

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 23, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 835

### Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West — a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dustproof case; the same movement in a 20-year gold-filled case \$14.00.

**D. A. REESOR**

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
BRANDON, Man.

### To Farm Profitably You Should Use

# ODORKILL

(REGISTERED)

It prevents swamp fever, cures and prevents hog cholera, removes foul odors and disease germs from stables and premises, thus improving the health, thrift and profit on horses and stock. It cures scratches, cuts and burns like magic. It is **NON-POISONOUS** and **ODORLESS**. If not kept by your dealer write direct. Agents wanted throughout Canada. This is the best disinfectant ever placed on the market. TRY IT

**ODORKILL MANUFACTURING CO.**

Warehouse 180 Market St., Winnipeg, Man.

## METALLIC CEILINGS

Are Artistic, DURABLE, SANITARY, and FIREPROOF Easily applied, Cannot Crack nor Fall Off

Send us a sketch showing shape and exact measurements of your ceilings or walls, and we will submit designs, estimates and illustrated booklet free.

WRITE US NOW

**Metallic Roofing Co.,**  
LIMITED  
Manufacturers  
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:  
797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Corrugated Iron

Makes the BEST ROOFING for your Implement Sheds, Barns, etc., either painted or galvanized.

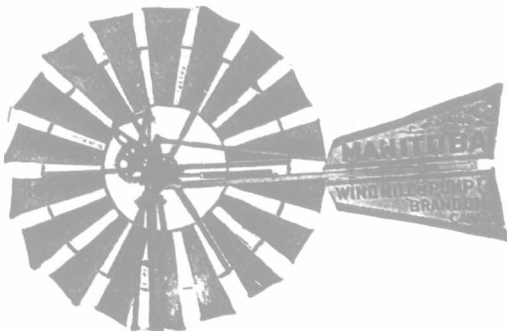
It is fire-proof, lightning-proof, and easily applied by laying it on boards spaced 18" centres, saving considerable lumber.

Made in Winnipeg

by

**Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co.**

Manufacturers of all classes of sheet metal building material. Write us if your dealer does not carry our goods.



## The Manitoba Power Mill

is the windmill for the West. Strongest and easiest running, has compression grease cups and patented regulating device.

The **Monitor Gasoline Engines** combine simplicity, reliability, durability and economy.

We also manufacture the Manitoba **Pumping Windmill, Grain Grinder** (in all sizes), **Steel Saw Frames, Wood and Iron Pumps** including the **Hayes and Peters** double acting pumps.

Send for new Catalogue.

**The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.**  
Brandon, Man.

Remember we are Western Manufacturers, not Dealers

## FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks  
Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared Land \$200.00 per acre  
Uncleared " 125.00 " "

Quarter Cash—Balance very easy  
Write at once

**Dominion Trust Co., Ltd.**  
New Westminster, B. C.

## KING OF THE ROAD OVERALLS AND SHIRTS



Known everywhere as the best in working men's clothing. Made large and roomy for Comfort and guaranteed to give satis-

factory service. Sold by all leading dealers and at popular prices. Be sure and look for the Label.

**R. J. WHITLA & CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG.**

## British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

**D. R. TAIT, Secretary,**  
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co  
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:  
**ROBINSON & BLACK** 381 Main Street

**T. Mayne Daly, K.C.** **Roland W. McClure**  
**W. Madeley Crichton** **E. A. Cohen**

**Daly, Crichton & McClure**  
Barristers and Solicitors  
OFFICE—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## Thompson, Sons & Company

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

P. O. Box 77-B

WINNIPEG

GRADING CAREFULLY LOOKED AFTER

SHOW YOUR GRAIN TO A STRICTLY COMMISSION FIRM

LIBERAL MONEY ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPPING BILLS

NOTE—In order that we may check the grading, mark your bills "Advise Thompson, Sons & Co., Winnipeg."

**THERE is a MAN**

in your locality who is making \$2.00 against every one that he made last year.

**HOW?**

By doing mixed farming—running a dairy as an adjunct to his farm. Now he realizes that the dairy is a reliable source of income; and that it gives regular employment to all the members of the farm.

But, let us not forget to say, that upon the advice of the Dairy Station, he investigated all the standard makes of separators—and proved to his own satisfaction that the

**Tubular Separator**

is 50 per cent better in every way than all other makes, and that it is a profit maker—a result giver.

For proofs of these claims write for free catalog 186.

**LEE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
West Chester, Penna.  
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.



**Farmer's Advocate** **Unedea Change**

**and Home Journal**

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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

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

Advertising Rates.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P.O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

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

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$5,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager  
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| BRANDON,<br>A. Maybee, Manager         | GILBERT PLAINS,<br>E. J. Meek, Manager         |
| CARMAN,<br>D. McLennan, Manager        | GRANDVIEW,<br>A. B. Stennett, Manager          |
| DAUPHIN,<br>D. H. Downie, Manager      | NEEPAWA,<br>C. Ballard, Manager                |
| DURBAN,<br>W. E. D. Farmer, Manager    | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,<br>A. L. Hamilton, Manager |
| ELGIN,<br>H. B. Haines, Manager        | SWAN RIVER,<br>E. J. Macoun, Manager           |
| ELKHORN,<br>R. H. Brotherhood, Manager | TREHERNE,<br>J. S. Munro, Manager              |
- WINNIPEG - - JOHN ARD, Manager

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is not subject to delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

Does an Orchard Home in The Kootenays, where 10 acres in Fruit, equal 160 acres of Wheat on the Prairies, interest you?

¶ Would you enjoy the finest climate in the world all the year round? Do you appreciate what it is to live amidst the finest scenery in the world? It makes work a pleasure.

**SLOCAN PARK**

¶ Some of the things that make it the best, and what you want:—

1. **Situation**—On the beautiful Slocan River, on the C. P. R., 20 miles from Nelson, and 10 minutes walk from station and village.
2. **Quality**—100 per cent. good fruit land, no stones, easy clearing, plenty of water, and as level as a prairie farm. Uncleared, cleared and planted, or some of each.
3. **Terms**—None easier

Write for maps and particulars.

**Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.**

LIMITED

Nelson, B. C.

**Thresherman's RECEIPT BOOK**

AN EASY, ACCURATE AND QUICK METHOD OF KEEPING YOUR ACCOUNTS AND RENDERING STATEMENT TO CUSTOMER

PRICE 25 CENTS

Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg

14-16 Princess St.

SYNOPSIS OF

**CANADIAN NORTH-WEST**

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
N. P.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

Try us with an Advertisement

**Vancouver Island**

British Columbia

118 acres sea frontage, with good beach..... \$25.00 per acre  
100 acres good fruit land, small creek, frontage on road..... \$17.00 per acre

140 acres: 20 acres cleared and cultivated, 60 acres pasture, 30 acres alder land, 30 acres timber land, suitable for fruit, 8 roomed house and farm buildings, 1 1/2 miles from Railway Station. Price, including stock and implements.... \$6,500.00

**J. H. Whittome**

Duncan's, V. I. B. C.

Keep Your Lumber from Rotting

BY USING **SIDEROLEUM**

SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery.

SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made.

SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay.

SIDEROLEUM keeps damp from penetrating.

SIDEROLEUM drives out vermin.

SIDEROLEUM will destroy all disease germs in your horse and cattle mangers.

SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time.

SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly.

SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside.

SIDEROLEUM can be put on in the winter as well as summer.

SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color.

Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers.

Price \$1.00 per gallon on car.

Cash with order. Drums free.

Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

**West, Porteous & Co.,**

Suite 7, Empress Block

354 Main St., WINNIPEG

Telephone 3386.



**McLaughlin & Ellis, Ltd.**  
**GRAIN**

Ship us your Grain and get the best prices. We will give you the benefit of 20 years experience. Write us for our DAILY MARKET LETTER. It will make you money and us friends.

Address : 423 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

KINGSTON                      TORONTO                      WINNIPEG

**Jas. Richardson & Sons**  
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF  
**GRAIN**

In carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

**The Royal Grain Co., Limited**

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
505 NEW GRAIN EXCHANGE

**FARMERS** We will make you a liberal cash advance on your car lots and guarantee you a square deal.

**SHIP** Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

# WINNIPEG

**Bonded**                      **G. G. G. Co.**                      **Licensed**


FARMERS! TAKE A LOOK!

**Wheat**                      **Oats**  
**Flax**                      **Barley**

When shipping your grain this season Remember the Farmer's Company. Don't sell your grain on street. Ship it and get the highest price going. We have formed a Claims Department in our office and all claims for shortage, lumber for grain doors, damage to grain in transit, etc., are carefully looked after. Write for any information you may want and ship your grain to—

**The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited**  
WINNIPEG                      MANITOBA

When shipping WHEAT



ADDRESS                      C.P.R.                      C.N.R.                      C.T.P.

Your Shipping Bills like THIS

*Peter Jansen Co., Grain Commission, Winnipeg, Man.*

We are members of the GRAIN EXCHANGE

**PETER JANSEN COMPANY.**  
GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

Write for our book "Every Farmer's Form Filler" which we will send free if you state that you saw our Advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate".

## JOHN McVICAR

301 McIntyre Block  
P. O. Box 599                      WINNIPEG                      Phone 3351

**GRAIN COMMISSION AGENT**

Ship your WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX through one of the oldest established dealers and get best results. Write and send samples.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

## DONALD MORRISON & Co.

711 New Grain Exchange                      WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Grain Commission**  
Wheat  
Oats  
Barley  
Flax

Over 24 years experience in Grain Commission Business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Liberal advances upon receipt of shipping bill. All enquiries will be given careful and immediate attention.

## Of Interest to Farmers

Farmers living near enough to the Railroad to load their own grain on cars should not be without our

### "Weekly Grain Letter"

If you are not already on our list, send us your name, post office address, as well as your railroad station. We will then write you regularly, giving you full information direct, regarding the demand existing for the different grades, and the prices being paid for them in the Winnipeg Market. If you feel this would prove of use, write to

## Randall, Gee & Mitchell

Licensed and Bonded                      Grain Commission Merchants                      17 years in the business  
237 New Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

### Thresherman's Receipt Book

AN EASY, ACCURATE AND QUICK METHOD OF KEEPING YOUR ACCOUNTS AND RENDERING STATEMENT TO CUSTOMER

Price 25 Cents

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg                      14-16 Princess St.



**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FARMER'S DAUGHTERS**

Liberal Scholarships are offered to be competed for by Saskatchewan Students taking DOMESTIC SCIENCE courses in Canadian Agricultural Colleges. For further particulars apply to THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Regina, Sask.



**AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS**

The government of the Province of Saskatchewan is offering liberal scholarships to encourage attendance from the province at either the Ontario Agricultural College, or the Manitoba Agricultural College. For further particulars address THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Regina, Sask.

**ROYAL CITY REALTY CO.**  
New Westminster, B. C.                      P. O. Box 925

**FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY**

We can suit you in a large or small acreage in the rich Fraser River Valley. The best climate; the best soil; a failure in crops unknown. Fruit and Chicken ranches a specialty. Write for particulars. Correspondence solicited.

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

**American Centrifugal Pumps**  
GUARANTEED



Highest mechanical efficiency. Saves 25% of power over all other pumps. Give us your pump specifications. Manufactured by THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

Branch Offices:  
Chicago, Ill., First National Bank Building  
New York, N. Y., 2-4 Stone St.  
San Francisco, Cal., 305 Market St.  
New Orleans, La., J. H. Menges & Co.  
Dallas, Texas.                      Japan, Mo.



