

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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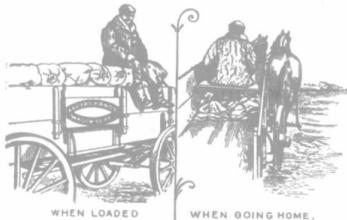
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AUGUST 28, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 779

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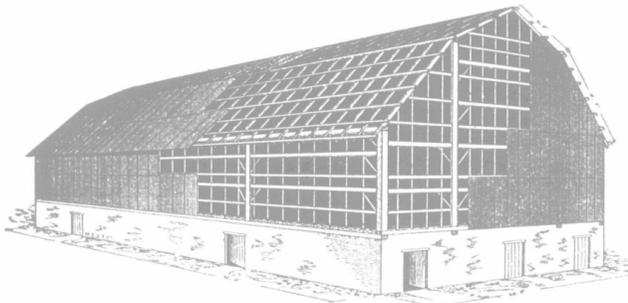
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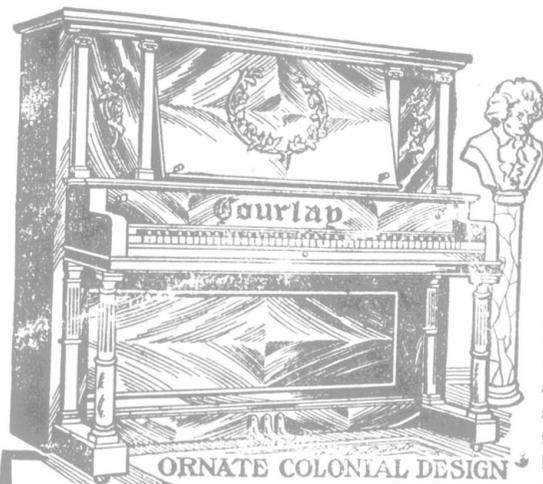
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WHAT THE WEST DID FOR UNCLE.

"My mind is made up," said the fond and foolish mother. "He shall be christened Algernon Emmerson, after his uncle."

"A pretty name, and a proper one. It takes the commonness off the Hopgood, gives distinction, so to speak." Thus did the equally fond and foolish grandmother aid and abet in the nefarious business of handicapping, at the outset of his career, the hope of the house of Hopgood. The occupant of the cradle whimpered; the big chap scented gingerly on the edge of the bed frowned. Poor Billy Hopgood was not at his ease. The pale-faced woman in the bed was not the merry Sarah he had known. With her new motherhood she had taken on a new dignity. As for Sarah's mother, the capable Mrs. Emmerson, he felt abashed at the bare thought of setting up his will in opposition to hers. But such a name! He looked down at the baby. The little face was wrinkled in protest; two tiny fists beat the air in protest; from the bit of a mouth issued a hail of protest. Something—the helplessness of the little mortal, the tremulousness of the wail—stirred him. A great wave of tenderness caught him and bore him out on a sea of audacity far beyond his depth. Wife or no wife, mother-in-law or no mother-in-law, he must stand by the boy.

"Don't want him called that," speaking fast, lest his courage fail. "There hasn't been any dude names in our family since great-uncle Rachel dubbed her tenth son Obadiah as a sort of—of high water mark, as it were. Call him Joseph, after father—Joe while he's a little tyke; Joseph when he's grown up. It's a family name."

"So is Algernon Emmerson," returned Sarah with an air of finality. "You'll like it when you get used to it. Won't he ma?"

Ma hoped so. Her patient tone suggested that one must not expect too much of a Hopgood.

Billy bent down and touched the baby's cheek. "In fighting trim already," he laughed, "and your fists no bigger than a moth's wing. Don't you fret, old chap. They can christen you any fool name they like, but you're Joe to me. Were you speaking, Sarah?"

Sarah was speaking but not to him. In a voice heavy with tears, she was asking her mother for the camphor bottle.

"I didn't mean to vex you," cried Billy. "It's just that, my father's name being Joe, I—"

"Let the subject drop," interrupted Mrs. Emmerson, with a smile. "Let the subject drop. If Sarah gets fevered it will be bad for her, and bad for little Algernon Emmerson. We must have perfect quiet; perfect quiet." With that "perfect quiet," she made a metaphorical new broom, which swept Billy out of the discussion, out of consideration, out of his self-confidence, out of the room and down the stairs.

So Algernon E. it was, but the name belied the bearer of it. Even in babyhood it did not go well with the Hopgood tow-head, the Hopgood genial homeliness. At two he was a sturdy, rollicking blade in curls and a French frock. Sarah did not peruse the fashion journal for nothing. At ten well-changes had taken place. Billy had sold the fifty-acre farm just out of Brandon and taken his small capital, his goods and chattels and his protesting family "out West." He was tired of farming on a miniature scale; besides, there was the boy. Here he had, as he was wont to say with pride, three hundred and twenty acres of good Manitoba soil and a strong desire for more.

Homesteading in the first stages has no poetry about it. It is chiefly work and worry. Billy would not admit as much, neither would Algernon Emmerson, who was, indeed, his father's son. When Sarah smiled, "Forty miles from anywhere and someone as all out doors," Billy laughed, and bade her have patience. "We'll be rich folks yet, rich as Uncle," said Algernon E. This was in a teasing mode, in parting desperate jests. At ten he was the "hand" rollicking blade of two, man and boy and team. His bullet head was shag-cropped like dad's. His

checked shirt was open at the neck like dad's. His overalls were blue and faded like dad's. He was a man of affairs. Dad and he intended breaking another hundred acres for wheat. Their oats last year run a hundred and ten bushels to the acre. They must sow more this season. Besides, with all these weighty matters, he had his diversions, his pleasures. For one thing he was helping to "break in" the yoke of big white steers they had brought west with them. For another he was in love with the sweet faced little spinster that taught the school. Her name was Smith. Sally Smith, in full. He had seen it in the first page of the story book loaned him and thought it a sensible name, a nice common name. Her voice was so soft and warm—yes, warm was the word—and her eyes so big and brown and kind, that nobody could help loving her. Yet she could be stern. The boy called to mind his first day at school, the shyness which choked him when the whole school broke into titters over his absurd name. She had spoken sternly then, and later had soothed his ruffled feelings by sitting beside him during recess. She was partial to the name of Algernon she said, and, marking the caressing way she pronounced it, he was fain to believe her. She knew an Algernon when she was a young girl, she told him. The curiosity of a boy of ten is abnormal.

"Was he your beau?" he inquired, diffidently.

"It was so long ago I can't remember," she answered with a laugh.

Of course that other Algernon had loved her. He knew what he would do when he was a man. He would have a farm like dad's, and she should keep his house. He would hold her hand like dad held mother's, carry all the heavy pails like dad did, tease her till she was cross and kiss her till she laughed, just as dad did. As for loving and letting go, it was not in his creed. That other Algernon had been a poor affair.

Things did not go well with the Hopgoods that second spring on the homestead. Algernon Emmerson, with trouble in his loyal little heart, and his dad's fountain pen in hand, wrote to uncle. A part of the much blotted letter ran as follows:

"We've lost a horse and I can't do much with the oxen on account of old Buck being the meanest ox ever. How are you on oxen? Dad's awe-full used up with cut on his foot fixing a steak in bridge its up to us to Bukle in and get the plowing done so as your the family wait no time, get a move on. If you don't come my name's Algernon Emmerson no More but Joe."

A letter addressed to his uncle in his mother's fine hand was lying on the table unsealed. He folded his important missive, inserted it, and ran out to the cross-roads to wait for the mail man.

Exactly eight days later came the answer in the shape of an exceedingly well-dressed man, tall, stooped, almost good-looking.

"My brother of all people!" cried the astonished and delighted Sarah as she sought her good man's side. "He has come to help with the work, he says."

"A lot of work he can do! He's played invalid for more than ten years," returned Billy sceptically.

"Played is the word; he's a hypochondriac, pure and simple."

"I wouldn't call him names," laughed Billy, adding hopefully that maybe the visit would be a short one. Right here Sarah made a remark which was often referred to in later times.

"I have the feeling," she said, "that the West will do a lot for him."

The West, assisted by Algernon E., began the good work at once. It got uncle up to breakfast; better still, it gave him an appetite for breakfast; it lured uncle out to contemplate the fields awaiting the plow; it woke up something in him, made him wish he were strong enough to work. Dear me! but no use to grow impatient with his invalidism at this late day. What does Whittier say:

"Who may not strive may yet fulfil the harder task of standing still."

The glow of new dawn on a new world was wonderful, was awakening. The wild west wind, with its freight of April sweetness, calked to him, laughed at him. What had his namesake

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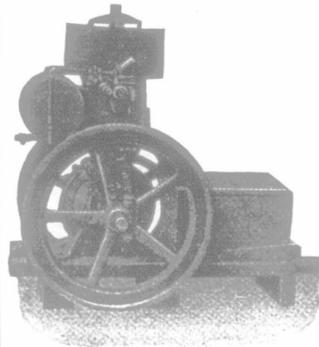
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written: "Its up to us to Bukle in." Just so.

Guiding a plow was bad enough, but guiding a plow attached to a yoke of steers—and such steers—well, it was no work for a man with chronic congestion of the liver. He had to neglect his liver. There was not time during the day to dwell on symptoms, remedies, etc., and at night he was too tired. Yet there was something taking about it all. Algernon E. was his shadow. Up till the day the steers defied the authority of their mild-voiced driver, ran away across the marsh and meadow, and were run after, caught, well thrashed, and hard worked by this same mild-voiced uncle, Algernon E. had his doubts. After that he pinned his faith to uncle.

"Farming's the most satisfying work of all." Uncle had been a month at the homestead now, and spoke with authority. "You see the results as you go along. Looking at a field when it's nicely furrowed and later on when the grain sprouts soft and green, one can't grudge the labor spent on it." Algernon E., busy picking thistles from the sole of a dirty foot, opined that farming was all right when frosts and hailstorms kept away.

"The only thing I dislike is the way the soil sticks," went on uncle. "If one had a bath tub, and—"

"Our last hired man washed in the creek," broke in the boy. "It's jolly. I'd go in every night, but ma won't let me go alone. Let's try it, uncle."

"I've been used to tepid baths," doubtfully. "A cold plunge might use me up—still, I'm feeling better."

"Say," with unstudied artfulness, "you look like a boy. I'd offer to race you to the creek, but I ain't forgot how your long legs flew the day you took after the steers."

"I'll give you five yards start," uncle was beginning. "One, two, three, and away!" After that the race to the creek and the cold plunge became a regular feature of the day. That was a great summer. The sunshine stole the sallowness from uncle's face and left a good healthy brown in its stead. He was the busiest man in the whole neighborhood.

"It's a caution," said the astonished Billy, who was now back in harness; "he can work wheels 'round me. A nice invalid he is!"

"He had a bad illness once," explained Sarah. "Ma told him he'd never be strong again, the family doctor backed her up, and between 'em they made him believe it. He had plenty of money, didn't need to work, and took kindly to invalidism."

"P'raps that girl turning him down the way she did—"

"That was just a yarn," she broke in. "He wasn't the kind of a chap to get turned down. Ma used to say there wasn't anybody good enough for her boy."

"She used to say the same about her girl." He laughed, then added: "Anyway, the West is making a man of him."

June brought the highway roses, the fields of timothy and clover, the pale green of growing oats, and the deeper green of growing wheat. July brought skies rosy with heat, wind languid with it, brought holidays, brought the little schoolmarm.

"Algernon Emmerson will be tickled," said the delighted Sarah. "He thinks the sun rises and sets on his Miss Smith. He's back of the house helping uncle get some chickens in a coop; you go out and surprise him."

"Look here," uncle was saying, "this hen is tired tending this brood. She'd like to get out of looking after their eating, sleeping and all the rest of it. Wants to jung her job."

"Oh, go on," came Algernon Emmerson's matter-of-fact tones; "what business has a hen shirking. Shoo her in."

"Wait, don't hustle the poor thing. She put out her head on one side and looked at me as wise as a human. How am I going to look after this whole raft of cheeping chickens?" was what she meant.

"She ought to be 'shamed of herself, that's all," grumbled the boy, "since she hatched 'em out she—that's the wrong hen, uncle. No wonder she won't go in the coop. The mother of the chicks is that one with feathers on her legs and a ragged topnot."

(Continued on page 1360.)

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 28, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 779

EDITORIAL

The Average Man and the Stock Raiser.

In the enquiry being conducted by the Beef Commission the evil effect of low quality upon average prices has been shown to have been directly responsible for a lot of the dissatisfaction in the meat producing industry. Unfortunately for those engaged in producing meat, this effect is not so obvious and immediate as it should be to be of direct benefit in stimulating an improvement in the class of cattle, hogs and sheep that are marketed. The man who raises the best stock may put a car-load on the market and get but a very little advance over current prices, or, as is more often the case, a certain man will raise the best type of bacon hogs, worth from twenty-five to fifty cents per cwt. more than the sort his neighbors raise, yet the drover who buys in that neighborhood, as a sort of preserve through the sufferance of the larger buyers, offers the same price all around for good, bad and indifferent. And the same is true of the feeder who finishes a small number of extra quality steers. This lack of discrimination in favor of the best stock really amounts to discrimination against it. The best requires more care and attention and skill, to produce, yet there is seldom any compensation for this extra than the mere satisfaction that a man gets out of doing a thing well. And while this is in most pursuits, enough, it does not appear in the case of stock-raising to be sufficient to raise or even maintain the quality.

Nor have farmers come to look at the situation from the other standpoint and in the direction in which the forces which determine prices are now working. They fail to realize that when all or a large proportion neglect the quality of their goods the average price goes down and that while the methods of buying place a premium upon low grade stuff, if all try for the premium, by neglecting quality, there will be no premium for any person.

In stock-raising and in labor unions and among charitable institutions the same principle obtains; namely, that the most efficient and most able must lend their efforts to maintain the average, and that with no other direct remuneration than to know and be benefited by the fact that the average is being kept above mediocrity. The high average benefits the average man; boost the average, and don't look at the man below.

The Commercial Fingerboard.

In the offices of large manufacturers and mercantile concerns the month of August witnesses much of the final arrangements between the management and the advertising experts for the conducting of the next year's publicity campaign. This is a large consideration with business concerns, as it involves the expenditure of large amounts and on account of the prodigious number of publications claiming the advantages of their patronage. It also involves the study of the localities in which certain journals and papers circulate, the nature of the circulation, the class of people to whom they appeal, the reliability of the firms that use certain periodicals (that is, the sort of company they will have to keep), the editorial attitude of certain periodicals (for there are some editors who labor under the false impression that the advertising columns are so much impedimenta to the paper and a sort of necessary evil), and many other considerations that may seem small in themselves but which count in general results.

In the growth of the science and practice of advertising there developed early a classification

of mediums which resulted in the placing of agricultural journals in a set by themselves and assigned to them the giving of publicity of a certain kind of article; such as farm machinery, stock, medicines, etc. This classification was carried to an extreme from which the most alert advertisers are now trying to get away. It is now conceded that the nature of the advertising placed in farm journals has implied that the farmer is a man of a distinct kind whose wants are quite different to other men's, rather than that he is engaged in a distinct line of business and that in his private life he requires very much the same class of goods as do other men.

The manufacturers of furniture, pianos, clothes, household necessities, publishers of books, makers of firearms and sporting goods, etc., etc., are beginning to realize that there are as good customers for these products upon the farm as any place else and are preparing to conduct their advertising accordingly; hence our readers may expect in the future to find goods of a more general character advertised in their farm paper.

This adjusting of attitude and placing of advertising out of accustomed places argues well for both advertiser and customer. It enlarges the field for the farmer and affords the latter a larger selection from which to make his purchases. The protection which the Government take of the mails insures those ordering by letter; the guarding of their journals by their publishers from fraudulent advertisers; and the recognizing of the principle of honesty, all contribute to the satisfaction of purchasing by mail from advertisements. The money saved by this class of shopping is no inconsiderable amount and if the papers that are taken are read carefully, many times their subscription price may be saved through their advertisements.

The Cause of the Financial Thumbscrew.

For some time past financiers have experienced an unmistakable stringency in the money market. Available capital has been scarce, and rates of interest high. Casting about for an explanation, one's attention is called to the fact that Canada's imports have greatly exceeded her exports, the difference being made up in cash or by borrowing abroad. In so far as the deficiency of exports has been due to delay in moving the wheat crop and other produce to the seaboard, this explanation may hold good, and the conditions will be to that extent relieved when the delayed crop is finally marketed. Another cause of the so-called unfavorable balance of trade is the continued influx of immigrants, most of whom are consumers before they produce much for export. This factor, however, while it partially accounts for an excess of imports over exports, does not explain to an equal extent the financial stringency, for many of the immigrants bring with them a certain amount of money to pay for their living, and this, so long as it lasts, constitutes an increase in the circulating specie.

The main cause of the close money market in Canada is that we have been striking too fast a pace, not only in living higher than we used to do, but in undertaking new enterprises on a gigantic scale, building railroads, towns, cities and manufacturing establishments faster than our means warrant. More settlers, more railroads, more railroads, more settlers, has been the cry, and other forms of constructive and development work have likewise proceeded apace. This has gone on so fast that much of the labor and material have had to be imported, and we have not been reaping the full benefit of the expenditure on development account. Of course when all these enterprises begin to produce, we may expect easier times, but there is no doubt that the pace has been abnormally fast, and therein lies the trouble. Month after month since the new year opened the normal increase in bank deposits has fallen short of the normal

increase in demands on the banks for money and credit, not to undertake new enterprises, but to complete those already undertaken. So it has been necessary to borrow abroad; but here, again, the tremendous economic waste entailed by the Boer and Russo-Japanese wars have absorbed surplus capital, hence we have been unable to borrow as readily as before.

There is nothing really alarming in the Canadian situation; it is more wholesome than alarming. The Dominion is still on a perfectly sound financial basis, but the call is clear to slacken our pace—to steady up, as it were. This is a good thing. Incidentally, it will enable us to reap more benefit from the era of national development now under way.

The Place of Theory in Farm Practice.

There is a constant tendency in many minds to discount theory and stake everything on the altar of practice. We yield to none in emphasis upon the practical meaning, by that whatever tends to the betterment of man or his estate. The person who has learned how to live well is entitled to be called practical just as much as the one who makes a success of business. The Scotch are an eminently practical people, possessing virtues and qualities that are turned to good account, and in whatever line a Scotchman engages, whether farming, manufacture, commerce, teaching, or the ministry, he almost invariably climbs. It cannot be charged against the Scotch that they are a sordid people, for "sordid" and "practical" are not synonymous terms, although many people confuse them. The practical man is the useful man—the one who can do things, and do them well—anything from plowing to preaching or invention.

But there is need for theory, too. And what is theory? The dictionary gives four meanings, but it will answer our present purpose to consider two. One of these we quote as follows: "The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral." This might almost be summed up in the one word 'conjecture', which means to judge from probabilities or possibilities. To illustrate, a man assumes that such and such are so and so. Certain known facts indicate plausible deductions. The inference he draws is a theory of the case under consideration. It may or may not be correct, but in attempting to prove or disprove such theories, a vast amount of useful knowledge has been gained. Columbus reasoned that the earth was round, and on this assumption sought a short-cut to India. His attempt led first to the discovery of America. Afterwards the rotundity of the earth was positively ascertained, and Columbus' theory turned out to be true. Of course, a great many such theories or conjectures, when tested, fail to "hold water," and are discarded; hence, until finally established, they are a very unreliable guide for ordinary practice; but for all that, theorizing, or day-dreaming, as it is sometimes contemptuously called, has been a great blessing to the world, having led to untold lengths of discovery and invention. The fact that theorists are not always practical in applying the results of their theorizing, should not debar them from an honored place in our esteem.

There is another kind of theory, which signifies an exposition of the general principles of a science. If we were framing a definition of our own, it would be: "Theory is the generalized deduction which is based on the result of a wide variety of experience and observation in a certain science or art." If this theory is formulated by a man of a practical turn of mind, who is widely informed on his subject, and has had enough personal experience to thoroughly acquaint himself with the circumstances and needs of the class for whom he is theorizing, and can thereby avoid or guard against little snags that might otherwise crop up unexpectedly in the application of conclusions—then such theory becomes the best possible guide

for practice. The fact that in agriculture conditions are so incomprehensibly diverse, and vary moreover with almost every season, makes the science of agriculture exceedingly complex and the formulation of agricultural principles extremely difficult. No farmer can ever succeed who literally works by rule or rote. There is increasing demand for the play of individual judgment. This is not an unmixed evil. It has made farmers a practical and capable class of people, but, on the other hand, it has tended in some cases to discourage the application of scientific principles, and has induced a too common contempt for "book learning."

Science has done much for farming, and is doing more. Two factors contribute to make science increasingly useful in agriculture. First, agricultural science is being taken up, investigated and preached by a more practical class of men year by year, men who study in the field as well as the laboratory, and who are acquainted with actual farm conditions; men who are not merely chemists and biologists and physicists, but farmers as well, or sons of farmers, at least. The theories that agricultural science offers the farmers are becoming more helpful every year. What was incomplete is amplified; what was abstruse, simplified and made plainer; what was untrue, retracted, and what was absurd, reconciled with common sense. The second reason why science is able to help us more than formerly is that the farmer is learning the place of science in his calling, learning what she can do for him, and how to employ her assistance. But of this anon.

Items From An Address on Rural Education by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, at Hillsboro', P.E.I.

- Agriculture is the culture of the field. * * *
- The whole child goes to school—body, mind and spirit. * * *
- It is hard indeed for the idle rich to enter the Kingdom. * * *
- We need teachers who are in sympathy with rural life. * * *
- Our national greatness depends upon the quality of our education. * * *
- We cannot escape hard work in this world if we desire to be honest. * * *
- The Consolidated School stands for conserving the love of hard work. * * *
- Salaries for teachers will have to go up, or the people will go down. * * *
- The people of Canada are trustees for the education of their children. * * *
- The love of money is the root of all evil, and the love of children the means of all good. * * *
- The school needs to be a place where there is more time for training and less for telling. * * *
- The teacher requires scholarship in the subjects and questions vital to the people of the locality. * * *
- The greatest hindrance a man can leave to his children is sufficient money to live without work. * * *
- The school garden is a means of training, inspiring and nourishing the power of children into ability. * * *
- The school should teach the children that there is no more satisfying and honorable calling than agriculture. * * *
- A little knowledge is not a dangerous thing; otherwise it would be better to remain ignorant and be in bliss. * * *
- Youth has those fine qualities that belong to unsullied life, and all those handicaps that accompany inexperience. * * *
- It would be a good thing to pay some of your best men good, alluring salaries, to induce young men to go into this profession. * * *
- A little stupidity, or a little or a great deal of selfishness, are very dangerous when joined to a little or a large amount of knowledge.

Education is needed by each individual to develop his power of service as a citizen, as one of the community, for no man liveth unto himself. * * *

The school has been so busy imparting knowledge that it has had little time or place or power to train ability for the affairs of common, everyday life. * * *

The perennial disputes regarding Latin pronunciation in different schools might be ended by substituting standardized phonographs for the living teachers. * * *

If the people will starve the schools, the schools may retaliate by letting the people starve, mentally, then morally, and in a measure materially also. * * *

I have seen teachers so intent upon having the children pass examinations on formal subjects that they did not know anything of the locality or the people in it. * * *

The attitude of the taxpayers of Canada to teachers makes one wonder whether they count the latter's services really vital to the well-being of the nation. * * *

Everybody has his own problem in life, and just so far as he solves the problem wisely—i.e., with real benefit to others and himself—just so far is he successful. * * *

To seek to escape one's share of toil in life is really to waste one's powers, to wrap one's talent in the napkin or in ceremonies of the tomb. It is burial before death. * * *

By teaching and training, I would let the youth learn that the real, satisfying joys of life come from doing work with the hands and the mind and the spirit for the uplifting of the locality. * * *

Any parent or any boy who seeks education as a means to be delivered from the need of working hard will find it a disappointment, a delusion and a snare, both as a means and an end. * * *

No greater misfortune could befall a people than a general belief that labor—I mean manual quite as much as intellectual toil—is to be shunned. To be evaded, or to be looked down upon as disgrace. * * *

The school should not be so much a place for imparting information as a place for training the child into ability to make the best of local conditions, and towards the development of good, unselfish character.

Conditions of rural life should be made so attractive that the boys will be impelled to work hard for sheer love of doing things; for the delight that comes through the labor that increases mastery for service. * * *

If the study of Greek, Greek History or Greek Civilization usurp the study of the conditions of Prince Edward Island, and of subjects for the development and uplift of its people, then, "Let the dead past bury its dead." * * *

The Scripture has warned men against laying up treasures on earth where moth and rust corrupt. Let your treasure be laid up in the hearts, hands and heads of your children, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. * * *

The kind of school I would like to see for rural life is one that spells ability, intelligence and good-will—for body, power and skill; for the mind, grasp of truth and insight; and for the spirit, "Peace on earth, good-will to men." * * *

The individual who, having no children, contends that he has no right to pay taxes to educate other people's children, should take himself and his belongings where there are no children and then see what his money and his land are worth to him. * * *

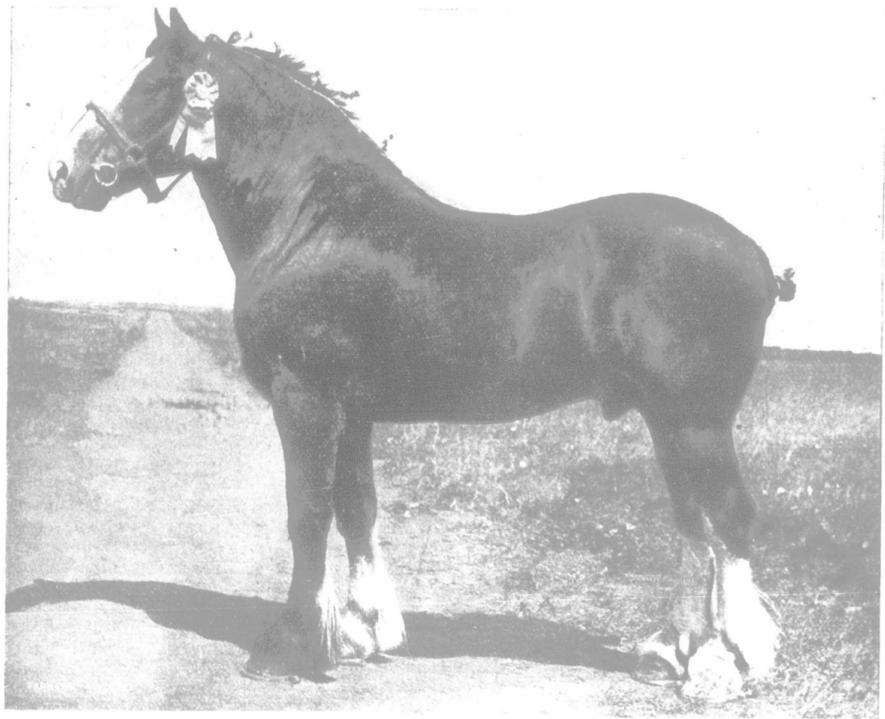
I am inclined to agree that one-quarter of the time of the school should be devoted to training mind and body by means of the hands with tangible things; one-quarter to the mother tongue, language, literature, and history; one-quarter to mathematics, the science of numbers; and one-quarter to the natural sciences.

HORSE

Our Scottish Letter.

THE CLYDESDALE RULES ALTERED.

A further stage was reached to-day (Friday, August 2nd) in bringing the Clydesdale Horse Associations of Canada and Great Britain into line with one another. A meeting of council of the Clydesdale Horse Society was called by the Vice-President, Mr. T. Ernest Kerr, and was held to-day under his presidency. Along with a good representation of the home society, there were present from the Canadian Society, Mr. John Bright, Myrtle, Vice-President, and Messrs. Wm. Smith, Columbus, and John A. Boag, Ravenshoe, directors, as well as Mr. William Graham, of Claremont. The meeting had a frank conference on the subject of the Canadian new rules, which came into



THREE-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION SIEPEND.
Second in his class at Winnipeg and Regina Exhibitions. Imported and owned by A. & G. Mitch, Lumsden, Sask., and Evesham.

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force somewhat hurriedly, as we think, on 1st July. Mr. Smith and Mr. MacNeillage read the main parts of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Sangster on the subject; in particular a letter addressed by himself to Mr. Sangster on 20th July, setting forth the difficulty of complying with the new regulation on such short notice, and without any warning. The editing committee had considered the question for an hour previous to the meeting of council, and had arrived at the conclusion that while it would be advisable to meet the requirements of the Canadian rules and number all exported fillies on exportation, they would prefer not to do so, as it would alter the plan and symmetry of the system which had been followed in the Clydesdale Studbook for thirty years. After hearing Mr. Bright and Mr. Smith and understanding from them that the official answer of the Canadian association would be in the line of what they had said, the council unanimously adopted the recommendation of the editing committee, resolving to number all fillies exported after the date of meeting. The secretary indicated how he hoped to carry out this resolution without unduly modifying the system of registration in the Studbook.

Following on this resolution a large shipment of Clydesdales cleared for Canada, by both the Donaldson and the Allan line steamer this week, and another large shipment goes next week. Amongst this week's shippers are Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.; W.E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; John S. Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., as well as one or two smaller shippers. Among the horses shipped are several noted prizewinners, and I imagine several of them are intended for exhibition at Toronto. Next week's shipment will probably contain an increased number of the same class.

The council of the Clydesdale Horse Society hope the resolution at which they arrived to-day will strengthen the hands of the Clydesdale men in Canada, and be the means of increasing the demand for Clydesdales in all parts of the Dominion. I should say that after hearing the statements of Mr. Bright and Mr. Smith, the chief difficulty felt was in taking steps on an informal representation from a few members of an association. It would have been more satisfactory had an official statement of the position been received from the Secretary of the Association in Canada.

SCOTLAND YET.

Credit Where Credit is Due.

In our issue of June 12th, the statement was made in the article on page 884 dealing with *maladie-du-coicot* in Alberta, under the heading of "Health of Animals Branch Again Scores," that "several U. S. veterinarians and pathologists visited the quarantine station several miles out of Lethbridge to confirm or dispute the diagnosis. So far as we know the diagnosis was not confirmed by the gentlemen." From information to hand we were in error, as Dr. E. T. Davison, Helena, Mont., confirmed the diagnosis made by the Canadian inspectors, as may be seen by referring to the report of the Veterinary Director-General for 1904, pages 64, 67 and 69.

The Passing of a Great Sire.

