RHEA PEARL FORDER.

P.S. I am sending a piece of heather from Scotland. (Thank you so much for the sprig of heather. It was a beautiful piece. I am not Scotch but I like Scotch books, Scotch music, Scotch short cake and heather).



GOOD FRIENDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to Children's Corner; and I hope to see it in print. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and I like to read the Children's Corner. We live on a farm two miles from Percival, and a mile and a half from school. I go to school every day. I have reading, history, literature, dictation, geography, grammar and sometimes agriculture, for my studies. I must close now, for this time.

MABEL HAWKES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have intended to write to the corner for a long time. So I just made up my mind to-day to write a letter to the corner telling about this new country.

We are ten miles from Strassburg, Saskatchewan. It is the end of the railroad just now, but it won't be the end of the railroad very long. For they have surveyed another town seven miles from us and there is some talk of them laying the rails for that this fall.

I like this country fine, we came here May 2nd, 1906. We are two miles from a range of hills. Most of the people call them mountains. We drove up in them and drove up on the highest peak of them. It was very pretty scenery.

There is a small lake at the foot of the mountains. It is very pretty scenery to look across the lake and upon the sides of the mountain in the summer time for the mountains are so green.

My father has 480 acres of land. I am twelve years old, my birthday is on the 10th of Sept. I am in the fourth book. I did not go to school this summer for it is just a new settled country for there is no school here yet, but there will perhaps be a school here in a month for they know were the school is going to be. It will be one mile and a half from us.

I would have liked very much to have had you come and see the prairie in the summer time for it was covered with the prettiest flowers I ever saw. The flowers were simply lovely. There were many different kinds of flowers from what I ever saw down at Wellwood, Manitoba, where I used to live.

My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the Children's Corner.

I think I will close. Hoping my letter does not find the waste basket.

GRACE McNEE.



THE DAY'S WORK DONE.

LIKES THE LETTERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters in the Corner. Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE since February 1st. We are living on a farm by Red Deer Lake. I have two sisters and one brother. We have one hundred and seventy-six chickens, thirty-four ducks, and seven horses. We milk six cows and we have six pigs. Now I must close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print.
(Age 11 yrs.) LAURA PIERSON.

LEARNING TO MILK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm four miles from Oakland. We have nine horses, two drivers and four colts. The names of the drivers are Polly and Tommy. The names of the horses are Dick, Charlie and Prince, Bonny and Fan, Jake and Kate, Nell, Billy. The name of the colts are Dandy, Daisy, Maud, Jessie. We have nine pigs and four milking cows. We have a separator. Sometimes I go out and try to milk a cow, I am just learning. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



I'LL SHARE WITH YOU.

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twenty years. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother is not two years old yet. My sisters and I drive four miles to school. I am reading in the fourth reader. We have nine horses and two colts. One colt is a Hackney and it took a prize at the agricultural show. We have twin calves.
(Age 8 yrs.) ANNA MARLIN.

MUSKRATS GETTING BOLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the Children's Corner for a long time, and I have at last thought I would become one of the members of the C. C. I agree with some of the boys and girl that I would like to see your picture in the C. C. We live on a farm a mile and a half from Thornhill. I go to school at Thornhill and am in the fourth book. We have twelve horses and eighteen cows. We raised over seventy ducks this year but a lot died. We have two dogs, their names are Hector and Jim. We live on the bank of a creek and the muskrats are very plentiful. But the creek has no water in it now, and they come up to the stables to drink out of the water-trough and eat the grain that is thrown out to the chickens. The muskrats are very tame. I am a lover of birds and think it wrong for boys or girls to rob the birds' nests or kill the birds. I hope there are a great many that do not kill the birds for we have so few in Canada. Don't you think, Cousin Dorothy, that it is very wrong to kill the birds?
EVA SWEET.

The names of our cows are Spot, Buttercup, Bess, Meadow. One of our cows died this summer. She got down in the stable and couldn't get up. They pulled her out of the stable. She got a little better, but at night she was dead. We missed her very much. She was the best cow we had.

I go to school with a brother and sister. We go to West Oakland, a mile and three quarters away. I am in grade three in the second book. I am in the first speller, second year. I have three sisters and one brother. I have a little sister born on my birthday. She is three and I am nine. She has a little kitty.
EDNA ROBINSON.

THE LAND FOR ME.

Manitoba's the land for me
Where prairies bloom so free
And wheat fields thrive,
Where men are all the same,
Own the land they do claim,
And reap in the golden grain—
Tis the land for me!

You can boast of your cities big,
Also your factories
And temples grand;
But give me the prairie free
Where all is liberty,
Where health and wealth you see—
Tis the land for me.

What's a more striking sight
Than golden grain so bright
For miles around,
It makes my heart feel glad
To till this virgin sod,
And reap the riches from
Our land so dear.

Thy winters too, I love,
Thy frost and snow-clad hills,
And ringing bells.
We do not envy one,
But ask you all to come
And with us make a home
In our fair land.

Tyrants we'll not allow
In our dear land to dwell,
We shun such ones.
With our dear Union Jack
We'll drive such traitors back,
For 'tis not pluck we lack—
God bless our soil.

We came of sturdy stock,
And for our happy lot
Thank God our King;
With His all-seeing eye
We fear no enemy—
Protect us night and day;
God bless our land.
(Age 13 yrs.) M. R. J. CLIFFORD.

A BOSTON LULLABY.

Baby's brain is tried of thinking
On the Wherefore and the Whence;
Baby's precious eyes are blinking
With incipient somnolence.

Little hands are weary turning
Heavy leaves of lexicon;
Little nose is fretted learning
How to keep its glasses on.

Baby knows the laws of nature
Are beneficent and wise;
His medulla oblongata
Bids my darling close his eyes.

And his pneumogastrics tell him
Quietude is always best
When his little cerebellum
Needs recuperative rest.

Baby must have relaxation,
Let the world go wrong or right.
Sleep, my darling—leave Creation
To its chances for the night.
JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

THE BOYS' BAND AT CARDSTON.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
I notice in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of July 25th, in the Home Journal department, an article entitled "The Boy—Bless Him," which speaks of the Cardston Boys' Brass Band. For the encouragement of other boys I thought I would give you a brief history of the said band. They started their organization in November, 1905, with thirty members, only one of whom, with the exception of the leader, could read music, and this one could not play any instrument. They worked for three months without instruments, studying the rudiments of musical theory, and at the end of five months they took part in a band contest at Macleod against bands that had been organized for six or eight years, and carried off the first prize. They played in another contest in September at the Cardston Fair and won first prize again. Now what this band has done others can do if they try just as hard as these boys have. It is a great improvement to a town to have a band or two in it.
The same man, Mr. S. S. Newton,

who trains the Boys' Band has started a juvenile choir of boys and girls from ten to sixteen years of age. He has about sixty-five at present and wants one hundred. He is training them in the Sunday School and then expects to use them in the regular church services. Such men as Mr. Newton are a blessing in any community, and they should be supported and encouraged by the people among whom they reside. I hope this will encourage other men of ability to gather up the boys and train them to be useful as well as entertaining in the communities in which they live.
HAY SEED.

MISTAKEN IN THE ENTRY.

Easyun (at the race track)—Say, that was a nice steer you gave me. You said Stickfoot would win in a walk. LeTout—An' it's er fact; but de fool owner made de mistake uv enterin', him in a runnin' race. See?—Chicago News.

INCLUDED THE SAUSAGES.

For three years Carl Huber of Munich was engaged to Fraulein Grete Christ. Not only did he give her jewelry, but he feasted her nearly every evening. But another young admirer came and, with hardly a word of explanation, Fraulein Grete broke her engagement with Huber. The discarded lover sought balm in the law. The German code does not recognize damages for breach of promise, but the jilted person can claim all presents. Huber put in a bill of particulars, including not only rings, brooches, bracelets, stickpins, hatpins, and other things, but added several thousand glasses of beer and links of sausage. Much to Fraulein Grete's chagrin her jilted lover won his case. She had to return a lot of assorted jewelry and give him \$100 in cash to settle for the beer and sausages.

An aged Scotch minister, about to marry for the fourth time, was explaining his reason to an elder. "You see, I am an old man now, and I canna expect to be here verra lang. When the end comes I wad like to hae someone to close my eyes." The elder nodded, and said, "Aweel, meenister, I hae had two wives, and baith of them opened mine!"

"You say that you get 250 marks a month? I can't believe it; tell me how?"
"I get 110 marks salary. Then I don't pay my rent, 40 marks, that's 150 marks, I owe the milkman 30 marks, that's 180 marks; my butcher 30 marks, 220 marks; and every month I raise 30 marks out of my friends, makes an income of 250 marks a month!"
—Fliegende Blaetter.

Tenerelli met on the street a poor fellow who asked for charity. "He was a perfect spectre of hunger," said Tenerelli, "only to look at him made my stomach feel empty."

"What did you do?" asked a friend.
"I went and dined at once."—Il Mondo Umoristico.