**The New Improved De Laval Cream Separator**

Beautiful in Design Perfect in Construction  
Everlasting in Daily Use

The New centre balanced bowl, with its separate spindle, is a triumph in separator construction, and the whole machine, from patented seamless "Anti-Splash" supply can, to the base, is a lesson in mechanical beauty, simplicity and convenience. It operates as smoothly and noiselessly as a watch and only one tool—a screw driver—is required to set the machine or entirely remove its parts.

Ask for new 1908 catalog—it's as interesting and superior as the machine itself.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



**Stanfield's**  
Unshrinkable  
Underwear  
for Women

is a luxury, as well as  
a winter necessity.

It holds its shape with  
unwrinkled grace—and  
always fits perfectly,  
because it is absolutely  
unshrinkable.

Stanfield's Underwear  
comes in 3 winter weights  
—and all sizes from 22  
to 70 inch bust measure.

At all dealer's. 146

Advocate Ads for Results

**MONEY Well..  
Expended**

When a farmer sees his way to build a barn, or acquire additional acreage that will greatly increase the value of his property—does he consider the money spent an irksome expenditure?

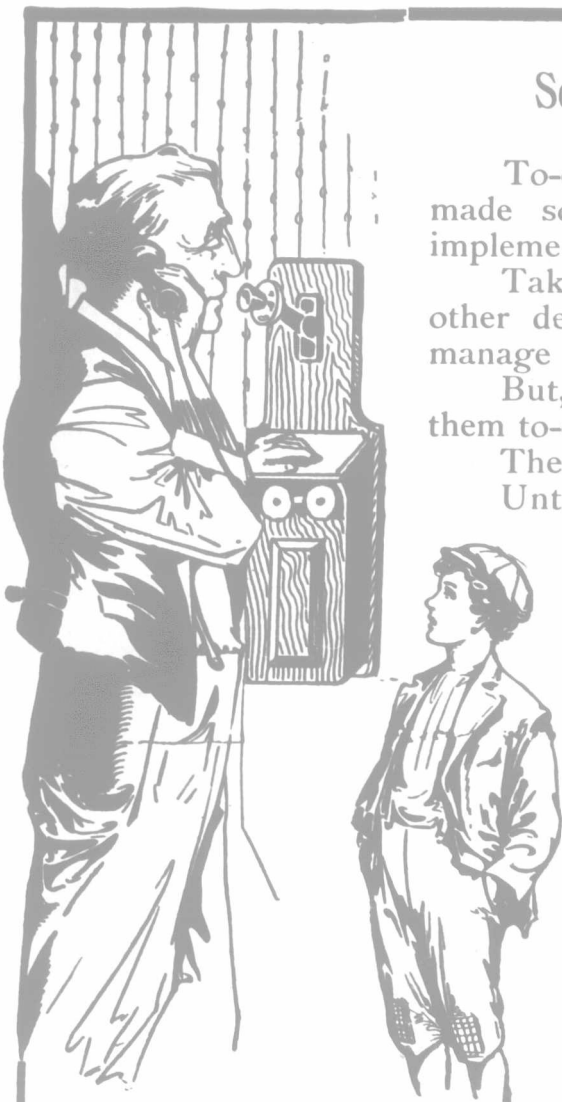
Or, if by purchasing a threshing plant he can add materially to his income—does he grudge the initial cost? On the contrary—he considers the money well invested.

Then why not take a similar view of LIFE INSURANCE? If by expending a few dollars yearly the investor can increase the value of his personal estate to an extent impossible in any other way—why should he begrudge the small initial cost?

The Great-West Life Assurance Company issues a contract under which the insured not only creates an immediate estate for the benefit of dependents in the event of death—but assures himself a good investment if he lives for a given period. Premiums are low and payments may be arranged to suit the convenience of the applicant. Full details on request.

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**  
HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG

**Our Advertisers are determined to give value**



**Send your Messages by Telephone.**

To-day the farmer's life is a comparatively easy one, made so by modern improvements in agricultural implements.

Take, for instance, binders, threshing machines and other devices, until they were invented farmers did manage to till the soil by hard laborious work.

But,—how many farmers could get along without them to-day?

The same applies to telephones in rural districts. Until you actually have a telephone in your house, you can't realize how absolutely indispensable it is.

Where formerly a farmer had to deliver messages or errands in person, he is now enabled to communicate these over the telephone.

Instead of losing valuable time going on errands he explains what he wants over the telephone and sends his boy along.

Have you a telephone in your house, one that you can depend upon to deliver your messages properly?

If you haven't, write us and learn how cheaply and easily a telephone service can be placed in your home.

**Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.**

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 302

Use address nearest you.

**GOSSIP**

**FARMING IN JAPAN**

Slowly, so that it was easy to observe small details, even down to the coarse fibers in the farmers' garments, I traveled through 120 miles of cultivated land in Japan, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian. No greater contrast could be imagined than that between our billowing fields of waving corn and these flat, mathematically diagrammatic little plots.

With few exceptions, the whole of the land under grain of any kind is absolutely flat. If it is not so by nature the Japanese farmer levels and banks it up till it is horizontal. In the narrow valleys there are elaborate series of terraces running up the slope of the hills till the fields become so small as to accommodate but a double row of plants. The more typical grain country, however, lies in broader valleys or along the coast, where there are many wide plains which were once beneath the water. If one looks down on these from a slight elevation they appear like some elaborately designed mathematical figure, or as though a cloth had been spread over the earth with mosaic patterns in gold and green. Each little field is as nearly rectangular as circumstances will allow; many of them therefore, are perfect rectangles, for where the plain is broad it is easy to fit into it small fields of twenty or thirty feet in length. Many of the plots are even less than this; some barley fields are only six feet by a dozen or so, and the nursery patches for young rice still smaller.