The news of the death of that great sire, Baron's Gem, is doubtless known to most of our readers through the medium of the daily papers. His death on the 14th inst., due to the rupture of his intestines following upon an attack of acute indigestion is one of the most unfortunate disasters that could befall Clydesdale interests in Canada, and in a more restricted respect to his owners, Messrs. Taber and Traynor of Condie, Sask. During his short life in Canada, Baron's Gem probably did more to raise the average excellence of the district where he stood than has any horse used in Canada, not forgetting such sires as McQueen and Robin Adair. He was foaled in 1899, was sired by Baron's Pride, dam by MacMeekan, and im-

ported in 1903 by A. & G. Mutch of Lumsden, Sask., in whose stud he did such excellent work. In the spring of 1906 he was purchased by Messrs. Taber and Traynor for \$3,000. After being shown at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, in 1904, where coming direct from a stud season he stood second to that beautiful show horse, Pleasant Prince, he was not shown beyond his home circle of Regina Exhibition until this year, when Mr. Taber made his debut in outside Clydesdale shows-ring with Baron's Gem at the head of a most select string. The victories of the "Hillcrest" Clydesdales are fresh in the memory of the followers of show-yard history. Baron's Gem headed his class and won the sweepstakes for the best heavy draft stallion on the ground. One of his get, Eva's Gem, won first in the three-year-old filly class and another, Baron's Lassie, got third. Eva's Gem also got the female championship. A two-year-old filly by him, Baron's Sunbeam, got second in her class, and still another was second in the yearling class, the competitors in each section being selected from Scotland's best studs. In the yearling stallion class a Baron's Gem colt now owned by John A. Turner was quite easily first, while in the group for stallions and three of his get, the family was away ahead.

To recount the victories of Baron's Gem and his stock in Regina horse-rings would be a long story, but it is safe to say his noble presence and his impress upon the stock have been the most potent influences in extending Clydesdale interests in the Regina district and throughout the province. Every friend of the breed will regret the loss of Baron's Gem and join in wishing Mr. Taber every success in securing a horse to take his place.

STOCK

Danger from Strayed Dogs.

At the present time in certain sections of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Shoal Lake and Moosomin districts respectively, considerable alarm has been caused by the reported presence of mad dogs in these neighborhoods. The great trouble is that many people are too tolerant to stray and strange dogs providing such dogs do not take the offensive by offering to bite persons or worry live stock. Just now, however, the stray dog should be looked upon as a menace to the community and should be treated as such by putting all strays into the pound, and unless claimed, destroying them as painlessly as possible. The disease (rabies or hydrophobia) is too serious to be trifled with, and it is well for owners of dogs and other live stock to acquaint themselves with some facts regarding it. Loir, a nephew of Pasteur and a great authority on rabies says:

"Even though a statement to the contrary may be found in old publications it is certain that rabies is never spontaneous in animals. Dogs may be exposed to conditions that are most contrary to their habits of life, to cold and heat, bad food and none will become rabid. *Hydrophobia, in fact, is always the result of the bite of a mad animal.* It would be useless to discuss the question to know from where comes the first animal infected. Science is unable to resolve

the question of the origin or the end of things. It is very probable that a dog starting from Europe after having been bitten by a mad dog would die during the voyage or during the quarantine, which is imposed upon its arrival, say in Australia. It is necessarily so owing to the duration of the incubation period. This rule is not absolute. Science informs us that some periods of incubation have been of one year, even two years, and some months, but such is a very exceptional case, out of the ordinary. I believe that we have no direct proof on that subject for the canine race."

When a case of rabies is incubated it is characterized by fits of madness, and death occurs in one of these fits, or later, by progressive paralysis. Sometimes the animals manifest paralytic rabies, acting in a way to lead one to think that they have a bone in the throat, inability to close the mouth or bite, lower jaw paralyzed, but the saliva is virulent.

The period of incubation of hydrophobia is not always of the same duration; it is generally of from forty to sixty days, but may be shorter or much longer. As the period of incubation is often very long there is all the more chance of producing immunity by vaccine, acting before the first symptoms would appear. Naturally to arrive at this result it is necessary to be inoculated with the vaccine as quickly as possible after the bite. All bites do not cause death. Before Pasteur's time, when bitten on the head, the mortality was about eighty per cent.; when upon the body, on the legs or in the hand, the mortality was seventeen per cent. To-day after treatment, the mortality, which is very low (being about three per thousand), is the same from bites on the head, body or limbs, which is proof of the efficiency of the treatment.

What must be done when an individual has been bitten by a rabid animal or a suspect? We will answer this important question in a few words. *An animal cannot transmit rabies unless affected by that disease.* A rabid dog always dies of the affection a few days after the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease. *The saliva of an affected animal is always virulent for twenty-four hours before the appearance of the symptoms; thus an animal may appear in perfect health, eat, be happy, receive caresses as usual, yet carry the virus in its mouth.*

In the initial stages the symptoms of rabies are too obscure for one to detect their presence, but one can formulate a general opinion. Any dog whose habits and character appear to have suddenly changed must be considered as a suspect and should be isolated immediately, but fed as usual.

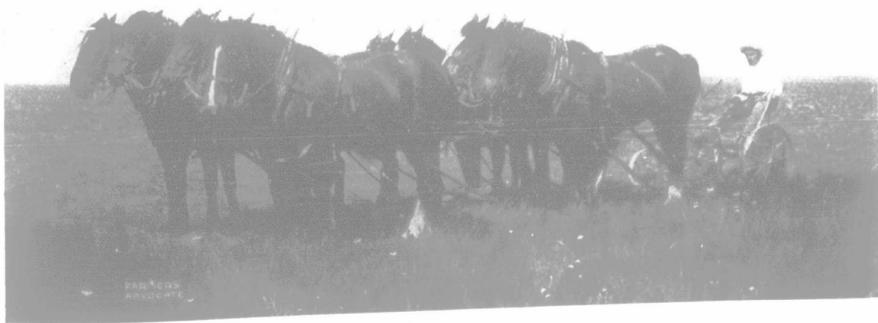
A mad dog does not stay in the place where it has been bitten; the disease manifests itself from the first by a desire to move about. That is one of the first symptoms. The animal runs away from where it lives.

The progress of rabies is always rapid, its duration from two to six days, death usually taking place in from four to five days, thus the period of isolation will be short and the diagnosis can soon be positively established. In many cases the diagnosis may be established by a simple examination, but in others it is only possible after observation; this is true not only in the initial stages and in the paralytic form, but also in the most dangerous phase, the raging form.

One sees dogs led by their masters with a string, going about the streets; in public conveyances, yet not attempting to bite unless provoked, and this without there being any suspicion that they are diseased. If then these apparently quiet animals are irritated, left in contact with other animals, especially if they are shut up and left alone, they will immediately begin to rage.

It must be admitted as an absolute fact that it is impossible to determine the existence of rabies in a dog by simply looking at him. *Every time an animal is suspected it is absolutely necessary to isolate, tie him up securely, and observe him during a certain period.* This rule of procedure is absolute and especially important when a person has been bitten. It is only after forty-eight hours rigid observation at the least, provided that no abnormal symptoms have presented themselves, that one can certify that the animal is not rabid. If the diagnosis can be positively made before the expiration of this period it is not necessary to keep the animal. Unless the capture and segregation present real dangers the suspected dog should not be killed until the diagnosis has been established.

When the post mortem is performed upon an animal that is killed prematurely the indications



PUREBRED CLYDESDALE MARES.
Breaking on W. H. Bryce's Farm, "Dome Lodge", Arcola, Sask.

are insufficient or negative, but by watching the animal a grievous uncertainty will be avoided. Two questions immediately present themselves when a person has been bitten by a suspected animal: Was it rabid? Is it possible that the individual has become infected? One cannot be too careful, nor at the same time too pessimistic, on such a grave matter.

In cases of suspected rabies in dogs, in addition to the precautions mentioned, a Dominion Veterinary Inspector should be at once notified; and if the supposedly rabid dog has been killed a piece of the lower portion of the brain should be removed, put in a bottle and covered with glycerine and carefully packed to avoid breakage, then sent to The Pathologist, Biological Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In the localities mentioned, cattle and horses have been bitten by rabid dogs and have died or been destroyed on account of the disease, TAKE NO CHANCES WITH STRAY DOGS BUT—SHOOT STRAIGHT!

Another Aspect of Cattle Feeding.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your issue of July 24th contains a letter from Mr. D. E. Collison, re the profit of cattle feeding, on which he invites comments. Mr. Collison may be perfectly right in what he says, from his own standpoint, but his figures are certainly not intended for generalisation. I write from no sunny southern clime. In northern Alberta, whatever real estate men may say to the contrary, we have severe winters. We feed for four to five months; last winter we fed fully six months. And the fact that the greater number of farmers raise cattle for sale, in small or large quantity, and continue to do so year after year, shows that there is a reasonable profit in it. I quite agree with Mr. Collison that no one can feed hay to steers at the rate of \$6.00 a ton and make it pay; the price is simply preposterous. He will perhaps say that it is the average market value of hay, to which I would reply, if you have to pay that for it don't attempt to feed cattle; and if you are so situated that you can put up hay and sell it at that price right at home, by all means sell the hay. But the average cattleman, in an average year, is not so situated; he couldn't get any such price for his hay without hauling it long distances, and what he has to consider in feeding it to his steers, is the actual cost of putting it up. In the old days when wages were low and we made hay on Government land, we used to count that a ton of hay cost us 75 cents. Under altered conditions, taking into account the value of the land we have to own and the increased scale of wages, a ton of hay, stacked on the ground, may cost \$2.00 and should certainly not cost more. It would be easy to justify this figure, but I fear to unduly lengthen this letter with too many details. If we introduced this slight modification into Mr. Collison's estimate, his \$1200 would be reduced to \$400; adding the \$200 for hauling and feeding. That would be \$600; the \$28.00 expenditure per capita would become \$12.00 and the yearly loss of \$3.00 on every steer, a \$13.00 profit.

Beaver Lake, Alta.

HENRY DEBY.

The Part of Alfalfa in Hog Raising.

Nebraska is a state very much resembling in its natural resources our own province of Alberta, but being older in agricultural experience and practice, grows more alfalfa and corn than Canadians have yet produced, and also raises more hogs. In connection with hog raising and corn and alfalfa growing the experiment station at Lincoln, where Prof. Campbell, the apostle of dry land farming lives, has been conducting experiments that throw some interesting light upon raising hogs economically, and upon marketing grain profitably. From the results of these experiments, as contained in bulletin 99 of the station, we digest the following facts:

To test the profitableness of different quantities of grain fed in connection with alfalfa, corn, shorts, barley and emmer were used. In one case alfalfa pasture was the only feed, in another corn. During each experiment, where not otherwise stated, each lot of pigs was pastured on a five-acre field of alfalfa or given access to alfalfa hay. Duroc Jersey hogs, mostly of high grades, with some registered stock were employed.

Three lots of pastured pigs were fed respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of corn daily for every hundred pounds of pigs. Those fed the least grain

made the largest gain in proportion to grain consumed, but they gained more slowly and at the end of the test had a stunted appearance. The daily profit per pig was larger with those fed the next higher grain ration, and largest with those fed the most grain. In another experiment three lots of 30 pigs each were fed respectively 1 pound, 2 pounds, and a full ration of grain daily to each 100 pounds of pigs. The pigs on light grain feed required 230 days to fit for market, and gave a profit on the grain fed of \$179.40. The pigs on medium grain took 221 days and gave \$179.01 profit. Those on full feed were ready for market in 165 days, and gave \$168.30 profit, showing but a small margin to cover risk, labor, interest and extra alfalfa required in keeping pigs the longer time on the lighter grain feed.

Where one lot of pastured pigs was fed corn, and another three-fourths corn and one-fourth shorts, the results were in favor of corn.

Mature hogs, thin in flesh, were pastured two months or more on alfalfa without other feed. They averaged about $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of gain a day.

Two lots of weaned brood sows were fed, the one 3 pounds of corn a day per one hundred pounds of hog together with alfalfa pasture, and the other 4 pounds of corn in a dry lot without alfalfa or other feed. It required nearly 43 per cent. more corn to yield 100 pounds of gain in the dry lot than in the pasture. To pasture a pig through the season at North Platte costs about 50 cents, valuing alfalfa consumed in the field at \$2.50 a ton.

Twenty-nine shoats, averaging 185 pounds made for six weeks an average daily gain of 1.59 pounds each on 3 pounds of corn a day per 100 pounds of pigs. With corn at 35 cents this made a cost, not including the alfalfa consumed, of \$2.36 per 100 pounds of gain. Another lot, averaging 130 pounds, was fed a full ration of corn. They gained 1.6 pounds a day each, a cost for gains of \$3.07 per 100, not including alfalfa, corn being 35 cents.

Barley and alfalfa hay gave smaller gains than corn and alfalfa hay. Cut alfalfa hay, fed with either corn or barley, gave cheaper gains, not counting cost of cutting, than loose hay fed with the same grain. Corn and alfalfa gave almost twice the daily profit per pig given by equal weights of emmer or barley under the same conditions. In this test the corn fed brought 65 cents per bushel, the emmer 35 cents, the barley 44 cents. Where barley or emmer was fed half and half with corn, the barley fed brought 13.5 cents more and the emmer 9 cents more per bushel than when fed alone.

The value of alfalfa in pork production was evident throughout these experiments and others made at the North Platte station. In all cases where the conditions were not made exceptionally unfavorable the results indicated net profit. With good alfalfa hay to feed, mature hogs can

be carried through the winter in fair condition on 3 pounds a day or less of corn.

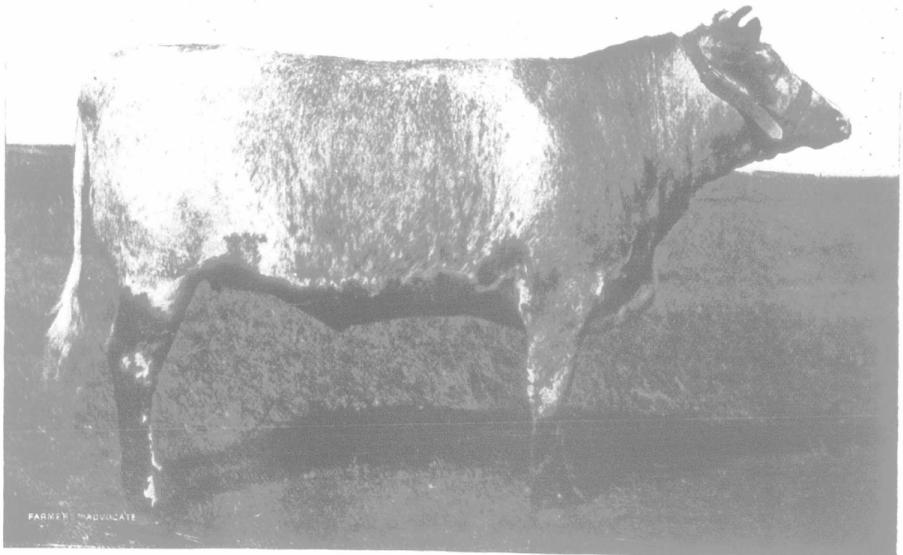
In general these experiments indicate that a light grain ration in connection with alfalfa is not the most profitable. In special cases as where corn is very high or market conditions argue for deferred finishing, the contrary may be true. But on the principle of "quick sales" small profits, due weight being given to labor, interest, risk of disease, etc., the larger profit seems to lie with the larger grain ration and the ensuing quicker and more frequent return.

FARM

Adding Value to the Barley Crop.

The barley crop is attaining more importance each year. At first it was grown simply for feed or to employ the land while fighting weeds and only very seldom with the object of supplying the market for malting barley. Even yet barley is not given the attention that it deserves, either in preparing the soil, sowing in clean land, protecting from the weather or in threshing. The idea seems to be that barley is just as good for feed no matter how it is treated. But uses other than feed have been found for western barley and a market that puts a premium upon high quality has been developed among the malting plants that have been established in Canada. English brewers are also anxious to secure Western Canadian barley, but from these markets there is an earnest protest against the treatment Canadian farmers give their crop. In three respects the consumers of barley think the producers might improve their product, first by sowing on less weedy soil; second by protecting the ripened grain from bleaching; and, third, in separating the grain from the straw. In the first two circumstances the shortness of the season and the scarcity of labor are largely responsible for the deterioration in the quality of the grain, but in the third the thresher and farmer can very often make barley worth from ten to twenty-five per cent more by using care not to set the concaves up too close to the cylinder and so break the germ out with the straw. In some cases, however, where the straw is very dry and crisp, this breaking off of the germ with the straw may not be prevented, even if the concaves are well down in which case it is well to experiment to discover if something cannot be done with a slower speed cylinder or fewer teeth.

For malting purpose the germ is the valuable part of barley; in fact, barley is no use without the germ and, naturally, malters cannot afford to pay as much for damaged grain as for the whole



SENIOR YEARLING SHORTHORN HEIFER, POPLAR PARK QUEEN.
Junior Champion Female at Brandon Exhibition. Bred by W. H. English, Harding, and sold to
Sir William Van Home for \$600.

article. Malt barley is beginning to become a commodity of considerable consequence with farmers and grain dealers. A lot of the best barley grown in Western Canada goes to the brewers in England and still more to the malting plants that are springing up all across the continent. From both these consuming classes complaints of negligence in handling barley come and both assure us that they are willing to pay a higher price for barley that has a larger percentage of germ kernels. The aim should be to produce the best and so raise the average quality of the whole product. This is an ideal that too many of our farmers ignore altogether, and one that form the basic principle of all improvement in conditions.

Some of Our Most Pernicious Weeds.

No prefatory remarks are ever necessary in this country in introducing a discussion on weeds. So we shall not inflict anything of that nature on our readers here. There are five weed pests to which we wish to give some attention, and of these, four are among the most pernicious our farmers have to contend with. They have all undoubtedly been written about before, but that is no reason why they should not be referred to again. The first is the Canadian thistle. This weed was introduced into this country from Europe, where it is known as the creeping or corn-thistle. It was brought to this country from Ontario and rapidly established itself. At present it is in some parts the second worst weed pest we have to contend with. It is a very hardy perennial; that is, it's a many year weed. It has a deep-seated root system, consisting of numerous underground stems which grow out horizontally from the main root stem, and seed shoots upwards into the air. It grows to a height of from two to five feet and bears leaves that are long and narrow, very prickly, crinkled in appearance, wavy at the edges, with the base of the leaf slightly clasping the stem. The under side of the leaf is woolly. The flower heads are numerous. They are oval, with light purple flowers which are from one-half to three-quarters of an inch across. An average plant will produce 3,500 seeds.

The aggressiveness, the rank growth, the ease of seed distribution, the increase of plant by underground stems, and the spiny leaves, make the Canada-thistle dreaded above nearly all other plants wherever found. It grows usually in dense patches and given a fair start in grain fields, it will choke out completely any of the cereal grains. Some farmers hold that this plant does not bear seeds capable of growing, but this is not a fact. The Canada thistles that grow in Manitoba are maturing all right. In fact, it is by seed that the plant mainly distributes itself. It produces its seed any time from July to September and care should be taken to prevent it from seeding.

There are several ways of eradicating this weed, but whatever method we follow for its destruction there is one fact that should be kept in mind, that this pest can only be destroyed by preventing it from producing green leaves above ground. It grows to a large extent from underground stems, but its life depends ultimately upon the green leaves it produces above ground. The leaf is the stomach of the plant. It is here the ingredients taken up by the roots from the soil, and the elements assimilated by the leaf from the air, are brought together and transformed into constituents capable of nourishing the plant. In the thistle at certain seasons a good portion of these nutrients which the leaf elaborates is stored in the underground stem as food material. Now, if the stems above ground, the aerial stems, we might call them to distinguish them from the underground root system, if these aerial stems are cut off the thistle plant draws upon this reserve food material which it has been storing in the roots, for the production of new leaves. These new leaves, just as soon as they come through the soil, immediately become manufacturers of food materials. However, if these stems are kept continually cut off, there comes a time when the reserve food material in the root is exhausted, and no more leaves can be produced. Every method of thistle killing ever practiced is based on this one principle; the plant is prevented from producing green leaves until its reserve food is used up. This may be done in three ways—by continuous cutting, by smothering and cultivation.

The first of these methods can only be followed where thistles are only beginning to gain a foothold, where only a few plants exist. But it's

a long and tedious operation and however important it may be, few farmers in this country can find the time necessary to handle thistles in this way. Then there is the smothering method, piling straw or manure on the patches where the pest is most firmly established. This is certain death to all the plants covered, but it is not by any means an eradicator of the weed. It is seldom the thistle is found in a field growing only in patches. They are usually more or less scattered and unless these scattering ones are attended to and prevented from producing seeds and leaves, the smothering method will be of small avail. For cutting these scattering plants in a field of grain, a spud (a chisel-like blade fixed into a long handle) is the most effective implement to use. When a field is badly infested there is only one method of eradication that can be employed. That is by thorough cultivation continued all through the growing season, by preventing the plants from developing above ground; that is by summer-fallowing, a few hints on which are given in another part of this article.

In Ontario we have seen the Canada thistle effectively eradicated by seeding down to clover taking one or two crops for hay, plowing the clover sod shallow, immediately after the last cutting, and cultivating the field frequently during the fall. This method works fairly well down there. The thick growing clover smothers the thistle to some extent; the two cuttings of hay taken each year just at the time the plant is putting forth all its energy to the production of seed, decrease the vitality of the thistle to some extent and render its complete destruction after the last hay harvest all the easier. In the West, we shall have to develop the habit of growing clover before we can adopt this plan. The domestic grasses grown for hay in these provinces—timothy, brome, or western rye—will not check the growth of Canada thistles much more than their growth is now checked by the growing of cereal grains. For us at present there is one practical remedy; viz., the summer-fallow and to a limited extent root crops and clover growing. But a good deal depends on how thoroughly summer-fallowing is done.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE (*Sonchus oleraceus*). It is only quite recently that this pest has made its appearance in this country, introduced no doubt with seed brought by immigrants from Eastern Canada or from Europe. Of the weeds that have gained a foothold in the West this is the most pernicious of them all. As a pest the Canadian thistle, however noxious it may be, wroughts nothing like the mischief which the sow or milk thistle does. It is one of the most difficult weeds with which the British agriculturists have to deal. Those of us who ever met it there or who have ever farmed in some sections where it grows, know pretty well the deleterious characteristics of this pest. It has become fairly well established in some sections up here. It gained a good foothold before it was recognized, before the farmers realized what it was and how really injurious it could become. Fortunately, however, it is not yet general in all sections and in order that it may be readily recognized and distinguished from other plants somewhat similar to it in appearance, we describe it fully here.

There are two kinds of sow thistle, illustrations of which are given. The first of these, the common or annual variety, is only mildly noxious. It grows two or three feet high, has a fibrous root; that is, a root that does not penetrate very deeply, that is made up of a bunch of rootlets all nearly similar in size. A common example is the wheat plant. It has a leafy stem, flowers are numerous, pale yellow in color and about half an inch across. It is not so coarse a grower as the perennial. It doesn't make so serious a pest. The perennial variety has a strikingly different root system, as the illustration clearly shows. It has what is termed a creeping underground stem. In this respect it is similar to the Canadian, only the horizontal roots which it sends out are nearer the surface of the soil. The leaves are mostly near the base of the plant, decreasing both in size and number towards the top. They are rather long and narrow, slightly lobed, have short soft spines, that will not prick the hand, and where they join the main stem their base clasps about it. The plant grows from three to four feet high. Each stem branches and re-branches near the top and at the apex of these branchlets, the flower heads are borne. Some heads may be produced at the side of these branch stems, but the majority are borne at the apex.



PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.



ANNUAL SOW THISTLE.



COUCH GRASS.

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The flowers are yellow, about three-quarters of an inch across. They close up early in the afternoon. They are usually in full bloom in the mornings. These two thistles may be distinguished one from the other, first, by the greater size of the flower and coarser appearance generally of the perennial, and second, by the radical difference in their root systems, a difference which causes the perennial to grow more in patches.

The perennial sow thistle is more difficult to eradicate than is the Canadian variety. It is more injurious to growing grain, because of its natural tendency to grow in bunches and smother out the crop. It is also easier for it to perpetuate itself by means of the roots; it drags in harrowing and any portion of the underground stem large enough to support a bud seems capable of reproducing the plant. It is a common sight to see a little patch of sow thistle in a field one year and then to observe in the following season how widely it has been dragged out to different parts of the field by the cultivating implements. Each little portion of rootlet carried along by the harrow has taken hold in the soil and sent up its stem. It is thus the pest is so rapidly spread. It is because of this it is so difficult to eradicate. Summer-fallowing along the lines here suggested is the only means of getting rid of sow thistle, once it is thoroughly established in a field. If it is in growing grain the best practice is to mow down the worst patches, pull what remains by hand and summer-fallow the field next year.

The fourth weed we wish to deal with is so common and has been talked about and described and written about so often that it seems unnecessary to say very much about it here. It is the wild oat, of course, which we mean, the commonest weed and apparently one of the most difficult to eradicate. All kinds of methods of arrangement have been advocated for the destruction of the wild oat, but they can never be gotten rid of if the land is kept continuously in grain. They ripen too early, shell too easily, remain in the ground so long without germinating, at least when the land is dry, and will grow up after being buried four or five inches underground, that soil cropped continually to oats, barley or wheat can never be entirely freed of the pest. Perhaps one of the best methods of destroying them entirely is as follows: plow the ground rather lightly in the fall, cultivate frequently during the spring and sow to barley in June. Cut this before there is any chance of the wild oat seed maturing. Plow the land as early after harvest as possible, and plow it fairly deep, five inches at least. Most of the seed that has been lying in the upper two or three inches of the soil has germinated and the plants killed when the barley was cut. Deep plowing will bring up a new batch of seed that has been buried underground. Harrow the land pretty thoroughly in the fall; a few plants will start which the frost readily destroys. Summer-fallow the piece clean the next year; if possible do the summer-fallowing without plowing the land again. Put it into wheat or barley the next year. This method calls for an extra summer-fallowing, but the fact that the land is freed from wild oats should repay the extra work.

Another weed that is beginning to show itself a little too freely in this country is the couch grass (*Agropyrum repens*) known also as quitch, witch, whickens and creeping wheat-grass. This grass when it gets established forms the most troublesome weed pest of arable ground. It makes a valuable forage and hay plant, but it is extremely difficult to get rid of when the land is desired for cultivation. Like the Canada and sow thistles it has two distinct modes of distribution, by seeds and by the underground system. Its seeds ripen at the same time as the grains and cultivated grasses and it is readily spread by these. But its power to multiply by means of the creeping root is great, and once it gains a foothold in other grasses and in grain it will crowd them completely out. There is no plant we know of that perpetuates itself more easily or is more difficult to get rid of. The smallest particle of the root stalk seems capable of producing a plant, while the ease with which it gets into seed grain makes it equally as difficult to deal with in this respect. We have seen fields so completely overrun with this plant that nothing else could grow in the soil. And all kinds of schemes for eradicating had been tried too. Now any weed that can't be held in check in the older agricultural districts where they have ten ways of checking it to every one we have here, is likely to become a serious pest if it ever becomes com-

mon in the West. Fortunately, as yet it is not very widespread, but it is only a question of time before it is, for we have soil conditions here almost ideal for its growth, and our methods of farming are well adapted to its rapid multiplication. It thrives best on loams. It will do well in almost any soil, but seems partial to those inclined to be sandy or of loose, open texture. Summer-fallowing may destroy it if it is continued for two or three years in succession and the seasons are dry. But in ordinary seasons like the present for example, summer-fallowing would have to be done much more thoroughly than it is possible for us to do it here, to destroy the couch grass. Given a dry season and if the roots are raked up and burned after each cultivation the pest may be fairly well checked in a single season. But if rainfall and the soil moisture is plentiful this weed's marvellous power to reproduce itself from the smallest particle of rootlet that bears a bud, makes it by all odds the most difficult pest possible to eradicate from the land. One method of eradication is to plow the land shallow immediately after harvest, harrowing and cultivating once or twice in the fall. Sow heavily to brome grass the following spring and as soon as the brome is harvested break up the sod and backset again in the fall. It is well to fallow this with a thorough summer-fallowing, but if this is not practicable, the land may be cropped to wheat. A spring tooth-harrow is the best cultivating implement to use, as it shakes the roots from the soil and renders it possible to gather them up with a horse rake and burn them.

Couch grass is readily recognized by anyone who has ever had any experience in dealing with it. There are a number of other grasses of the same family though, that resemble it pretty closely. It may be distinguished by the form of its spikelet and the manner in which these are arranged on the rachis. The small spikelets alternate at each joint if zig-zig jointed flower stalk and the sides of the spikelet are turned toward the stalk. An average plant will produce about 400 seeds.

THE SUMMER-FALLOW AS A WEED ERADICATOR.

Summer-fallowing is practiced for three purposes—to conserve moisture, to elaborate plant food and to destroy weeds. The efficiency with which it serves this purpose depends on the season in which it is done and the thoroughness of the work. The best system of summer-fallowing to follow for weed destruction is about as follows: The fall plowing should be done early in the fall and shallow. The harrow and cultivator should be used at this season if possible, for any seed that can be got to germinate will be destroyed by the frost. Spring growth of the weeds should be induced by harrowing as early in the season as the soil can be worked and the land left lying until after seeding. By this time most of the weed seeds will have germinated and produced plants. It should now be fairly deeply plowed and thorough cultivation given right through the summer season. If this is done with a broad sheared cultivator the weeds will be all destroyed, but if some plants have managed to subsist, or other work has prevented following out this method completely, deep plowing late in the fall with all the weeds well buried will make a pretty thorough job. This system calls for a little more work at a different time than is ordinarily given in summer-fallowing, but if it will effect the object for which it is intended and accomplish the results it will well pay for the extra labor involved. And after all when we do summer-fallow and lose the use of the land for a season, and go to the expense which even the crudest attempts at fallowing entail, we might just as well make the operation thorough and accomplish completely what we set out to do.

Inspection of Traction Engine Boilers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was much interested in the article appearing in your issue of the 15th inst. on Traction Engine Boilers, and I can fully endorse the remarks as to the havoc that dirty water plays in a boiler, the necessity for a thorough inspection of its condition inside and out, as well as all steam fittings and water feed appliances. Too little value is placed upon the inspection of a boiler. The thorough inspection of a boiler necessitates its being well cleaned inside to enable the inspector to trace if there are any weak spots and unless he is placed in a position to do this, inspection becomes valueless. This thorough cleansing is of inestimable value to the owner and operator. Four main

benefits are derived therefrom: danger from rupture or explosion is materially reduced; liability for stoppages and cost for repairs are largely avoided; fuel consumption will be greatly diminished; and the life of the boiler lengthened. If owners of traction engines could only be brought to thoroughly realize the foregoing there would not be so many leaky boilers to be seen throughout the country. They are aware of the bad quality of water they are in many cases compelled to use and should therefore understand the necessity for frequent and thorough cleansing of the boiler.