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Butter Scotch.—Put 1/2 pound brown sugar, one gill (1/2 cup) of water, one tablespoon vinegar on to boil for ten minutes. Add two ounces butter and continue boiling until brittle, when dropped into cold water. Turn into a shallow buttered pan.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

SOME NEW RECIPES.

When making rounds of the cook books and housekeepers to find the directions for making peanut butter for which Madeline asked, I incidentally gathered some other tried recipes for good things. We were all sitting in the cosy up-stairs sitting-room, and after the Mistress had furnished the peanut recipe, the Parson pulled out a little leather covered note-book, and before I could recover from my astonishment at such "doings" from a man, he had reeled off the following directions for making macaroons.

Cocoa-nut Macaroons.—Take two-thirds cup of water and one and a half cups of sugar and boil till the syrup is thickened. Take off the fire and mix in all the cocoa-nut, shredded or chopped, that the syrup will hold. Beat well the whites of five eggs and add them to the mixture, adding a little more cocoa-nut to retain the stiffness. Drop from a teaspoon on a pan that is lined with greased paper, and brown slightly in the oven.

Not to be outdone by a male personage in woman's realm, the Boarder added her contribution to the menu in the form of

DATE CAKE.

One cup brown sugar 1 cup butter; 2 eggs; 1/2 cup warm water in which half a teaspoon of soda has been dissolved; 1 pound of dates, seeded and cut in two; 1/2 pound chopped walnuts; 2 cups flour.

The mention of dates stirred up the Visitor who declared that date loaf prepared by the following recipe was just a little nicer than anything else in the line of bread.

DATE LOAF.

Two cups Graham flour; 1 cup white flour; 1/2 cup brown sugar; 2 cups milk; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 pound dates, seeded but either chopped or whole. Form in loaf shape and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. Cut in slices when cool and spread with butter for use on the table.

To show her generosity she added the finishing touch to the collection by giving the ingredients of a cake filling which in my own palate testifies is excellent.

APPLE FILLING.

Grate three tart apples on a coarse grater. Add to the pulp the juice of half a lemon, a scant cup of granulated sugar, one beaten egg. Beat the mixture well together and cook for five minutes. Spread between the layers of a cake.

A pretty good harvest for one evening wasn't it?

DAME DURDEN.

RECIPE FOR CARROT JAM FOR MORNING-GLORY.

"Ingredients.—Carrots; to every lb. of carrot pulp allow 1 lb. of pounded sugar, the grated rind of 1 lemon, the strained juice of 2/6 chopped, bitter almonds, 2 tablespoonfuls of brandy.

Mode.—Select young carrots, wash and scrape them clean. Cut them into round pieces, put them into a saucepan with sufficient water to cover them, and let them simmer until perfectly soft; then beat them through a sieve. Weigh the pulp and to every pound allow the above ingredients. Put the pulp into a preserving pan with the sugar and let this boil for five minutes, stirring and skimming all the time. When cold, add the lemon rind and juice, almonds and brandy; mix well with the jam; then put into pots, which must be well covered and kept in a dry place. The brandy may be omitted but then the jam will not keep; with the brandy it will remain good for months." (From Mrs. Beeton's cook book.)

From this I took my hints for the following recipe which is more suitable for the hurry scurry of prairie life; it takes so long to put the carrots through the sieve, and lumps of carrots are horrid in the jam.

Recipe.—Scrape some carrots, cut them into pieces about an inch long, put in a pan or pot, cover with boiling water and cook till tender, (this takes a surprisingly long time). Remove from the fire. Take a soup plate full out at a time and crush with a tork. Continue crushing till all lumps are smooth. Empty the water out of pan. To each cup full of crushed carrot add 1 cup of sugar, and the grated rind and juice of one lemon to every 2 cups of carrots. Boil for about half an hour. This is splendid eaten with bread and butter and for pies and tarts.

Evaporated apples and prunes can be cooked in the same way.

"NO FRUIT."

CANDY RECIPES WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—Our glorious summer time has gone, and Autumn is slowly creeping upon us, bringing with it rusty leaves and misty days, dreariness and decay. Still this soft twilight is not without charm. The bright mornings make one forget the too rapidly advancing evenings. And the winter evenings with glowing fires, the air silent and crisp, and the clear ring of the sleigh bells have charms all their own.

Our delightful holidays on our ranch are over, and we are moving back to town for the winter.

I am a very interested, and, thus far, silent reader of the happenings in the Ingle Nook, and Dame Durden, if you will accept it will give you a very nice dessert.

APPLE PUDDINGS.

One cup of sugar; two tablespoonfuls of butter, creamed well together; one cup of sweet milk; three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with flour enough to make a rather stiff batter.

Butter a deep cake dish, cover the bottom with apples, pared, cored, and sliced thin. Flavor with cinnamon and add half a cup of sugar then cover the apples with the pudding batter and bake in a quick oven until done. Serve with whipped cream flavored and sweetened.

Dear Dame Durden, can you, or any of the Chatterers give me some nice candy recipes? You see I am the possessor of a sweet tooth.

"AUTUMN."

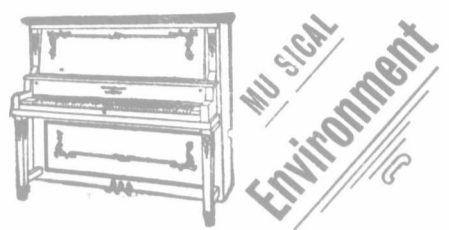
CANDY RECIPES.

Cocoa-nut Cream Bars.—Boil three pounds of sugar; 1 teacup water; 1/2 teacup cream tartar together until thick. Flavor with one teacup vanilla. Take from fire and let cool slightly. Rub with large spoon against side of kettle until it looks creamy. Add cocoa-nut, mixing it in well. Pour out, cut in bars and stand aside a day or two.

Vanilla Caramels.—4 cups granulated sugar; 3 tablespoonfuls glucose (corn syrup); 1 cup water.

Boil, stirring most of the time, till it will harden when dropped in cold water. Then add immediately one cup rich cream and butter the size of an egg. Let boil again until it will harden in cold water. Flavor with three teaspoons of the flavoring preferred. Pour into tins to a depth of 1/2 inch. Cut in squares, wrap in paraffin paper.

Marsh Mallow.—Cover two ounces of fine white powdered gum arabic with eight tablespoonfuls of water; soak one hour, then heat gradually over boiling water until the gum is dissolved. Strain through a cheese cloth into a double boiler; add seven ounces of powdered sugar and stir over the fire until white and stiff. This will take 45 or 50 minutes. Then take it from the fire, beat rapidly for two minutes and add one teaspoon of vanilla. Dust a square tin with corn starch, pour in the mixture and stand away to cool. When cold, cut into squares, roll each square lightly in cornstarch and put away in tin boxes.



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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MANITOBA G.G.'S ASSOCIATION TO MEET GRAIN COMMISSION.

TO THE GRAIN GROWERS:

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion government to enquire into alleged grievances in connection with the handling of wheat by the elevator companies, and irregularities in the export trade in wheat, will commence to hold session in Manitoba the last week of this month. They purpose sitting in the following places: Manitou, Deloraine, Souris, Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Hamiota, Birtle, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman. They will hear evidence from any person in respect to any grievance connected with the selling of wheat, such as wrong weights, dockage, elevator charges, grievances in reference to special bin wheat, car shortage, combines to regulate price, etc. and will receive suggestions as to the grain and inspection act or any other matter affecting the transportation of wheat.

This commission was appointed at the request of the Grain Growers of the West for the purpose, first, of examining into the complaints made by farmers in respect to the disposal of grain; and second, to make recommendations to parliament as to changes in the grain and inspection acts, if found necessary to do so to better meet the requirements of the grain producers. It is now up to the Grain Growers to make good and let nothing interfere with them presenting their complaints and making any suggestions as to changes they think should be effected. It would be unfortunate, yes, humiliating, if the commission were not made acquainted with the many causes of complaint that we have been hearing of. I would suggest that you immediately consult the members of your branch and take steps to hear any cause of complaint that you have in your locality or any changes you want made, presented to the commission at the nearest point they will hold a session. Dates will be announced later.