The pattern of this mosaic is vividly marked out by the coloring of the various crops. To-day the barley is ripe and stands golden in the sunshine. The rice fields, however, are only bare expanses of mud or water, for the rice is not yet planted out, but is growing in small, oblong fields by itself, which shows a vivid emerald green growth of little plants only three or four inches high. At the end of May some of these farmers are beginning to reap their ripe barley and wheat, and when this is finished they will be free to plant out what is to them the much more important crop, the rice. Reaping and planting of grain together! One may see it in the same acre, as I did to-day, when a man was cutting his barley, while his wife, with handfuls of young rice, was setting them into the soft slush of the neighboring field. There is no broadcast sowing of grain here; each seed grain has an individuality and is separately tended. The barley is planted in rows, perhaps three or six feet long, and each row is a foot or eighteen inches from the next, so that a worker can pass between the rows to tend and weed and finally to reap each individual plant. In many cases each row grows on a little semi-circular ridge four or five feet horizontally and about a foot high, so that the barley is well drained, though the next little field may lie under several inches of water.

In the whole district I traversed there was only one of the ripe fields "laid" by the wind, and that was one of the larger—nearly thirty feet across. It is not to be inferred from this that the Japanese farmers do not have to contend with heavy winds and pitiless, beating rains. Japan is a particularly windy country and this year has been a bad season, for even in April there was heavy snow—snow so thick that it entirely disorganized the telegraphic and railway communications for a few days. The wheat and barley are all sown in the autumn, so that they get the benefit of the winter sunshine, which is clear and brilliant and very hot. This of course is the chief cause of the early ripening of the grain, for from the time it is sown till the time it is reaped it never has a spell of dull weather that lasts more than a few days. The rainy season comes in the middle of June, by which time it is all harvested.

The success of the Gourlay piano is without a parallel in the history of Canadian piano-building. This success is due alone to its wonderful tone-charm and absolute reliability. True merit is bound to win.

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 25, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 835

### EDITORIAL

#### The Iron is Hot

The trade in commercial cattle during the past two years at least has been steady with a healthy undertone. The supplies of cattle the world over are lower, and the price of cattle foods higher than at any time in recent history. Every indication points to higher values for meat, and it looks as if the skill of the breeder and care of the feeder would receive compensation in keeping with the importance they play in providing the world with food.

No one denies the advantageous position of Canada when it comes to producing meat cheaply. The value of Canadian lands considering their productiveness, is lower than in any other country, which gives us a first great advantage in meat production. The expensiveness of shipping is being, and can be, overcome by the increase in numbers of stock shipped, making the cost of each animal proportionately less. Interest in stock raising is being created by the educational campaigns of the provincial departments of agriculture, by the press and by general sentiment. The continual increase in our population is removing the general objection to stock-raising on the score of lack of help. Our soils are beginning to cry out for the benefits that stock farming gives them. Every sign and token is right for the enlargement of the stock industry. The depression that has been over the business of the purebred stock breeder appears to be on the point of lifting. There is no more strategic time to push the live-stock business than at present.

#### Fixing Railway Rates

When the Railway Commission was sitting last week in Winnipeg, complaint was made by representatives of certain boards of trade that certain freight tariffs in operation on the C. P. R., and C. N. R., were discriminatory, that advantage was given some communities in the matter of rates that was not enjoyed by others, and so forth and so on. It seems that this tariff, held to be discriminatory, has been in operation since last November, and that when it came into force it took the place of a tariff held by the board to be illegal. The old freight rates were discriminatory it was held, and the new rates, to judge by the argument of counsel before the commission, are as bad or worse. It seems difficult, if not impossible, for a railway company to frame up a freight tariff that will be profitable to them and yet satisfactory to the general public. In this case the public through its counsel was asking for a return of the old order of things, of the old illegal tariff which with all its shortcomings seems to have been a more satisfactory one than that now in force.

In the course of argument the question arose as to what a "reasonable" freight tariff really was. That is, what would be a reasonable charge for carrying a certain quantity of goods between any two points, and how did the railway companies determine what those charges should be? In the evidence submitted, it came out that the railway officials did not have much of a notion as to what the actual cost to the company was of carrying any class of freight between any two places in Manitoba. They believed the rates now in force were paying rates, the company evidently was not out of pocket by reason of their being in force, but professed that by no method known to them could it be determined whether or not the charges levied were just and equitable, in keeping with the services rendered by the carrier company, and the actual cost of such services to them.

Now in most lines of industry, in manufacturing for example, the cost of production plus the

interest on capital invested in the business, and the charges for depreciation in the plant represents the selling price of the finished article, at least in theory it does. But there seems to be nothing to show that railway companies have even a theory to work on when they set out to build up a freight tariff. They seem to just tack on what looks like a good paying rate and let it go at that.

It is the boast of the management of a railway running east from Chicago to the sea, that the line has been double-tracked and its carrying facilities vastly increased during the past ten years or so, and that all the charges for these capital improvements have been met by the surplus earnings of the road. That is to say the earnings of that road over and above the cost of operating it and paying returns on the capital invested, have been sufficient to very nearly duplicate the system. If this is true there must be quite a difference between the charges that road is making on its patrons for services rendered, and the actual cost such services are to it, plus the earnings of invested capital. And this same thing is going on more or less on all railways. There is charged up against the earnings a lot of things that are really chargeable to capital account, and the public are paying not only for the up-keep of the system, but for its extension and the increase of its earning power as well.

There is need for some investigation work along this line. Railway charges for passenger and freight carriage should not be arranged to provide capital for increasing the earning capacity of the road and enhancing the value of the property of the shareholders. There is a lot of extension work going on all the time on all railways that is being paid for from the roads' earnings, but which should very properly be met by increasing the capital stock. Until something like this is done, serious difficulties will continue to present themselves in the way of arranging "reasonable" freight tariffs, and the public will continue in doubt as to whether the charges made upon them for service goes to maintain the system and pay legitimate earnings, or whether a portion of it goes over to the shareholders in the way of a permanent increase to the value of the property they own shares in.