I have heard many farmers complaining of having to pay \$5.00 for the inspection of their boilers, and I endeavored to point out to them the protection it afforded them, but was soon cut short in my explanation by their saying, "Its no protection to us at all; we are compelled by the Act to hold a certificate from the Government boiler inspector and for this we are called upon to pay \$5.00 and then we are not insured against accident." "Well," said I "but you can insure your engine." "Yes, so we can, but we will still have to pay the \$5.00 to the Government inspector. I could not believe this, for it seemed unreasonable to expect the owner of a traction engine if he held a certificate from a duly authorized insurance company, to have to pay a Government fee as well. On enquiry and after obtaining a copy of the Manitoba Steam Boiler Inspection Act, it would appear that the holding of a certificate from an insurance company does not prevent the Government inspector claiming his fee of \$5.00. This led me to wonder how the Act applied in Saskatchewan. I therefore procured a copy of that Act and found provision is made whereby the holding of a certificate from an insurance company, does exempt the owner of a boiler from payment of a Government fee. Clause 15 of this Act reads as follows:

"The provisions of the Act respecting the inspection of boilers shall not apply to any boiler insured and inspected by any duly incorporated boiler insurance company authorized to do business in the province if the owner or owners of such boiler should when required by an inspector appointed under the provision of this Act produce the certificate of inspection for the current year from such company."

Now, whilst I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the Government inspectors, I am convinced that owners of traction engines would be greatly benefited by insuring their boilers with some duly incorporated boiler insurance company. The cost of insurance I am given to understand, would be one per cent. on the amount of insurance carried, so that a traction engine valued at \$3000 would cost \$3.00 for insurance. This not only insures the owner against damage by explosion, but it insures the lives of the engineer and fireman, and protects owners against liability or damages to persons or property.

Of course it would be unreasonable to expect insurance companies to send an inspector out into the country to inspect one boiler at the fee mentioned above, for his travelling expenses would in some cases greatly exceed the amount thereof, nor can the farmers or will they agree to pay a double fee. So that in order that they may obtain insurance, they must first be exempt from the payment of a Government fee and secondly there must be a sufficient number of clients in a district to allow of the insurance company's undertaking the inspection and insuring at the fee above-mentioned.

Insurance benefits the owner in two ways, for not only is he sure that his boiler will be thoroughly inspected, but he is protected at the same against damage to life and property. Insurance companies are not going to run any risk that can be avoided; they do not exist to pay out money for damage to life and property; so that it may be taken for granted that when they insure a traction engine against damages, they will do all in their power to have it kept in good condition. This will benefit the owner, as already explained. One of the main items in the cost of plowing by steam is the coal bill, and whilst the abnormal amount consumed in many cases may be due to leaky valves, pistons, etc., I venture to believe a thick coating of scale in the boilers is more likely to be the cause.

Instead of grumbling about the Government fee, why not approach the authorities to lay the grievance before them, when doubtless a remedy would be found.

Winnipeg,

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Stook or Stack Threshing.

An investigation of considerable interest to grain growing farmers was conducted by professors Hay and Parker of the Minnesota Experiment Station, the results of which were published in bulletin 97. Liberal excerpts are made from this bulletin when the discussion touches upon the comparative cost of stack and stook threshing, which we trust our readers will follow with interest. This discussion is as follows:

It is a well-known fact that stacking largely prevents the deterioration in the quality of all small

grains. Wheat, oats, and barley, when threshed from the stack, have better color, plumper kernels, and a smaller percentage of sprouted and weather-damaged seeds than when threshed from the shock. It costs more, however, to stack and stack-thresh the grain than to thresh directly from the shock, and it is a much disputed question whether the benefits of stacking are sufficient to pay for the additional cost. Statistics on this problem are shown in the Tables, and have especial merit in that they have been collected from farms in the same neighborhood where wages and prices paid for threshing are the same.

The Tables illustrate in a general way the comparative cost of shock-threshing grain per acre and stack-threshing grain. The cost is less under both methods at Halstad than at Marshall or Northfield, on account of the more powerful and efficient machinery employed and on account of smaller yields making a smaller threshing bill. A comparison on the basis of cost per acre is not absolutely exact and conclusive unless the yield per acre is the same for those fields threshed from the shock and from the stack in any community. The comparative cost of threshing grain by different methods, to be absolutely exact, should be determined by the varying amounts of labor necessary to the different methods, the cash cost per acre (based upon yield and rate paid per bushel for threshing) being a constant factor in each case. In the actual work of collecting statistics on this subject it is impossible to secure records from an acreage of grain threshed from the shock where the yield per acre will be exactly the same as from another acreage stacked and stack-threshed. To avoid this difficulty the cost of threshing grain by various methods may be placed on a more comparable basis by considering the labor cost per acre alone or by reducing the entire cost to the cost per bushel instead of the cost per acre. The labor cost of threshing a crop of grain by any method will not vary with yield to the same extent that the cash cost or threshing bill will vary. The amount of labor per acre involved in threshing a 40-bushel crop of oats, for example, will vary but little from the amount necessary to thresh a 50-bushel crop, whereas the cash cost or threshing bill varies by 2c. per bushel with every bushel of difference in yield. Thus, labor cost forms an equitable basis for the comparative study of methods of threshing grain as illustrated in Table XL, providing the various methods are compared in the same farming regions. The comparative cost of threshing grain per bushel by various methods is shown in Table XLI. Here the cash cost of threshing is a constant factor for each method, and, by reducing the amounts of labor per acre necessary to each method to the basis of amounts per bushel and adding this to the cash cost per bushel, a more accurate comparison of methods is made than when comparisons are made on the acreage basis.

The Table XLI indicates the fact that the additional cost of stacking and stack-threshing wheat, oats and barley can be met, and in some cases exceeded, by a difference of one grade in the quality of the grain marketed. The average difference in price between No. 1 Northern wheat and No. 2 Northern is about 2c., and the difference in the cost per bushel of threshing wheat from the shock and from the stack is approximately 2½c., as indicated by the statistics collected at Halstad. The average difference in price between No. 3 or No. 4 malt barley and No. 1 feed barley is 2c. to 4c. per bushel, and the difference in the cost per bushel of threshing barley from the shock and from the stack is 1.1c. at Northfield and 1c. at Halstad.

The possibility of improving the grade of grain enough to pay for the additional cost of stacking and stack-threshing depends in any locality upon the availability of machines, the availability of labor, and the climatic conditions prevailing at harvest. Intelligent stacking of grain during a majority of Minnesota harvests is cheap insurance against bleached, sprouted, and bin-burnt grain. If the weather is favorable and a machine can be put in the field as soon as the grain is fit to thresh, a slight saving will be made as compared with stacking and stack-threshing. On the other hand, if the shocks must weather for several days or in some cases several weeks before a machine can be obtained, the loss in grade is considerable, and stacking the grain would have been profitable.

On the majority of small farms in Minnesota the labor question must also be taken into consideration, in discussing the relative merits of shock and stack-threshing. At stacking time a small crew with the home teams can stack the grain, while if the grain is to be threshed out of the shock a large crew and a large number of teams must be had at a very busy season. If a rainy spell comes at this season of the year, the minute the grain is dry stacking can begin with the regular help, whereas if shock-threshing is to be done the grain must stay out and risk another wetting while the machine and the necessary labor are being brought together. Exchanging help for shock-threshing usually prevents early fall plowing, a practice which is very important in Minnesota with all stubble land not seeded to grass.

The conclusion may be drawn that for a majority of Minnesota farms producing grain under the prevailing conditions of climate, availability of labor and machines, stacking and stack-threshing of grain is better farm management than shock-threshing. This is particularly true of all grain intended for seed.

WHEAT THRESHING—COST PER ACRE.

Item	MARSHALL (LYON COUNTY)			HALSTAD (NORMAN COUNTY)		
	Acres	Shock-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre	Acres	Stacked and stack-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre
Labor stacking				2,259.22	\$1,097.13	\$0.486
Labor Threshing				1,104.64	271.57	.212
Threshing bill				1,104.64	797.06	.722
Total						1.454
Labor stacking				1,869.19	\$ 83.78	\$0.441
Labor, threshing	531.13	\$226.31	\$0.426	718.05	143.23	.199
Threshing, bill	531.13	24.44	.385	718.05	244.90	.341
Total			.811			

NOTE.—Rate per bushel paid to owner of machine was 5c at Marshall and 3½c at Halstad. At Marshall the owner of the machine furnished a larger proportion of the threshing crew than at Northfield or Halstad.

OATS THRESHING—COST PER ACRE.

Item	NORTHFIELD (RICE COUNTY)			MARSHALL (LYON COUNTY)			HALSTAD (NORMAN COUNTY)		
	Acres	Shock-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre	Acres	Stacked and Stack-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre	Acres	Shock-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre
Labor, stacking				1,028.44	\$788.81	\$0.767			
Labor, threshing	1,278.4	\$1,315.41	\$1.09	1,028.44	650.41	.632	130.69	\$56.40	\$0.432
Threshing, bill	1,278.4	1,107.09	.866	1,028.44	890.00	.865	130.69	70.80	.542
Total			1.895			2.264			.974
Labor, stacking				918.81	\$596.13	\$0.649			
Labor, threshing				603.76	187.58	.317			
Threshing, bill				603.76	760.74	1.260			
Total						2.226			
Labor, stacking				426.38	\$194.73	\$0.457			
Labor, threshing				168.20	39.20	.233			
Threshing, bill				168.20	80.48	.478			
Total			.974			1.168			

NOTE.—Rate per bushel paid to owner of machine was 2c at Northfield, 3c at Marshall, and 2c at Halstad.

BARLEY THRESHING—COST PER ACRE.

Item	NORTHFIELD (RICE COUNTY)			MARSHALL (LYON COUNTY)			HALSTAD (NORMAN COUNTY)		
	Acres	Shock-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre	Acres	Stacked and stack-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre	Acres	Shock-threshed Total Cost	Cost per Acre
Labor, stacking				128.93	\$72.89	\$0.565			
Labor, threshing	113.08	\$97.30	\$0.860	113.42	60.59	.534	127.90	\$76.37	\$0.597
Threshing, bill	72.11	44.66	.619	128.93	72.84	.565	127.90	64.86	.507
Total			1.497			1.664			1.924
Labor, stacking				787.03	\$450.50	\$0.572			
Labor, threshing				534.60	148.30	.259			
Threshing bill				750.18	819.94	1.093			
Total						1.924			
Labor, stacking				258.79	\$120.81	\$0.467			
Labor, threshing				142.77	28.24	.198			
Threshing bill				142.77	55.34	.388			
Total						1.053			

NOTE.—Rate per bushel paid to owner of machine was 2c at Northfield, 2c at Halstad, and 3½c at Marshall.

LABOR—COST PER ACRE OF THRESHING GRAIN.

Crop	Route	Shock-threshed	Stacked and stack-threshed
Wheat	Marshall		\$0.732
Wheat	Halstad	\$0.426	.640
Oats	Northfield	1.029	1.399
Oats	Marshall		.966
Oats	Halstad	.432	.690
Barley	Northfield	.860	1.099
Barley	Marshall		.831
Barley	Halstad	.597	.665

TABLE X L I.—COST PER BUSHEL OF THRESHING GRAIN.

Wheat	Marshall		\$0.101
Wheat	Halstad	\$0.074	.101
Oats	Northfield	.043	.052
Oats	Marshall		.053
Oats	Halstad	.036	.049
Barley	Northfield	.048	.059
Barley	Marshall		.062
Barley	Halstad	.044	.054

Difference between Portland and Rock Cement.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to inquiry re the difference between lime, rock cement and Portland cement, I may say, that lime is simply limestone rock from which the carbon dioxide has been driven out by heat, leaving an oxide of calcium (CaO). In the eighteenth century engineers found difficulty in making stone-work built under water permanent, because lime would not set in the presence of water. Investigations at that time showed that pure lime, which had been thought to be the strongest, was not as good as the soft, clayey ones. Lime made from the soft-clay limestone would set better in the presence of water than when made from the pure limestone. Later it was found that the layers of stone which would not slake after burning could be used in making mortar. They were ground after burning, and thus converted in to a good hydraulic lime. This was the beginning of what was known as Roman cement, the forerunner of the Portland cement.

The three different forms of cements may be distinguished as follows: First, natural or natural rock, Rosendale, or Roman cement, which is made by burning a suitable clayey limestone to the point at which most of the carbon-dioxide is expelled, and then grinding to a powder the resulting soft, brownish-yellow clinker.

Second, Portland cement, which is made by grinding to an impalpable powder a mixture of clayey and calcareous substances in proper proportion, burning the mixture to the point of vitrification, and then regrinding the resulting greenish-black clinker.

Third, Slag or Puzzolan cement, which is made by grinding together, without subsequent incineration, a mixture of blast furnace slag and slaked lime. It is now generally accepted that the cements used by the Romans were of this character, and were made from volcanic slag.

R. HARCOURT.

Chemist Agricultural College, Guelph.

DAIRY**Ease of Digestion a Factor in Feeding.**

Bulletin No. 43 of Storrs Station deals with "The Facility of Digestion of Foods a Factor in Feeding." It indicates, from experiments outlined in the bulletin:

1. That the food requirements for maintenance and product on (milk or growth) depends not only upon the composition and digestibility of a ration, but also upon the facility with which it is digested and assimilated, the practical lesson to be drawn being that cows must be supplied with easily digested material in order to produce milk. We saw recently a good example of this. A herd of cows were on fairly good pasture, but the grass had become dry and woody. The cows were apparently filling themselves on the pasture, but the milk flow was decreasing at an alarming rate. Green corn was cut and added to the ration, the drop in flow arrested, and the herd maintained a fairly good yield of milk afterwards. The cows were undoubtedly getting sufficient food on the pasture, but the results showed that there was needed some easily digested matter in order to produce milk. This is another illustration of the value of corn as a soiling crop. It certainly facilitates digestion and increases the milk flow.

2. An increase in the proportion of grain to roughage in a ration for milk cows tends to facilitate digestion, and is followed by increased production.

Many feeders of cows are altogether too much afraid of giving their cows meal. Except in the month of June, when grass is usually luxuriant, cows are the better off for some meal. Don't be afraid of giving a good cow from two to four pounds of meal daily nearly all the year. It pays to feed cows concentrates, in order to make digestion easier and the milk flow greater. Especially when cows are dry does it pay to feed some meal. This is the time when most feeders withhold meal, yet it is the time when the cow needs it most. The task of building up the system and nourishing the calf from materials furnished in straw and hay is too great for the digestion apparatus of the cow, and, in consequence, she is unable to prepare for the great strain of producing 10,000 to 20,000 pounds milk during the lactation period.

3. For the young animal, a satisfactory substitute for milk must be capable of being easily digested and assimilated. Calf meal did not pro-

duce as good gains as skim milk when fed to calves.

4. When the ration for pigs consisted of skim milk alone, 230 pounds digestible nutrients were required for 100 pounds gain in live weight; 258 pounds were required from milk and shorts, and 294 pounds from shorts alone.

The general summary is as follows: The value of a feed depends upon its composition, digestibility, and ease and facility of digestion. The first two factors are considered in the formulation of rations. The third factor has only recently been recognized, and little definite knowledge in regard to it is at hand. In a general way, it is recognized that milk is more easily digested than meal; concentrates than roughage; early than late cut hay; oat than rye straw. A pound of digestible matter, therefore, should be more valuable in the former than in the latter.

The Making of the Sweepstakes Butter.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In compliance with your request, I am glad to tell the readers of the dairy department how I made the butter which won the sweepstakes at the recent Winnipeg Industrial Fair.

The butter which won first, with a score of 97½ was made on July 9th. That afternoon I received 4,749 pounds of cream. I selected a few cans from the first load, which was of good quality and averaged about 30 per cent. butterfat. The cream was then pasteurized to 180 degrees, cooled to 60 degrees, and placed in a Success churn, together with a large quantity of good commercial starter, amounting to about forty per cent. of the cream. Cracked ice was added and the churn slowly revolved with working gear, cooling the cream to 56 degrees. It was churned two hours later. The butter was rinsed lightly with water at a temperature of 48 degrees, salted at the rate of 6 per cent. and worked eight revolutions; after which it was taken to the cooling room, where it remained till next morning, when the working was continued till the butter had a nice waxy consistency. Fifty prints were made and placed in the refrigerator till evening, when twenty of the best were selected and shipped by express to Winnipeg by the next morning's train. Quite similar methods were used in making the butter, which scored 94½ in the cold storage class.

I consider that to secure the best results in making butter from gathered cream, it is essential that the butter-maker should have a rich cream; pasteurise; and, most important, add as large a quantity as possible of a good starter. Shellmouth, Man. GEO. MATHESON.

Testing Cows.

Bulletin 128 of the Vermont Station says: To determine annual milk and butter yields, with relatively little effort, and with a close enough approximation to accuracy to serve every purpose:

1. Weigh the milk of each cow for three days monthly. At the end of the year add these results and multiply by 10, making such corrections for time of calving and drying off as circumstances indicate. The factor 10 assumes there are but thirty days in each month.
2. Test the milk of each cow twice or thrice yearly, using two composite samples, taken as follows:

- (a) For cows calving normally in the months of September to February, inclusive, and due to calve again in a reasonable time; in the third and fifth month; or in the third and seventh month; or in the second, fifth and seventh; or the second, fourth and seventh; or in the third, fifth and seventh months after calving.

- (b) For cows calving normally in the months of March and August, inclusive, and due to calve again in a reasonable time: In the third, fifth and seventh months after calving.

- (c) For cows calving normally and tending to go dry early: In the third and sixth months after calving.

- (d) For cows which have aborted: In the third and fifth or in the third and sixth months after calving.

- (e) For farrow cows which have not aborted: Fourth and fifth month, combined with thirteenth or fourteenth month, and linked with that of any month from the seventh to eleventh, inclusive.

In each case add the results and divide by the number of tests—two or three, as the case may be—for calculated average test for the year.

The foregoing conclusions are based on a careful study of nearly 700 year-records of cows at the Vermont Station, and are given by the author as an inducement to dairymen to start weighing and testing the milk from each cow. The author says, however: "It is doubtless better to weigh milk regularly at every milking, but it is not necessary. The results attained by the method outlined are so nearly accurate that every ordinary farm purpose is served thereby; yet, many dairymen adopting this three-day weighing scheme and finding it so slight a task, will get into the habit of weighing the milk regularly."

The writer concludes the bulletin with a recommendation to start a cow-test association. It is a co-operative effort on the part of neighbors to grade up their cows. The scheme is largely employed in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, close by us, and to marked advantage.

Dairy Education Work in Saskatchewan.

Part of the educational campaign conducted by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture has been in the form of a travelling dairy which has this season been largely confined to assisting the foreign element. A full and modern dairy equipment was carried by the instructor who was assisted by an interpreter, and the work was conducted in a large tent, two days being spent at each place. The work at each place consisted of a demonstration covering the work complete, from separating the milk to marketing the butter, with full explanation as the work was done.

The meetings were held at central farm houses where a supply of milk and good water was available. Such meeting places have the advantage of allowing the lecturer to demonstrate from the herd the proper method of milking, as well as the immediate cooling and handling of milk. The meetings attracted considerable interest among the people and they were well attended. Many and varied questions were asked at these gatherings, which appears to be the best evidence of the interest the audience has in the work. In all thirteen meetings were held, each meeting covering two days. The average attendance



THE PRIZE WINNING AYSHIRE HERD AT REGINA EXHIBITION. J. C. POPE, REGINA, PROPRIETOR.

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was twenty-two and the largest attendance forty-three. Such an audience in a settlement of foreigners reflects considerable credit on this class of people and demonstrates their willingness to improve.

Owing to the late spring which has crowded the farmer with his work the daily superintendent W. A. Wilson, was not able to carry out the program first contemplated; consequently our efforts were confined to a smaller territory in thicker settlements where it was considered the greatest good could be done. The importance of knowing the value of individual cows was strongly emphasized and methods whereby her value could be ascertained were explained, thus paving the way for organization in cow testing which must constitute the basis of our dairy industry if it is to produce the revenue it can and should.

Horticulture and Forestry

Saskatoons have been coming into Winnipeg market the past few weeks in tons. Half breeds bring them in in large packing boxes and old trunks. The trade in the wild fruit suggests the possibility of the tame fruit industry. There is a lot of money to be made in a well-conducted fruit and truck farm near our larger cities.

Farmers along the Souris River report the crop of wild plums to be one of the largest upon record though a little late. A good start can be made with an orchard by setting out some of these young plum trees. It is characteristic of the fruit of wild trees that it improves under domestication.



A PRODUCT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARDS.

A correspondent asks us what we think of hop growing in the Edmonton district, if it has ever been tried, if Edmonton is a good market and what the returns from an acre would be. Speaking generally, we would say that Northern Alberta is not a hop growing district, but there may be isolated places where the crop will grow to perfection. The trouble is that the climate is not reliable and the hop crop might get frozen before it is ready in September. We would not advise anyone to go into such a venture without having first tried it upon a small scale, so as to test the land and the climate. Seed may be obtained from the established seed houses whose advertisements appear in these columns in season and the crop is grown in rows several feet apart. Hop growing is engaged in upon quite a scale in the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia but we do not know where they are marketed. The breweries at Calgary, Prince Albert, Brandon and Winnipeg we should think, would take some.

Our Native Fruits.

It has repeatedly been asserted, sometimes by persons of experience, that the wild fruits of our prairie provinces are of better quality and more prolific than similar or related species of the east. Most of the cultivated fruits of the north are represented here by native species. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, plums, grapes, are all represented by one or more native species. The apple alone is not a native in any form. All our cultivated fruits have originated from wild species. Some of these have been under cultivation so long that their early history is unknown. Other forms of cultivated fruits, such as American varieties of grapes, gooseberries and plums, are of quite modern origin. Some of our native fruits belong to the same species from which have been originated many cultivated varieties. This is true of our cultivated strawberries, suckering varieties of raspberries, and the American varieties of gooseberries, the parent species of which are native to our woods and prairies. Some of our native fruits are said to be of superior quality to the original form of some of the highly developed fruits of Europe. The European gooseberry and plum, both of which are now represented by numerous varieties of unsurpassed excellence, are said to be inferior in their original wild form to our native species. With this knowledge before us, there would seem to be no reason why some species at least of our wild fruits should not form the basis from which many fine cultivated varieties will in time be evolved. To talk of our provinces as a fruitless region, in view of the existence of all these native species, seems ridiculous. We have with us hardy, fully acclimated native species, we may say, of nearly all of the desirable northern fruits, the apple, as stated, being the one important exception. Here, then, is the great field for

named varieties have yet been offered which have been originated here by breeding. Some very good forms have been secured through selection. The Sand or Bush cherry (*Prunus pumila*) is one of the most promising of our native fruits. It is adapted to severe locations, will thrive on poor soil, and resist severe drought. Of strawberries there are two native forms, *Fragaria virginiana*, from which have originated most of our cultivated species, and *Fragaria vesca*, the woodland species. The raspberry is represented by *Rubus strigosus*, from which species have originated most of the cultivated varieties of red raspberries. There are three or four other native forms of the raspberry family, including an herbaceous dewberry, the dwarf Arctic raspberry, and a species growing very far north which produces yellow fruit. All four varieties have a wide distribution.

The gooseberry is represented by two species, of which *Ribes hirtellum* is one. From this species have originated several of the best cultivated varieties of American origin. Some of the native plants, selected from the woods, are cultivated by the settlers in some sections, and some plant producing fruit of very good quality have been found. The further improvement of this species, to supply the demand for a hardier gooseberry than we now have, is greatly to be desired.

Wild currants are found in nearly all sections of the country where there is any brush or forest growth. The black currant (*Ribes americanum*) is the more common form, and is cultivated to a considerable extent by the settlers. It is of good quality and size, but irregular in ripening. The native red currant is closely related to our cultivated red varieties (*Ribes rubrum*).

The juneberry (*Amelanchor canadensis*) is found in river valleys, or wherever there is any forest growth, in nearly all sections of the country. It is also locally known as the Saskatoon berry. Some cultivated varieties of this fruit are offered by the nurseries, of which the Success Juneberry is perhaps the best. It is, like the best of the other cultivated sorts, a dwarf variety. The dwarf form appears to offer better prospects for cultivation. The birds are very fond of this berry, and the fact has been a considerable source of discouragement to the cultivation of the fruit.

Viburnum opulus, commonly called the High Bush Cranberry, is a very common native fruit of considerable economic value. Plants for cultivation may be taken from the woods. It thrives on moist, retentive soils, and should receive about the same cultivation as other bush fruits of the garden. The fruit makes an excellent jelly, but for this purpose the berries should be gathered when they are quite firm. If left until the fruit becomes soft, it is difficult to make a good jelly from it. The fruit also makes a good sauce, when put through a colander to remove the seeds and skins.

Blueberries are found in the rough rocky region bordering Manitoba on the east and in the northern sections of the three prairie provinces. Tons of this fruit is annually gathered and sent to the nearest markets. The Winnipeg market is liberally supplied in the shipments from the eastern portion of the province and the bordering region of northwestern Ontario. The fruit finds a ready sale at remunerative prices. Growing as it usually does, on rough, poor land, it is perhaps not as well adapted to cultivation in the rich soil of the prairie districts as most of our other native fruits.—*Horticulture in the North.*

Evergreens From the Prairie.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On page 1279 of your recent issue I notice an article on Prairie Planting of Evergreens. While this article contained some good pointers, any one who planted all the varieties therein recommended in our prairie provinces would make a sad mistake. The article was evidently written for some other prairie country than the Canadian prairie provinces. It might apply to the southern fringe of Minnesota and Iowa, but not north of the 49th parallel. None of the evergreens recommended for prairie planting in this article could be recommended for general planting here, with the possible exception of Scotch pine, and even this pine is not always hardy. The hardiness of Scotch pine will depend very much upon the place whence the seed was obtained. If obtained from a northern point in Europe it would no doubt be fairly satisfactory. We have ourselves had more than one lot of Scotch pine that proved useless here, as the trees were quite tender. The blue spruce is sometimes very satisfactory, but is rather expensive for general

planting, except for a few ornamental specimens. The other conifers recommended in this article, namely, red cedar, Norway spruce, white pine, etc., cannot be recommended for prairie planting in these provinces. White pine might succeed in the eastern section of Manitoba, bordering the wood country, but it would not do on the open western prairie. Red cedar is not hardy enough for general planting, Norway spruce is decidedly on the tender side. For prairie planting in these provinces we have nothing so good as the native white spruce, and the Jack pine, both of which are valuable trees. On low land the native black spruce may be used to advantage, though not as nice a tree as the white species. The native larch—tamarac—is also a very useful conifer, a rapid grower and more easily handled than any of the other conifers mentioned, but it is a deciduous tree, though a true conifer.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

POULTRY

An Ailing Flock.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Would you please tell me through the columns of your paper what is ailing my hens? I have had some die of the same thing other years, but they were few, so I did not think much about them, but this summer I have lost a large number. They began by going around all hunched up and dumpy looking for a day or so; then they refuse to eat, their eyes stare, their combs become blueish in color; they lie down and cannot get up and finally die. They are fed on screening and scraps from the house and small wheat.

W. E. S.

From the description given your fowl might die from various causes, most of the lingering diseases which fowl are subject to usually have symptoms about the same as described; if they waste away and have considerable diarrhoea it is probably tuberculosis. Then again it might easily be caused by lack of grit and be liver complaint or lice may be abundant. Examine your birds carefully for lice on the head near the vent or near the large flight feathers; disinfect well with lime or some other good disinfectant; kill all sick birds and burn the bodies. The only way to get rid of a complaint of this kind is to thoroughly disinfect and clean up and isolate all sick birds. If this fails your birds are inbred or bred from tuberculous stock.

H. E. WABY.

A Disease in Incubator Chickens, and Suggestion as to the Cause.

A poultryman writes as follows regarding a heavy loss of chickens, incubator hatched, during the first few days of life:

The disease seems to be similar to what is popularly called "White Diarrhoea," which has been manifest in poultry plants all over America. Symptoms of sickness begin to be manifest from about the fourth to the seventh and tenth day. The disease goes through the whole flock and only a few of the strongest survive. The chickens become dauncy, the wings droop and the become gummed up at the vent. They refuse to eat and usually die about eight (8) hours after the first symptoms are noticed. Some have been fed upon dry feed and boiled water. Dr. Higgins, to whom the matter was referred, states as follows:

"The opinion which I have formed concerning the cause of this affection is quite different from any hitherto advanced; namely, that 'White Diarrhoea' is due, not to an infective agent, but to a defective anatomical development prior to emerging from the shell. As to the exact cause of this defective development I am at present unable to offer an opinion, but it is a fact that chickens dead of the so called 'White Diarrhoea' have the yolk sac only partially absorbed. Under normal conditions this sac is, as a rule, completely absorbed at the end of the period of incubation or within the first few days after the chick emerges from the shell. Where this sac is not absorbed, 'White Diarrhoea' is extremely liable to make its appearance soon after the chick commences to eat and this food fills the proventriculus, the gizzard and the intestine. By the distension of the above named organs with food the yolk sac is mechanically pressed against the cloaca rendering the passage of the excrement to the vent impossible, and there being no relief afforded, the chick dies of stoppage.

The 'White Diarrhoea' is merely a coincidence, occasioned by the fact that the ureters (the tubes from the kidneys) enter the cloaca above and posterior to the point, at which closure is caused by the pressure of the yolk sac, and there being no obstruction they are

readily voided. These urates are white and of semi-solid consistence, hence, the name 'white diarrhoea'. The excrement of poultry is of two portions, light and dark, the light colored material coming from the kidneys, the dark from the intestines.

"White diarrhoea may be due to defective incubation or represent an inherent weakness in the parent stock. It is non-infectious and is not transmitted to healthy chicks housed with those having the yolk sac improperly absorbed.

"The bacteria found on examination of the yolk sac are numerous but no single organism seems to be present in a series of cases examined at the Biological Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

"Careful autopsies will undoubtedly reveal the condition of stoppage above referred to, in all cases of this affection examined.

"There is a possibility of the parent stock being responsible for the condition which is shown by the statement that 'eggs from the same parent stock sent elsewhere to be hatched by hens have manifested the same symptoms.' Attempts at cure, as poultrymen well know, have not been encouraging. The following has been tried with affected chickens and indifferent results obtained by pressing on the yolk sac before the external opening is completely closed, and pressing out its contents, and also from pressure with a view of emptying the intestine.

"These measures must be practiced with extreme care or the chick will be killed by manipulation."

Saskatchewan Establishes Fattening Station.

The Department of Agriculture, with the object of stimulating the raising of poultry on the farm by demonstrating the profits that are made therefrom, and for the purpose of increasing the demand of poultry within the province, by supplying consumers with well-fattened properly-dressed birds, have just established a fattening station at Moosomin. The plant is located close to the creamery to facilitate feeding, the intention being to use skim-milk and buttermilk largely as a food. Experiments conducted in Alberta and in Ontario have shown that milk has much merit as a chicken fattener. It not only is an economical flesh-forming food, but it gives to the meat a very desirable color and taste. The Moosomin station opens for business on Friday, Aug. 30th.