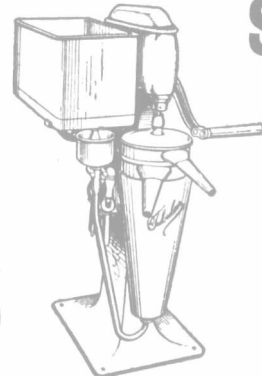
R. MCKENZIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RAILWAY WHEAT BLOCKADE KEEPS PRICES DOWN.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say re wheat: This last week the wheat markets have on some days been very active and on other days extremely dull; we refer to the speculative markets of course. In the three days ending the 13th inst., there was a sharp advance of from 1c. to 2c., followed on the 15th and 16th by nearly as sharp a decline which again has been followed by some strength and advance. On the week the change in quotations shows only 1/4c. to 1/2c. advance in the United States markets, but our Winnipeg market shows an advance of 1c., and every day when the markets have been strong, Winnipeg has shown itself the strongest. The situation in the speculative markets lends itself very readily to the use of all kinds of rumors, but it is the stimulus or constant bullish feeling to keep the advances going, whereas these slack on the only day of the week. The movement of wheat on the Chicago market throughout the American wheat country continues on the same unsatisfactory scale that it has

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS TUBULAR IS WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

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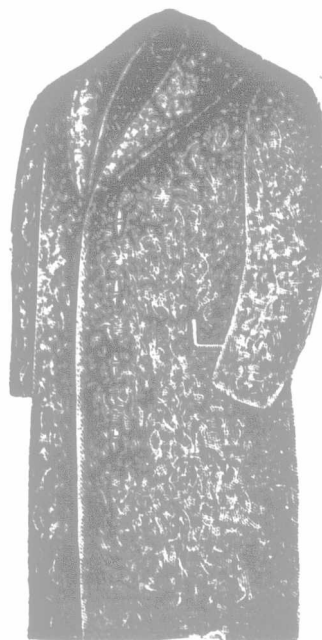
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Give measure in inches around chest over your vest.

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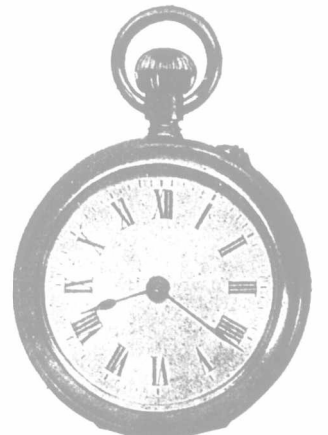
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Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.

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FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

done during the last two months, and it is in our opinion the main factor in keeping prices up at the present time and causing the intermittent spurts which take in the speculative markets. While the railways are not supplying much over fifty per cent of the cars wanted to ship grain eastward, the deliveries at country points continue liberal and at this date the receipts of wheat at C. P. R. points in the Canadian west are upwards of 20,000,000 bus. against 14,000,000 bus. delivered up to corresponding date last season. Conditions in this respect are the same all over the spring wheat country from South Dakota north as far as wheat is grown. There is therefore no lack of wheat but it is forcibly held back in the country where it is raised by the railways not providing facilities to take it out. Fall weather has been unusually favorable this season over all the Northwest so that the finishing of harvest and the work of threshing has experienced no delay, and the absence of wet weather has allowed the grain to be prepared for market in fine condition. A great deal of fall plowing is also being done, although this line of work would be helped by some rain, but in spite of the ground being rather dry, we expect farmers are getting all the fall plowing done they desire, and that this year there will be the largest area made ready for seeding early in the spring that has ever been accomplished. As soon as the plowing is done the hauling of grain to the country depots will increase, and we expect to hear of a great deal of warehouse building of a temporary kind in order to shelter the grain until it can be loaded on cars. The slow movement of the crop with its effect on American speculative markets is causing the European trade to think the American crops are smaller than they really are, and is thus helping to keep prices up over there in face of ample weekly World's shipments and comparatively large World's stocks. Firm European markets of course react to hold prices firm on this side. The cash trade on this side however is dull, because the speculative advance combined with stiff freight rates, holds values above a free working export basis. Then also, while freight traffic is congested in the West, it is little or no

better in the East, the situation between Buffalo and New York being particularly bad. Exporters therefore are having a difficult time. If they engage lake freight they are bothered to get the wheat in time to load the vessels, and then when they get it across the lakes they can't depend on when it may be carried thence, and it seems more than probable that all the storage room on the other side of the lakes will be filled long before close of navigation. Unless therefore a prospect very quickly arises of considerable shortage in the crops of the southern hemisphere to be harvested about December and January, we think there will be difficulty in keeping prices up to present level all through the ensuing six or seven weeks which intervene between now and the closing of lake navigation. After that and on towards next spring we expect the changes in the situation will work towards higher prices. The most recent reports from Australia, Argentine and India are all favorable.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has gone up and down with the fluctuations in the American markets, but on the whole it has shown itself the strongest market and prices are 1c. high on the week closing to-day at 1 Nor. 76½c., 2 Nor. 73½c., 3 Nor. 71½c., spot or past Winnipeg, and futures closed, October 76½c., November 75½c., December 73½c. and May 77½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GOSSIP**DEFENDS DUROC JERSEYS.**

Since the publication of our answer to an enquirer for Duroc Jersey hogs in our September 26th issue we have had several letters from breeders of these hogs taking exception to our comments and either asking for the address of the enquirer or enclosing copy for advertisement.

The following are some of the comments made, from a Manitoba breeder's wife. "People come for miles to see our hogs and those who have eaten the bacon say they never tasted finer flavored pork. Our Duroc Jerseys are great rustlers but no hog can forage if kept shut up. We have raised over fifty of these hogs and have sold quite a few females to surrounding neighbors. A few people run the Duroc Jerseys down in this country but we are convincing them that they are a good hog, but, of course, we have not been here

long enough to tell whether or not it is the best hog for this country."

An Alberta breeder says, "I have raised four different breeds of hogs and claim the Duroc Jersey to be the best rustlers, the most prolific and the best sucklers. If I am mistaken I want to be shown. With regard to the lean meat in a hog will say there is more in

the feed than in the breed. Now here is the situation when buyers will pay one or two cents more for lean meat hogs, there will be more of them raised because you can take two pigs out of one litter, any breed, put them in separate pasture lots, feed one of them on fat producing grain and the other on anything you like that does



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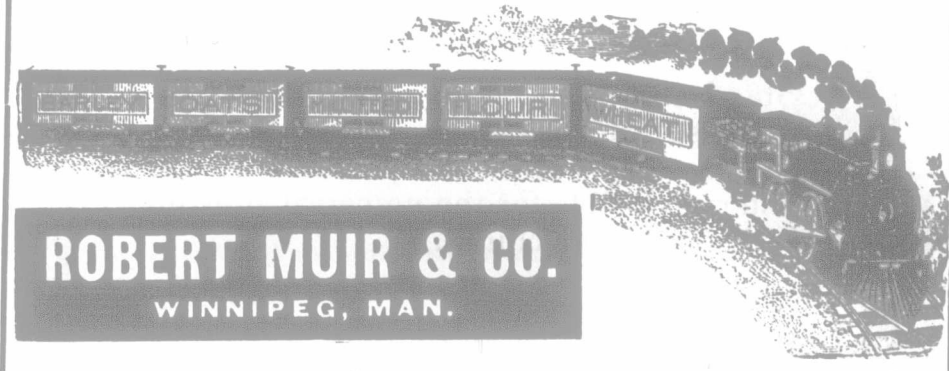
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- ¶ We believe that self help is better than paternal legislation, because even good laws may be badly administered.
- ¶ The experience we are obtaining in the grain business is fitting us, however, to intelligently criticize present legislation affecting the farmer's interests and to propose intelligent legislative remedies.
- ¶ Previously we have advertised at some length. Look up back numbers for more detail.
- ¶ We will be glad to mail you our prospectus, application forms, filled out shipping bills, etc.

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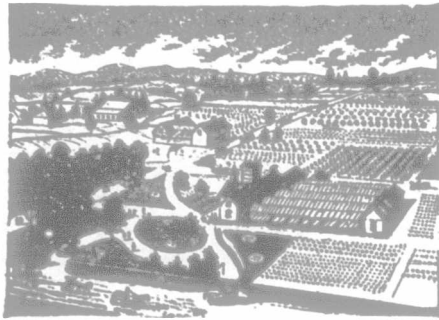
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba

not cost too much for the average farmer to produce and see if the first mentioned does not outweigh the latter at six or eight months of age."

It is quite true that individuals of different breeds respond differently to the same treatment and that the feed a hog gets has a great deal to do with the kind of pork he will make. The experience of Canadian farmers is that the class of feed most cheaply produced here is more suited to produce lean hogs than fat ones and the market demand is for the former although considerable of the latter can be absorbed. However, every one is at liberty to raise what he thinks is the best.

A BRITISHER ON THE MAKING OF OATMEAL.

American oats are flavorless enough in all conscience to especially require a direct taste of the fire, but as if the absence of that was not enough they must go and lose the little flavor they have got by discarding the services of the millstone that can bring out the flavor that is in the oats, and engage the services of articles totally unsuited for the purpose. Think of it! Think of bringing steel in contact with the delicate flavor of the oat!—just to have that so-called clean-cut, well-trimmed appearance, which finishes for the consumer what the pan system of drying begins! No! You cannot make oatmeal to hold the public taste in any of the ways practised in America. Avoiding waste, that great bane of the miller's life, and shelled oats, dry the oats on wirecloth of the closest mesh over a hot chamber of approved pattern and draft, employing only best coke for the fire and no sulphurous gas cinders, courteously yclept gas coke, which will give more flavor to the meal than is good for it. Clean, cockle, and cool and clean again, for you cannot make oatmeal with either hot or dirty oats. Thoroughly shell the dried oats, screen and brush and blow; then, knives barred employ the stone which will bring out the flavor which the knives cannot do, but largely help to destroy. Sift in the old approved way, and you will have that lovely flavor in, and aroma from, the porridge without which oatmeal porridge is almost as unpalatable as sawdust.