#### Rural Delivery of Mail Proposed

We submit that the Hon. Rudolph Lemeux is misinformed if he has been led to think Canadian farmers want rural mail delivery and that he has over-stepped the obligations of responsible government if he is arranging to give a rural mail delivery service upon his own responsibility. That he has decided upon the step upon his own initiative it is fair to assume, since the farmer's organizations have not memorialized parliament for the purpose of securing rural delivery. Nor are we aware that the members for rural constituencies have taken the trouble to determine the attitude of their electors upon the subject.

The minister apparently assumes that the function of government in this particular case is to give the people what it thinks is good for them, rather than to enact and administer legislation expressive of the wishes of the majority.

Canada, as a nation, is past that period of her existence when it can be assumed that the government exists, to mature minds, as a sort of successor to the fairies of childhood, although we are free to admit there are communities where this conception of the government prevails. But the people themselves are coming more and more to realize their own responsibility in affairs of government, especially when a large expenditure in their own interests is being contemplated. As a nation we should be, and are, making toward the time when legislation involving large expenditure by the federal government will be submitted to the people for ratification, just as money by-laws are now ratified by vote in municipal government.

Mr. Lemieux has in the past given considerable evidence of an understanding of public opinion, and of instinct for government, and it is to be hoped that in the further administration of the post office department he will follow his better counsel and obtain an expression of public opinion before committing the country to the tremendous expense of rural delivery of mails.

\* \* \*

It would be idle to discuss the question of rural delivery of mails in Western Canada. Every one agrees that while it would be a considerable convenience, the cost of the service would be out of all proportion to the value of it. In Eastern Canada there are no doubt many communities where the expense of rural mail delivery would fall proportionately light, owing to the closeness of settlement and the improved condition of the country roads. Such a locality is that about Niagara Falls where Mr. Lemieux made the announcement last week that he intended to introduce the scheme of rural delivery. People living in such a community might probably be willing to undertake a little expense for the sake of having their mail brought to their farm gates, and if they are, we make no objections to such a service. But in introducing the service, the principle should be laid down that the people who benefit by it should bear the greater proportion of the cost. In the matter of necessities, one section of the nation does not object to being taxed for the benefit of another section, therein lies the discharge of the duties and privileges of citizenship; but in the matter of a luxury such as a mail service to the door of each farm house, those who want it should alone bear the cost of it with the assistance of a nominal subsidy from the post office department.

As an abstract question it is interesting to note certain conditions related to the rural mail delivery scheme. The announcement of the intention to inaugurate the scheme was made to Ontario farmers. In Ontario the rural population is on the decrease so that if ever there was a reason for establishing such a service the decrease in population would weaken the case. Throughout Ontario, the telephone is being established in the farm houses and this furnishes a means of communication where urgent messages are desired. And as the population is decreasing, the farms are becoming larger and hence the proportionate cost of delivery would constantly increase.

The argument that the system has been a success in the States, is no justification for establishing it in Canada. Our territory is larger than the States, and our population is as five to eighty, with conditions in the distribution of that population totally different.

These facts are set down here, not in an attempt to deny to that portion of the population which lives in the country any of the conveniences which are theirs by right of their contributions to the national exchequer, but because we believe the cost of the system will be out of all proportion to its utility, and that its maintenance will, in the natural course of affairs, fall upon the rural population, or, if it does not, then it will be used by the urban element as a reason why more protection for various enterprises should be applied.

#### Figuring Fortunes in the Poultry Business

In no other business in the world, gold mines or saloons not excepted, can a man sit down with a pencil and a supply of paper and figure himself into wealth more quickly than with poultry. Wealth, beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, can be figured out in the poultry business, but the trouble is in working out the "get rich" schemes that seem plausible enough on paper. No end of systems have been evolved for "breaking the bank" at Monte Carlo, but none thus far have been successful; men, nevertheless, haven't ceased scheming out some means by which it can be done. It is the same in poultry, and will be, we suppose, as long as hens have feathers,

observe  
coarse  
I trav-  
ed land  
anches-  
ontrast  
etween  
g corn  
agram-

e of the  
solute-  
he Jap-  
up till  
valleys  
erraces  
till the  
accom-  
plants.  
7, how-  
ong the  
e plains  
ter. If  
a slight  
elabor-  
re, or as  
id over  
in gold  
is as  
ces will  
re, are  
plain is  
t small  
length.  
an this;  
feet by  
patches

ividly  
e vari-  
is ripe  
e. The  
are ex-  
rice is  
wing in  
which  
owth of  
inches  
if these  
eir ripe  
this is  
ant out  
re im-  
ng and  
re may  
to-day,  
barley,  
young  
he soft  
here is  
here;  
duality  
rley is.  
or six  
eight-  
that a  
ows to  
up each  
each  
ridge  
l about  
is well  
ld may  
r.  
d there  
id" by  
of the  
ss. It  
hat the  
to con-  
pitless,  
cularly  
been a  
re was  
hat it  
graphic  
a few  
re all  
ey get  
nshine,  
ry hot.  
of the  
om the  
reaped  
weather  
s. The  
idle of  
vested.

piano  
istory  
This  
nder-  
liabil-  
win.

multiply as rapidly as they do, and men are gifted with a desire for wealth, and have the tools at hand for figuring out a means of getting it.

There is money in poultry, else men would not keep them, but there is a limit to the amount one man can make in the business, and experience shows that that limit is reached some time before he can qualify for the multi-millionaires' class. Poultry keeping, like agriculture, offers a fair return to the man who will put money, energy and common sense into it, but its allurements are not of the dazzling kind. You can corner the stock market if you have money enough, consolidate industries if you have the power, and men are beginning to talk now of merging combined industries into vaster corporations, but nobody seems yet to have been able to evolve a scheme for a great agricultural combine. They may some time, but there is no indication of it yet.