The following rules will regulate the work:

1. All birds must be delivered alive and free of charge at the fattening station at the Moosomin Creamery, or at the nearest railway station. The Department will pay express charges on birds shipped from points along the line of railway. Those shipping by rail should ship their birds on the 30th inst. so that they will arrive at Moosomin not later than the 31st. Shipping coops should bear the name and the address of the shipper.

2. Only spring birds will be accepted this season.
3. All birds should weigh at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each.
4. In no case will cock birds, crippled, deformed, sick, or diseased birds be accepted. The operator in charge of the fattening station may refuse to accept birds which, in his opinion, are unsuitable for fattening purposes.

5. The crops of all birds must be empty when received at the fattening station. This is easily accomplished by cooping up and not feeding the birds the evening previous to delivery.

6. All birds will be weighed alive on delivery at the fattening station, and the seller given credit for the total weight.

7. The Department of Agriculture will advance ten cents per pound live weight for birds upon receipt of an advice from the operator of the fattening station, and will keep an account of all revenue received from the sale of poultry, and after deducting the amount of the original advance and the actual cost of fattening and marketing, will return the balance to the patrons at the close of the season, in proportion to the weight of poultry received from each.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Western railway companies are advising people to order their coal supplies early before the movement of the harvest begins.

According to the latest reports the wandering Doukhobors have reached Kenora, Ont., very footsore and willing to halt awhile and do light work.

The Regina Health Department is carrying on a vigorous campaign to secure greater cleanliness in bakeries and the wrapping of the loaves in paper for delivery.

Informations have been sworn out at Edmonton charging the members of the executive committee of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealer's Association with offenses by trade combinations and conspiracies against the public.

While excavating along the Bow river near Calgary a skeleton was found which has been identified as that of Black Deer, a famous Indian hunter who mysteriously disappeared some seventeen years ago.

Robt. Bartleman, of Morden, won the first prize in the standing grain competition held by the Morden Agricultural Society. The judges were E. D. Eddy and S. A. Bedford. There were twelve entries.

A collection of grains, grasses, coal and brick from the Edmonton district, Alberta, has been formed and sent to Toronto for exhibition at the Industrial Fair.

Dr. Montezambert, director of public health, says that a remedy for leprosy has at last been found that promises to be efficacious. One person treated with it has been discharged from Tracadie, N. B., and a woman is shortly to be set at liberty.

The following are the open seasons for game in Manitoba: Deer from Dec. 1 to 15; grouse, prairie chicken or partridge from Oct. 1 to 31; ducks from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30. Non-residents must procure a license from the department of agriculture and immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any animal or bird mentioned in the "Manitoba Game Protection Act," or any other bird or animal whether protected by this act or not.

The results of the competition of Canadian architects for the prizes totalling \$15,000 awarded by the government for the four best designs submitted for the proposed new \$3,000,000 departmental block and justice building to be erected opposite Major's Hill park were announced by Hon. Sydney Fisher, acting minister of public works. Edward W. S. Maxwell, of Montreal, was awarded the first prize of \$8,000; Darling & Pearson, of Toronto, were given second prize, worth \$4,000, Saxe and Archibald, of Montreal, third prize \$2,000. David R. Brown and Hugh Valiance, of Montreal, were even for the fourth prize of \$1,000.

Miss Harriet Fraser, daughter of Simon Fraser, the explorer of the great British Columbia river which bears his name, died yesterday morning about 7 o'clock in the House of Providence in Toronto, where she had been quietly living for the past fourteen years. She was eighty years of age. It was only a few days ago that there was sent to Miss Fraser by the British Columbia government a life annuity of \$600, in recognition of her brave father's pioneer work for the western province exactly one hundred years ago. A dying request was left by Miss Fraser that the British Columbia government should have the pension sent yearly to her two nieces, the sole granddaughters of him whom they sought to honor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Robert Pinkerton, head of the famous Pinkerton detective agency, died of heart trouble on board a steamer in New York harbor.

Great Britain's food bill for last year amounted to a billion dollars, having doubled in amount in the last twenty years.

A serum that will give immunity from typhoid fever is said to have been discovered in the Berlin laboratory of Prof. von Leyden by Drs. Meyer and Bergell.

The telegraph operators' strike in the United States is still on. Near Los Angeles, a mob wrecked the Ashcroft offices of the Postal Telegraph company. So far, all C. P. R. operators in Canada have remained in.

The troops of the Sultan of Morocco killed six hundred Moors in the district in which Kaid Sir Harry Maclean is thought to be a captive. The revolt of these Moorish fanatics is spreading rapidly.

The Hague Conference had adopted the proposal brought forward by British, American, and German representatives, to establish an international prize court to pass judgment upon ships captured during warfare.

The Game Laws.

The chief game wardens of Manitoba and Saskatchewan send us the following notes with a request to give them publicity for the benefit of our readers.

OPEN SEASON FOR HUNTING THE FOLLOWING GAME.

Deer from the 1st, to 15th, December; grouse, prairie chicken or partridge, from 1st, to 31st, October; ducks from September 1st to November 30th;

For game animals, see section (3) and sub-section (g) (d) (e) (f) and (i) of said section. For game birds, see sub-section (a) (b) and (c) of section (7)

PROTECTION.

Non-residents must procure a license from the Department of Agriculture & Immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any animal or bird mentioned in the "Manitoba

Game Protection Act', or any other bird or animal whether protected by this Act, or not. See sections (23) and (24) and avoid any unpleasantness or the risk of being prosecuted.

Manitoba. CHAS. BARBER, Chief Game Guardian. EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You will notice by the poster which we are distributing that the season for ducks, geese, plover, etc., does not open until September 1st, and the only game birds that may be shot previous to that date are cranes, which are now in season. Chicken shooting begins on 15th September as previously and terminates on the last day of November, the bag limit being reduced to 10 birds per day and 100 in all.

Saskatchewan. T. N. WILLING, Chief Game Guardian.

English Agricultural News.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The present season has been far from favorable for crops in the United Kingdom on account of the lack of sunshine, abnormally low temperature, and cold, drizzling rains.

Recent heavy rains have done much damage to cereal crops, many fields are badly lodged. The July report of the Board of Agriculture gives wheat and barley as below, and oats (generally) above the average. Roots are about average, potatoes poor.

A couple of weeks interval of reasonably sunny weather has enabled farmers to save the hay crop in fair condition. The growth was straggly and uneven, with little bottom grass. Pastures are poor, and cattle have fallen off so alarmingly in many cases that farmers have turned them into the meadows leaving the hay problem next winter to solve itself later.

Beebohm's estimate of the world's wheat crop of 1907 is 388,750,000 quarters, being about 54,000,000 quarters less than 1906, and 34,000,000 quarters less than 1905. The figures point to a rather serious shortage, and as half of the deficiency is credited to Europe, indications are for a brisk import demand.

Such being the case, reasonably high prices may be expected for wheat, and already prices are higher now in England than for eight years. From January, wheat, oats and barley all show steady rises.

Agricultural topics have lately occupied the legislators at Westminster to a considerable extent.

The Butter and Margarine Bill has passed its third reading in the Commons after a spirited debate on "milk-blended" butter. The Government successfully adhered to their proposal to allow 24 per cent. of moisture in this product, in spite of efforts to bring this down to 16 per cent. Their argument was that the public have the right to buy what they wish if sold under its proper name. In future, though the wrapper must state moisture content and name.

The small holdings bills for England and Scotland are also provoking much discussion both in parliament and press. Reference is made to continental results, and the humble existence and toilsome life of the small holder in those countries, and the relative merits of tenancies and small holdings. That small holdings have proved successful in many cases in England there is ample proof, and it is very evident that Britishers are determined to get access to land under more favorable conditions than they now obtain.

An interesting sequel to the American "meat revelation" of last year is provided by the second reading in the Commons last night (Aug. 2nd) of the Food Regulation Bill. This is designed to prevent unsound food from entering Britain, or to secure its condemnation while in transit or storage in Britain.

By present regulations such food must be exposed for sale before it can be condemned, except in London and Manchester.

Mr. John Burns said that the importation of meats had increased from fourteen pounds per capita in 1872 to fifty-six pounds per capita in 1902 and cited many cases of recent seizures of diseased food, especially canned goods. Such goods debarred from Germany by stringent regulations were subsequently sent to England.

The Canadian cattle embargo is dealt with from a new "point of view" in its relation to Ireland by the well-known writer 'Calchas' in the August "Fortnightly Review."

He writes—"Irish agriculture depends wholly at this moment upon the embargo against Canadian cattle, which is more prohibitive in severity than any conceivable tariff, and is maintained for purely protectionist reasons by a Liberal Government which could not abolish the embargo without provoking an agrarian revolt and bankrupting the land purchase system."

It is surprising to be told that milch cows in the last stages of tuberculosis are openly sold for human consumption at certain county markets between London and Portsmouth. And in addition that the milk from those cows had previously been sent to the larger centers of population. Yet such is the assertion of Dr. Fraser, health officer of Portsmouth in the August "Nineteenth Century". He states that such cattle are sold at from 5 shillings to 90 shillings (\$1.25 to \$22.50).

Dr. Fraser advocates inspection of cattle at the farms, by officers directly from the Local Govern-

ment Board or the Board of Agriculture, in place of the present ineffective, or unused, powers of local sanitary authorities.

Contrary to the general impression is the statement that town cows are healthier than country cows, because the town sanitary authorities enforce the powers they possess. As one result tubercle bacilli are oftener found in country than in town milk.

Rather a good story is being told in the papers, with varied comments, anent the discuss on on the Margarine Bill in the Lords. Lord Onslow related the answer of the waiter who was appealed to as to the proper pronunciation of the "g" in margarine. "I don't know, sir, we call it 'buttah'."

The results of the closing of British ports to Argentine live stock were dealt with in an able manner in a paper by Mr. Gibson, of Buenos Ayres, at the recent sheepbreeders conference at Lincoln.

This embargo has led to a wonderfully rapid increase in freezing establishments, and an enormous export trade in frozen mutton has been built up.

Mr. Gibson spoke of the flourishing condition of the sheep breeding industry; the improved quality from close competition; and of the high prices and favorable outlook.

Argentine buyers have secured lately many Lincoln Longwools, and there have been some purchases of Shorthorns and Herefords for export

"ACROSS SEAS"

The Local Fair: Its Use or Abuse and Betterment.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a former issue some reading matter bearing on the above subject seemed about to the point. Always having taken an interest in such events I have read a good deal in connection therewith, and also had opportunity of getting some experience. A small or local fair is annually held near where I reside. This year the fair proper was of about two and a half hours duration. Two days were scheduled, but the first was a total blank, except for some little preparatory work. Next forenoon was the same. About noon a little stir was noticeable and by four o'clock the agricultural part was done. A ball game was pulled off and another in the evening. Some of the directors of the Agricultural Society called out the horse sections and the prizes were placed. Another lot of directors and the judge commenced on the cattle, hogs and sheep. The horse-ring interested the people and nobody saw the other stock judged at all. A good many sections had not a creditable display, but it would have made matters unpleasant for association or judge to have turned them away without placing. Now! What is the trouble? If we know the disease and the cause we ought to be able to prescribe. The fact is, a number of localities holding a show have not material enough to make a live stock exhibit interesting according, as prize lists are compiled at present. Railways allow no reduced rates or excursions as an inducement for outsiders to attend, and the small patronage does not warrant the society going to the obligation of expensive attractions; neither will private concerns attempt cost of transportation for such a gathering. To sum up, we are trying to do something with nothing or at least against great obstacles. The larger fair boards seem to fare well and the public get satisfaction and perhaps one of those properly located at a fair distance from each other will be enough as a purely agricultural exhibition. Owing to rush of farming operations fall fairs are not a taking proposition and too many local outings are called during the two months between the 15th of June and fore end of August. Where it is proving unsatisfactory to hold a small fair simply from an agricultural standpoint, could it not be made a feasible proposition to have a co-operative or civic holiday if not on a regular holiday on some arranged date and the whole neighborhood get interested on the one date and by committee management put up a good day's program and have something good on for 10 o'clock. A prize list taking in special classes which would likely be attractive and afford good competition covering less ground than our present lists but having larger premiums and more prizes to a section might work well. A good speaker or lecturer on a demonstration class would make a good drawing card. A good band has an enlivening effect on such occasions. Its a poor locality that cannot have one good social day, but one real good day ought to be enough for any rural center, whether we be town people, farmer or sportsmen. As to the money which is received from the Government towards such enterprises its a matter open to comment if it could not be better used as we notice very little advancement under present conditions. There are two classes catalogued in rural prize lists which are generally very badly represented. These are the carriage, road or saddle horse sections and before good grade cattle and perhaps bacon hogs. If something could be done to bring those up to where the heavy horse interest is centered our local shows might be better.

A DIRECTOR.

Things to Remember.

Kildonan and St. Paul fairSept. 25th—26th
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.October 1 to 5

MANITOBA FAIRS.

WoodlandsSeptember 27
KildonanSeptember 25 and 26
Gilbert PlainsOctober 1
PlumasOctober 2
Meadow LeaOctober 3
MacgregorOctober 4
BeauséjourOctober 4 and 5
SelkirkOctober 9 and 10

ALBERTA FAIRS.

VermilionSept. 10 and 11
VegrevilleSept. 11 and 12
DidsburySept. 13
OldsSept. 16 and 17
MagrathSept. 19 and 20
RaymondSept. 24 and 25
CardstonSept. 26 and 27
Medicine HatOct. 1 and 2
LacombeOct. 3 and 4
PonokaOct. 7 and 8
WetaskiwinOct. 9 and 10
InnisfailOct. 11
NantonOct. 15
Pincher CreekOct. 16

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

LashburnSeptember 4
LloydminsterSeptember 19 and 20
RadissonSeptember 24
Quill LakeSeptember 26
WatsonSeptember 27
N. BattlefordOctober 1 and 2
Duck LakeOctober 4
KinistinoOctober 8
TisdaleOctober 10
MelfortOctober 15 and 16

Homestead Entries Decreasing.

For the six months of the present calendar year ending June there were 14,154 homestead entries reported to the Interior Department, as compared with 24,098 for the first six months of last year, a decrease of 9,944. The decrease is largely accounted for by the unfavorable weather of March and April last and the poor transportation facilities in the West during the winter and early spring. In February the decrease was 1,003; in March 2,429, and in April 3,595. Of a total of 1,205 entries made in June by persons coming from the United States there were 453 from North Dakota, 243 from Minnesota, 82 from South Dakota, 50 from Wyoming, 47 from Iowa, 43 from Michigan, 42 from Washington, 38 from Montana, 35 from Illinois and 31 from Oklahoma.

Saskatchewan Preparing her Fuel Supply.

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture is making commendable efforts to fasten upon peoples' minds the importance of providing a plentiful supply of coal at available centers so that consumers will be able to get retail lots whenever they require it. The commissioner has impressed the sales agents of the different coal companies in the West and the wholesale dealers with the importance of supplying retailers with coal so that most of the large dealers now offer to put coal in the retailers sheds at once upon which neither the freight nor payment for the coal will be due until October 15th and in the case of one company until December.

In a circular to the public, the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, Mr. A. P. Ketchen, comments upon the arrangements as follows:

"The above arrangement, it must be confessed, is in the nature of an encouragement of the credit system, which already has been the bane of the West; but the peculiar conditions existing this year amply justify the steps that have been taken on behalf of the people to obtain the concessions above mentioned from the several coal companies operating in the province. The severe experiences of Western people during last winter have established this fact beyond the probability of question—that the only reliable safeguard against a possible fuel shortage in the prairie country is that people should lay in their winter fuel supply during the summer and autumn months. Even if the supply of coal obtainable were unlimited, the difficulties attending transportation during severe winter weather are great and at times almost unsurmountable, which renders an absolute reliance upon the prompt delivery of supplies during the winter months exceedingly risky, in fact such a proceeding would be better described as fool-hardy.

"The situation at present is such that if the railway companies supply the required rolling stock, which they have promised to do, every facility is given to the people of Saskatchewan to purchase their winter's supply of fuel. Retailers throughout the province who have not ordered a sufficient supply of coal to meet the requirements of their customers will assist greatly in the movement if they will buy, if not all, at least a portion of the coal that they are likely to require, and by removing it from the dealer's sheds provide space for further shipments. Moreover, dealers themselves may assist in the movement of coal by promptly unloading cars and thereby keeping them in circulation."

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The Competition in Standing Fields of Seed Grain.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The judges in the competitions in standing fields of seed grain met at Indian Head on the 15th inst. for final instructions and a preliminary practice in scoring up fields before beginning at those in the competition they will judge. On account of the rain only fields were examined the first day but the judges remained over and spent the whole of the next in scoring.

The standard used in judging the plots is much the same this year as last with the exception that more emphasis will be placed on freedom from weeds, especially the more noxious ones, whose seeds are hard to remove from the grain. Great stress is being laid upon the necessity of fields being pure and true to name. Those containing mixed varieties will be scored heavily on this account and if they are badly mixed, not awarded a prize at all, as by doing so, one of the main objects of the competition, viz: that of encouraging the production of a pure unmixed variety, would be defeated. Smut is also discriminated against as formerly.

The following is a copy of the score card that will be used:—

Suitability of variety.....	10
Freedom from weeds.....	25
Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.....	20
Freedom from attack from smut, rust or insects.....	15
Apparent yield considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity.....	30
Total.....	100

THE JUDGES AND THEIR DISTRICTS.

The following is a list of the judges with the competitions they are judging: Creelman, Stoughton, Carlyle—James McMullen, Moosomin; Oxbow, Alameda—A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; Estevan, Maple Creek, Moose Jaw—Thos. R. Brown, Regina; Saltcoats, Churchbridge—J. H. Fraser, Edgeley; Moosomin, Gainsboro, Carnduff—C. Steuck, Abernethy; Rosthern, Duck Lake—Sgt.-Major Coles, Moffat; Lloydminster, Lashburn—Harris MacFayden, Regina; N. Battleford, Battleford, Saskatoon—A. P. Crisp, Moosomin; Prince Albert, Kinistine—J. A. Brown, Spy Hill; Radisson, Quill Lake, Togo—A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; Strassburg, Abernethy, Stockholm—L. G. Bell, S. Qu'Appelle; Ft. Qu'Appelle, S. Qu'Appelle, Indian Head—A. Switzer, Grenfell; Sintaluta, Wolseley—F. J. Dash, Hillesden; Grenfell, Broadview—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; Wapella, Fairmeade—Ira B. Brown, Estevan.

In Manitoba the agricultural societies are giving less attention to these field grain competitions than is being given in Saskatchewan. Up to date only two societies have signified their intention of conducting them, viz., Morden and Minnedosa. E. D. Eddy, B.S.A., of the Seed Department, Winnipeg, and Mr. S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, are judging such as have entered. It is unfortunate that fewer Manitoba societies are in a position to take up this work. Field corps are the backbone of agriculture in this country and we cannot do too much to improve them. The agricultural society came into existence for just such work as this. Its function is to raise the status of agriculture and of the industries associated with agriculture in the district which it serves, and there is no way in which it can serve these interests better or perform this function so well, as it can by lending support to such features of its work as this. We cannot emphasize too strongly the value, the importance, the necessity of better farming methods. We cannot think of any means by which this emphasis can be given, in which this end attained more quickly, thoroughly, and permanently, than it can be through the medium of these field grain competitions. The score card by which the awards are made is in itself conclusive proof that these competitions cannot be carried on year after year without effecting improvement in the methods of the men who follow them up, without bettering unmeasurably grain growing conditions all over the province. We cannot have too many of them. We seriously doubt if we have not this year altogether too few.

The Kansas department of agriculture has sent Prof. Teneike to Alberta to report upon the advisability of using Kansas Red wheat grown in Alberta for seed in the central States. The professor after investigating has sent several samples back to Kansas to be sown this fall as the beginning of a thorough experiment with Alberta seed.

M. A. C. Advisory Board.

The election of the members of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College by the representatives of the agricultural societies resulted in the choice of the following: Walter James, Rosser; W. H. Dyer, Minnedosa, Pelig Smith, Indianford and Jas. Duthie, Hartney. Mr. Duthie is the only new name on the board, having taken the place of Col. Hosme of Virden.

British Machinery for Canada.

Mr. Claude A. Lowe, representative engineer for Messrs. Robey & Co. Ltd., the well-known manufacturers of traction engines and light agricultural tractors, of Lincoln, England, paid us a visit last week and is now touring the West. Mr. Lowe is investigating thoroughly the requirements upon the farms of Western Canada, and we were pleased to learn that he has been most favorably impressed with the country; he says "We have successfully introduced our traction engines and light tractors into almost every country in the world and why cannot we do so in Canada?" We also say, why not? There is room and plenty; there is the demand; we speak the same language and fly the same flag—Come.

MARKETS

Predictions of frost early last week with the report of temperatures in some districts below freezing, had a tendency to force prices up in the optional market, with a corresponding advance in export prices. The maturing of the harvest all over the West was seriously retarded during the week. There was some slight damage by frost both here and through the northern states but not serious enough to materially affect the wheat supply. Bull operators, however, in Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago took advantage of the situation to force the market. In Winnipeg, on Wednesday, October wheat jumped 3 1/2 cents, in less than an hour; in Chicago the advance was 3 cents and in Minneapolis 2 1/2. Naturally, this big advance was reflected in the export trade, the demand in this quarter dropped, and wheat piled up to some extent at Port Arthur. The return of fine weather towards the close of the week, coupled with a weakening in the British markets, a discounting of the frost scares in Dakota, and good reports from the Argentine, caused a slight slump in prices here, with export demand more active. Present indications are that prevailing prices will be easily maintained. The market is strong with no apparent tendency toward a further decline. The wheat market just now is a weather market and so long as fine weather prevails wheat is going to stay about where it now is.

The first car of American spring wheat reached the Minneapolis market on Thursday and graded No. 2 Northern. There is a rumor from that quarter that speculators are preparing for an active bull campaign in which case prices might advance considerably. This, however, is unreliable. Perfect weather conditions for ripening will hold such a movement as this in check, and with reasonable temperatures and a general belief that danger from frost is past, will tend to hold the market normal.

Last week the actual movement of wheat through Winnipeg ran about five times the volume handled for the corresponding week last year, running from 103 to 188 cars per day, with an average for the same week last year of about 25. The highest price for cash wheat reported on the market during the week was 95.00, oats were quoted as high as 40 during the week and an average volume of business was done.

Prices are, for grain in store at the lakes: No. 1 Hard, 92c, No. 1 Nor. 91c, No. 2 Nor. 88c, No. 3 Nor. 85c. Futures are Sept. 94 1/2c, Oct. 95 1/2c, Dec. 91 1/2c.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEEDS (WHOLESALE)

Bran, per ton.....	\$17.50	@	\$18.00
Shorts, per ton.....	18.50		
Shorts, per ton.....	18.50		
Chopped oats, per ton.....	27.00		
Chopped barley, per ton.....	24.00		
Chopped barley and oats, per ton.....	25.00		
Oats, per bushel.....	40		
Barley, per bushel.....	53		
HAY baled per ton, in car lots.....	10.00	@	11.00
POTATOES, new, per bushel.....	1.25		
BUTTER—			
Fancy, fresh made creamery prints.....	23	@	24
Boxes, 56 lbs.....	22		
Boxes, 14 and 28 lbs.....	23		
Fancy, dairy prints.....	20	@	21
Dairy, in tubs.....	18	@	19
CHEESE, Manitoba, new at Winnipeg.....	0	@	10 1/2
Eggs, Manitoba fresh, f. o. b. Winnipeg subject to candling.....	17 1/2		

LIVE STOCK.

During the week the receipts of live stock at the Winnipeg yards have been light. The bulk of the stuff coming forward is butcher cattle only. On Friday 24 cars came in. A rather light export business is being done. During the week about 60 loads were sent East. These cattle were mostly contracted for at the ranches and little actual selling was done. What were handled went at around 4 cents. Butchers' stock is selling from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents with the demand rather slow and quality scraggy. The movement in sheep has been very slight. Very few were handled here. A number of cars passed through consigned to Port Arthur for fattening, but the local trade was nil. Prices run from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs are in good demand but few coming forward, and not many of them grading first class; \$6.50 is the best selling price.

Export steers, off cars, \$4.10 to \$4.25; good \$3.90 to \$4.00; best butcher \$3.75; choice heifers \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows common \$2.75 to \$3.25; bulls \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sheep \$6.00 to \$6.50; lambs \$7.00 to \$7.50. Bacon hogs 150 to 200 lbs. \$6.50 to \$6.75; heavy \$5.50, roughs \$4.50.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Export steers, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers cattle, \$4.75 to \$4.85; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves \$5.00 each. Sheep, \$4.50; lambs, \$5.50. Hogs, bacon \$6.80, fats and lights \$6.50. The trade in live stock at the Union Yards, Toronto, during the week has been brisk. There has been an active demand for exports for steers that would weigh around 1,300 or 1,400 pounds. Butchers' cattle held their own in price, with but few really first-class offerings. Hogs were in fair demand, sheep and lambs light.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beeves, \$4.50 to \$5.00; prime steers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$5.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Hogs, choice, \$6.30 to \$6.45; heavies, \$6.00 to \$6.10; light, \$6.10 to \$6.25. Sheep, \$3.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.40.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, writer of the most perfect English of to-day, has just celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

At Princetown, Mass., there was recently laid the foundation stone of a magnificent monument to commemorate the voyage of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower.

A young French student is said to have discovered a new substance having the same properties as radium, but costing only 150th part of the price.

One of the pastimes of Sir W. S. Gilbert, the famous author of "The Mikado" opera, is croquet. Though his opera was recently banned by the British Government out of sentimental respect for the Japanese alliance, the eminent author has since had the distinction of receiving knighthood from the King, which may in some measure compensate him for the other indignity.

Children used to be taught to say, "The earth is round like a ball." This is altogether too inexact to suit modern science. Prof. A. E. H. Love, of the Royal Society, proposes the following definition, which he regards as "approximately" correct. Primary teachers please copy: "The lithosphr is an ellipsoid with three unequal axes, having its surface deformed according to the formula for a certain spherical harmonic of the third degree, and displaced as a whole relatively to the geoid in the direction towards southeastern Europe."—*Independent*.

The Fleet street hostelry, in which thousands of visitors in London have eaten somewhat stodgy pie, and have sat in the chair where Dr. Johnson was said to have been wont to deposit his ponderous person, has changed hands.

This hostelry is Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese. It has been in the Court of Chancery for some time past, and has now been acquired by a small syndicate. Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese belonged to a family named Moore for several generations, and offers of \$120,000 were at one time made for it. Now it has been sold for less than half that amount.

Herbert J. Rose, one of McGill's three Rhodes' scholars at Oxford, has been awarded a fellowship at Exeter College, Oxford. Mr. Rose is now at the close of his third year at the university, during which time he has achieved the very unusual distinction of winning in the one year the Ireland and Craven scholarships, the premier honors in the classical course of a university which sets more store by proficiency in the language and literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans than any other institution in the English-speaking world. Among other and later honors won by the Canadian student was the Chancellor's Latin essay prize.—*Canada*, London.

Norman Duncan, the Canadian author whose "Cruise of the Shining Light" has just been published, reads few novels, for he does not want to become imbued with the ideas of other people. He wants to see life at first hand, and work out his own philosophy. He even refuses to have any illustrations in his books, because, as he frankly says: "I am jealous of anybody else's conception of my characters. No one can know them as I know them. They are mine, for I created them. I always see them so plainly. I visualize every character I write about. I know just how he is

dressed, even to the smallest detail. I know even when he changes his shoes. The characters in the book that I am working on during the time I am writing about them go about with me everywhere. They are with me in the street, in the house, at night, and even when I sleep I see and talk with them. When I am writing I do nothing else. I get up in the morning and groan over it, but there is something compels me to write."

THE RELATION BETWEEN MONEY AND TALK.

There is no movement in America that more rightly merits the support of all people of common sense than the temperance movement. Its increasing strength and popularity are approved and its desirability as a condition is recognized by almost everyone who does not make money out of it.

Across the line the campaign for prohibition—state prohibition—has been zealously and effectively carried on. Maine, North Dakota and Kansas have got it, Georgia and Tennessee are working for it, Texas and Kentucky are ripe for it. The recognition of the relation between crime and intoxicants is one of the chief influences leading to action among temperance people.

North of the border, in this Dominion of ours, there has been nothing of a national or even provincial agitation, but municipalities and towns have under the Local Option Law done their best to rid themselves of a nuisance. But the chief difficulty in Canada has been and will continue to be one that does not confront the American States where the hotel for the accommodation of travellers and the saloon are two distinct institutions. This difficulty can only be overcome by divorcing the bar from the hotel.

The life of our new and growing Western towns depends upon an exchange of trade with outside points and that exchange necessitates the constant presence of travellers, buyers, manufacturers and many other ranks and conditions of men beside the citizens of the place. These men must all be assured of food and shelter in the towns they visit, and if these two essentials are not to be found the traveller will find it convenient to forget the existence of those places and go somewhere else.

And it is just at this point that the Canadian temperance worker must really get busy if anything is to be accomplished. Just here is the critical moment when action must be substituted for even the best line of talk. And the action is a simple one—merely the putting of the hand down into the pocket and withdrawing it with the wherewithal to establish places of accommodation for travellers, and with enough more to form a reserve fund until the business begins to pay for itself. In an Ontario town before local option was asked for the temperance people raised money enough to buy, equip and maintain for two years two of the very best hotels in the place. No amount of verbal argument could have gained popular favor like that. On the other hand, a Manitoba town desired local option just as ardently, but made no provision for the future. Now they have what they wanted, but the hotel keepers closed up their houses when they lost their licenses and in all that town there isn't a place for the transient traveller to stay. Naturally enough the town is losing business every day, and just as naturally the blame is being laid upon the temperance cause and sympathy estranged from it when only the short sightedness of its adherents is responsible.

"Pay up or shut up!" is a piece of advice, peremptory in tone and without elegance of diction, but it is good hard sense in any branch of reform which involves money.

TEACHING OF FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry in the University of Toronto, in a public lecture recently spoke of the teaching of forestry and agriculture in public schools. He thinks that to put these subjects on the regular time-table to be taught by themselves and tested by examinations would prevent effective teaching. Incidental instruction in these subjects, not haphazard, but connecting them at every opportunity with other branches of school work is the most desirable method in his opinion.

The chief difficulty is that only a teacher with a full knowledge, a master of these subjects and of the subjects with which they are to be connected, can possibly use this method successfully.