The manufacture of rolled oats next, is as perfect in this country as it is ever likely to be anywhere unless at a cost of manufacture by using the barley mill to get every husk removed as in the manufacture of white groats, a cost that few if any, millers will incur, but without which the danger of setting up appendicitis in consumers' interiors is both apparent and real. Rolled oats porridge at the best is but a pappy form of food, well enough for a pudding for children when the husk is removed, but not one to hold the public taste. It may be asked, "What, then, is to be the future of the oatmeal trade?" and I can only reply that it will have no future very soon unless those who have wandered from the true paths at once return to them and produce the oatmeal that has the right smack about it, to not only make people want it, but to make them want to give it to their friends. Even pinhead oatmeal, so long sworn by in London, must give place to an oatmeal that will never pall. The palates which have been vitiated must be reclaimed by stricter attention to their needs by millers, and stricter attention to the educational work that is necessary to make their possessors aware of the true value of the article oatmeal millers can make.—MILLSTONE in *The Miller*.

A TRUE FATHER TO HIS FLOCK.

A most interesting series of sentences are comprised in the following address given by the Rev Dr. Healy, Bishop of Luam to Irish farmers on the occasion of a confirmation, which were produced from Uncle Henry Wallace's paper, together with the latter gentleman's comment.

"You imagine you are the very best farmers in the world, but I tell you, without fear of contradiction, that you are the very worst. In no other part of the world is agriculture in such a deplorable condition as in the west of

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going. Rock and read and wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-chapping, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash board.

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Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

Ireland, and in no other part of the west as bad as here. Where are the stores of hay and oats you should have at this period of the year? Where are the vegetables you should have in your gardens? You do not cultivate a sufficient acreage, and what you do cultivate gets only an apology for cultivation. In my journey from Menlough yesterday I did not see half a dozen fields well cultivated. I saw no hay or corn in your haggards, no vegetables in your gardens. You depend almost entirely on shop-feeding stuffs for your stock and on shop food. You must change all this. You must grow corn and roots for your stock, and always have a few bags of meal, made from the produce of your own farms, in the kitchens. Discontinue drinking and giving your children to drink, that stuff sold as tea. If you continue using tea and soda bread you will become a degenerate race. Feed your children on stirabout, milk, eggs, butter, and oaten bread, and you will have strong, healthy children, who will be a credit to yourselves and to Ireland by and by. Under present conditions you have not at certain seasons a supply of milk, but you can have it at all times if you grow green crops, to be fed to your milk cows when other food is scarce. As I implied before, you do not deserve to be called farmers. You make a few spasmodic efforts at it spring and autumn, and you sleep the rest of the year. This is not farming. You must work the whole year round—make your drains in the winter and do your plowing in autumn, when the crops are gathered in. If you do not avail yourself of the facilities now within your reach, you will not be able to compete with other agricultural countries, and you never will be able to tide over the bad times which are certainly in store for those who depend entirely on the pastoral industry. At every opportunity I will exhort you to give your children an agricultural education, and I will see that the priests will always speak to you in the same strain. In Belgium,

priests have to get a degree in agriculture at the University of Louvain before ordination, and they are thus qualified to give those under their charge, sound advice on agricultural matters. Your priests cannot take out such degrees, but they can and will, advise you to go where you can get any information about agriculture you may desire."

One of the most interesting features of this speech, apart from its plainness and directness, is the fact stated, that in Belgium, Catholic priests cannot be ordained until they have taken a course in an agricultural college, and are hence competent to instruct their people. We think it would add very much to the usefulness of preachers in the farming regions of this country if they were compelled as a condition of settlement to know something about agriculture and thus get in closer touch with their people. There is a very general feeling among farmers that the preacher deals entirely with things of another world, and thus lives apart from the agricultural interests. A working knowledge of agriculture would get preachers nearer their people and the people in closer touch with their preachers, and both would be greatly benefited thereby.

HORSE AWARDS AT VICTORIA FAIR.

ROADSTERS.

Brood mare, 3 years old and upwards—1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Frank J. Bishop.

Gelding or filly, 3 years—1, J. R. Jennings; 2, B. G. Johnson.

Gelding or filly, 2 years and under 3 years—1, J. H. Baker; 2, W. J. McKeon.

Gelding, filly or entire 1 year old—1, J. L. Kelly; 2, H. Petticrew.

Foal of 1906—1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Frank J. Bishop.

Pair of matched horses (mares or geldings) in harness to vehicle—1, J. E. Jackson; 2, Wilkinson Bros.

Single driver (gelding or mare) in harness to vehicle—1, W. R. McGaw; 2, T. G. Bell.

For the best turnout, double or single, including everything complete—1, Wilkinson Bros.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Stallion, any age, shown in harness—1, C. R. Richards; 2, Jas. Murray.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3 years—1, D. M. Webster; 2, Wilkinson.

Brood mare, 3 years old and up—1, J. W. Morris; 2, Wilkinson.

Gelding, filly or entire 1 year and under 2 years—1, Cecil J. Ford.

Foal of 1906—1, Morris; 2, Wilkinson.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 3 years old and up—1, H. A. Stewart.

Gelding or filly—1, W. J. McKeon.

Stallion, any age, shown in harness—1, G. H. Hadwen.

SADDLE HORSES.

Gentlemen's saddle horse—1 and 2 Pemberton Stock Farm.

Lady's saddle horse—2, Pemberton Stock Farm.

CHAMPIONSHIPS IN LIGHT HORSES.

Stallion, any age—1, G. H. Hadwen's Hackney.

Mare, any age—1, Wilkinson.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 3 years old and up—1, J. A. Evans; 2, Jas. Smith.

Brood mare, 3 years old and up—1, and 2, H. M. Vasey.

Gelding or filly, 3 years—1 and 2, Pemberton Stock Farm.

Gelding or filly, 2 years and under 3 years—1 and 2, Smith.

Gelding, filly or entire, 1 year—1 and 2, H. M. Vasey.

Foal of 1906—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, C. Moses.

CHAMPIONSHIP IN DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion, J. A. Evans.

Mare, Pemberton Stock Farm.

Stallion, with 4 of his get not over 7 years old; decision rendered on the quality of his get—1, H. M. Vasey.

Matched pair draft horses—1, Pemberton Stock Farm.

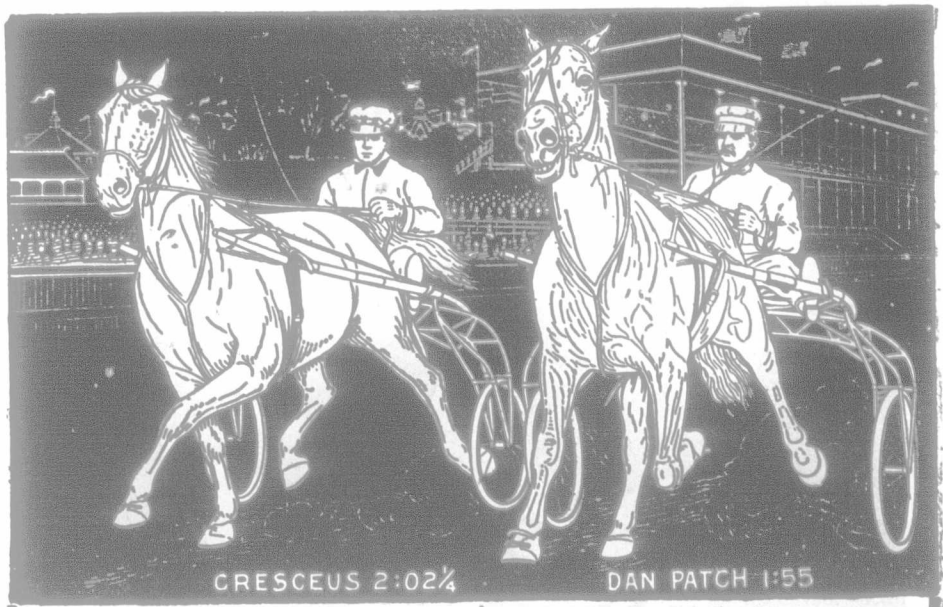
Light draft team—1, Pemberton Stock Farm.

Best draft colt of 1906 bred in B. C.—1, J. A. Blackstock.

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Brood mare, with foal at foot—1 Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Lovell Sea Mare or gelding, 3 years old or over—1 and 2, Pemberton Stock Farm.

Gelding or filly, 2 years old or over—1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, George Adamson.

Gelding or filly, 1 year old—1, Geo. Adamson; 2, Wm. Holmes.

Foal of 1906, filly or entire—1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, J. Blackstock.

Best team in harness to vehicle—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Jas. Richards.

PONIES.

Best pony, over 13 and not over 14—1, W. Richards; 2, F. W. Blankenbach.

For best pony ridden by boy—1, W. Richards.

PRIZE WINNERS WITH SWINE AND SHEEP AT VICTORIA.