The trouble with the poultry business is that one man seems unable to control a sufficiently large number of birds at one time to make his holding equal in money earning power to several combined transcontinental railways, a world corner in oil, or any of the several other schemes afloat—or in mind—that seem destined to make a few of our fellow beings billionaires. Something always happens, in practice, however, with a poultry scheme figured out before hand.

## HORSE

### Harm Done to the Horse's Hoof by the Use of Oils, etc.

At a very early period in the domestication of the horse, it was considered by horsemen that the foot and its envelope, the hoof, was the principal region of the horse's body—no foot, no horse. To enable man to make use of his services, it was found necessary that great care and attention should be directed towards this organ of locomotion, with a view to preserving the integrity of the hoof, and, keeping the foot free from those diseases incidental to the great amount of travelling and load carrying imposed upon him. As the horse's usefulness to mankind increased, so also did the number of his foot diseases, until now they have become legion. All manner of remedies are sought and used by horsemen, which are supposed to act either as preventives of disease, curative, emollient (to soften and make the horn pliable) or to stimulate the growth of horn in weak feet.

These remedies generally consist of ointments, or animal, vegetable, and mineral oils, applied as a dressing to the hoof with a brush or other instrument. We have already stated that these substances are supposed to accomplish certain beneficial results, but as a matter of scientific fact, they do no good, but often positive harm. The horn composing the horse's hoof is made up of very minute horny tubes lying parallel to each other and bound together with an agglutinating substance secreted by the membrane which covers the "os pedis" or foot bone. These tubules extend from the head of the hoof down to the ground surface, and constitute the wall of the hoof. The inner surface of the upper edge of the wall is concave, and in this concavity rests the coronary cushion. This concave groove is remarkable for being pierced everywhere by countless minute pin hole openings, which extend into the substance of the wall for some distance. Each of these small perforations receives one of the "villi" or minute tufts of blood-vessels which project from the face of the membrane covering the coronary cushion, and all the interior of the foot. These small blood-vessels secrete from the blood tiny horn producing cells, which are deposited into the small holes, situated in the concave groove. These horn cells gradually enlongate and become tubular, and so take the place of the old matured horn, by pushing it downwards. The old horn—excessive growth—is either worn off by contact with the ground, or is pared away by the shoer.

It must be evident from this, that any of the above mentioned substances applied to the hoof, cannot possibly influence the blood supply of the foot, the circulatory apparatus being situated on the inner side of the hoof. The wall has a protective covering—the periople—which is a delicate membrane, and extends from above, downwards, covering the whole outer surface of

the wall. In the unutilized hoof it looks like a fine coat of varnish. Its function is to protect the horn fibres or tubules from injury, or from the intrusion between the horn fibres of extraneous substances—hoof ointments and oils for example. When, through prolonged use, any foreign or deleterious matter, whatever it may be, destroys the periople, the external face of the wall has lost its protective covering, disintegration of the wall, to a varying extent, takes place, the hoof becomes brittle, it will shrink, the nails will not hold the shoe firmly in position, the friction from the loosened nails will wear the hoof away, large nail holes will result. The grease or oils entering these holes from the wall, run down the nails, and actually in many instances the foot surface of the shoe is covered with the substance, this further helps to loosen the shoes.

The natural moisture for the horse's hoof is water, in his wild state this is obtained principally from the dews on the grasses, in domestication the moisture must be supplied him, in the form of water, his feet should be washed and bathed daily in very dry weather, two inches of water in a strong tub in which he is permitted to stand with his fore feet for an hour or so will provide all the moisture necessary. If the proper amount of moisture is withheld, trouble will surely follow, but ointments, oils and grease of all kinds are entirely uncalled for, and should never be used.

VETERINARIAN.

### To Dock or Not To Dock

I think it is quite time in these days of modern civilization that stronger steps be taken to prevent so-called sportsmen and horse dealers from docking horses' tails (i.e. cutting off a portion of the horse's caudal appendage, or dock). Firstly, what right have we got to deprive the horse of what Nature has given him for many reasons; and secondly, what advantage is to be gained by so mutilating a dumb animal?

I fear that fashion is responsible for 95 per cent. of docked horses. I can remember, about 10 years ago, when one scarcely ever saw an undocked hunter, except thoroughbred hunters. Now hunters are not docked; the societies over here forbid it—a docked horse cannot be shown at a show under the rules of the Hunter's Improvement Society—thanks to our Royal family. It seems extraordinary why two very popular breeds (the Hackney and Shire breeds) almost must be docked in order to be noticed at a Horse Show. Is not this barbarous?

The hindquarters of a Shire horse are well "shown-off" if the hair of the tail is tied up; the dock of a Shire is usually comparatively short. I saw several pure-bred Hackneys in Canada a short while ago with neat, long tails, and I could not see how docking could have shown off their hindquarters any better, or improved them in any other way.

It is nothing less than brutal to turn a horse with docked tail out to pasture in summer in Canada, America, India, etc., where flies and mosquitos are numerous. Anyone who cares for his horses must realize this. There have been several cases of prosecution in this country, and all large firms have given up the practice. The law now forbids it under penalty of two years' imprisonment. I think the authorities in Montreal ought to be highly praised for having

stopped the useless practice on penalty of \$100.00. My suggestion is that such a fine as the above be enforced on all perpetrators, and that the prosecutor should receive a quarter (or some such fraction) of the fine. This would encourage stronger steps to be taken.

R. S. TIMMIS,

Chislehurst, England.

The above expresses the sentiments of quite a large class of professed sympathizers with dumb animals. These agitations for better treatment generally arise in a fertile imagination which works itself into a turmoil over the supposed suffering of horses during the process of docking, and after it is over. People with intensely humane instincts will, of course, be affected when they conjecture what a horse might suffer by having his caudal appendage curtailed, but it must be remembered that the nerves of a horse are not as sensitive as are those of humans, and in the docking process, especially when it is done in colthood, there is little, if any, sensation of pain. We are free to admit, however, that a horse that has been docked is handicapped in a fight against flies if he is turned into a pasture in fly time, but this is very seldom the case in Canada, at least. And on the other hand we have seen the Hackneys on the famous Rawlinson ranch go through the season apparently indifferent to flies.