The veriest tyro can prepare a lesson on almost any topic and teach it after a fashion, but to connect aptly and appropriately without destroying the presentation of the lesson assigned takes both skill and knowledge, the former of which many teachers have, but the latter is sadly lacking when it comes to dealing with agriculture and forestry.

ON THE MARCH AGAIN.

In all Western Canada there isn't a more excellent subject upon which to begin and continue an argument than the Doukhobors. Whether they should be or should not be in this country at all is the question and it is as far as ever from being decided. But the fact remains that, right or wrong, here they are, and argument one way or the other has not power to change the fact. We have to accept them, with all their peculiar ideas, their religious beliefs, the community rather than individual or family life, their refusal to do military service, their indifference to education, their peculiarities in the matter of food and dress.

But when one considers whence they came, the generations and centuries of oppression and ignorance, lives of starved bodies and starved minds, it requires no brilliant intellect to grasp the fact that before they can be assimilated into the life of this country there must be a period of bewilderment at being transferred from the condition of serfs without ambition or opportunity to the hustling civilization of a new and progressive land. That this period of uncertainty and unrest is not going to stretch out indefinitely recent events seem to afford proof. When the Government a few months ago gave the Doukhobors the choice of remaining in communities on small areas of land or taking up homesteads and working them individually, though the majority refused to give up the custom of living in groups, yet quite an encouraging number evidenced that they were opening their minds to Canadian ways of living by accepting the homesteads and going to work upon them. A more recent occurrence shows the breaking up of the group spirit among them. The strange religious pilgrimages are less frequent and are decreasing in members. This last attempt to seek the Christ in another place brought out very few participants, and some of these dropped off along the way, leaving only twenty-five or thirty to enter Winnipeg. The rest are beginning to learn that the Christ is found in the day's work, and that one need not go on pilgrimages to find Him.

The London *Express* printed a story of the discovery near Glastonbury Abbey of a glass vessel of beautiful workmanship and apparently of great antiquity, which the discoverers believe is the holy grail of the Arthurian legend, the holy grail from which Christ is reputed to have drunk at the last supper, and, according to ancient British tradition, was brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, after the Crucifixion. The vessel is of bluish green glass of some kind, cunningly inlaid with silver leaf.

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What the Teacher said to Trove.

His real name was Edward Lee Knickerbocker, but his mother called him "Treasure-trove." In time this fanciful name was shortened to "Trove," and the boy was seven years old and ready for school before the mother began to call him Edward. But more times than not she still called him Trove, and especially when she held him in her arms and looked into his eyes.

"Trove," she asked at one of these times, "shall you be glad to go to school tomorrow?"

Trove swung his sturdy legs. "Muvver," he said finally, for he could not yet speak plainly, "I guess I won't be glad. I shall be away from you all day."

Then he put his arms about her dear neck, and the two lovers rocked together in the old chair, while Father looked at them from over his paper. Suddenly the chair stopped and the mother sat up very straight.

"Trove," she whispered, "you'll tell Mother everything, won't you?"

"Of course," the boy answered; "and, Muvver, this'll be the last time you'll rock me."

"Oh, Trove, don't say that. What do you mean?"

Then the seven-year-old slid to the ground, and with the unconscious cruelty of the man-child he spoke:

"I shall be grown up then, Muvver, and you musn't rock me any more."

And it was only when the tall, silent man put down his paper and kissed her that the eyes of the mother resigned their look of impending loss.

"Never mind, dear," he comforted; "he'll come to you when he needs you."

And Trove stood looking on, but not understanding. "I love you, Muvver," he smiled the words at her; "but no more rocking, please."

And she smiled back bravely as she replied: "No more rocking, Trove, unless you should ask me."

* * *

So the boy started to school. He held his mother's hand until the brick building was reached, and he kissed her good-by after she had given his name and age and had seen him seated at the little desk.

Trove settled down cheerfully to his duties. Everything was fascinating. He went bounding home at noon and told his mother all that had happened. At two o'clock he entered the sitting-room in a glow and told her that his teacher had said he was a good boy. Then he anticipated the loving questions with which she had plied him in the morning.

"But, Muvver, lots and lots I can't remember. You want to know so much."

So a month passed, and Trove brought tiny lessons home and leaned against his father's knee and listened while Father explained.

He started off gayly to school one bright morning, happy because Mother had allowed him to carry his luncheon in a little box. When he reached school he placed the dainty box in his desk and sat down. The gong announced the hour of nine and the teacher called the roll. Then the children sang, and Trove's thoughts wandered to Mother, who used to sing this same lilted air to him every night in the rocking-chair. And his bosom swelled because he had grown beyond rocking-chair melodies and sleepiness.

And then suddenly Trove remembered something that he had seen in the little strip of woods on his way to school, and in his excitement he forgot to raise his hand to call teacher's attention, but stood up and cried out:

"Teacher, I saw a ladybird this morning building a summer home—"

"Edward Lee Knickerbocker," came the teacher's voice sternly, "sit down immediately. I shall cut your tongue out for talking without permission!"

* * *

The beauty of the world faded and all was dark as Trove obeyed. He stared pitifully at the teacher. He was only seven, and he had forgotten that a boy must not voice his thoughts in school as he may at home. But he had plenty

to pluck, this little chap. He raised a trembling hand, and at the teacher's nod rose again.

"When, Miss Greene?"

Miss Greene was puzzled for a moment. She had taught a class of very young children for many years, and she had found that some possessed no reasoning powers, and so must be taught obedience in another way. But this literal child was a rarity among children who had been frightened with tales of the "black man," and with many threats that failed to materialize.

"Tomorrow," she answered curtly.

The morning passed in some way. Trove stumbled over the alphabet, and when he put his book back into the desk he vaguely wondered how he could ever recite his lessons again without a tongue.

At noon he wandered away from the other boys. He opened his box and brought forth a slice of jam-covered bread. He broke off a piece and put it to his tongue. And then a miserable thought arrested his attention.

"It will hurt," he confided to the air. Then he squared his shoulders and resolved to be a hero.

Not for a moment did he feel that the teacher's hasty words were unmeant. He had never heard anything at home that was not the truth, and his mind could not grasp the meaning of a falsehood.

After all, the jam had no taste. He wrapped the bread in the paper and put it back into the box. Then he thought miserably that he must not tell Mother anything about the tragedy which would take place on the morrow.

When he started home he left the lunch-box in the desk, for he feared his mother's questions. Going home through the bright woods he passed the same ladybird whose home-making inclinations had brought this thing upon him. But he felt no resentment.

"You couldn't help it," he said in a strange, flat little voice—"you couldn't help it, Bird. I'm not mad at you."

And then he found himself going down the garden path and soon mounting the front steps. He wondered why he was so heavy. Even his lips seemed heavy. It was going to be hard to smile at Mother.

But he straightened his shoulders again and marched into the sitting-room where Mother always sat now when he came from school. She looked up and greeted him.

"Are you very tired, dear?" she asked.

"I'm heavier than I was this morning, Muvver," he confided; "inside, I mean."

"Poor little boy," she said, but still she did not draw him to her, for he had been so independent of late.

"I'd like to sit outside on the doorstep. May I?"

"If you wish to, Trove. Mother is going to lie down for a little while. Wouldn't you like to come upstairs?"

* * *

But Trove knew that he could not bear that. She would probably say to him from her couch: "Anything interesting today, dear?" And he musn't tell her.

So he answered, "No, thank you," and sought the doorstep. He sank down on the top step and buried his chin in his palms. He wondered if tongues ever grew again after they had been cut out. Perhaps Mother could put some medicine on the roots that would start his to growing again. But he knew that for a long time he wouldn't be able to say anything.

He resolved that at night before going to sleep he would tell Mother many times that he loved her. He would promise her that perhaps she might rock him some time very soon. And when she had tucked him in bed he would call down not once but three times:

"Good-night, Father. I've just said 'God bless Father and Muvver, and make Trove a good boy.'"

Because—because tomorrow night he wouldn't be able to speak. He wished that he had learned to say "Mother" instead of "Muvver." It was strange with two words so alike that he could

say "Father" and not "Mother" unless he stopped to think.

He remembered now as he sat in sorrowful meditation that Mother had once said that she knew her little boy would always be good because he had such a good father. And Trove had thought it strange then that Father had kissed her many times, and that her face was rosy sweet when it emerged from his shoulder. Yes, everything good seemed to be in speech. Trove couldn't say it that way, but through his little mind filtered the thought that you must say things to be good. And here he couldn't be good any more after tonight, and so he would disappoint Mother, after all. For you can't look goodness; you've got to say it.

Trove was surprised when he glanced down at his hands, for they were wet. What would Father say if he knew—Father, who had taught him to be brave?

But Father had never faced the problem of having his tongue removed. At the disloyal thought a pang went through the child's mind. He must not judge. He knew Father wouldn't have cried. He said it out loud, so that he wouldn't be worried tomorrow night thinking about it and not be able to say it.

When Mary came and said that she had prepared something nice for him to eat, he got up slowly (and went in. Mother was still upstairs and he could hear her moving around and humming. Then suddenly and without premeditation he spoke:

"The tongue's the most 'portant part of all, isn't it, Mary?"

"Bless the child, I think it is," Mary replied.

"Yes, for you can't sing nice things on Sunday without a tongue," went on Trove, "and you can't tell your mother that you love her, and you can't be polite, can you, Mary?"

"No, you can't be very polite without a tongue," Mary admitted; "but by the same token you can't be impolite without one."

Trove thought this over carefully, but the negative virtues did not satisfy him.

* * *

He went down to the gate soon to wait for Father. Other evenings he listened for the puffing of the big engine that brought Father from the city, but tonight the engine throbbed unheard by Trove. Some way or other he yearned for Father now. He knew all at once that he needed strength more than love, for love often makes one give way, and this he must not do. When he saw Father coming he waved his cap. Father liked that. Sometimes Trove would cry: "Welcome home, Father."

But tonight the sensitive child hesitated to call. Through his burdened soul passed the thought that hereafter he couldn't do it, and it would make it harder for Father to bear. The other sweet things like "Good-night" and "God bless you" he would repeat oftener after dinner, but now, somehow or other, Father and he were two men greeting each other.

And Father noticed that his boy appeared ill; the blue eyes were so big and shadowy and the little face so pale.

"Not well, my boy?" he inquired.

Trove didn't know. He could only repeat that he was full and heavy. Father didn't take his hand as did Mother to walk up the steps. He let his arm fall across the square shoulders, and they mounted the steps in that way. Here was strength to lean upon.

"I think, Father, if you don't mind," that small voice implored, "I think I'd like to be with you a great deal tonight."

"You shall, Boy," answered the father at once, whose heart always responded to the quaintness of his little son; "we'll have a regular time together."

So after dinner, although Mother was in the same room, Trove did not sit near her. He was so afraid now of that love. He couldn't even look at her very much. He kept gazing straight into Father's eyes and sometimes at Father's strong, capable hands.

Then Trove thought of the friendly dark upstairs. He could lie and think up there much better and much stronger than he could even when near Father. Of course Mother would come upstairs and tuck him in, but after she had gone he could lie awake and ponder on this unhappiness that had come to him.

So he said: "I think I'll go to bed now, Muvver."

Mother put down her sewing and came to him. "Very well, Trove. Upstairs we go."

She took his feverish hand in hers and together they climbed the stairs. Then, clothed in his nightgown, he spoke. He knew that he must do it now while he still felt the power.

"I love you, Muvver, very, very much. You are so sweet, and I love you, love you."

She bent her fair head and kissed him, her baby boy, her first-born. He felt the tears on her cheek as her face lay against his.

"Don't, Muvver, don't cry. You'll remember that I love you—"

What could be the matter with her boy? Was a presentiment forming in his mind? She held him closer, but he withdrew from her embrace.

"I'm going to call down to Father now—"

* * *

The white-robed figure stole to the head of the stairs. The tired voice floated down to the man in the library:

"Good-night, Father. I'm going to say 'God bless Father and Muvver and me,' and I'm going to remember Mary, too!"

Something in the quality of the tones found its quick way to the man's heart. He put down his book and went to the foot of the stairs.

"I'm coming up, Boy," he said, quietly.

"Oh, oh, thank you, Father, thank you," almost sobbed back the childish voice. "I need you, need you, more—than—I—do—Muvver."

Two steps at a time the man leaped up. He placed his hand understandingly on his wife's arm as she stole downstairs stricken as with chill.

Then he raised his son and carried him to the bed.

"My boy," he began, "perhaps Father has never said that you must tell him when you are in trouble. That is what fathers are for—to help their little sons. That is what I want to do now."

"If it is something that will hurt you, Father, should I tell it?"

"Yes. No matter what it is, you may tell me, and be sure that I shall help you."

The child raised himself in bed. He looked long and sadly at his father. Then his hand went out and sought that other big, strong one. He clutched it tightly as he told his story:

"Today, Father, I spoke out loud in school without asking first. I forgot, and I wanted to tell Teacher about a pretty bird. I am to be punished."

"Is that it, Son?"

"Part of it, Father. The rest—Father—is—the depth of his sorrow almost overcame him—"my tongue is to be cut out!"

The man controlled with difficulty the emotions that surged through him.

"Who—who is to do this?"

"My teacher, Father. I asked her when and she said tomorrow. That's why I told Muvver that I loved her so many times tonight, because tomorrow night I shouldn't be able to."

For a moment the lump in the man's throat almost choked him. Then he spoke gently, knowing that he was shattering a child's ideal of the world.

"Your tongue shall not be cut out. You hear, Trove? Your tongue shall not be cut out. And, little Boy, sometimes men and women say things that they do not mean. It brings suffering and pain to others, as it did to you today, and that is why my son must always tell the truth."

Trove sank back trembling. The reaction had set in. Sob after sob shook his body. His father bent over him and stroked the curly locks, but he did not speak. The small lad was ashamed, and yet he could not control those dreadful tears and sobs. It was a relief to know that he would still be able to speak after the morrow, but something within him seemed to have stopped, for he had learned a new and hard lesson. Then he heard his father speaking.

"Shall we go down to Mother and tell her again that we love her? She is lonely downstairs."

Then Trove found his voice: "Oh, Father," he cried, "I can tell her tomorrow night everything that she wants to know. She'll be so glad."

Continued on page (1348).

THE ROMANCE OF CONSECRATED SACRIFICE.

And He said unto all, If any man would come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me. For whosoever would save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for My sake, the same shall save it.—St. Luke ix.: 23, 24.

"Measure thy life by loss instead of gain; Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth; For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice; And whoso suffers most hath most to give. . . . and no good of glory of this life but comes by pain. How poor were earth if all its martyrdoms, If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice Were swept away, and all were satiate-smooth; If this were such a heaven of soul and sense As some have dreamed of; and we human still. Nay, we were fashioned not for perfect peace. In this world, howsoever in the next: And what we win and hold is through some strife." —From "The Sermon in the Hospital."

Several years ago I had a strange dream which is still vivid in my memory. I thought I was standing in a bright, comfortable room, pleading like a spoiled child for cake. I cried out to some unseen companion: "Please give me some cake, I want it so much!" Then came the answer, so quiet that I felt, rather than heard it: "Look!" and looking out of the window, I saw, in the darkness and storm outside, multitudes of wild, starved, savage faces. Then came the stern rebuke—a silent one, which seemed to come from my own conscience—"All these are dying for want of Bread, and yet you are selfishly crying out for Cake!" It was only a dream, but it came to me as a message from God, a warning to use the marvellous energy of prayer, not for selfish gratification, but for the strengthening and uplifting of souls in great need. And this is the surest way of finding the romance of life, the romance that lies hidden in every lot, but is too often missed by drooping, weary hearts.

Just think what a blaze of glory has transfigured human life in this world—this world which has been called "The Star of Suffering." And it streams from the spot of intensest agony—the Cross of Christ. What if the Son of God had taken our nature and had lived a life of painless luxury on this earth of ours, healing, preaching, helping, at no cost to Himself! How little power such a life would have had to take captive the hearts of men and draw them up after Him. It is a deep truth that "the Cross of Christ is more to us than all His miracles." And the same law holds good in regard to other men. There is very little romance to be found in the costless "charity" of one who gives large sums but never deprives himself of a single luxury in order to do so. The gifts are tasteless and uninteresting, even to the man himself.

The saying of our Lord's which I have chosen as our text to-day—a saying so often repeated by Him—shows His marvellous knowledge of human nature. We find it to be true from our own experience. In spite of the fact that we cry out for "cake"—for pleasure and luxury for ourselves—we should be miserable and self-despised if we could sit down and enjoy it without making one effort to minister to the needs of our starving brothers and sisters. The only way for a man to really enjoy a selfish existence is to deliberately shut his eyes to the sufferings of others. Unless, indeed, he is utterly heartless—and surely no one is that.

But sometimes people live very unselfishly, taking up a daily cross with patient, strong endurance, and yet failing to realize the romance and joy of such a life. They may think they are missing many good things, and may look longingly at the apparently fuller lives of others. But this is because they have never learned to measure life "by loss instead of gain; not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth."

THE QUIET HOUR

Take a common case. A man is plainly called by God to deliberately forego the sacred joys of home. The voice of duty directs him towards the path of self-sacrifice, showing that it means—in his case—the opportunity for wider, fuller service. He obeys the call, turns his back on inclination and climbs his lonely path with steadfast resolution. Is his life less rich and full because he has refused to put out a hand to grasp innocent pleasure for himself—refused because by this sacrifice he is more free to stretch out both hands to help weaker brothers and sisters in their upward climb? Is he really a loser because, knowing that one who saves others cannot save himself, he chooses to lay down his life if by that sacrifice of self others may find joy and hope through the revelation of God in Christ? Surely not! One who loses his life for Love's sake will save it—even in this life—for our Master's promise is sure: "There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for My sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time. . . . with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life."



A PIPESTONE SCENE NORTHEAST OF WETASKIWIN.

A life that is poured out freely, generously, eagerly, in the service of God and men, is all gain and is bright with romance and never-palling interest. Those who live such a life have the high honor of walking in the company of the "hundred and forty and four thousand virgins who follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." And those who love such noble souls should rejoice in their high vocation, rejoice that they cannot bear to settle down like Geraint in luxurious selfishness, rejoice that by brave words, unselfish desires and earnest prayers they can encourage and help God's good knights to spur eagerly forward without one backward look or wavering thought. Do not think that by speeding such a brave soldier of Christ on his difficult way you are losing him out of your daily life or cutting off from your home the gladness of his constant presence. Instead of that you may, through God's great gift of the communion of saints, keep always in closest touch with him. To entice him away from duty because you desire the pleasure of his company, would only result in dragging his soul down until his visible presence would cease to give you pleasure. Those who willingly stoop to take up the cross God lays at their feet soon find that loneliness is an impossibility. To be apparently alone is to be instantly in highest communion with God and with those whose ideals and aspirations are one with their own. Those who willingly join in the sacrifice will find themselves sharers in the

dim feeling that the romance of young love loses its bloom almost before the honeymoon is over. Of course, in real life romance does not die out so quickly, but is not that—partly, if not wholly—because new longings and desires rise up within the heart to draw the soul upward and onward. A life in which all earthly desires were satisfied would be a life of apathy and stagnation, and very far from happy. We are not made, in this world at least, to rest content with satisfied desire. Unless death makes a great change in our souls we must, even in eternity, continually climb to new heights of beauty, continually explore farther into the infinite depths and heights of glorified human nature, continually learn more and more of the Infinite Love and Wisdom of Him "which doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number." God calls us to live along the line of our own highest desires, calls us not to an unnatural strain, but to the most natural of lives. Play is a very valuable thing in its own place, but to make the pursuit of pleasure one's principal occupation is to make life dull and tiresome. And to make the selfish attainment of our own desires our chief object in life is to become bored and miserable, for "the older men grow in life, the more work becomes their real play, and suffering their real work." One who has laid his life in unreserved consecration at the feet of Christ, standing ready to obey his Master without considering the cost to himself, finds every person interesting

and can extract joy even from pain—for he finds that all suffering can be transfigured into the precious gold of sacrifice. Especially is this true when he turns out of his own road, like the Good Samaritan, to answer the unspoken appeal of those whose weakness and need cry out for his help. As Bp. Brent says, in "Adventure for God":

"There is a picture rosy with romance wherever the strong meet the weak in terms of love: the greater the space between the extremes, the more radiant the glow. It is the pride of our day that philanthropies abound. The heart of every great city throbs with compassion for the prisoner, the sick, the helpless, the poor. . . . what is the use of wealth, if not to benefit the poor? What is privilege for, if not to place at the disposal of the unblest?"

"Now we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."

It is a great mistake to think that God reserves all His rewards for service until the after-life. No one who has really tasted the joy of serving Him could be satisfied to follow any other Master. In days of persecution it was not the brave and loyal martyrs who were unhappy, but those who had disowned their Master through fear of consequences, and who often recanted their recantation because they could not endure the misery of being parted from Him by any cloud. It was Satan who made the lying assertion: "All that a man hath will he give for his life." Let us thank God that every age has proved that statement false! In every age men and women have dared to deliberately leave the easy and safe path for the difficult and dangerous one, deliberately refused things which would be for their own advantage, because the love of Christ constrained them to really prefer the sacrifice of selfish interest for higher good. And the romance of consecrated sacrifice is not a far-off dream of glory, it lies close beside us everywhere. Think of the beauty of that fair Life in the village home of quiet Nazareth. One who struggles against God's will cannot fail to be dissatisfied and anxious about many things, while one who willingly follows His guiding pillar is sure to find ever-increasing joy and peace and hope.

"God's ways are not as our ways: we lay down Schemes for His glory, temples for our King, Wherein tribes yet unborn may worship Him: Meanwhile, upon some humble, secret thing He sets His crown."

"We travel far to find Him, seeking still, Often in weariness, to reach the shrine; Ready our choicest treasures to resign. He, in our daily homes lays down the line, 'Do here My will.'"

"There, in the lonely valley, walking on, Some common duty all we have to do; His higher thoughts of love make all things new; His 'higher way' we tread, yea, leading to God's holy Throne."

HOPE.

Religion is not the simple fire escape that you build in anticipation of a possible danger upon the outside of your dwelling and leave there until danger comes. But religion is the house in which we live; it is the table at which we sit; it is the fireside to which we draw near, and the room that arches its familiar and graceful presence over us.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

TREASURY OF IDEAS.

1. Can woman's work at harvest time be simplified in any way?
2. Ideal furnishings for the farm kitchen, diningroom, sittingroom, bedroom.
3. Children and punishment.
4. Should a bachelor marry and bring his bride to a homestead before he has prepared a home?

A BETTER BRAND.

Dear Dame Durden:—In the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for July 31st, 1907, a lady signing herself "A Friend" asks for a recipe for Yorkshire pudding. There is a recipe given, which seems to a "Yorkshire Girl" a very extravagant way of making the world-famed Yorkshire pudding. So if you would excuse me for taking the liberty, I would like to send a well-tryed, good yet plain recipe:—One pint of milk, two eggs, three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour and a little salt. Place the eggs, flour, salt, and about half the milk in a bowl, and beat thoroughly. Then add the rest of the milk and mix well. Have a tin well greased; in fact, so that it will run in the tin; pour in the batter, and place in a hot oven. "Mother" used to say the more dripping, the lighter the pudding, but dripping and tins must not be hot, not for "three quarters of an hour"; it is a poor oven that takes so long to bake a Yorkshire pudding. I have seen scores made in from fifteen to twenty minutes, puddings that have risen to the top of a tin, about an inch and a half in depth and a nice golden brown all over, both top and bottom. Be sure to have everything ready for dinner when the pudding is ready; it should not stand aside, if it is to be as good as "Mother" used to make it, for Yorkshire mothers certainly used to make it good. The batter may be mixed, the first thing after breakfast if you have a cool place in which to set it. It is improved this way, but just give it a sharp whisk before pouring into the tin.

AUNT PATTIE.

A FAREWELL MESSAGE

Dear Dame Durden:—You must excuse me for having to call you "dear," but I guess it is no more harm to call you "dear" than any other woman. I have a neighbor and she says that she just loves to be called a dear, and I just laugh at her when she tells me that. I saw in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* about the mosquitoes bothering "Irishman." I think that they bother Englishmen worse than Irish, for you ought to hear them at my husband. It would make you laugh the rest of the summer. I guess I will not be able to write many more letters to the *Ingle Nook*, as I am going down home. I came from Eastern Ontario two years ago, and it is too lonesome up here for me to stay as my parents are both alive. I will close wishing the *ADVOCATE* every success and also the *Ingle Nook*.

RED ROSE.

(Hope you are enjoying your visit to the East, but that you will sometime get homesick for the West and come back to us.—D. D.)

OXALIC ACID FOR STAINS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I do not like to trouble you again so soon, but I was so impressed with the tone of loneliness in Granny's letter, and have thought of her so much since reading it, that I would like her address if she does not mind. I have no grandmother living, and I like old people so much. I know I should enjoy corresponding with her.

I am sending that fruit cake recipe I promised.

I hope Bella Coala sends that formula for preserving parsley. I wonder if it can be used for salad? I always dry the leaves of celery and seal them up in a jar or can, and I like them better than celery salt for soup.

If Cheshire Girl will try Oxalic acid for that stain of butter coloring, I am sure it will remove it, it will take out ink and most everything. Care must be taken as it will eat holes in the goods.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

About half a teaspoonful to a sup of water I think will be all right. Don't leave the goods in longer than two or three minutes and rinse at once.

Now, Dear Dame Durden I hope I have not tired you. Thanking you for your kind information about packing butter, I must quit.

OREGONIAN.

RECALLS MARY'S GARDEN.

Dear Dame Durden and all the rest of the Chatterers:—I come asking if anyone knows how corn salad is used. A friend of mine has it growing in her garden and does not know how to prepare it to eat. It made me think I was back in Ontario again, when I read Mary's letter about her flower garden. If she were living very close to me I am sure she would see me quite often, for I am very fond of flowers and intend having some as soon as I get a place to put them. We have just come out to a homestead, so I will surely have room for some next year.

AGATHA.

(Corn salad was a new name to me, but when I came to hunt it up it was an acquaintance under another name. It can be cooked exactly like spinach, about twenty minutes in salted, boiling water, then drained, and butter and pepper added, with perhaps a tablespoon or two of good cream. It can also be eaten raw like lettuce and in salads.—D. D.)

DECORATING THE HOME.

Every woman, or at any rate nearly every woman, has a natural longing to make her home look beautiful. Even if it is only a little scrap of a cabin that is dignified by the name there is always the wish to make it pretty and attractive planted deep in the breast of the good wives. Sometimes it will be so heaped over and buried by difficulties that it never bears fruit. Sometimes it only puts out a few poor blossoms in the shape of a colored almanac or a premium offer print. It frequently happens that where unlimited wealth is at the call of the decorator, the outcome is poor and disappointing through a lack of taste and appreciation of effect. There are also beautiful little homes where little has been spent. I remember when as a child I visited the inmates of a thatched cottage. I asked my mother if they were really and truly poor, for they had such beautiful roses and such a pretty room. There are also beautiful rooms where much money has been spent, perhaps a most notable example those of the late Emile Zola. There are also miserably ugly rooms where little has been spent.

Rooms that are crowded with rubbish, either costly or worthless never look nice. Any piling up of useless objects has an untidy and depressing effect even when there are hands enough to dust them. For those who can spare only a few cents at a time towards beautifying their home, I will give a few hints that I have found to improve the appearance of any room. For one thing I should advise all alike not to entertain any decoration that they themselves admire. Characteristic tastes should not be obliterated but guided. To begin with, I believe that every one will agree with me that a number of nice cushions that may be used are an advantage in every sense. So I will advise the careful wife to save every feather plucked off the hens, ducks, pheasants or what not. If they have been scalded they can be hung up in sacks to dry. Save also all the old pieces of flour sacks or used up dish drying cloths and after boiling clean and roughly tacking patches over the holes, starch stiff, either with flour or starch, and iron smoothly make these into pillow cases and put in the feathers, and sew them up. Over these sew covers made of sheeting or print or anything in the way of worn out linen or cotton. This is to protect the starch and prevent the feathers from escaping. A very few cents spent on plain colored cambric lining at five cents a yard, will make effective coverings for these. They must be made longer than the cushions, and with one open end neatly hemmed. These can be slipped on and off to be washed. Dark Indigo blue, and dull red are the best colors to choose as a very small leavening of pure white will give a very perfect color scheme. Rougher cushions can be made for the seats of the chairs, and it is as well to make these of one color and restful cushions for the head and shoulders of another. If it happens that the master after a long ride on a barebacked horse sits on one of the sofa pillows, it is not nice to accidentally rest the head on after.

As for the walls there is so much to be said that it could not be squeezed into a great many pages. However, we all love pictures so that here I will give a neat and inexpensive way of mounting and framing. I have very often seen beautiful colored reproductions or other pictures from illustrated papers gummed or nailed to the walls, where except that they are a pleasant spot to rest on they are no advantage as they give an untidy appearance. Take the print you admire and glue it onto a board that is sawn exactly the same size as the actual print without margin. Varnish it with clear white varnish; when dry a masculine relative who is handy with his saw can cut a piece of plain house moulding to fit the square, and nail neatly

around with small brads. Screw a ring on to hang it up by. Fly specks can be wiped off with cold water. Those who have a little taste may like to buy a few tubes of artists oil colors and touch up the high lights. But at any rate this will be a large improvement. There are many other ways for beautifying a home by mounting game and deer's heads that are quite simple for any woman to accomplish, but it would require unlimited space. Whatever you do in the way of decoration, have not one single article more than you can keep quite neat and clean, or your home, however much is spent on it, will soon have the appearance of an old curiosity shop.

MRS. OCTAVIA ALLEN.
Ganges, B. C.

ART IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Dear Dame Durden:—Many thanks for your kind invitation to talk to you again. I am quite an old bachelor, fifty, but still take an interest in your cosy nook. I suppose I am old enough to sit on the old three-cornered chair you keep near the fireside, and to play "grandfather" to some of the many babies your correspondents write about in July 31st number. My subject this week is

ART IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Housekeeping, whatever the opinion of those who differ, is an art, by the side of which in its bearings on the welfare and happiness of home life, all others are trivial. It embraces much—I might well say all—that lays the foundation for the structure of the sweetest relation, the purest sentiments in life. How then can we give it second rank, or regard it as less than a first-class much-to-be-desired accomplishment, worthy of time thought and study! "Some are natural housewives," says Miss Indolence. Even so, but such must learn. The best methods do not come by intuition alone, but by study and experiment along with careful, painstaking practice which develop at our side that wise teacher experience. But here I must weave a link, and, if possible make it strong,—the great lesson to learn is that work well done is robbed of its curse, and the housewife who is satisfied with the highest perfection in her work, drops the drudge and becomes the artist! The truth of this everyone must feel. Why not take as much pleasure in making a bed well, hanging a picture or curtain gracefully, or cooking some of the *Ingle Nook's* dainties to a nicety, as demonstrating a problem in geometry, or mastering one of Beethoven's grand melodies. Slighted work loses its dignity; but when one has put his or her best into it, no matter how humble the calling, something of the artist is there and the reward sure. A place for everything and everything in its place, a time for everything and everything in its time, should certainly be inculcated and practised.