Yorkshires, Joseph Thompson; Chester Whites, George E. Knight; Poland Chinas, Irvine and Le Neveu; Berkshires, Shannon Bros.

TAMWORTHS.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, W. M. Banford; 2, Haldon Bros.

Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, Banford; 2, Haldon Bros.

Boar, under 6 months—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, Banford.

Boar and two sows, any age, owned

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and bred by exhibitor—1, Banford; Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and 2, W. M. Banford.

Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Sow, under 6 months—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, W. M. Banford.

Sow and four of her offspring, all owned, and offspring bred by exhibitor, under 6 months—1, Banford.

DUROC-JERSEYS AND ESSEX.

J. T. Maynard; Joseph Thompson won out in bacon hogs.

LEICESTERS.

Wm. Banford had all the prizes, except the second for aged rams. In Cotswolds, Richardson and Haldon Bros.

contested, the former having considerably the best of it.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, two shears or over and shearing, Vasey.

Ram lamb—1, Vasey; 2, Shannon Bros.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, Shannon; 2, H. Bonsall.

Shearling ewe—1, and 2, Vasey.

Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Shannon.

Pen—1, Shannon.

Richardson was alone in Hampshire. He was won by the Wilkinsons Bros. with a low ewe. In Shropshires there was a considerable rivalry.

Ram, two shears or over—1, W. H.

Bullock; 2, H. S. Hawkshaw.

Shearling ram—1, Bullock; 2, H. Bonsall.

Ram lamb—1, Bullock; 2, Bonsall.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, Bonsall; 2, Bullock.

Shearling ewe—1, Bonsall; 2, Bullock.

Ewe lamb—1, Bullock; 2, Hawkshaw.

Pen—Bullock.

Thompson had it to himself with his fine flock of Suffolks, as did Maynard with Dorset Horns.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta. have recently secured the Holstein bull Duke Varcoe Beryle Wayne.

J. Ogden Armour, Chicago, has in the following letter announced his intention of donating a substantial sum towards agricultural education.

“Mr. John A. Spoor,
President International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dear Sir:—
We all recognize and appreciate the work done by our agricultural colleges in advancing the cause of agricultural education in this country through the character and extent of their exhibits of live stock and field products at the International Show.

With a view of stimulating their efforts to give an increased evidence to our farmers of the great value of their work, I hereby offer to you the sum of five thousand dollars to be distributed annually at the International Exposition in twenty agricultural scholarships to be competed for by the State Agricultural Colleges at your exposition.

The competition for the scholarships to be based upon animal and grain exhibits from the several colleges and such other forms of agricultural student competition as may be recognized or established by the International Live Stock Exposition. The details governing the competition to be determined by the management of the said exposition and to be known as the “J. Ogden Armour Scholarships.”

It is my desire that the recipients of the scholarships should be limited to boys whose parents are unable to give them the advantage of an agricultural education.

Yours truly,
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.”

The Farmers' Association of Ontario at their recent annual meeting held in Toronto, dealt with the telephone question by unanimously declaring in favor of Federal control of all long distance lines, holding that such a service rightly belongs to the Postal department and should be operated by them.

SOME HIGH PRICED MEN.

The subject of salaries was the most important item. Oronhyatekha's salary is now \$15,000 per year. For several years after 1898 he received \$10,000 per annum. Last year at Atlantic City it was raised to \$15,000. For ten years he refused a raise, until the general fund became in the present first class condition. Supreme Secretary Macgillivray got \$6,000 a year up to last year, and then it was made \$7,000 per annum. Harry Collins commenced with \$2,000 a year in 1896-7, in 1898 \$2,249, in 1899 2,500, which remained until 1904 but in 1905 it was raised to \$7,000. The witness said he now gave the position his whole time. Dr. Millman served in 1896 for \$3,000; in 1897, \$6,500, and up to the Atlantic City meeting, when he was raised to \$7,000. The English actuary, Mr. Ray, was to receive \$5,000 per year. He had charge for some time of the London head office. Large sums were paid up for actuarial work. One year it ran up to \$2,000. This work was done in England. For ten years from 1896 to 1905 the total officers' salaries amounted to \$300,223; the wages of office employees \$600,501; organizing staff \$215,539, and organization expenses \$771,396.

Mild Home Treatment for Cancer—Time Tried and Successful is the Record of Cancerol.

Anyone who really wants to know if he can be cured in a really distressing case, should investigate. A valuable book, containing full information, is sent free of charge to all reliable medical practitioners, and also to the general public, on application to the publisher, Dr. J. H. P. Co., 125 Madison St., New York.

DAIRY BLOOD NOT IN FAVOR IN STOCKER CIRCLES.

“There is what we are up against,” remarked a feeder buyer, displaying an order to get a few loads of well-bred stock cattle at 2½ @ 3 cents. “Of course they must have them well-bred,” he said. “Where do they suppose the breeder is to get off at? Such cattle would cost around \$3.75 right now. If I loaded out a drove of these dun-colored Wisconsin stuff, the only kind that can be bought cheap, I would hear a long-drawn-out roar from my customer when he saw the stuff. Everybody wants well-bred stockers, but few are willing to pay the price.”

The above is a report of a conversation in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and among other things reveals the detriment to a state the Hoard doctrine of using dairy-bred bulls on the average farm cattle was.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RECOVERING WAGES.

A. had occasion to go away from home for the winter and left his farm and stock in the care of B. who has worked for A. for some months. He already owed B. \$40 for work done and some breaking. Within a week of his leaving B. finds that A. has sold stock, most of crop, implements, etc., to a man in town and B. would like to know:

1. How he can secure wages owing.
2. If he can claim compensation for loss of winter work.
3. What constitutes a workman's lien.
4. If he keeps back stock can he work them?

Alta.
Ans.—1. You had better see a lawyer and get him to issue an order of distraint. You should have no trouble collecting and if it is necessary to employ a lawyer you should recover the cost.

2. You might be entitled to a month's wages if you were not notified that your services were not required but it would not be worth while making trouble over as work is plentiful.

3. Your lawyer would explain a lien, there would be no need of one if you distrained.

4. Find out when the stock are to be delivered and arrange with the owner about working them.

DEFECTIVE TOOTH—LEUCORRHOEA

Would you please tell me in your valuable paper what is the matter with my mare, eleven years old. She was in condition up to the foaling last May, she dropped her colt alright but since then she has had her tongue hanging out all the time and slobbering; her breath is smelling bad. I feed her three gallons of oats and three sheaves a day but she keeps rather thin, and when she backs up out of her stall a white discharge comes from her womb. I may say I have weaned the colt a month ago. I would feel extremely obliged to you if you would tell me through your valuable paper what is the matter and what would cure her.

Alta.
Ans.—1. The lolling tongue, the slobbering and the offensive breath are all symptoms of a split or diseased tooth. The teeth should be thoroughly examined by a competent person, and if a defective tooth is found it should be extracted, which is usually all the treatment required.

2. The discharge from the womb is an unmistakable symptom of the disease called leucorrhoea or “whites.” It is a chronically inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the vagina or womb, or of both. When the disease has existed for a long time, the treatment is often unsatisfactory. The treatment should commence by preparing the animal for a purgative in the manner so often mentioned in this journal and then administer the following dose: Barbadoes aloes, 6 drams; aniseed, one dram; ginger 2 drams; steep sufficient to form a ball. When the purgative has ceased to operate give every morning, in food, for two weeks: Sulphate of iron, 1 dram;

LAME HORSE—FLESHY LUMPS.

I have a horse thirteen years old that ran a snag up the back of his hoof just behind the frog but it healed up all right. He has been ever since, more or less lame. He will walk along alright for a while then he seems to knock his toe against the ground which causes him to pick his foot up high and go along on three legs for about ten or fifteen feet then gradually gets all right again. I can detect nothing wrong with him, to all outward appearances he is all right. When turning round at the end of the land he seems the worse. When the tongue or even a trace gets tight against his leg it seems to hurt right away. Do you think anything can be wrong with his hip?

I also have a mare with big fleshy lumps under collar, but not sore. I should like to have them removed. What treatment would you advise.

B. W.

Ans. We cannot, from your description of the case, determine the nature or seat of the trouble. If you are within reach of a veterinary surgeon, would advise you to have him personally examine the animal.

2. The quickest way to remove the lumps is to have them probably dissected out, and then apply to the wound antiseptic astringent lotion, such as liquid plumbi sub-acetate, eight ounces; carbolic acid one ounce; water sufficient to make one quart. Keep parts clean and use lotion twice daily.

Humorous.

A 'PERSUADED' PRISONER.

The resourceful man is the one who succeeds. There is a deputy marshal in Alabama who does not let any such trifles as extradition laws stop him. A writer in the Washington Post tells a story of one of his achievements. When the term of court was about to begin one time a man who was out on bail was reported to be enjoying himself over in Georgia.

Deputy Jim went after him. The next day he telegraphed the judge: 'I have persuaded him to come.'

A few days later he rode into town on a mule, leading his prisoner tied up snugly with a clothesline. The prisoner looked as if he had seen hard service.