If, we may ask, Nature is so careful of her creatures, and her work is not to be modified, why were cats and sheep, which never have to fight flies, given tails, while deer, elk, and buffalo whose bodies are exposed, deprived of an effective caudal extremity?

In our domestic economy we have found certain of Nature's arrangements to be convenient, others to be neutral, and others again to be somewhat in the nature of a nuisance, to modify which has been not only a convenience to ourselves, but a comfort to the animals.

As for our moral right to mutilate the forms Nature has so cleverly and wonderfully evolved, that is a broad matter. If we examined ourselves we should find that docking horses is one of the least reprehensible of our acts. We would have to answer for the destruction of our magnificent forests; the pollution of our crystal brooks; the total and partial annihilation of several of our most useful and beautiful specimens of birds and beasts; the caging of animals, etc., etc.

Certainly we all may, and most ladies do, protest against the decrees of fashion, but if there is to be a reform it can only come about by leaders of fashion altering their demands. Municipal and provincial laws can easily be made inoperative, and, in fact, usually are. Laws passed to regulate conduct which has its source in some farther removed condition, can never be made a success without working an injustice.

### Sand Crack.—Quarter Crack

A correspondent at Oak Lake, Manitoba writes: "I have a mare twelve years old that is troubled with quarter cracks in front feet. When driven, the sand gets in the cracks and causes them to bleed. She is always kept shod with bar shoes."

SAND-CRACK—QUARTER-CRACK.

A sand-crack or quarter-crack consists in a fis-



CLYDESDALE BROOD MARES AT REGINA EXHIBITION  
1st Irene; 2nd Baroness of Hillcrest.

sure of greater or less extent and depth, commencing at the coronet and extending downwards. It may extend to the interior margin of the wall, or only part of the way down, and may extend right through the horny wall to the sensitive structures, or only partly through. When appearing at or near the toe of the hoof, it is called sand-crack; and when in the quarters, is called quarter-crack. The inner quarter being normally the weaker, is the usual seat, the outer quarter seldom being affected. It is claimed by some that sand or quarter crack may appear suddenly, but, while this may be possible, it is seldom seen. The process of the trouble is slow. Prior to its appearance, the horn is either imperfectly secreted, on account of a partially non-secretive condition of a part of the coronary band, or a dry, brittle condition of the hoof. Horn is built up of tubes, matted together. These tubes are similar to hair, and are formed or secreted by the same kind of cells. Horn is often spoken of as being built of hairs matted together. The horn tubes are united together by an intertubular substance composed of cells. The horn of the wall of the hoof consists of horn tubes, and agglutinating intertubular substance is secreted by the coronary band, which is a modification of true skin, and is lodged on a groove on the superior border of the hoof. It is naturally tough, but breaks into fibres when it grows beyond its natural length. In order that healthy horn be secreted, it is essential that the coronary band, as well as the sensitive wall, be in a healthy condition, as there should be a continuous growth of horn from above and an equal wear from below, in order to keep the foot from becoming too large. When horses are shod, the shoeing-smith rasps or pares away the inferior border of the wall, but in unshod horses the natural wear will, under ordinary circumstances, be equal to the growth, and thereby the foot remains the natural size.

When, from accident or disease, or congenital weakness, the coronary band, or a portion of it, becomes partially inactive, the horn immediately under the diseased or weakened portion is imperfectly secreted, is weak, becomes dry and brittle, and sand-crack or quarter-crack is liable to appear. Some horses are congenitally weak in these parts, and are very liable to these cracks; and, when a cure has apparently been effected they (the cracks) are liable to appear, or rather, fresh cracks appear. A sand-crack commences at the thin, upper margin of the wall, is usually small and insignificant at first, but gradually extends downwards and inwards; and when it has penetrated through the horny substances, lameness appears, inflammation is set up both in the sensitive laminae and in the skin above the fissure; it is very painful, and the lips of the wound gape as the tissues swell. When the patient moves, it will be noticed that the crack opens when weight is put upon the foot, and closes when the foot is lifted from the ground. When the crack has penetrated to the sensitive parts, the borders of the crack grasp some of them, causing great pain, and sometimes bleeding. Sand and dirt become insinuated into the wound, increase the irritation, and set up suppurative action.

Treatment—The insensitive parts of the hoof have neither nerve nor blood supply, hence a crack will not unite, and the only method of cure is to grow a hoof without the crack. So long as the opening and closing of the wound noted is allowed to continue, the crack will be perpetuated, as it will be caused in the new horn as it is formed; hence, some means must be taken to stop this action. If the sensitive parts have not been reached, and no lameness at present, this should be done at once; but if the sensitive parts are involved, the inflammation must first be allayed. The horse must be given rest, and the edges of the crack pared to the very bottom to relieve pressure. All sand and dirt must be removed. A fungous growth is often noticed; this should not be cut away or destroyed by caustics. It is the result of the inflammation, depends upon it, and will disappear upon its subsidence. Poultices of warm linseed meal should be applied for a few days to allay the inflammation, and a transverse fissure should be cut at the top of the crack, just below the hair, in order that the new hoof may grow without a perpetuation of the crack. Then, means must be taken to check the opening and closing of the crack when weight is put upon the foot. Many devices are used for this purpose. When it is a sand-crack, clasps may be used. The horn here is sufficiently deep to allow of this. Sometimes a horseshoe nail is driven, enclosing a portion of horn on each side of the crack and then tightly clinched. This answers well for

a time, but as the foot grows down it shrinks to some extent, and then the clinch becomes loose. A better plan is to make a clasp in two sections, each of which is turned upwards, and a hole punched in it where the two meet, so that they can be attached by means of a small bolt. A hole is cut in the hoof about an inch on each side of the crack, and a section of the clasp inserted into each. They should not quite meet in the center, and should be bolted together; and, as they become loose, the bolt can be turned with a screw driver to tighten. Another method is to shoe the horse, and have an iron band extend from each heel upwards and forwards, almost meeting over the crack, and attached with a bolt, the same as the clasps. When the crack is in the quarter, the hoof is not deep enough for clasps. In this case it is better to shoe with a well-fitting bar shoe giving good frog pressure, first rasping the wall of the quarter well away, so that it will not press upon the shoe. This relieves pressure upon the diseased part of the hoof, and prevents the movement of the crack. Growth of horn should now be encouraged by repeatedly blistering the coronet, in order to produce a healthy hoof as quickly as possible. The means to prevent spreading must be continued until a perfect new horn has been grown, which will be six months or longer. In the meantime, if necessary, the horse may be worked or driven.