VINI VIDI VICI.

(If the three-cornered chair is a comfortable one you may have it, but the best is none too good for the grandfather of the next generation of *Ingle Nook* members.—D. D.)

HELPFUL IDEAS FROM SARAH.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am another one from the Old Country, but I claim the *Ingle Nook* as my portion of the paper, the other part being left for the male part of the house.

"A B C" (Bella Coala) wants information about sore feet. My husband had very sore feet, being on them all day long with no chance of a rest till the close of the day. They were bathed in hot water, to which two tablespoonful of Condy's fluid was added, rough dried and supported slightly higher than the head, in a position to take the feet off the floor. It has never failed to relieve him and others who have tried it.

Under date of July 3rd, Heather Hill speaks of bedroom slippers made from strips of cloth. I should like to purchase a pair for a little girl, 7 years old, if you can arrange this for me.

Now I wonder if any of the *Ingle Nookers* have tried making cushions of pillows with old stockings and woollen undergarment. Cut the stocking, etc., into squares about three inches, ravel it all out and stuff your cushion with the wool. You will be surprised at the result.

SARAH.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

N.B.—Order by number and send 10 cents for each pattern to "Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man."



6885—Ladies' Shirtwaist, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure.



6886—Ladies' 7-gored, Pleated Skirt, 7 sizes, 20 to 32 inches.



6883—Ladies' Apron, 5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust.

SELECTED RECIPES.

A LETTUCE DISH.—Take the best parts of half a dozen heads of tender lettuce, put in cold salt water for half an hour, heads downward. Drain and drop into boiling water enough to cover and cook for five minutes and then drain. Cut half a cup of salt pork into small pieces and line a granite baking dish with it, then lay on the heads of lettuce, a small onion, a few bits of parsley, two or three cloves, a cup each of strained tomato juice and soup stock. Cover the dish and cook half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot.—D. D.

CHEESE CUSTARD.—Six tablespoons grated cheese, two tablespoons butter, four eggs, one cup milk with a teaspoon of corn starch stirred into it, salt and pepper. Heat the milk, beat the eggs very light and add the milk to them. Then add butter, pepper, salt and cheese. Beat well and pour into well buttered cups, not more than half filling each. Bake in a quick oven until high and brown. Serve as soon as done.—D. D.

MEAT SCALLOP.—Mince very fine, cold beef or veal. Butter a baking-dish and put in layer of meat, seasoned with pepper and salt and just a suggestion of nutmeg. Then cover with a layer of fine bread or cracker crumbs put in another layer of meat, and so on until the dish is nearly full. Wet with good broth or gravy and put on top a layer of crumbs moistened with milk and mixed with a beaten egg. Cover with a plate for the first half hour in the oven and then brown for ten minutes.—D. D.

GREEN TOMATO RELISH.—One peck green tomatoes, six large onions, two heads cabbage, three red and three green peppers. Chop fine and put in a bag to drain over night with one pint coarse salt. In the morning put in a kettle and add three pounds brown sugar. One teacupful horseradish, two teaspoons mustard seed, four of celery seed, one of ground mace. Cover with malt vinegar, boil slowly one hour, stirring frequently.

DROP BISCUIT.—One pint sour milk, a teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, tablespoonful of butter, table spoonful of white sugar, a little salt and sufficient flour to make it stiff enough to drop. Drop spoonfuls close together on a buttered tin and bake. (Sent by Agatha)

CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—Cream well together a cupful of brown sugar, and a scant half cupful of butter and beat in a quarter of a teaspoon of salt, a table-spoonful of cinnamon, a slight grating of nutmeg, half a teaspoon of cloves and a supful of seedless raisins, into a cupful of thick apple sauce, made with tart apples and unsweetened, sift a teaspoon of soda to the creamed ingredients and as much more flour as will make a thick butter. Bake about fifteen minutes. I double this recipe, as it makes a better sized cake. Here is another recipe I like very well.

OATMEAL BISCUIT.—Two tablespoon-fuls of lard, one cup of sugar, two sups of oatmeal, a teaspoon of soda, one egg and enough sour milk to make a soft dough. You can add a few currants or caraway seeds. (Both the above recipes sent by Oregonian.)

WILLING TO CARE FOR CHILDREN.

Dear Dame Durden: I made acquaint-ance with the Ingle Nook during a tedious illness of many months (I never had time before) and write to introduce myself and to thank you all for much pleasure and profit.

Ahtreb's wee boy should be kept exclusively to his natural food and not be indulged with extra meals because he begs, but have a few spoonfuls of water when he seems thirsty. He should also be kept a good deal out of doors protected from sun and insects. It is a good thing for a nursing mother to take a teaspoonful of salts now and then—her milk will be purer and less

heating for the baby, but too much or often would lessen the supply.

I am not strong enough now to do my own work. I have to keep a girl, so I have lots of time for needlework and looking after my three little ones. It would be just as easy to mind three more and I wonder if the kind members would mention to any friend likely to be interested that I want to get children to take care of? There may be widowers with young children who would be glad to place them under a woman's care, and possibly some newly-arrived mother might like to work out for a time, if she could find a home for the baby. I cannot afford to advertise much, it is so expensive, so are doctors and hired girls. I should be so much obliged for help in this matter. I should say, perhaps, that I am an English trained nurse. Some-one very kindly offered a pattern for cloth slippers. Was it Resident? I should like to have it to fit a girl of four.

Greetings to all,

Sister Grace.

SHATTERED CROCKERY.

Dear Dame Durden: I am baching hard and unable to keep pickled beans and peas through winter time. Help me, please, with a good simple recipe; the simplest will be the best, because I am not much of a cook.

In a July number I read two recipes for cracked butter bowls. Does anybody know of a treatment for cracked crockery? Mine is going all to pieces. But there—I am afraid that the disease is beyond any remedy.

Kindly accept the best regards of, A Bachelor.

Was it pickled or canned peas and beans for which you wanted directions? I cannot find any recipe for pickled peas but here is one for the beans: Take a gallon of green beans strung and broken. Add a pint of pure vinegar and half a cup of white sugar. Boil in a gallon of water for half an hour. After boiling begins, seal in glass bottles that have been sterilized. Get new rubber rings and lift them out of boiling water when ready to put on the cans.

Here is a recipe for canning both peas and beans, and asparagus and young beets can be done in the same way: Fill glass jars with freshly picked young peas, or young beans and each jar with water that has been boiled and cooled. Lay on the glass tops and stand the jars in a boiler or large covered pan; surround them half way up with cold water and cover the boiler. Bring quickly to boiling point and boil steadily for 2½ hours if peas or beets, and 1½ hours if beans or asparagus. Scald the rubber rings and taking a jar at a time from the water put on the ring, being careful not to lay the glass top down or touch the inside of it with the fingers. If your hands are not skilful enough for this, slip the glass top off into a pan of boiling water and leave it while adjusting the rubber. Seal up each jar carefully and set back in the boiler to boil for ten minutes longer.

From personal experience I do not know of anything to restore your shattered crockery, but a friend tells me that there is a preparation called the "Instant Crockery Mender" of which I know neither the maker nor the price, but which you could probably obtain from a general or hardware merchant. If you try it will you let me know of the success or failure that attends your efforts?—D.D.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

FOUR MILES TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm four miles from town and I am the same distance from school. I like my teacher fine. Her name is Miss. R—. I have to go to school all alone, but I drive every day. There are about thirty pupils going to our school. I like going and am in the fourth book. We have holidays just now, but I have not been away anywhere yet. My brother has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about four years and I like to read the Children's Corner very much. I have three brothers and one sister. We have for a dog and a cat and we make pets of our horses.

Manitoba. (c) **EVA REDDON** (13)

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

Dear Editor:—I have been reading your letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that you give a book free to any people that write a letter to you. I am just going to school and I am trying to get it. I hope you read my letter perfectly. The wheat is getting headed out but it is very small. We shan't have a very good crop this year. The people are starting to cut their hay.

CAMILLE KERGEN.

Manitoba. (a)

(My dear little girl, you did not read very carefully or you would have seen that the book is given to the writer of the best letter for each month. Mildred Clifford and Bessie Allardyce were the two best in July. But do not be discouraged! Now that you understand you can try your best. Your writing is very plain; I could read it very easily.—C. D.)

A BIRD'S NEST IN A BINDER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have a good crop this year. We have 350 acres of wheat and 100 acres of oats. I live seven miles from Plumas, which is our nearest town. My father always takes the ADVOCATE and we all like it fine. My father has twenty seven horses and I have one little colt that will shake hands with me. I call her Queen. We are going to go to Glensmith this fall to live. I was up there this summer for a month and like it up there better than down here. We have a good garden up there this year and a big hay meadow. They are going to cut hay this week. I am not going to school this summer but I am going next year at Glensmith where they have a pretty big school. I have one sister that goes to school with me. I have a little kitten two weeks old. It is a pretty little thing. I saw three little rabbits this year. I think they are pretty little things. There was a bird made her nest in our binder this year and had six little birds. It was the only birds nest. I found this summer. I am going to pick cherries to-morrow if it is fine.

MURIEL FLORENCE CLIFF.

Manitoba. (a)

SATISFIED WITH THE WEATHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school and am in the third reader. I have one mile and a half to walk. I have a garden of my own this year with the following vegetables in it: beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, parsnips, turnips. I live on a farm five miles from Buchanan. We have one dog, one cat, two milking cows and four calves, two horses, twenty small chickens. It is four years since I came out here from the States. I was one of the first that came and then there were not many people here, just two or three farmers, but now there are people all over. I live in Yorkton District, Sask., about forty-five miles from Yorkton town. We have a nice summer this year; a little rain sometimes, and warm. We had a late spring and very cold winter.

ELLEN OLSON. (14)

THREE LITTLE KITTENS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to-day, and thought I would like to write a letter too. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we all like to read the letters in it. I have two brothers and one sister. I have three little kittens whose names are Sharp-Eyes, Foxy and Trixy. I have ten little chickens that I feed every day.

MAGGIE DUNK. (10)

Manitoba. (a)

SOMETHING ABOUT ELEVATORS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have a good garden this year. We went to the fair at Macleod and saw the Indian parade which was fine. We are harvesting some green feed to-day, the 19th. Mamma and I smoked our henhouse to-day for mites. I have a little flower garden of Nasturtiums. I will tell you about the elevator that papa works in. Papa buys wheat and oats. When the men drive into the elevator papa weighs the load and dumps it into the pit and then elevates it into big bins. He keeps the wheat in the bins till the cars come to carry it to the milling company at Calgary. There is lots of wheat in this country. Some days papa has as high as 80 loads. There are two elevators in Leavings, and another one started. I am going over to my aunts to stay two or three days this week. Thank you for putting my last letter in print.

HELEN ELIZABETH COY. (10)

Alberta. (a)

TREW A STOOL AT THE WOLF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thank you very, very much for the beautiful book entitled "The Lamplighter" which I received from you for my May letter. I feel so proud that I have won a prize. I am going to fix your post card inside it so that my friends may see how I came by it.

I am laid up just now with a festered toe. It has been very painful for a few days, but mother thinks it is getting on nicely, and I hope to be soon about again. I feel so sorry to miss the hay-making. I do so like riding on the top of the loads. The hay this year is very poor and thin. Father intends to sow a pasture for next year.

On our way here from England we stayed in Winnipeg a fortnight, and father and mother took us to see Winnipeg park. We enjoyed it very much but I liked best the animals. We saw some very fine coyotes and timber wolves. They were new to us but we have seen many since we have been living here. Last summer a large timber wolf tried to catch our cat but she saved herself by climbing up to the top of the wood stack. Mother took up a stool and threw it at the wolf and he soon made off.

Yesterday afternoon a snake was in a bluff near our house. My sister May saw it, and it was about a yard long and very near as big as my arm. It is the first one we have seen out here.

EILEEN O'CONNOR.

Sask. (b)

WHAT THE TEACHER SAID TO TROVE.

Continued from page 1244.

The man raised the child in his arms and hushed him against his shoulder. His heart was sore within him for— whoever makes a child suffer—he thought bitterly.

He opened the library door. Mother sat in the rocking-chair, but she was not sewing as usual. There seemed to be traces of tears in her eyes as she looked up into Father's face when he laid Trove in her arms. The boy nestled close, well content.

"Oh, Muvver, Muvver," he murmured, "rock me now—rock me now—" So tenderly again she rocked him and sang to him as she had before he went to school.—(From Ladies' Home Journal for August.)



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A CLEVER LITTLE COLT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my other letter in print I think I will write again. I did not go to school this summer as I have been very busy. I had too much work to do. I picked 31 quarts of strawberries this summer. I have for pets a dog and one kitten. I have a little colt that will shake hands. I call it Queen. I have a dog that will bring the cows home when they are a quarter of a mile away. I call him Rover.

MURIEL CLIFF. (11)

Manitoba.

Gossip

Feeders who have a preference for sheep, and who have low grade grain to work off, will be interested in the advertisement of the Sarnia Ranching Co., of Walsh, Alta., look it up.

* * *

Most farmers are aware of the wearing qualities of ranch-bred horses, and, provided they are far enough removed from the wild state, they make the best possible sort of horse for farm work. Some of these range-bred domesticated horses are offered by Bow River Ranch, Cochrane, Alta. It is a pleasure to do business with Mr. Goddard.

* * *

The advertisement of the sale of pure-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys, by the Seaham Harbour Stud, Ltd, now announces the date of the sale for Sept 18th. This sale affords the Canadian purchasing public an excellent opportunity to secure breeding stock at first hand prices, and should be an inducement to importers to visit Seaham Harbour. It is in Durham Co., England.

* * *

The prospects are that stock for feeding will be valuable property the coming year and for a considerable time in the future, and this demand will considerably enhance the value of breeding stock. The diligent man will prepare for this time by securing additional breeding stock now, before everyone begins to want them. These remarks are prompted by the extensive offering of the Lilydale Stock Farm, at Halbrite, Sask.

Over these prairies Herefords will pick a living and make flesh where the grass is shortest, and are in keen demand by buyers.

* * *

From Mr. F. D. Browne, who represents the Central Canada Insurance in Saskatchewan, we were glad to learn that the good stock horse, Baron's Gem, was insured with the "Central Canada" for \$1,500 the maximum risk the company will take on a single animal. The insurance was adjusted within a week, and although it covers some of the monetary loss of the owners it can do but very little toward replacing the champion. Such horses are not produced by the expenditure of money, and profuse expenditures of money are often made for less valuable horses.

* * *

The Brandon fair board received the welcome news that after the expenses in connection with the exhibition were paid there was something over \$7,000 in the treasury.

Surpluses like this should enable the Brandon board to make substantial improvements in their exhibition each year.

* * *

The letter of "Scotland Yet" in this issue indicates that the Clydesdale men in Scotland have arranged their registration rules so as to meet the requirements of the rule recently made by the Canadian Association with regard to numbering fillies before importation. The amicable settlement of this question is most gratifying at this time, as there is likely to be a big trade in Clydesdales in the next few years.

INDIAN HEAD FAIR.

August 13th and 14th, were the dates of this year of the Indian Head Fair. Splendid weather prevailed both days; large crowds attended. The exhibition was a success in every particular. The exhibit of agricultural products, vege-

table, dairy and domestic manufactures was not quite so extensive as it has been on former occasions; neither was the live stock show so large as we have seen at Indian Head in other years. The horse classes were fairly well filled and in some sections competition was keen enough to make the judging of interest, but in cattle the entries were only sufficient in one or two sections to take up all the money. Swine, too, made a small display, while sheep were shown by one exhibitor. There was one feature in the show house that seemed to attract more attention than anything else. It was a farmer's dinner for which a special prize was offered. The various dinners put up made a rather tempting-looking display.

MR. JOHN HORN'S CLYDESDALES.

Following upon our announcement in a recent issue that Mr. John Horn, of Regina, had a consignment of imported Clydesdale fillies ready to offer the public, we give further details of the lot.

The breeding of the fillies and the two colts is of the very best, as will be seen when the sires are listed, for among them are the best in Scotland. Grouping them altogether we find two of the fillies are by Hiawatha, Sir Irvine and Sir Everard and one each by Marconi, Royal Favorite, Sir Hugo, Imperialist, Baron Mitchell, Lothian Tom, and Rothsay Bay. Of the shipment the *Scottish Farmer* says:

Mr. John Horn, Regina Post Office, Sask., sailed last week with his first shipment, and it can quite safely be said that his consignment contained some animals which were quite above the average. In all, he had fully a dozen head, and some of the best sires were represented. From Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, came two-year-olds, Royal Eve and Carnation, as well as a yearling, Miss Chalmers, by Rothesay Bay, out of a mare by The Gallant. Carnation was bred at Park Mains, and got by Sir Hugo out of a Sir Everard mare. With so much Sir Everard blood in her veins, she should prove a capital breeder. The other two-year-old was also by a Sir Everard horse, Royal Everard. Mr. Walter S. Park's well-known stud at Hatton, Bishopton, was represented by a couple of very promising animals, one of them a yearling called Moray Prince, being got by the fine big Hiawatha horse Imperialist, out of a Baron's Pride mare. He was bred by Mr. Gregory, Elgin, and is accompanied by a three-year-old filly Royal Bell, bred by Mr. Chalmers, Majeston, Inverkip, and sired by Royal Citizen out of a mare by Scottish Prince. From Mr. Wm. Park, Glenshinnoch, Bishopton, came a very promising yearling colt some months younger than the Hatton one, but of finer quality, and with capital bones and good feet, as well as very close action. His sire is Hiawatha, and his dam, a good mare, by Lord Stewart. Mr. George Mitchell, Broxburn Park, Broxburn, supplied two good three-year-olds in Bess of Strathbrock and Bell of Strathbrock. The former is by Baron Mitchell, out of a Prince Romeo mare, and the latter by the Cawdor Cup winner Prince Alexander. Another couple of very useful fillies were bought from Mr. Wm. Brown, Craighton, Bishopton. One of these is a big, finely-colored three-year-old by Royal Favourite, out of a Sir Everard mare, whose grand-dam was by Prince of Wales; and the other is a two-year-old of specially rich quality by Hiawatha, out of the same mare. These should also prove first-rate breeders. One of the most popular animals in the shipment amongst Canadian fanciers is likely to be the thick, solid filly Nan of Wellwood, a three-year-old bought from Mr. Thomas W. Buchanan, Upper Wellwood, Muirkirk. She is an ideal shipper, and, besides weight, has plenty of bone and good feet. Her sire was the Glasgow premium winner Marconi, while she is out of a mare by Ethiopia, and traces back to a splendid strain. The lot was completed by three useful fillies from Mr. John Train, Snodgrass, Irvine. They all claim Sir Everard as the sire of their dams, and were got by Mount Carruchan and Sir Irvine. Altogether Mr. Horn has shipped a number of animals which have done him credit, and it can be safely said that he has selected them much better than several other exporters who have been in the trade for some years.

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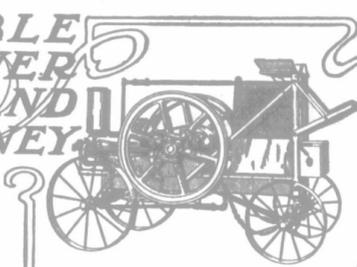
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Questions and Answers

STRING HALT, KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

1. A two-year-old colt has a lump on the inside of the hind leg about two inches above the hock. The other leg when she has been standing she lifts with a jirk.

2. Found a cow dead in pasture field with the fore-hoofs and ears burned off. Hair also badly singed. What was the cause of death?

Man. H. C.

Ans.—You do not say what kind of a lump is on your colt's leg, whether it is hard and bony or soft and movable, so it is impossible to prescribe. The other leg must be affected with string halt or a weakness of the ligaments of the stifle joint that would require blistering.

2. There is no doubt but your cow was killed by lightning.

SPRAIN OF FETLOCK OR TENDONS.

Noticed last spring while plowing that a mares fetlock was swollen. One morning she was quite lame and the leg from the hoof to the hock swollen very badly. Has since been idle and the swelling has gone down a little. The local veterinarian gave me a liniment, but it has been of little use. Kindly advise treatment.

Man. W. D. S.

BARB WIRE CUTS.

Will you kindly give us a good remedy for stock that are cut with barb wire?

Ans.—The most convenient remedy to use is the following: sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. This makes a good lotion for wire cuts. Another very good application is Friar's balsam.

LUMPS ON A MARE'S FEET.

Mare, eight years old, went lame in fore feet last fall. Turned her loose and lameness disappeared, but large lumps formed on each foot just above the hoof. Lumps keep growing all the time, but affect her more sometimes than at others. They are soft at first, gradually becoming hard toward the center. About two weeks ago one of them broke and has been running blood and matter since. Very painful.

Alta. W. O. W.

Ans.—Would advise poulticing the lump that cracks open until it heals up. Then afterwards blister all the enlargements with the following: biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; cantharides, 2 drams; vaseline, 2 ounces.

DISCHARGED MAN'S WAGES.

1. A man hires on the railroad to work on the grade at \$26.00 per month. If he stays all summer until grading is done he gets \$35.00 per month. If he gets a discharge from the boss while he is doing his work properly, can he collect \$35.00 or will he have to take



SHETLAND MARE AND FOAL AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.
The Property of J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

Ans.—It is very difficult to prescribe for your mare. There are so many different troubles that might show the symptoms that you give, but it is most likely a sprain of the fetlock or the tendons. Reduce the swelling as much as possible with either hot or cold applications. Afterwards apply a blister of biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; cantharides, 1 dram; vaseline, 2 ounces; and repeat in three weeks if necessary.

AFTER-AFFECTS OF FEVER IN A HORSE.

Horse has been sick for some time. Began first with a fever and cough; then began to heave in the flank and breathe heavily. Eats well enough but has become very poor. What can be done for him?

Alta. B. J. B.

Ans.—No doubt the trouble with your horse now is the after-effects of the fever with which it seems to have been affected. Would advise careful feeding; also give the following tonic powder: sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; powdered gentian, 1 ounce; nuxvomica, 2 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 4 ounces; powdered charcoal, 4 ounces. Give a tablespoonful twice a day in soft food.

\$26.00 per month?
2. Can he demand cash or does he have to take a cheque and pay 25 cents to get it cashed at the bank?

Sask. H. L.

Ans.—The boss is the judge of whether or not a man is doing his work properly and if he decides that he does not want the man he can discharge him, unless, of course, there is a union to compel him to keep men he doesn't want. In this case the man's wages are \$26.00 per month, and he must accept a cheque for the same, but the employer should add the amount of the exchange.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.

Mare, seven years old, with a colt. About eight weeks ago I noticed a lump forming on top of withers. It has increased and is now about the size of half a loaf of bread. There is no discharge or matter coming from it; it is soft like ordinary flesh, slightly sore on pressure. This has not been caused by bruise or accident. Could you tell what this is and what treatment will be beneficial, as the mare is a useful one and I will need her to work at harvest?

Sask. A. S.

Ans.—Your mare has fistula of the withers. The enlargement must be

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Enquire of the officers of the Lodge in your locality.

opened up and opened clean to the bottom, the sinuses burnt with some strong caustic. After the pipes or sinuses are destroyed the wound will soon heal. Would advise getting a veterinary to operate.

RECOVERING NOTE.

I bought a mare from a party, giving note of \$125.00 in payment. The mare showed symptoms of having glanders. I brought her back after about 10 days and asked for my note, but have not got it up to this time. About three weeks ago the owner of the mare gave me an order on the bank for the note, but the banker will not give up the note holding the same as security on money loaned the owner. Advise me what to do.

Sask. E. J.
Ans.—You should bring action against the owner of the mare for cancellation of the note and do so immediately, as should the matter be allowed to stand you may not recover on account of delay.

BLOODY MILK. LICE ON HENS.

1. Cow went wrong in two teats, and is now giving bloody milk. What is cause and remedy?

2. Our henhouse is full of lice, and some turkeys and hens are dying. What is best and quickest way to get rid of them?

SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. It is uncertain what is the cause of the rupturing of the blood vessels of the udder. It may be from a bruise, causing inflammation, or from heat or oestrum, or from too much rich food, causing congestion. Little can be done in the way of treatment. Milking should be gently done. A purgative of one pound Epsom salts is advised, followed by giving a dessertspoonful of salt-petre daily in feed, and, if inflamed, bathing with cold water. If allowed to go dry, her udder may be all right after next calving.

2. Probably as good a remedy as is known and certainly one of the simplest, is recommended by A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Ont.: First clean the pens, and keep them clean; burn the litter; sprinkle coal oil on the roosts, joints, openings and crevices. Next day thoroughly whitewash with strong milk of lime. To make the whitewash adhere add two or three handfuls of common salt to a pailful of the white. About two days later, jar the infested spots, and if mites appear, creeping about on the whitewash, repeat the application of coal oil. By way of prevention, Mr. Gilbert recommends sprinkling coal oil about the perches, nests, etc., every fortnight in summer, and twice during the winter. Another treatment recommended by an expert is chloro-naphtholeum in water, about enough in a pail to color the water up well. Spatter this about the walls, roosts, and especially in all crevices, using a brush. Repeat, if necessary. Dust the affected birds with insect powder, opening the feathers and getting the powder on the skin, or near it. Put a little lard or other grease on the heads, but only a little.

SEPARATOR MILK FOR CALVES.

Since buying a separator, I have been told that several have lost calves by feeding the separated milk. Can you please tell us the cause and a remedy, as we have some valuable calves, and bought the separator so that we could give them the good sweet skimmed milk.
G. H. C.

Ans.—For several seasons we have observed skim milk from the separator fed calves with no ill effects whatever. We have heard that swallowing large quantities of the foam was injurious; if so, skim it off.

WINDOW AND DOOR SPACE IN PLASTERING.

A plasterer, taking a job of lathing and plastering at 10c a yard does not say anything about openings. Can he collect pay for openings, or is there any Government law, or can plasterers make rules to suit themselves?
J. P.

Ans.—There is no law on the subject. Different towns have different customs, but the general rule is to measure in all openings as solid wall, because of the extra time and trouble working around them. During slack building seasons, one square yard per window, and two square yards per door are sometimes allowed, but it should be specified in the contract.

SPRAINED HOCK JOINT.

I have a colt between three and four months old which about ten days ago swelled up in one of its hock joints. Was very lame for a few days. I applied blister twice, which has not reduced the swelling any, although not so lame as at first. The colt got a dose of stale warm milk two weeks ago, which is the only cause I can assign. Would that do it and what would be the proper treatment to pursue?
Sask. J. D.

Ans.—Your colt has no doubt sprained its hock joint and blistering at the first was not good treatment. You should have applied cold or hot applications to reduce the inflammation, then afterwards blister. It might be advisable now to apply hot poultices for several days. Do not apply any more blister until the effects of the others are all healed up. The milk would not do him much harm.

OUT OF CONDITION—WEAK EYES.

Horse four-year-old brought from Ontario last spring. Was in good condition till last of seeding. Began to fail rapidly, got weak, could not work all day.

Had teeth attended by veterinarian, gave a week's rest, has been working since and gained in condition, is in fair condition now.

Eyes are rather dull, are much sunken which gives the appearance of a dead horse. There is a little thick yellow matter forms in corner of each eye.
J. W. N.

Ans.—Your horse is certainly out of condition, resulting no doubt from influenza or shipping fever, from which he has not entirely recovered. Do not work him too hard; feed well but not too heavily; and give the following condition powder: sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; bi-carbonate of soda, 4 ounces; powdered nux vomica 2 ounces. Give a tablespoonful once per day in mash. Wash eyes with boracic acid in the water.

TAXES ON SCHOOL LANDS.

A paragraph on page 1196 interested me very much, having paid taxes for some years on a homestead but never got the patent for the same. Do you consider Judge Newlands remarks would apply to leased school lands, and would there be any chance of getting a refund from the school trustees?
Alta. M. A. J.

Ans.—No. In the case mentioned by you, you would be properly assessed as occupant, being a tenant and would be entitled to pay the taxes during that tenancy.

CATTLE LOST IN OPEN WELL.

Would you kindly inform me if I could get pay for heifers drowned in a hole dug by a railroad grading outfit who worked in this neighborhood last summer. The hole is in the centre of a low place, is about 6 feet square and 6 or 7 feet deep, dug no doubt for a well and when they left they left the hole open and two heifers were drowned in it a few days ago. The hole is in an open Hudson's Bay Co. section. Can I get pay, and, if so, how must I proceed?
Ans.—We think you would be entitled to damages from the railroad company who left this hole uncovered. You would of course be obliged to show by what right your cattle were on this land. If this is an unoccupied section belonging to The Hudson's Bay Company you would probably have permission to pasture your cattle on it. You had better give all the particulars and dates to a solicitor who would commence a civil action against the railroad company for damages.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Two first-class Angus Bulls, registered in American Herd Book. Also one car lot of cattle, mostly coming 2 yrs. old. These cattle are Angus grades and will be sold right. For particulars apply to P. Hay, Lintharthen P. O. Manitoba. 4-9

FOR SALE—Italian Pees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

WANTED—Three hundred ewe lambs or two-year-old ewes. Apply, stating price, Alex. Castel, Lloydminster, Sask. 4-9

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

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

POULTRY and EGGS

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

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

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 706, Virden T.F.

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. 18-9

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

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

FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Geese, Turkeys Indian Runner Ducks, Rabbits, Pigeons; also improved Ranch. Geo. D. J. Perceval, Priddy, Alberta. 18-9

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED—from five miles North of Ponoka. Iron Grey Horse, branded H on left shoulder; Black mare, indistinct brand; Dapple Grey mare. All unbroken and heavy weight. \$25 reward. F. D. Warren, Ponoka, Alberta. T.F.

STRAYED—One dark sorrel mare branded X over I on right hip; one sorrel mare with white points, branded X over I on right hip. Roberts Bros., Kneehill Valley P.O., Alberta. 4-9

STRAYED five weeks ago, bay mare, 12 years old, short tail. Good reward assured. J. A. Chmelitsky, 74 Derby St., Winnipeg, Man. 11-9

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock Powl and Toulouse geese.

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

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. Exchange. 30-1

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

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T.F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

Trade Notes.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PRESS COMMENT upon the gasoline engine display made by the International Harvester Company at the Jamestown Exhibition which has been in progress during most of the summer at Jamestown, Va.

"The gasoline engine has reached the practical stage; it is now a necessity. The economy of its direct power is undoubted. Motors shown in the exhibit have been subjected to all tests, and are found ever ready and effective at a minimum of expense. They require no engineer, no fireman, no far-fetched water supply. They do not require a supply of gasoline—less than a pint per hour per horse power. A 10-horse power motor running at full strength consumes about a gallon an hour. No special operator is needed. When ready the farmer turns a valve, gives the fly-wheel a revolution or two by hand, and is then free to attend to other work; the motor will run itself till he closes the valve again.