'Why, Jim,' exclaimed the judge. 'You didn't make him walk all the way from Georgia, did you?'

'No, sir,' replied Jim.

'I thought not,' said the judge.

'No,' responded Jim. 'Part of the way I drug him, and when we come to the Tallapoosa River he swum.'—Youth's Companion.

TOOK THE WRONG HOUSE.

On one of the Southern railroads there is a station-building that is commonly known by travelers as the smallest railroad station in America. It is of this station that the story is told that an old farmer was expecting a chicken-house to arrive there, and he sent one of his hands, a newcomer, to fetch it. Arriving there the man saw the house, loaded it on to his wagon and started for home. On the way he met a man in uniform with the words "Station Agent" on his cap.

"Say hold on. What have you got on that wagon?" he asked.

"My chicken-house, of course," was the reply.

"Chicken-house be jiggered!" exploded the official. "That's the station!"

Attorney-general Moody was once riding on the platform of a Boston street car, standing next to the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track. A Boston lady came to the door of the car, and, as it stopped, started toward the gate, which was hidden from her by the men standing before it.

"Other side, please, lady," said the conductor.

She was ignored as only a born-and-bred Bostonian can ignore a man. The lady took another step towards the gate.

"You must get off the other side," said the conductor.

"I wish to get off on this side," came the answer in tones that congealed that official into momentary silence. Before he could explain or expostulate Mr. Moody came to his assistance.

"Stand to one side, gentlemen," he remarked quietly. "The lady wishes to climb over the gate."

Guide (taking visitors round the Chateau de Bois)—The room in which we have just entered, ladies and gentlemen, is that in which the Duc de Guise was struck down by the minions of Henry III, who then spinned the body with his foot.

Man in Party—I say, this won't do. I visited this place three years ago and the guide then showed me the murder room in another wing.

Guide (with calm superiority)—Of course he did. This wing was under repair then.—Gil Blas.

"Here are a few letters I wish you would post for me, dear," said Mrs. De Style to her husband, who was preparing to go out. As Mr. De Style took them he glanced at the stamps and asked, "My dear, why did you put sixpenny stamps on these letters Penny ones would have carried them." "I know it," replied his wife; "but how would a red stamp look on envelopes of that lovely shade? This new stationery is of an exquisite color, and I couldn't spoil its effect with stamps that did not harmonize. These beautiful sixpenny stamps are the nearest match I can get."

An almost superstitious value is attached to the possession of land by the poor Russian peasant. There is a parallel in the old eastern story of Nash Eddin Hodga. He met a peasant one day with a donkey over whose back

hung two sacks, one filled with stones, the other with wheat, the stones having been added to balance the wheat. "Why not divide the wheat into two parts instead?" suggested Nash Eddin Hodga. Delighted with the idea, the peasant did as he was advised, and hung the two sacks of wheat over the donkey's back. "And where are your lands, O wise stranger?" he asked, humbly. "I have no lands," answered the other. "Your estates, then, and your palaces?" enquired the peasant. "I have none," said the other. "Then your houses, your gardens, your orchards?" persisted the man, amazed. "I have none of these," smiled the sage. "What!" cried the outraged peasant. "Do you, who have no lands and no possessions presume to give advice to me?" And he unloaded the donkey, rearranged the wheat and stones as before, and proceeded on his way.

Paroid Roofing advertisement featuring an illustration of a barn and text describing the benefits of their roofing material, including durability and weather resistance.

Gourlay Pianos advertisement with a decorative border and text stating 'High-priced but worth the price' and 'The more you learn about Gourlay Pianos'.

Large Gourlay Pianos advertisement with the text 'The more you learn about Gourlay Pianos' and 'the more you'll want to learn. When you know the GOURLAY as it is you will be all eagerness to possess one.' It includes contact information for the Head Office and Winnipeg Warerooms.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various small notices and fragments of text.

Bob, Son of Battle.

Continued.

of the land, strayed off the public path, so surely, a gray figure, seeming to

spring from out the blue, would come fiercely, silently driving down on him; and he would turn and run for his life amid the uproarious jeers of any of the farm-hands who were witness to the encounter.

On these occasions David vied with

Tammas in facetiousness at his father's expense.

"Good on yo', little un!" he roared from behind a wall, on one such occurrence.

"Bain't he a runner, neither?" yelled Tammas, not to be outdone.

"See un skit it—ho! ho!"

"Look to his knees a-wamblin'!" from the undutiful son in ecstasy. "An' I'd knees like yon I'd wear petticoats." As he spoke, a swinging box on the ear nearly knocked the young reprobate down.

"D'yo' think God gave you a dad for you to jeer at? Y'ought to be ashamed o' yo'self. Serve yo' right if he does thrash yo' when you get home." And David, turning round, found James Moore close behind him, his heavy eyebrows lowered over his eyes.

Luckily, M'Adam had not distinguished his son's voice among the others. But David feared he had; for on the following morning the little man said to him:

"David, ye'll come hame immediately after school to-day."

"Will I?" said David pertly

"Ye will."

"Why?"

"Because I tell ye to, ma lad"; and that was all the reason he would give. Had he told the simple fact that he wanted help to drench a "husking" ewe, things might have gone differently. As it was, David turned away defiantly down the hill.

The afternoon wore on. Schooltime was long over; still there was no David.

The little man waited at the door of the Grange, fuming, hopping from one leg to the other, talking to Red Wull, who lay at his feet, his head on his paws, like a tiger waiting for his prey.

At length he could restrain himself no longer; and started running down the hill, his heart burning with indignation.

"Wait till we lay hands on ye, ma lad," he muttered as he ran. "We'll warm ye, we'll teach ye."

At the edge of the Stony Bottom he, as always, left Red Wull. Crossing it himself, and rounding Langholm How, he espied James Moore, David, and Owd Bob walking away from him and in the direction of Kenmuir. The gray dog and David were playing together, wrestling, racing and rolling. The boy had never a thought for his father.

The little man ran up behind them, unseen and unheard, his feet softly pattering on the grass. His hand had fallen on David's shoulder before the boy had guessed his approach.

"Did I bid ye come hame after school David?" he asked, concealing his heat beneath a suspicious suavity.

"Maybe. Did I say I would come?"

The pertness of tone and words, alike fanned his father's resentment into a blaze. In a burst of passion he lunged forward at the boy with a stick. But as he smote, a gray whirlwind struck him fair on the chest, and he fell like a snapped stake, and lay, half stunned, with a dark muzzle an inch from his throat.

"Git back, Bob!" shouted James Moore, hurrying up. "Git back, I tell yo'!" He bent over the prostrate figure, propping it up anxiously. "Are yo' hurt, M'Adam? Eh, but I am sorry. He thought yo' were goin' for to strike the lad."

David had now run up, and he, too, bent over his father with a very scared face.

"Are yo' hurt, feyther?" he asked, his voice trembling.

The little man rose unsteadily to his feet and shook off his supporters. His face was twitching, and he stood, all dust-begrimed, looking at his son.

"Ye're content, aiblins, noo ye've seen your father's gray head bowed in the dust," he said.

"Twas an accident," pleaded James Moore. "But I am sorry. He thought yo' were goin' to beat the lad."

"So I will—so I will."

"If ony's beat it should be ma Bob here tho' he nob'but thought he was doin' right. An' yo' were aft the path."

The man looked at his enemy, a sneer on his face.

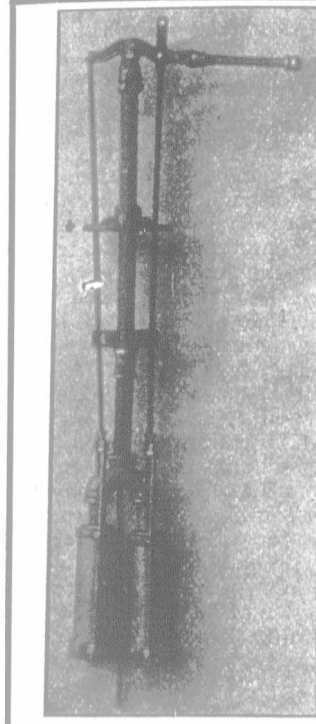
"Ya canna thrash him for doin' what yo' bid him. Set yer dog on me, if ye will, but dinna beat him when he does yer biddin'!"

"I did not set him on yo' as you know," the master replied warmly.

M'Adam shrugged his shoulders.

"I'll no argie wi' ye, James Moore," he said. "I'll leave you and what ye call yer conscience to settle that. My business is not wi' you.—David!" turning to his son.

A stranger might well have mistaken



The Genuine . Double-Acting HAYES FORCE-PUMP

1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
2. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing
3. Double Cylinders, making it easy to work
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5. Windmill and hose can be attached

Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.

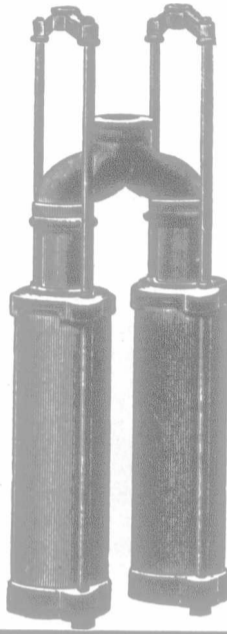
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Double handle 50c. extra.