"There is shown in this exhibit a vertical motor, mounted on a substantial truck, adapted to use on rough roads, that may be drawn by hand or by horse to any part of the fields or wood lot. To it is belted a circular saw, whereby limbs and trunks of trees can be readily converted into firewood on the spot where the tree is felled. By a simple appliance the saw may be made to do the work of felling the tree. This motor can also be attached to a thresher in the field or made to cut and then to haul ice from the pond for storage against the summer. It can be wheeled to the dairy and made to operate the churn or separator. Its uses are manifold and obvious. Its first cost is small, and its operation inexpensive. The average running expense may be figured close to one cent per hour per horse power.

"So with the stationary motors. By it can every heavy threshing or pumping machinery be run as though by the power of a child. A two-horse power motor will operate a dynamo that will supply current for 20 electric lights of 16 candle power each—more than are ordinarily needed at one time in any farmer's house.

"And there is no danger connected with these motors in themselves. The fuel is ordinary stove gasoline, which only becomes dangerous when used in an enclosed room where there is an open light flame. It is never necessary to use a flame about a Harvester Company's motor, as ignition is produced by an electric spark. The gasoline supply should be stored in a tank out of doors, in which case every element of danger is removed. In use the motor emits no smoke, scatters no sparks. The technical knowledge required to operate the motor can be quickly acquired by any man or intelligent boy. In case of breakage, any part may be promptly supplied by the nearest dealer. In construction the motor is simplicity itself."

YOU CAN TIE A HORSE to a staunch hitching and if the strap holds he can pull all he wants but can't get away.

But hitch him to a comparatively small machine, called a stump puller, and he can walk off without much exertion and drag a mammoth tree stump, roots and all, clear out of the earth, though it may have been imbedded four feet under ground.

The originator of these stump pullers, Mr. W. Smith, of the W. Smith Grubber Co., of La Crosse, Wis., has been manufacturing the Smith Stump Puller since 1861, and the success of the Company's plant is evidence of the popularity of his product.

The machines are sent on freight, and invariably stay where they are sent.

When asked how he found new customers, Mr. Smith said: "Oh, we advertise a great deal and send any farmer who cares to write us a big free book on stump pulling and stump pullers, and tell them about our free trial offer. Users tell others about them, too, etc., etc."

"To please people these days and do a good business, all you have to do is make a bang-up good machine and let 'em try it free. Honest goods—big trade. That's all."

WILD PLUMS OF MANITOBA.

The future of plum growing in Manitoba and the other western provinces will depend very much upon the improvement of the native wild species which is found in many parts of the west. Some of these plums are of very good quality. By careful selection, cultivation and the breeding of new varieties, no doubt, in time, many good plums will be secured, which will be well worthy of cultivation. The European and Japan plums are not at all likely to ever succeed in the western provinces, and even most varieties of the American class of plums grown in the northwestern states do not ripen in Manitoba, as a rule. The choice is therefore fairly limited to the improvement of the native species. In order to encourage the improvement of the native plum, the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., is offering a prize for the best samples of wild plums sent them this season, grown anywhere in the prairie provinces or Northwestern Ontario. A small sample of the fruit by mail, with the sender's name, will entitle any one to enter the competition.

WIFE'S CONFESSION.

(After reading of the clergyman who omits the word "obey" from the marriage service.)

I lightly took the vow that day
We, side by side, stood at the altar,
And at that dreadful word "obey,"
Not mine to mumble or to falter.

Though other brides may shirk the word
Such other brides but earn discredit;
By my firm voice it was not slurred,
And oh! I meant it when I said it.

I had full confidence that you
In happiest ignorance would linger,
That you were too responsive to
The twirling of a little finger,
Of disobedience not a sign

You found among my worst offences,
I vowed your lightest wish was mine,
And that was true—but in two senses.
If I disliked your stern behest

That stern behest was not contested,
For soon you would yourself suggest
What I had from the first suggested.
You plumed yourself with happiest air

To think you settled every question,
And issued orders, unaware
That each of them was my suggestion.
And so of wisdom all compact,

Should every wife find joys come faster,
Content, the while she rules in fact,
To hail "him" as her lord and master.

But well it is to understand
What happiness is to my plan due,
For I shall do as you command,
And you command as I command

you.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TEACHER'S DUTIES.

A teacher is hired for a year at the monthly salary of \$40.00; duties to begin January 14th, 1907, and to end December 24th, 1907, being allowed three weeks holidays only during the year, and subject to a month's notice on either side. Having taught till the 29th day of April, she gave a month's notice and closed school on May 30th. Teaching 91 days in all from January 14th to May 30th inclusive.

1. How many months did she teach?
2. How much money did she earn?
3. How many days would she had to have taught to put in the year according to this agreement?

Sask. J. W.
Ans.—1. Three and one-half.
2. \$140.00.

3. A total of 242 days and a balance of 151 unless other regular school days were declared general holidays

Weatherproof Cartridges

Dominion Ammunition stands the severest extremes of weather without change.

"Sovereign" Shells—(smokeless) or "Crown" Shells (snap Shot Black Powder) are not only waterproof, but are loaded with damp proof powder. No matter how damp the weather you can always rely on their perfect and instant action—their accuracy and great stopping power.

Made in Canada and guaranteed by the Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd. MONTREAL. 19-07



MAKING A MUSHROOM BED: HITCHING FIVE HORSES ABREAST.

1. Give directions for making a mushroom bed for the winter. I have a stone cellar 14x20, heated with a furnace.

2. How many ways are there in which five horses may be hitched abreast? Sask. X. Y. Z.

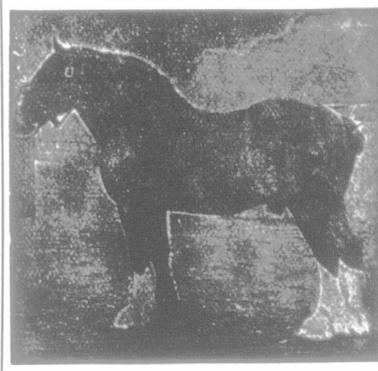
Ans.—Make the bed of any size or shape desired. Use boards a foot wide for the sides. Get a quantity of horse manure as free from straw and litter as possible, preferably manure from animals that have been fed on rich nitrogenous food and some good rich soil. Mix them thoroughly in the proportions of about one of the soil to four or five of manure. Care should be taken in arranging the beds to see that they drain freely and yet are good and damp all the time. Pack the soil and manure mixture into them firmly and if you like remove the board sides. Insert a thermometer in the center of the mass. When fermentation begins the temperature may go to 100 and when it falls so the bed is ready to receive the spawn. Spawning consists of putting pieces of the spawn bricks the size of hens' eggs in holes made about 2 inches deep and 12 inches apart each way. Cover and smooth the surface off. Growth should begin in about 8 days; any pieces that fail to start should be replaced with fresh spawn. When the mushrooms begin to show themselves at the surface

The Seaham Harbour Stud Ltd.

(Formerly the Londonderry Stud)
Breeders and Exporters of Pedigree

CLYDESDALE HORSES, HACKNEYS

AND HACKNEY PONIES



will hold their Annual Public Sale on the 18th September, when about ninety head will be offered by public auction and without reserve. The animals presented will be mostly pedigree Clydesdale Mares, Fillies, Colts and Foals, also a selection of Hackneys and Hackney Ponies, affording buyers an excellent opportunity of securing animals of the best description. Catalogues in preparation, and may be obtained, along with further particulars, on application to

"SILVER CUP" 11184
R. BRYDON, Managing Director, or W. H. B. MEDD, Manager,
THE DENE, SEAHAM HARBOUR, Co. DURHAM, ENGLAND.

SPEND A CENT

on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

A. BRUCE POWLEY
524 JASPER AVENUE
EDMONTON
Official Time Inspector for the C.N.R.

Clydesdale Fillies and Colts FOR SALE

A large shipment, direct from Scotland, of 12 and 3-year-old Fillies and two 1-year-old Colts, by Hiawatha and Imperialist. British and Canadian pedigrees furnished. Give me a call or write for particulars.

JOHN HORN
Home Farm, Regina, P.O.

ORCHARD HOMES IN WEST KOOTENAY

Good soil. Absolute title. Daily trains. Serviceable roads. Something practical. Something that will make a real home; something that will yield a good income; and all these in a community, not in a wilderness.

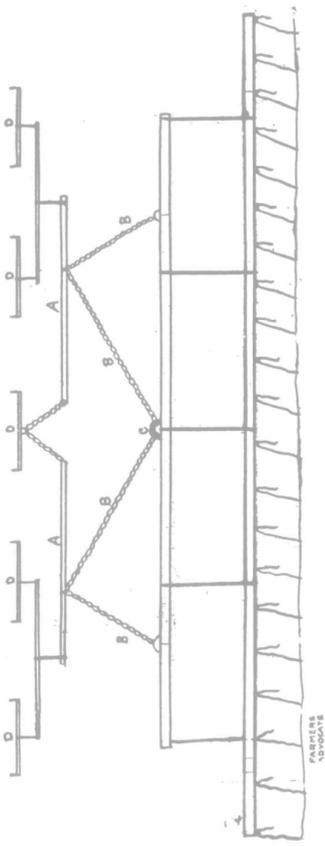
10 ACRES
\$10 DOWN \$10 A MONTH

If your means are somewhat limited, don't use your working capital at the start in paying for the land; use it to put your ranch on a paying basis.

Investigate! Send your name on a post card or in a letter to-day.

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION
Nelson, British Columbia

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



cover an inch deep with fine, slightly moist soil. If the cellar is damp moisture will not be required; if it is needed apply tepid water with a sprinkling can. A steady temperature of from 50 to 75 degrees is required in the cellar.

2. There are several ways of arranging five horses abreast. An outline of one of the best is given. It is shown attached to a harrow. A, A, are 2 by 4 hardwood pieces 7 feet long. Two inches are allowed at each end for the holes and 16 inches from one end hole of each evener, bore another to which the chain B is attached. This gives the center horse exactly one fifth the draw. The chain B is attached to the harrows in the manner shown, and passes under a pulley at C. The center horse is hitched to the ends of the two eveners his whiffletree being attached by chains. This is a splendid evener for this work—the best we know of for hitching five horses abreast.

CLUB STABLES
12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON
MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie
Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

GLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

J. D. TRAYNOR Condie P. O., Sask.

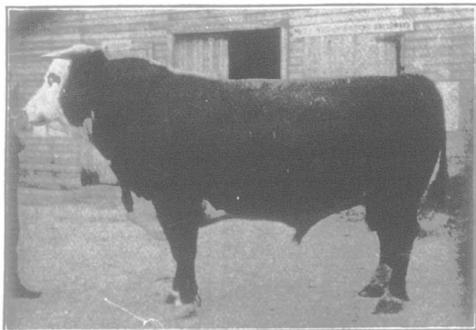
Has your Horse an old Strain or Swelling ?

Here's the way to cure it.
Rub three teaspoonfuls of Fellows' Leeming's Essence in the sore place, and repeat the rubbing in 24 hours if a sweat or running does not appear.
This running turns to a scurf and forms a firm bandage on the part. So long as it stays over the strain or swelling, the effect of the dressing holds good. In 14 to 16 days, the scurf falls off and the horse is well.
And you can work the horse all the time Fellows' Leeming's Essence is curing it.
Try it on your horse. Get

Fellows' Leeming's Essence
for Lameness in Horses.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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



AT PRIVATE SALE Imported Hereford Cattle

At Lilydale Stock Farm, Halbrite, Sask.

51 head of Females, all ages

20 Bulls, consisting of yearlings and two-year-olds

This Stock was selected from choicest American herds. Have a few Cows and Heifers bred to such noted prize-winning Bulls as Right Lad and Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the sire of the Second Prize Steer at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago of last year, shown by F. A. Nave, of Attica, Indiana. The noted bull Beau Nash is now at the head of the herd.

Correspondence solicited. Address:

W. W. SMUTZ,
Halbrite, Sask.
Haslam Land Co., Prop.

SHEEP FOR SALE

We are offering for sale for October delivery
500 Cross-bred Lincoln-Merino & Oxford Down-Merino Yearling Ewes
at \$6.00 per head at Walsh station.

Would sell in car-load lots to suit purchasers. We have also for sale a number of Lincoln, Oxford Down, and Cross-bred Oxford Down-Rambouillet Merino Rams. Prices according to quality.

The Sarnia Ranching Co. Ltd.
WALSH, Alberta

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale

Younger bulls growing

All shearing rams and ewes sold

Will sell a few good ram lambs

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.

Brooklin, Ont.

Myrtle, C.P.R.

Brampton Jerseys Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance phone at farm.

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

SUBSCRIPTION LAWS.

Can the publishers of a paper collect past due subscriptions when they have continued to send the paper without a renewal.

Y. Y.

Ans.—Yes, the law is that a publisher can collect arrears for subscription until he has received a definite order in writing to stop sending the paper.

SLOUGH WATER DID IT.

May I trouble you to explain through your valuable columns the cause of disease, of two of my valuable horses. One, an eight year-old in pink of condition, worked up to five days before his death, appearing to be in perfect health, although he had for four or five days previous got delicate with his oats. All my horses had been out on grass in a good pasture for about three weeks previous to this, but got their oats three times a day. The first indication of sickness was drooping of the ears and head, swelling of the legs up to the knees, swelling of the sheaf and under belly in rear front legs size of a large plate. The third day started to scour and continued until death. The fifth day water was clean as crystal and every two or three hours he appeared to be continually thirsty and to have great pains in the rear part of the body. The other was a purebred Hackney colt one year old. He also got grain three times a day with the grass. The symptoms are exactly the same as the other. The same number of days sick, he was also in the very best of condition. Is the cause from poisonous weeds, or bad slough water, or from well water which has a slight tint of alkali taste?

Sask. A. S.
Ans.—The symptoms as you describe them would indicate the cause of the trouble with your horses to be drinking slough water, which would cause the dullness, swelling of legs and breast, also thirst and irritation of the bowels. This trouble is very prevalent some years in certain districts in hot weather, and is very fatal.

BUILDING A CHIMNEY.

How shall I proceed to build a concrete chimney? Is it preferable to brick? Would you recommend concrete? If not how many bricks would be required to build chimney? It is 26 feet high. Which is the cheaper?

Man. D. W.
Ans.—Concrete has been used in chimney construction, in many cases satisfactorily, in other instances the chimneys made of the porous concrete have gone almost at once to pieces through the destructive influences of coal smoke which contains sulphuric acid. Manufacturers who build chimneys of this material usually line it on the inside with good clay. We presume this impracticable in this instance and would favor the use of brick. Make the chimney 16 inches square, or two bricks each way, the bricks being 4 inches by 8 inches. This will give you an 8 inch flue. For the work you will require 750 bricks. Have the mortar good and makes the joints tight.

RAISING WATER FROM SPRING.

I have a flowing spring about 50 rods from my barn; down a hill, about 20 feet lower than my barn.

1. Would it be possible to drive the water from spring to barn, having the windmill on the barn to pump the water up the hill into a tank?

2. If so, what is the best kind of piping to get?

W. F. I.
Ans.—It might be possible, but it would be very difficult to raise water that distance and height by suction. It might be done by jerk rods, if the "lay" of the ground were suitable; but the most satisfactory plan would be to put up a separate mill at the spring and force the water to the tank at barn, which can be done if the situation is such as to catch enough wind to drive the mill. Where there is not that head of water to drive a hydraulic ram, that is a most efficient plan of raising water. In case of pumping by a ram at the spring, a one-inch galvanized pipe would carry the stream; but a one-inch pipe would make a better job, though costing more.

Martin-Orme Pianos

There are many new features in the Martin-Orme Piano worth knowing about.

One, for instance—the "Violoform" sounding board increases the tone of the instrument and makes it sweeter as the piano grows older.

There are various styles and prices of the Martin-Orme, but only one quality—and that the best.

Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we will ship direct to your nearest station and guarantee safe delivery.

Write for descriptive booklet, prices and terms to-day—sent free to any address.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

Agents:
Messrs. A. E. SOULIS & CO.,
Winnipeg - Man.

COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS

Prepared ready for use

No trouble

A child can use them

Eight different flavors

The Cowan Co. Ltd., Toronto

One Good
Turn
Deserves
Another.

Help your wife—she will appreciate it and you profit by it. Nothing will contribute more to home comfort than the



New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine
—not because we say so—thousands are talking about it, and you would too if you were its happy possessor. You sit while using it—a tubful thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. Nothing is too good for Canadian housekeepers. The New Century is certainly the best. Sold by local dealers at \$2.50. Ask your dealer to show it to you. Send to us for descriptive booklet. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA.

RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

Sufferer, medicine will never relieve you. This is not a faith cure, but a scientific home treatment purging the system of all impurities, guaranteeing absolute cure. Hundreds unsolicited testimonials.

Write immediately.
H. HUGHES RIGGLEMAN Co., Columbus, Ohio
Dept. A-9

ADVOCATE AD'S PAY

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

The kidneys form a very important channel for the outlet of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when least suspected. When the back aches, specks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

If you are troubled with your kidneys DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will cure you. Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes: "I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and now I do not feel any pain whatever and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

Price 50 cents a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

LOCO PLANT.

A subscriber in Sask. sends us a small plant to be identified, but the specimen sent is too small and withered for us to determine what it is. It is very probably what he suggests, viz: the loco weed. This plant is common in some districts of the West. Send along another sample of larger size and better condition, in flower if possible, and we shall endeavor to identify it.

HARD WATER IN CEMENT CISTERN.

Would you please tell me, through your paper, the cause of hard water in a cement cistern built this summer, and if it will always be hard or not? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The reason that the water in a cement cistern is hard is that lime is used in making cement, and a portion of this will dissolve in the presence of the water in the cistern. After the cistern has been used for some time, the free lime that is within reach of the water will be dissolved. When that point is reached, the water in the cistern will be soft. This may take some little time, or it may come in a comparatively short time, depending upon the amount of lime used in making the cement, and the combination that has taken place between the various ingredients which compose the substance. Something like the same results would be expected wherever water comes in contact with mortar.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS.

Could you give me any information regarding how to feed brood sows which are now within four weeks of farrowing. I intend showing these sows. They are very fleshy, and this is their first litter. They have been out on grass all summer and have been fed half bran, other half equal parts wheat and rye; nearly all they would eat, twice daily. Some advocate giving a dose of salts just before farrowing to cool the blood and prevent milk fever. What do you think about this? Also let me know how to feed after farrowing to get best results at fairs. Would these sows, being fleshy, be in any danger in farrowing? J. C.

Ans.—The treatment you are giving these sows, as far as exercise and pasture is concerned, is ideal. The only danger is that the ration may be a little too strong. A little oat chop, with less of the wheat and rye, would be an improvement. We would not advise dosing, as the grass and bran should be sufficient to keep the bowels relaxed, dosing is dangerous in the case of sows in their condition. There is very little danger of difficulty in farrowing in the case of sows in high flesh when they exercise and are grazing.

GOSSIP.

A STUDY OF CLOVERS.

Around no other class of plants clusters so much of popular, scientific, artistic, symbolistic, utilitarian and even religious interest, as about the genus Trifolium, or the clovers. We admire them as they spring up beside "the foot-path way"; we study them for their wonderful movements which at least stimulate sleep, and for the myriad bacteria in the root tubercles, there absorbing free nitrogen from the air and converting it into food; we photograph their leaves and flowers, and paint pictures of their decorative possibilities; we gather them for good luck; we associate them with charms and with innocent fortune-telling; we grow them for the improvement of our land, and for the food of our domestic animals; by them we symbolize the Trinity of our faith, and hold them dear as souvenirs of a beautiful fatherland—for shamrock is only another name for clover.

Notwithstanding all this commingling of clover and of human life, few human beings really know the clovers. The botanist tells us that of the Trifolium

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Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers. JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

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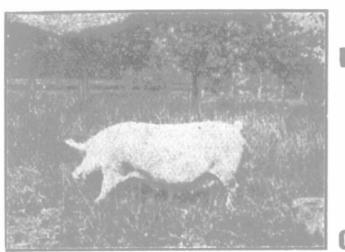
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We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded. In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock. For particulars write to WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

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GLEN BROS., Didsbury, Alta.

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The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.

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FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

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genus alone there are about two hundred and fifty species. But, apart from all these species, the task of knowing them is not so discouraging as at first it may seem. Of the clovers proper (Trifolium), there are only about a dozen really worth knowing, and at least half of these "don't count," as the small boy would say; for it seems to be only a botanist's vivid imagination which counts as a strict clover the yellow hop-clovers and the fuzzy, teardrop-shaped rabbit's-foot which seems to thrive best in the stoniest and most sterile places. We need to know five kinds—the common red, the buffalo, the dainty white, the alsike, and, of course, that English dandy, the tall, trim, crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). The botany devotes several pages to these few kinds and variations. But the following clover key is good enough for all ordinary walks, and has the advantage of being neither long nor abstruse: Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) heads, compact; color, red. Buffalo, tall, rose-red (*T. reflexum*); running white (*T. stoloniferum*). White (*T. repens*), just small white heads—that's all. Alsike (*T. hybridum*), looks like the foregoing, but with flowers delicately rose-tinted. Crimson (*T. incarnatum*), long, crimson heads.

But do not make the mistake of thinking that you really know the clovers because you have seen them by day. You will not really know them until you have seen them at night. That statement is not to be limited to the clovers, but the clovers are pre-eminent in making, as Thoreau expressed it, "the midnight like Central Africa to most of us." William Hamilton

absorb a greater amount. Thus, certain leaves which in the excessive heat of midday place themselves vertically, that is, parallel to the course of the light rays, will be found in the morning and evening to keep their faces perpendicular to the light. In this way they may be said to follow the sun all day, facing eastward in the morning and westward in the afternoon. In this respect, the clover leaves are well worth careful observation.

One of the most interesting and important facts in connection with the clovers and other legumes has come to human knowledge within the last few years. On the roots are wart-like tubercles about the size of a pin-head. It has been discovered that these are but "little houses" for myriads of tiny, actively vigorous plants known as bacteria, which have the ability to take nitrogen from the air, and to make it available for the use of the plant; so that after a crop of clover has been grown in poor soil and has taken a supply of nitrogen from the air, it may be plowed under, and the infertile land greatly enriched by exactly the element for which nature has been calling.

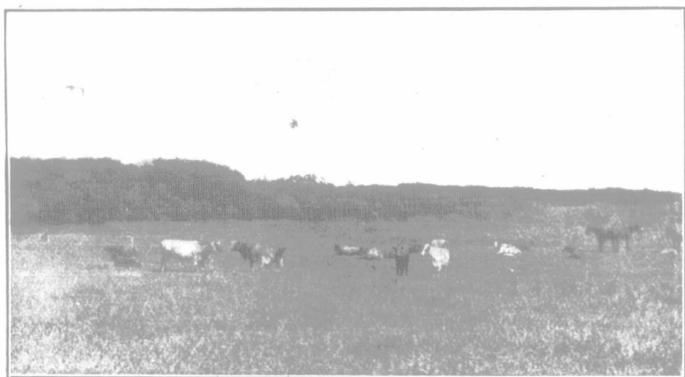
I remember that, when I was a boy, the great moist snowflakes which floated gently down on an April day and made a light covering for the fields, were, partly in sarcasm and partly in humor, referred to by the country people as "the poor man's fertilizer." Their words approached more nearly to the truth than they knew or suspected, for the poor man's fertilizer and the rich man's, too, came, like the snow, from the invisible air, and through the interstices of the earth, to the unknown

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Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
Port Arthur, - Ontario



A PASTORAL SCENE ON GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM, Property of P. M. Bredt, Regina.

Gibson thus describes his visit to a clover-field at night:

"The clovers are indeed a drowsy family; they keep regular hours, and make a thorough business of their slumber—red clovers, with their heads tucked under their wings, as it were, the young blossom clusters completely hooded beneath the overlapping upper pair of leaves, and every individual leaf below with folded palms. The white clovers were similarly well brought up, and continued their vespers through the livelong night—their little praying hands to be seen everywhere along the path. The yellow hop-clover played all sorts of antics with its leaves without seeming rhyme or reason. The tall bush clover, rising here and there among the slumberous beds, presented a complete surprise, being entirely changed from its diurnal aspect; the ordinary generous leafy spread of foliage now assuming the shape of an upright wand, each three-foliate leaf being raised upon its stem, with the leaflets folded inward, clasping the maternal stalk. It had its arms full indeed, and seemed conscious of its heavy responsibility."

It is also interesting to note to what extent the leaves of the clover "follow the sun." It is evidently to the advantage of the plant to have the leaf placed vertically when the sun's rays pour straight downward, making the light and heat excessive; it will, under ordinary circumstances, be far better to have the leaf placed at right angles to the light rays, since in this position it can

and equally invisible bacteria which, even then, were crowding one another within tubercles likewise unseen and unsuspected.

It was not until many years later that we discovered these beneficent creatures, and learned not only their function, but how, on this hint from them, to enrich the soil directly by applying to it artificial cultures of the special bacteria within these root-borne tubercles. Thus we now do rapidly what the clovers and other leguminous plants have for years been doing slowly. This discovery is having no little bearing on agriculture, and especially in the connection with the continued drain of nitrogen from the soil by the removal of crop after crop. This peculiar ability of the clover is one factor in its value as a rotation crop.

A cereal takes from the soil only one-half as much nitrogen and about one-fourth as much potash as root crops. For this reason, clover will thrive where wheat cannot be successfully grown, and will leave the land fit for wheat again. There are several reasons for this. First, the clover has long roots that extend deep into the earth and therefore may take the food from far down and bring it nearer the surface; second, the root nodules can transform the free nitrogen already explained; and third, the roots and stubble improve the tilth of the ground. It is, therefore, not practicable to raise successively the same crop on the same land; deep-rooted crops should alternate

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

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SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms,
Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. Est. 1857.

Report of Kootenay Fruit Farm which represents the cream of the land of this district.

This farm contains two hundred and thirty-four and one-half acres and is situated on the Lower Arrow Lake within one mile of Burton City. Burton City is one of the regular landing places for the C. P. R. Steamers and these boats make regular daily trips both ways between Robson and Arrowhead. Burton City has hotel accommodation, post office, stores, etc., and is situated at the mouth of one of the largest, most open, and fertile valleys to be found in the district of Kootenay. The valley in places, is over three miles wide, and the land therein is on the average fairly easy to clear, and generally speaking is free from stone. Cariboo Creek runs through the valley. This stream contains an inexhaustible supply of water for all time to come, for any demand that may be made upon it, for either household or irrigation purposes. Cariboo Creek also has several small creeks or feeders which empty into it and from which water can be flumed to any land in the valley at moderate cost. There are some fine fruit farms, gardens and orchards around Burton City, which demonstrates that the land is suitable and specially adapted for the growing of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The two hundred and thirty-four and one-half acres above referred to has been known as the Sapandowski Farm. It was the first land taken up on the Lower Arrow Lake, and its former owner, Charles Sapandowski, picked out to our mind, the finest, richest and most level tract of land along the Lake. That the soil is very rich, there can be no doubt, as is proven by the fine, thrifty bearing fruit trees and bushes now producing upon it. The improvements on this farm consists of the following:

Forty acres cleared land, fenced, and all stumps, roots removed.
Two hundred fruit trees of different varieties all in good healthy condition.
About seventy-five of these trees are bearing now.
About one-half an acre of raspberries, gooseberries, and black, white, red currants. These bushes are loaded with fruit this season.
A neat, warm and comfortable dwelling containing four rooms, also summer kitchen.
A fine well of water right at the dwelling.
Several good barns.
Fine milk storage house and several good out-buildings.
Also fine new barn in course of construction.
There is enough good cedar on this farm to more than fence it into ten acre blocks.

There is about twenty acres under crop of timothy hay and the first crop will average five tons to the acre. Two crops will be taken off this summer.
Ten tons of potatoes to the acre have been taken off this place. The price realized for last summer's potato crop was from twenty-five to thirty dollars per ton.
The farm has three thousand four hundred and thirty-two feet frontage on the lake and the very finest of sandy beaches.
The balance of the land to be cleared we think could be cleared at from fifteen to thirty-five dollars per acre.

There is very little standing green wood and in most places the land is simply covered with underbrush and natural foliage.
A fine creek of mountain water runs through the property.
As a fruit farm and cattle ranch combined there is no better proposition in British Columbia to-day. The former owner made big money in cattle and at the present time, there are some twenty-five head of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle all in the pink of condition.

Another feature in connection with this place is this. It has been surveyed off into twenty-four blocks, ranging in size from seven to sixteen acres each, and at the price the place can be bought for it leaves the purchaser in a position to retain for himself the forty acres already cleared and sell the balance at a price which net him a profit on the whole transaction of at least six thousand dollars. We are in a position to demonstrate this to a buyer. The twenty acres containing the orchard and buildings will sell readily to-day for two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. The other twenty acres will sell for one hundred and fifty and the balance for one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre without any trouble.

Our Firm will be willing to assume the handling of this property at the above prices. The nature of the soil on this farm is such that we claim that it will not need irrigation. The whole tract is practically level and there is just enough slope for drainage. We positively guarantee to the buyers a tract of land which cannot be beaten for quality in the District of Kootenay.
Our Mr. W. J. Toye has inspected the above described land and we guarantee the correctness of this report.

In conclusion we would say that this is a good proposition for a little Colony of about 15 or 20 settlers, all of whom would get equally good land. This farm must be sold at once and can be bought at a low price.
Write at once for price and terms.

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It dries them up.

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and Mice
All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W.,
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Write for Testimonials.



with short-rooted, and white crops (cereals) with green crops (clover, etc.).
As everyone knows, the leaflets of red clover vary in number. The botanists say, "from four to eleven," but more than six or seven are rare. Professor de Vries has experimented with this variation. Beginning with plants which had one or more leaf clusters formed of more than three leaflets, he found that one half of the resulting growths produced (in addition to those with normal leaves) four-leaved and five-leaved plants. He cultivated the seed of the best, and so continued until practically all of the offspring were of the new type, or, in other words, till the plants came true and many-leaved.

One would suppose that he could go on and produce any number of leaflets by selection from the "accidental" increase in the number of leaves, but the limit was reached with seven leaflets. From this and similar experiments, he deduces the theory that all plants have a limit which is quickly reached by selection, that its power ends there; and that the improved race is not a species, since it has no constancy but quickly reverts to the original type.
There is a well known freak or monstrosity occurring in many species of plants in which the leaf splits lengthwise more or less completely. This occurs occasionally among the red clover plants just described, and gives rise to leaves with higher numbers (four to fourteen). For example, a five-leaf may, by splitting, become a ten-leaf. Professor de Vries believes that this is to be classed as a monstrosity, and is quite different from the four-, five-, six-, and seven-leaves just described, which are due to fluctuating variation and obey mathematical laws.
Crimson clover is a product of England, where it is extensively grown for green fodder. A field in bloom produces a striking effect in the landscape. The deep crimson of these flowers is what one would naturally expect in a clover product of England.
White clover is naturalized from Siberia and other northern parts of Europe, but it had taken to America with all the vim of a native. In fact, the soil seems full of it and needs only favorable treatment, like application of wood-ashes and other stimulants, to make it germinate and spring up almost anywhere. The leaflets are ordinarily from four to nine. It is an interesting fact that cultivation in a flower-pot or greenhouse tends to make the leaflets appear mostly in fours, with some five and higher numbers.
Frequently, under such cultivation, they become chocolate-colored. I know one florist who advertises it in this guise as the real shamrock of Ireland. And he is right in a way. A white clover is mostly used as the shamrock of Ireland.
Shamrock is a general name for a variety of clovers (with especial preference for the white), also of sorrel and of some species of the genus Medicago, all of which grow freely in this country, some of them much better than in Ireland; but Shamrock as a souvenir of Ireland of course grows only in Ireland.
Clover has symbolized the Trinity the world over. The legend is that St. Patrick once plucked a leaf from some triloiate plant (seam-rog, meaning three-leaved) to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity; but what particular plant is not known, that most frequently used being the white clover. Other members of the genus, and sometimes even the wood-sorrel, are employed in illustration or the four-leaved watercress is occasionally used.
In popular folk-lore clover has always played an important part, always as an optimistic or good-luck omen. To dream of clover not only foretells a happy marriage, but one productive of wealth and prosperity. Clover in European countries has also been much employed for divination.
Clover is regarded (with considerable basis in fact) as a good weather prophet. It is a time-honored saying that, "If the clover leaflets shut up, then the

traveller is to put on his great coat."
From time immemorial the rustic maiden has valued clover as a love-charm, in connection with some of the well known formulas or lingoos:
"A clover, a clover of two,
Put it in your right shoe;
The first young man you meet,
In field, street or lane,
You will get him or one of his name."
Clover has always been used as a synonym of luxury and affluence. To

"live in clover" is to have all that money can buy.
But, from the naturalist's point of view, really to live in clover, to brighten one's life by it, to rise to a higher plane of living and thinking, is its real value. Let everyone who walks by the clover fields and through them, grow better, stronger and happier. Let the clover-field really mean something; let it have something even more important than botanical interest.—PROFESSOR BIGELOW in *Suburban Life*.

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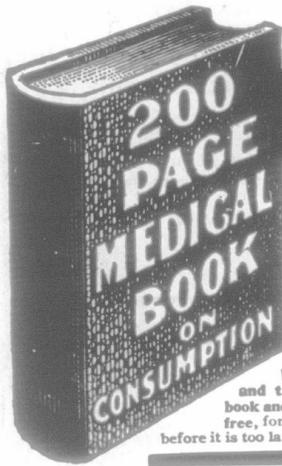
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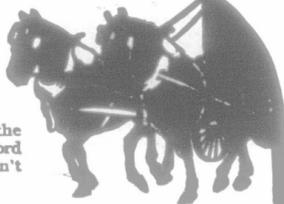


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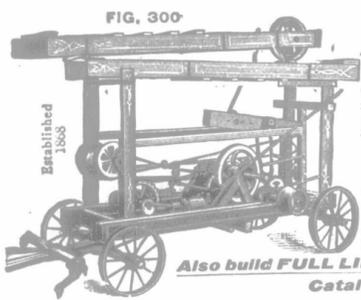
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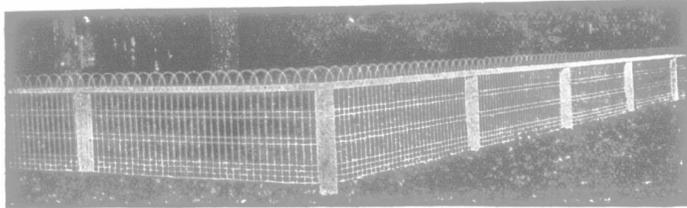


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DIRECTING THE SADDLE HORSE.

No movement should ever be required of the animal until he has been previously warned, and in however crude a fashion, collected for the effort. It is not fair to him to neglect this, nor is it to haul him backward by main strength, or to ask advance by suddenly kicking him in the ribs with the heels, or jerking his mouth with the bits, customary as are these performances; nor should he be turned only by hauling upon one rein until his body must follow his head and neck, or he must fall down. Strictly speaking, all the movements are best taught when the man is on foot—collected advance, free straight backing, traversing to either hand—and results are always more certain thus taught. However, many riders do not care to thus exert themselves, nor have they at hand a school or other small inclosure—it may be said here that any inclosed space, even a large box stall, carriage house, or stable gangway, is a great help in such work—the circumscribed space tending to make the subject more "biddable" and easily collected than when he has "all outdoors" to stretch in, while one may thus concentrate the creature's attention upon the matter at hand. Once mounted, then, the rider will close his legs, accompanying this with a gradual tightening of the reins until the animal's attitude is such that collected movement is possible. If then the leg pressure is the stronger, the horse advances; if bit force is greater he (if trained) moves backward, etc., etc. The walk—the most important and most neglected pace the animal uses—may be greatly improved by constant care as to nimbleness, style, and speed—the trot and gallop can rarely be changed in any material way. The animal must be ridden at the walk as at all paces; made to carry his forehead lightly (bridoon reins); to arch the neck and to maintain the face perpendicularly (curb reins); to step in cadence and freely (legs, or blunt spurs at first if sluggish); "to go where he looks, and to look where he goes." The same lightness and directness must obtain in the trot by the same methods, and a regular cadence maintained by proper use of the heels and the hands, care being taken never to allow the horse to hitch or hop, which he will do to ease himself if ridden beyond his rate of speed, or if tired. A long stride may be greatly modified by enforcing the perpendicular carriage of the face, because a horse never puts his foot down beyond his own nose, and because this attitude compels a stronger play of the hocks and stifles, which serves to shorten the stride, and to this, riding in circles and "figures of eight," give much assistance. The canter must never degenerate into the hand gallop—and again the heels and hands urge and restrain with just the right power to bring about the desired result. The canter itself, as explained before, is the result of the diagonal effect of the leg, i. e., "lead right"; the pressure of the left leg carries the croup to the right, and the right side of the mouth being just touched, the animal swings off into his stride. It is very convenient to ride parallel to a wall or fence, when teaching a horse this gait, as he may be swung sharply and diagonally toward it, the proper leg or spur applied, when, to ease himself from running into the obstruction, he involuntarily leads off with the proper leg, and quickly associates the signal and the reason. Any horse may be taught the proper leads in half an hour, and in the same way, to change his leads by bringing him head on to the obstacle upon one lead when he must swerve and change as he does so, your signal with the proper leg preceding his change, or applied just as you feel him falter in uncertainty. Obstacles may be thus used to great advantage, and they vastly expedite matters. Thus in teaching a recalcitrant to back, a door or gate which swings toward him gives him a reason for complying, just as, when standing sideways to it, it will make him traverse a few steps to escape it as it swings. In the same way he learns to halt quickly, and a signal from being ridden straight at a wall, at first slowly, and finally at a trot, or gallop, nor will he actively rebel when, thus,

step by step, understands the reasons for the action required of him. He also learns the meaning of the heel and leg pressure much more quickly—and this he should learn from the first—if he is ridden, head on, into an angle of the ring, etc., and then, by light spur pressure, made to revolve his croup around his forehead (half reverse-pirouette) until he is facing the other side of the school. Let him stand a moment, and then by the other leg, etc., make him resume his original position—maneuvers which he will quickly learn to nimbly perform because he cannot advance (the wall angles prevent), and movement to escape the spur or leg is possible only in the two side directions. In the same way he may be stopped in the corner with his hind quarters to the barrier, and made to reverse direction, and return; and he is then more than half trained to traverse (i. e., progress sidelong) a movement which any horse should readily perform at a walk, or on any pace.

Caress must promptly reward performance, and the voice be never used—the horse does not understand your words, and if you are angry your tones will only further disconcert him—while if you are eternally talking to him, you simply render him careless and inattentive. Caress the spot you have just addressed, nor think that he understands a pat on the neck, as reward for something he has just done with his hind quarters. Godirect to the spot, and where two parts have been addressed, caress them both, as in backing, the hind quarters, and the sides where the legs came, etc., etc.—and the same thing in biting—do not pat the neck if you asked him to yield his jaw. "Don't reward your daughter for your son's successful geography lesson"—that is the idea in a nutshell. The traverse is a sideways movement in either direction (right or left) in which the horse proceeds with the forehead about two short steps in advance of the backhand; the neck will bend, and the face be following the line of progress. The forehead is thus a trifle in advance to enable the legs conveniently to pass each other. Both legs will be needed in this movement, the office of the second being to keep the horse up to his work, and to prevent the backhand from advancing too far as it proceeds. These various movements, the walk, trot, canter, hand-gallop, back, traverse to either hand, are all that any saddle horse need know, but not one in a thousand of them can perform any one of the feats to the best advantage, or to the extent of his powers. If one adds to these accomplishments another—more valuable in earlier days when one was constantly opening, passing through and shutting all sorts of gates, but now rarely needed, one will possess a remarkably accomplished animal. This is the reverse-pirouette—a revolution (in such cases a half revolution) of the hind quarters about the forehead. When the horse stands diagonally beside the gate, the rider swings it open, passes holding the gate-head, and shuts it as the horse faces the other way. This detail is unnecessary, however—the others are useful every day—and here again the obstacle is a valuable assistant in instruction. The traverse may finally be performed at either the walk, trot, or canter, while to successfully accomplish any of these feats presupposes a light and sensitive mouth, a properly carried head and neck, and a generally collected carriage; these attributes are not essential, nor, did they exist, would they under the manipulation of our average equestrians, be likely long to so remain. It is notorious among all saddle-horse purveyors that to finely mouth, balance and finish a hack is not only time wasted, but a positive detriment to the value of the animal. That horse whose mouth may be mauled about by any double fisted, heavy novice, is the horse that falls, and we see, in any cavalry troop, that these maneuvers may be easily taught despite all the obstacles of poor seats, utter absence of hands (or "hand" as only one is available), and the harshest and most crude of bits which compel the unfortunate gee-gees to carry their ears in their riders' teeth for the most part, and while thus handicapped, per-

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SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

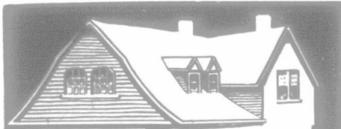
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form all these evolutions at all paces. Where the public demand that they be "taught riding in twenty lessons of one hour each" what can we expect, and if that public is satisfied with merely escaping accident or death every time it rides, who are we to carp at such self-satisfaction? The old huntsman argued that the fox liked being hunted—perhaps our latter-day hacks admire the performances of their riders. One great advantage in attempting to teach one's horse these most simple feats is that one is thereby taken out of oneself, loses self-consciousness, and by so much as he relaxes stiffness and resistance of his own muscles by that much does he better his own balance and seat and by that same ratio does he become a better rider. It is this muscle resistance that so fatigues people in learning to ride—it is not the exertion they take but the unconscious exertions they make to prevent taking it which uses them up, and a thoroughly tired man, who will listen to instruction, will make more advance in that lesson than in any two which precede it. Riding may be taught from books, etc., but no book can enforce the practice that must accompany the study; and furthermore, but little is really learned except through mistakes. As argued in a recent article the secret of managing the saddle horse lies in the control of the hind quarters, and for that reason also, any animal who is thus proficient is half mouthed at once, and as we frequently see in various circus performances, may learn some brilliant "stunts" without any "mouth" at all. These "stunts," however,

very slow and especial attention given to the style of carriage, and after a few successful steps—say ten to twenty—the horse should be eased and led to another point where the same rehearsal may continue. When fairly proficient the whip taps are transferred from the croup to the spot where the leg and heel pressure is applied upon the side, and thus the animal prepared to understand and respond intelligently to leg indications when mounted. The same gradual methods apply to teaching to back, to traverse, etc.—"little and often" is the receipt, and a step or two correctly performed always followed by an unhampered advance for several yards. No greater error can be made than to force a willing horse to back long distances, or to do any other work to the point of fatigue or annoyance—nothing is gained, everything may be lost. Correct "form" is what we are after and if the neophyte will cover five steps properly the graduate will go one hundred yards if you ask him. Traversing is taught in the same fashion simply by tapping with the whip until the pupil travels sideways upon two paths, the forehand always being a step in advance, the neck bent and the face towards the line of progress—the ring-wall or the barnyard fence preventing direct advance; following this whiptuition the legs meet with prompt obedience when the animal is mounted.

Anyone who will essay these methods, however skeptical as to their value or necessity, will find his hands growing lighter in proportion as his animal makes himself; will be brought close to his charge's mouth when it is in action and



"CHIEFTAIN" AND "THE ONLY WAY." First Prize Carriage Pair at the International Horse Show, London, England, June, 1907.

are as valueless as the finished "airs" the most proficient *haute école* graduate, so far as practical work goes—but the rudiments are the same all the time. If one cares to train the horse to the various movements of backing, traversing, etc., while he, the instructor, is on foot, the whip takes the place of the legs and heels, and collection is enforced by whip tap upon the croup which promotes an attempt to go forward, to be met and counteracted by the hand upon the two curb reins, held about six inches from the bit and which act causes the horse to carry the neck and head as desired—well bent in the one case, perpendicular in the other. Thus the animal is collected at a stand, eased, led on a few steps, and collected again and again before he is allowed to advance at a walk while under collection. Thus he learns to "make" and bend himself even when at rest and to assume the poise he must afterward wear. Such work should never be too long continued lest the horse become restive, and possibly successfully rebellious. Once the posture is fairly well gained, and taken readily the animal should be induced to advance by slightly more severe whip taps and a yielding of the hand which will allow that without permitting too much change in the posture of the neck and head. A step at a time is enough,

most notice not only the effects upon it of the two bits, and the pose of the neck, and body therefrom, but will have a chance to realize what a marvellous structure that lower jaw is; what a wonderful blending of tissue-paper skin and most delicate nerves and blood vessels; what great muscular power lies in the lips and tongue; how we really bit not the horse's mouth at all but his tongue; will notice the reasons for such and such fit of the bits and of the headstall; can study closely the effects of the two bits upon the lower jaw and the neck; note their different values; will see how certain conformation cannot yield or acquire certain carriage; will note the change of expression in eyes and those equally sensitive members the ears; will find that a "dry mouth"; i.e., dry and free from saliva in lip angles and on lower lips, is always a dead and non-progressive mouth, and that moisture is promoted and saliva kept flowing by the delicate manipulations and vibration which finally becomes in the expert, automatic; will, in short, get closer to the "real horse" in one week on foot than he has ever done in all the previous years perched upon the creature's back and if he learns nothing else, will never again dare to jerk, maul, or other than most tenderly handle that marvellous arrangement upon which the bit's rest—the horse's lower jaw.

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The liver is the watchman of the body. So long as it keeps actively at work, there is little danger from bilious attacks or other disorders that follow a torpid liver. Don't let it lag—don't let it go to sleep.

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It is almost certain—perfectly sure in fact—that if any amateur takes the trouble to proceed thus far with his saddle horse or horses he will be tempted to further flights into the art, and will wish to essay, in however crude fashion, these performances which are regarded as the development of the "high school." If he does he will fail direfully, and certainly spoil a horse or two. Ride he ever so well he has not the seat, and he won't acquire it unless he forgets all he thinks he knows and starts afresh with a clean-wiped mind. There is probably not in all America one single amateur who possesses the seat, balance, attitude of upper body, position of leg, pliancy of pose, consequent exquisite "hands," patience, calmness, courage, and intuition necessary to acquire proficiency of the first class in this most misunderstood and least appreciated art—when one will do well and ease many sleepless hours, and much keen disappointment if he will stick to the A B C of it and leave the rest of the alphabet for those whose discretion is less well-developed.

Lack of space must, in magazine articles, always sadly hamper one. Readers are besought to remember the difficulties under which for this reason the writer labors, and to read not the article only, but the vast amount of matter "between the lines."—F. M. WARE in *Outing*.

WHAT THE WEST DID FOR UNCLE.

(Continued from page 1330)

"Beg your pardon, Madam Leghorn. Hand me the real article, will you." But Algernon Emmerson was busy saluting his visitor. "It's Miss Smith, uncle," he yelled, "my own Miss Smith. Come and see her; never mind the chickens." Uncle held out his hand. "How do you do, Sally?" he said, and drew her so close that for one dark moment his nephew thought he meant to kiss her. Miss Smith hoped he was enjoying good health. In a very indifferent tone Miss Smith explained that she had come in to say good-bye to Algernon E. She was going east. Cheeping chickens, cackling hens, a yard in fine disorder and a ten-year-old lad well in the foreground—no fit time or place for sentiment, of a surety; but uncle was too much in earnest to mind surroundings. "So you didn't marry that artist chap?" A long silence, then: "Why did you write that letter, Sally?"

A pair of mutinous brown eyes were raised to his. "Your mother threw it up to me that I was marrying you for your money."

"Money needn't stand between us now, Sally. I'm only the hired man, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow."

This communication affected his two listeners differently. Algernon E. gasped angrily. A man that owned farms and mills pretending to be poor! He, Algernon E., had brought him west, taught him how to work, how to manage oxen, how to enjoy life, and this was the return!

"Poor hired man!" Miss Smith's voice was the soft warm voice Algernon E. knew so well. "O, poor hired man!"

"My dear Sally," he began, but the boy broke in wrathfully.

"You're not a hired man, and she is not your dear Sally. You ought—"

With the little schoolm'a'm's hand in his own, his uncle turned to treat with Algernon E. "You think a good deal of me, don't you?" he asked.

The tow-head nodded. A sulky voice intimated that there was lots of fun in uncle.

"Just so. A lot of my good fortune has come through you. I thought the world of a girl once on a time, but I was a slow old coach. I lost her for ever so hadn't a namesake. He managed to corral her in the back yard, and to give me a chance of a lifetime. He's a trump. I've never given him a present, but I'm going to. Think hard, my boy, and choose something worth while, something you've always wanted."

Algernon E. chuckled. Uncle had evidently alienated the schoolm'a'm's affections, but there were compensations. "I'll take a threshing machine," he said coolly. "Old Ford said if he had one up in this wheat belt he could make his fortune."

"There's nothing small about you."

The "Capital" Is \$40.00 A Year Better Than Other Separators

TESTS made by dairying experts show that the average cream separator leaves 0.054 per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk. That is the average loss you can expect from the average machine.

With butter at 25 cents a pound, that loses you 6.7 cents on every 500 pounds of milk you run through the average machine.

But the Capital Separator skims to a mere trace; and its average loss is only 0.01 per cent.—pretty nearly six times as clear as the average machine skims.

On every 500 pounds of milk that saving amounts to 5½ cents (\$0.0547 exactly). Figure it out for yourself and see.

Now the Capital machine, although its bowl is the lightest, and its gears the easiest-turning, easily handles 500 pounds of milk an hour. Run it two hours a day, and it will

get you practically Eleven Cents a Day More Butter-Money than the Average Machine.

If that isn't \$40.15 cents a year, what is it? If you don't think that is possible, or if the Average Machine's man says it isn't, write to me and I will prove it to you.

The reason for this big difference is the Capital Wing-Cylinder,—the 7,000-revolutions-a-minute Skimming Device that whirls the fat out of the milk almost drop by drop.

This device is the one that handles the cream and the milk only once,—doesn't mix the cream again and again with the skim and lose a little fat with each needless mixing, as the hollow-bowl machines have to do.

And the Capital machine, with its 3½-pound bowl (the Lightest Bowl there is), and its perfected, simplified, easy-running, gearing, doesn't make you work like a horse to keep it running uniformly fast enough, as you have to do with the Average Machine and its old-fashioned gears.

Nor is there any back-breaking lifting, sloppy, mussy, high-up milk tank about the Capital machine. Its milk-tank stands on the floor,—the Only Really Low-Down Tank there is. Look at the picture of it and see how easy it is to fill.

I will sell you a Capital on terms so easy the machine will buy itself before you realise it.

Tell me how many cows you keep, and what their yield is, and I will tell you just how quick a Capital will pay for itself on your farm—and what it will actually earn you, in money.

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threshing machine it is," agreed uncle.

Algernon E. stood on his tow-head, righted himself, and remarked that he did hope he'd make a fortune.

"You will; you have the qualities of a born financier." It was the schoolm'a'm who spoke, but he did not wait to catch her words. He was too eager to spread the joyful news abroad.

"I told you," remarked Sarah, later, "I told you the West would do a lot for uncle."—JEAN BLEWETT in *The Globe*.

THE HEREFORDS AT BRANDON

In our report of the Western Manitoba Fair we were so limited to time and space as to be unable to discuss this cattle class as fully as we would have liked. Also, through an unintentional oversight we failed to credit the Poplar Grove herd with everything that was due them in the way of prize and Sweepstakes honors at Winnipeg. At Winnipeg this herd of Mr. Marples in competition with some of the best Hereford companies that could be got together in Western Canada, won their full share of the awards. At Brandon they had no difficulty in doing the same. In two-year-olds bulls and heifers of the same age, they were first. They were best second in every class they entered and, when the finals came, produced the champion

bull. Mr. Marples has been following the "white faces" now for some time and his stock in the show-ring and as breeders have done noticeably well. The Poplar Grove herd of Herefords is one of the largest in numbers of our Western purebred herds and they stand out conspicuously in individual excellence, quality, and breed character. Herefords are becoming more general out here on the prairies now for beef purposes and we believe they are going to become more popular still. Given a few more breeders and they will put up an exhibit at our fairs as extensive and as attractive as any of the cattle breeds. We look for large developments in this breed for the future.

An enthusiastic citizen, about to visit Europe, was rejoicing over the fact and the pleasures to come.

"How delightful it will be," he said to his wife, "to read the bounding billow and inhale the invigorating oxygen of the sea, the sea, the boundless sea! I long to see it. To breathe in great drafts of life-giving air, I shall want to stand every moment on the prow of the steamer with my mouth open."

"You probably will," interrupted his wife encouragingly. "That's the way all the ocean travellers do."

Bishop Sanford Olmsted of Colorado, at a dinner in Denver, said apropos of Sabbath breaking:

"I was talking to an eastern clergyman the other day about his church attendance.

"I suppose," I said, "that in your district rain affects the attendance considerably."

"He smiled faintly. 'Indeed, yes,' he said. 'I hardly have a vacant seat when it is too wet for golf or motoring.'"

Her hat obscured his view at the theatre, and in a kindly voice he leaned forward and asked if it would be possible for her to remove it.

A stiffening of the head was his only answer. After a few moments he repeated his request. Then she turned on him.

"There's no demand for my doing so," she said.

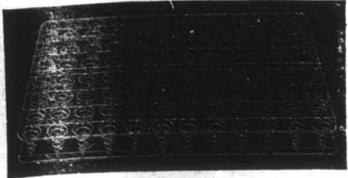
"No demand?" he echoed.

Then he rolled his overcoat and placed it on his seat, sat on it, and getting his hat from under the seat placed it on his head.

In a moment there was a cry of "Take it off!" "Take that hat off!"

And with a swift movement the lady unfastened her hatpins and removed her hat. "Send the man."

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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Miscellaneous

DANGERS OF CHICKEN-RAISING.

An elderly man and a young man were sitting on the veranda conversing, according to *Harper's Magazine*.

"Yes," said the young man, "I am going into chicken-farming. I am convinced that there is money to be made that there is no business in the world in which there is more money to be made. I have figured on it, and think I know what I can do. Why, look at the way they increase. In four or five years I —"

"My friend," said the old man, "I have had experience in the business. Be warned; do not embark in it. You know not what you do."

"What!" said the young man; "have you tried and failed?"

"I mean to tell you that I tried it and gave it up," answered the other. "I got ten hens, intending to get rich, as you purpose doing. I installed them in a coop and awaited returns. But before they had laid an egg I happened to pick up a pencil and a bit of paper and do some calculating. At a low estimate I saw that each of my hens could raise three broods the first summer. Allowing for one bad egg in each setting, there would be twelve chicks to each brood. Calling half of them pullets this would give six to each brood, or 18 to each hen for the season or 180 for the entire flock. Adding my original ten I would have 190 hens at the end of the first summer. Figuring at the same ratio I saw that I would have 3610 at the end of the second summer. I was encouraged and went on to find that I would have 68,590 when the third summer closed. I sharpened my pencil and bent over my paper with feverish interest. The fourth summer, I discovered, would leave me with 1,303,210 likely hens. When the autumn leaves of the fifth dying summer should swirl about me I would have 24,760,990 cacklers. Another year of joys and sorrows—my sixth—would find me surrounded by 470,458,810 live and enterprising hens. Once again, when the seventh summer should fade into glorious autumn, I found that a matter of 8,938,717,390 distinct hens and a rooster or two would be with me in the galinaceous flesh. The inspiring figures for the eighth year I have forgotten as likewise, I have those of the ninth. I only know I found that at the end of ten years I would have more prime hens than there was space for on the surface of the globe, counting the arctic regions, and supposing roosts across all rivers and twenty fowls in each tree. I was dumfounded. But I did not hesitate. I saw what I owed to the human race. I seized an axe and hurried to the coop. My boy, I loved those hens, but I loved humanity more; and I led them to the block like a Spartan and chopped off their heads. I breathed more freely when it was all over, and the horrible vision was gone of the whole earth four feet deep in hens, and every blessed one of them cackling. Young man, do not go into the chicken business; it leads to awful things."

Two years ago Zip swallowed a grain of wheat. Last Thursday night at the log-rolling he had a fit of coughing and coughed up a fifty-pound sack of flour and about one hundred and six pounds of bran. Truth is mighty and will prevail.—*Gold Beach Oregon Gazette*.

The tender feelings of the lady of a large house were aroused whilst listening to the mournful wail of a man with three children. Seeing that the man looked strong and healthy, she approached him, and explaining that she was without a servant, asked if he would undertake to do some scrubbing. She was imbued with the spirit of charity, and said the children could play in the garden whilst their father scrubbed. "I will give you food, and pay two shillings for your services," she added. "A day's scrubbing," said the man, with scorn. "I think you have made a mistake, mum, my profession is music—not scrubbin'."

Some visitors hired a small boat to go for a sail, and when everything was ready, and they had just started, the owner came along. Seeing the sides nearly licking the water's edge, he shouted out: "Ow mony is there in that 'ere boat?" "Five," was the reply. "Well, 'arf of yer 'ill 'a to git out." "I see," said Mrs. Oldecastle, "that one of our American millionaires has just paid \$40,000 for a Titian." "You don't say so!" replied her hostess, after she had with a queenly wave of her hand dismissed the butler. "Does it go by steam or gasoline?"—*Chicago Record-Herald*

Lady—"And you say you have been brought to this by your wife?" Tramp—"Yuss, Lady. I got 'er three good jobs, and 'er bloomin' independence lorst 'er the lot of 'em."

Kubelik, the noted violinist, was recently playing by request before the inmates of an insane asylum, the superintendent of which believed that music was a fine medicine for unbalanced minds. He played a brilliant Slav composition, thinking that was surely of the cheerful character wanted. As he finished a very pretty young woman rose and beckoned to him. He thought, artist like, that she wanted an encore, and so said to the doctor: "Ask her what she desires." He rose to his feet and was about to question her, when she exclaimed: "To think of the likes of me being here and he being at large in the world!"

As an express train was going through a station, says "Tit Bits," one of the passengers leaned too far out of the window, overbalanced and fell out. He fortunately landed on a sand heap, so that he did himself no great injury, but, with torn clothes and not a few bruises, said to a porter who was standing by: "What shall I do?" "You're all right, mister," said the porter. "Your ticket allows you to stop off."

The proprietor of a large business house bought a number of signs reading, "Do it Now," and had them hung around the office, hoping to inspire his people with promptness and energy in their work. In his private office one day soon afterward a friend asked him how the scheme effected the staff. "Well, not just the way I thought it would," answered the proprietor. "The cashier skipped with thirty thousand dollars, the head bookkeeper eloped with the private secretary, three clerks asked for an increase in salary, and the office-boy lit out to become a highwayman."

First Kid (to new office boy)—Did you tell the boss you was an orphan and had no relatives livin'?

New Boy—Yes, I did.
First Kid—Yer a chump! How yer a-goin' to get off to go to the ball game?—*Boston Transcript*

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

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

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

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

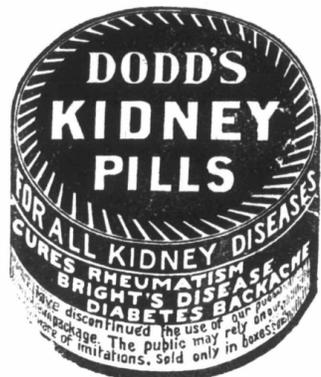
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

The last chicken had gone to roost, all was still in the barn and yard. The evening lamp was burning, none too brightly, on the centre-table in the sitting-room of the old farmhouse.

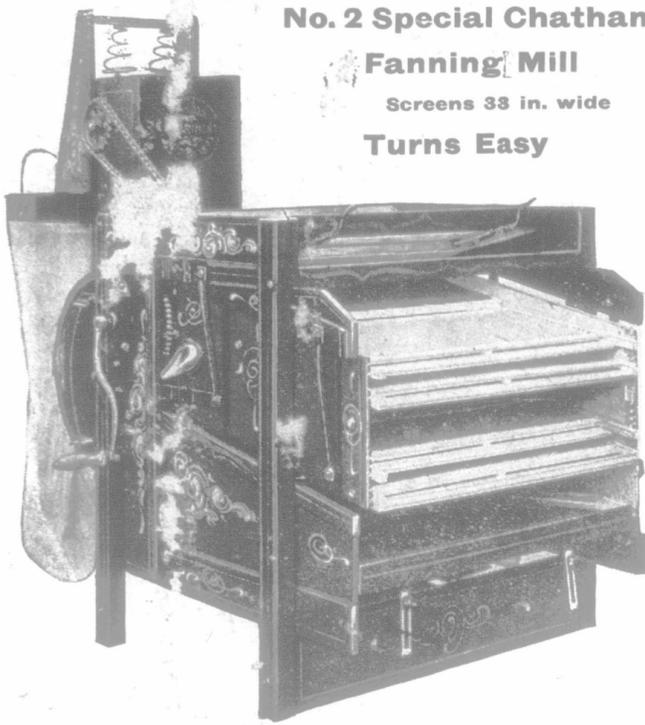
Looking up from his magazine the farmer said vehemently to his wife one night:

"Do you know what I'd have done if I had been Napoleon?"

"Yes," she answered. "You'd have settled down in Corsica and spent your life grumbling about bad luck and hard times."



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