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THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.
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**A WORD TO THE SICK
Who are Tired of Drugs**



Free use of my Electrical Invention until you are cured. Not one penny in advance or on deposit. Gives a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000.

I think I know and appreciate the value of drugs as thoroughly as any living doctor. They fill a great need, and the world could probably not do without them, but during my forty years' practice I have heard the stories of tens of thousands of people who have used drugs, until many of them were absolute wrecks from the terrible habits contracted, so I also know their danger. What is to be done for these unfortunates? Surely it cannot be that they are stranded on this earth without help in some direction! If this were so, it would indeed be a cold world. But I dispute any such state of affairs. I believe there is a remedy for every ailment, and the sufferer who finds it finds health. Might not the remedy in your case be ELECTRICITY? We know now to be a certainty that electricity is the mainspring of every living thing—it is life itself upon this earth. Can anything more natural be offered as a health and strength giver? And I ask you, have you tried it? If you have not, there is a bright star leading you to a happy future. If health is what you want, let me make you a proposition. I do not recommend my Electric Invention in fevers, pneumonia and the like, but if you suffer from any of the troubles mentioned below, get my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex (latest patent March 7, 1905) upon

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

and if you are well satisfied at the end of that time, pay me for it—in many cases only \$5.00. If not satisfied with the results, return it to me, at no cost to you whatever. If you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount, I have not been curing people for forty years without knowing what I can do, so I run no risk whatever in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

I especially solicit a call or letter from sufferers from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, Ataxia, Exhaustion from mental or physical excesses, nervousness, atrophy, varicocele and general ill-health. You wear the appliance comfortably during sleep, and it fills you with a soothing, strengthening current, showing a decided benefit from the first night's use, and then a steady building up until well. You may be skeptical about electricity, but if you neglect the opportunity I offer you for a trial of it, you are most likely throwing health and happiness away.

As the originator of the electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my appliances are of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and cannot be imitated. I give it freely with my invention to my patients. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a good current for at least a year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses I would like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

the Master of the boy's father. For he snarled now, holding the Master's arm; while a few paces above them was the little man, pale but determined, the expression on his face betraying his consciousness of the irony of the situation.

"Will ye come haud wi' me and have it noo, or stop wi' him and wait till ye get it?" he asked the boy.

"M'Adam, I'd like ye to—"

"None o' that, James Moore.—David, what d'ye say?"

David looked up into his protector's face.

"Ye'd best go wi' your feyther, lad," said the Master at last, thickly. The boy hesitated and clung tighter to the shielding arm; then he walked slowly over to his father.

A bitter smile spread over the little man's face as he marked this new test of the boy's obedience to the other.

"To obey his frien' he foregoes the pleasure o' disobeyin' his father," he muttered. "Noble!" Then he turned homeward, and the boy followed in his footsteps.

James Moore and the gray dog stood looking after them.

"I know ye'll not pay off yer spite agin me on the lad's head, M'Adam," he called, almost appealingly.

"I'll do ma duty, thank ye, James Moore, wi'oot respect o' persons," the little man cried back, never turning.

Father and son walked away, one behind the other, like a man and his

dog, and there was no word said between them. Across the Stony Bottom, Red Wull, scowling with bared teeth at David, joined them. Together the three went up the hill to the Grange.

In the kitchen M'Adam turned.

"Noo, I'm gaein' to gie ye the gran'-est thrashing ye iver dreamed of. Tak' aff yer coat!"

The boy obeyed and stood up in his thin shirt, his face white and set as a statue's. Red Wull seated himself on his haunches close by, his ears pricked, licking his lips, all attention.

The little man supplid the great ash-plant in his hands and raised it. But the expression on the boy's face arrested his arm.

"Say ye're sorry and I'll let yer aff easy."

"I'll not."

"One mair chance—yer last! Say yer 'shamed o' yersel'!"

"I'm not."

The little man brandished his cruel, white weapon, and Red Wull shifted a little to obtain a better view.

"Git on wi' it," ordered David angrily.

The little man raised the stick again and—threw it into the farthest corner of the room.

It fell with a rattle on the floor, and M'Adam turned away.

"Ye're the pitifulest son iver a man had," he cried brokenly. "Gin a man's son dinna haud to him, wha can he expect to?—no one. Ye're ondooti-

ful, ye're disrespectfu', ye're maist ilka thing ye shouldna be; there's but ae thing I thought ye were not—a coward. And as to that, ye've no the pluck to say ye're sorry when, God knows, ye might be. I canna thrash ye this day. But ye shall gae nae mair to school. I send ye there to learn. Ye'll not learn—ye've learnt naethin' except disobedience to me—ye shall stop at home and work."

His father's rare emotion, his broken voice and working face, moved David as all the stripes and jeers had failed to do. His conscience smote him. For the first time in his life it dimly dawned on him that, perhaps, his father, too, had some grounds for complaint; that, perhaps, he was not a good son.

He half turned.

"Feyther—"

"Git oot o' ma sight!" M'Adam cried.

And the boy turned and went.

CHAPTER VI.

A LICKING OR A LIE.

Thenceforward David buckled down to work at home, and in one point only father and son resembled—industry. A drunkard M'Adam was, but a drone, no.

The boy worked at the Grange with tireless, indomitable energy; yet he could never satisfy his father.

The little man would stand, a sneer on his face and his thin lips contemptu-

ously curled, and flout the boy's brave labors.

"Is he no a gran' worker, Wullie?" 'Tis a pleasure to watch him, his hands in his pockets, his eyes turned heavenward!" as the boy snatched a hard-earned moment's rest. "You and Wullie, we'll brak' oorsel's slavin' for him while he looks on and laffs."

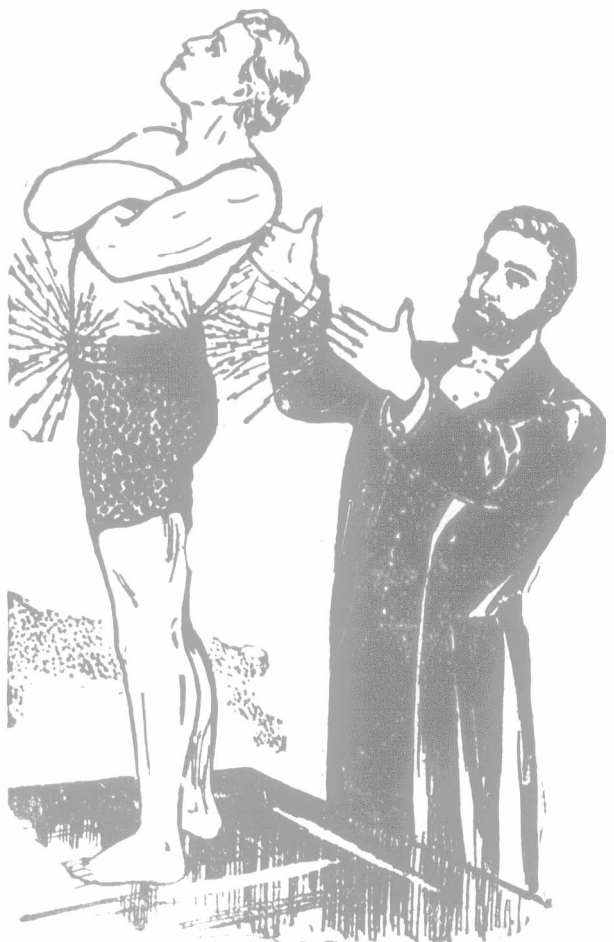
And so on, the whole day through, week in, week out; till he sickened with weariness of it all.

In his darkest hours David thought sometimes to run away. He was miserably alone on the cold bosom of the world. The very fact that he was the son of his father isolated him in the Daleland. Naturally of a reserved disposition, he had no single friend outside of Kenmuir. And it was only the thought of his friends there that withheld him. He could not bring himself to part from them; they were all he had in the world.

So he worked on at the Grange, miserably, doggedly, taking blows and abuse alike in burning silence. But every evening, when work was ended, he stepped off to his other home beyond the Stony Bottom. And on Sundays and holidays—for of these latter he took, unasking, what he knew to be his due—all day long, from cock-crowing to the going down of the sun, he would pass at Kenmuir. In this one matter the boy was invincibly stubborn.

(Continued.)

Men, I Have The Cure



For Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone so far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any Weakness, and

I WILL ASK NO PAY

For a case which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced. The Belt is complete with Free Electrical Attachment.

This Electric Attachment carries the current direct and cures all weaknesses, Varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak nerves and checks a loss of vitality. No case of Falling Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist this powerful Electrical attachment. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him, no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weaknesses of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Attachment (free), will restore your health. It will check all loss of vital power and affect every organ of the body. Most ailments from which you suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble; banishes pain in a night, never to return.

I want no man's money if I can't cure him. There is no deception about this offer, either in making or carrying it out. All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

Fred. J. Cuthbert, of Brockville, Ont., says:—

"I have used your Electric Belt for thirty days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I could not do before. I feel like a new man entirely."

James Hill, Esq., writes:—

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that I now write you. I would have written before, but I wanted to give your Belt a good trial first. I have found it to be just what I needed it to be. I will do all I can for you and your Belt in this part of the country. Wishing you and your company all the success possible."

Cal Day.

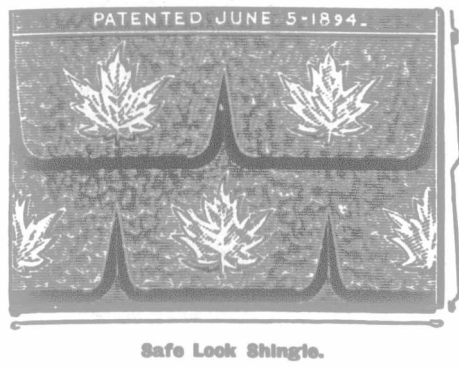
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DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Dear Sir: Please forward me one of your Books, as a freebie!

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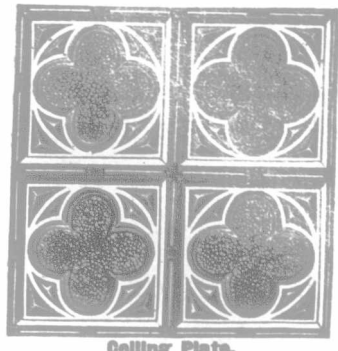
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Metal Shingles
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Write for Catalogues and Prices

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



Ceiling Plates.

AFRAID IT WOULD SLIP.

Senator Tillman piloted a constituent around the Capitol building for a while and then, having work to do on the floor, conducted him to the Senate gallery.

After an hour or so the visitor approached a gallery doorkeeper and said: "My name is Swate. I am a friend of Senator Tillman's. He brought me here and I want to go out and look around a bit. I thought I would tell you so I can get back in."

"That's all right," said the doorkeeper, "but I may not be here when you return. In order to prevent any mistake I will give you the password so you can get your seat again."

Swate's eyes rather popped out at this. "What's the word?" he asked.

"Idiosyncrasy."

"What?"

"Idiosyncrasy."

"I guess I'll stay in," said Swate.

Mrs. Marke—"I never saw so many soiled faces in my life. Why don't you use some soap and water?" Tommy Tuff—"We are waitin' for de angel mum." Mrs. Marks—"What angel?" Tommy Tuff—"Why, de lady dat came fru here last week and give one of de kids a nickel to wash his face."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A STORY OF MEN AND DOGS.

The readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have waited long for the new story. It pays to wait when something as good as "Bob, Son of Battle" can be procured by waiting.

The girl who presided over the soda fountain in Heckelmeyer's drug store was accustomed to patrons who did not know their own minds, and her habit of thought was difficult to change.

"I'd like a glass of plain soda," said a stout man, entering one day in evident haste as well as thirst.

"You have vanilla, or you have lemon?" tranquilly inquired the young woman.

"I want plain soda—without syrup. Didn't you understand me?" asked the stout man, testily.

"Yes," and the placid face did not change in expressing or color. "But wat kind syrup you wan him mitout? Mitout vanilla or mitout lemon?"—*Youth's Companion.*

WHEN BEDTIME COMES.

Just when I'm having such good times
I never had before,
With all my playthings spread round
On table, chairs and floor;
When it's dusk behind the sofa back
And black dark under the stair,
And I wonder what strange animals
Perhaps are lurking there;
And I think I'll go a-hunting them,
And begin to clean my gun,
Then mamma shuts her book and says,
'It's bedtime, son.'

Outside the window by my crib
I see the sky all red,
Where the old sun, like me, I s'pose,
Has been carried off to bed.
He never sees the fireflies dance,
Or hears the whippoorwill;
He never sees the rockets dart
Straight up from Signal Hill;
He never sees the wee star eyes
Wink open, one by one,
I wonder now, who says to him,
'It's bedtime, sun!'

—MAY MARSHALL PARKS, in *M. E. Advocate.*

A man, while walking near a river, accidentally slipped in. Two youngsters, who were in the vicinity, immediately procured a rope and rescued him from a perilous position. Their prompt action was deservedly praised. Being spoken to on the subject, the rescued man objected to so much praise being given to one side. "Don't keep telling me about those youngsters," he said, "If I hadn't fallen in, they would never have been heard of."

"You have one habit that you want to get rid of," declared the social mentor.

"What is that?" demanded Senator Snitch.

"When a colleague calls do not tell the servant to show him up. Direct that he be admitted."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Dr. STUBB'S SOCIALISM.

The new Bishop of Truro is a Christian Socialist, and in this connection he has sometimes told an anecdote. "I had," he once said, "called on a rich old merchant in the North to ask him for a subscription. At first he was somewhat grumpy. 'Come,' he said, 'they call you a Socialist, what do you mean by Socialism?' 'My dear, sir,' I replied, 'it depends what Socialism you mean, Political Socialism or Christian Socialism, for there is a great difference between the two. The Political Socialist says: 'What is your is mine'; but the Christian Socialist says: 'What is mine is yours.'" The old man's eye twinkled. "Ah!" he said, "I've met a good many of the first sort; I never met any of the second. However, here's £5 for your fund."—*Westminster Gazette.*

The Lady—How long is it before we get into the harbor, steward?

Steward—About an hour and a half.

The Lady—O, dear I shall die before then.

Steward—Very likely, ma'am. But you'll be all right again when you've been on shore ten mintues.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

"I saw a queer thing the other day" said the story-teller: "it was a duck swimming across a pond and a cat sitting on its tail."

"Oh, nonsense," cried the audience incredulously. "How could a duck swim across a pond and a cat on its tail?"

"Nevertheless," said the story-teller, "It's perfectly true. I should explain however, that the cat was sitting on its tail on a wall."

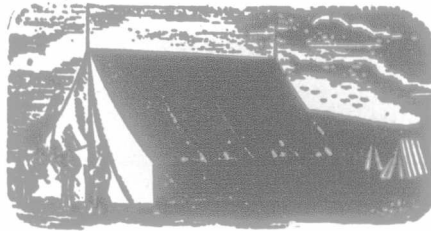
WILLIE'S PICTURE.

An amusing story is told of a certain American youngster. For some occasion of public rejoicing it was decided to decorate his school, and the boys were invited to help with gifts of flowers, etc. Thereupon Willie B— offered to bring a picture of Washington. Needless to remark the offer was accepted, and a space of about a foot square, surrounded with laurel leaves, etc., was left in a most conspicuous position on one of the walls. Next day Willie arrived with his "picture." But judge of everyone's feelings when he solemnly produced—a postage stamp bearing upon it the head of the man who "couldn't tell a lie."

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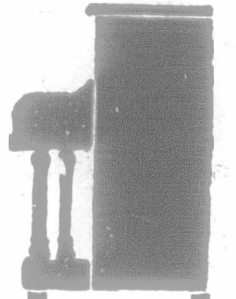
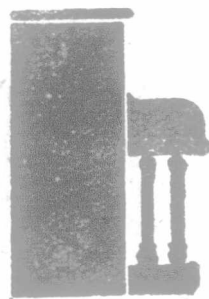
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THEN THEY UNDERSTOOD.

The Earl of Wemyss celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last Saturday. He was born before Queen Victoria, yet he found himself on such good terms with life that he married a second wife the year before her Majesty's death. Whatever Lord Wemyss tackles he tackles energetically, and it is to his perennial enthusiasm that the volunteer army has outlived its early fame as "Saturday to Monday soldiers," and become something well worth a possible invader reckoning with. For fifty years he has been a volunteer, and he can remember days when drill was not what it should have been. Once he was taking the corps he commanded up Fleet Street, and presently gave the order, Right "wheel!" The volunteers did not understand, and began to get into a rare tangle. In another second Lord Wemyss saw the corps would be in a hopeless wreck, so metaphorically throwing his drill-book to the four winds, he roared out, "Damn it all, turn up Fetter lane!" The situation was saved.—*Black and White.*

THE WAYS OF A WOMAN.

"Ye can trust 'most ev'ry woman's heart, but ye can't trust any woman's tongue."
"I've alluz figgered that a woman's mind ain't grey matter. It's a bunch o' rainbows with colors that run. They're made to think crossways."
"Women talk jist like most Injins fight. When they find a point they want to attack they creep up to within roo yards of it on one side; then they do the same on th' other side; then they try the right and left; an' then most likely they give a war-whoop, an' go runnin' off without ever attackin' th' point they wuz aimin' at at all."
"Women are cur'us. One reason why men like 'em, I reckon, is because they're irritatin' kind o' puzzles, like 'Pigs in the Clover.' Ye corral one part of their characters an' think ye've got it hobbled so it can't get away. Then ye start to drive in another, an', fore ye know it, out jumps th' first one, an' ye've got to begin all over again."—The Colonel in *The Balance of Power.*



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