"WHIP."

## STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

### Live Stock Comments

A meat famine inquiry is to be conducted in England to discover the reason for the marked advance in meat prices that has occurred during the past year. Lord Robert Cecil has been appointed to take charge of the investigations. The purpose of the government is to look fully into the whole question of the British meat supply, to discover if possible whether the so-called American combine has been responsible for the recent high price of meat to the English consumer, and to recommend to the government such action as is deemed advisable for the protection of British meat users.

\* \* \*

The Edmonton million dollar packing plant of J. Y. Griffin & Co., was formally opened on Sept. 15th, and killing operations started immediately, several hundred hogs being in the yards for slaughter at the start. A party from Chicago came up to see the opening, including some of the Swift's and others of Chicago packing fame. The Edmonton establishment will handle cattle and sheep in addition to hogs.

\* \* \*

The movement of range stock from the grazing country through Winnipeg to the British market, has been unusually heavy this season. It is doubtful if the total will figure up much above the average, but the figures will exceed those of last year for exporters anyway, and, it is expected will exceed them, very considerably. The grass this year on the ranges has been earlier than usual, cattle came on to it in the spring in rather better condition than they generally do, the lesson of the winter previous were not lost on the cattlemen, and more winter feeding was followed than ever before. At present writing, Sept. 15, perhaps 75 per cent. of the range stock has passed through.

\* \* \*

The warranty question, as it is called, seems to be agitating the minds of stockraisers and butchers in Great Britain to a considerable extent just now. The question is, who should stand the loss, the farmer or the butcher, when an animal is sold by the farmer to the latter and believed by both parties to be free from disease, but which when inspected is found to be diseased, unfit for human food and condemned. The farmers claim that as they sell in good faith with no intention of defrauding the butcher or palming off a diseased animal on him, that they, the farmers, have no right to lose the value of the animal. If there is anything in the farmers' contention there should be certainly something in the butchers', which is, that they have no right to be deprived of the value of an animal, the diseased condition of which neither they, nor anybody else, could determine, until after slaughter. The question is being discussed hotly all around. It

is surprising the importance that attaches to questions of this kind in the mind of the average citizen of the tight little isle. Out here we can't work ourselves up into a fine frenzy about anything, politics of course excepted, especially is it difficult to create any excitement about diseased meat. But in England the slightest hint that meat is diseased, or that one party in the kingdom will have to bear the loss of selling tuberculous beef, sets the whole country by the ears.

\* \* \*

A correspondent in Australia writing to the *Scotsman* (Brit.) cites some facts in reference to the live-stock industry in that country which indicates a serious condition of affairs. Official figures indicate an increase during the year of 169,033 cattle and 354,107 sheep, but this correspondent affirms that Australian exports this year will be 40 per cent. below last. In wool the shrinkage will be 100,000 bales. Shipments of mutton and lamb also have fallen off. The frozen beef trade is almost a dead letter, Argentine having taken most of the trade away. Crops have been ruined by drought, and taking it all around, agriculture appears to be in serious difficulties on the island. According to this correspondent, drought however, serious as it is in ruining crops and killing stock, has not been the most serious drawback to the country. The system of government-owned railways, which is purely a voting machine for existing Parliaments, has worked greater injury to the agricultural and live-stock interests than drought ever did. What the Australian wants are railways available to haul his dying stock out of the dried out districts, but this service the government roads fail entirely to supply. Rates everywhere are too high, higher than the average shipper can afford to pay, and as a result the country is kept back and a bar placed on progress. Government owned railways, it would appear from this, are not everything they have been painted.

\* \* \*

In the condition of the Winnipeg market at the moment there is every indication that hog prices are going to stand firm, if not advance. Hogs are a scarce commodity around the stock yards these days. There doesn't seem to be much of a supply of them in the country, at least advancing prices for the past month have failed to bring them out if they exist. We advise farmers to be a little chary about embarking in the hog trade just now. Farmers in this country seem determined to be speculators in hogs rather than raisers of them. They like to jump in once in a while when the market looks good. Well if they are to be speculators they might as well subject themselves to the principles that are supposed to govern the market in every commodity. No operator in speculative securities ever aims to buy when prices are at the top. He tries to stock up when the commodity he is working in is at a pretty low ebb, and rakes off his profit when the advance comes. But farmers dodging in and out of the hog business act the other way. They swarm up to the pork post with buying orders when hogs have gotten up high enough to look attractive, and their own buying operations force prices up higher. Every body who knows anything about hog values, knows that seven cent pork will not prevail for any length of time. A slump is inevitable. The man who goes into hogs just now may make all right on his venture, he certainly will if he stays by them, but if he is merely jumping in for a time to profit by the high prices now prevailing, if he expects to gather about him a bunch of hogs to market at present pork values, he will very likely find that hogs are worth rather less when he has them ready to sell than they are now. Present prices will not prevail for any time, and the man who goes into the hog business expecting to sell his product in a year's time or so at six and three quarters or seven cents a pound, will very probably be disappointed.

### Our Scottish Letter

THE MUTTON AND SHEEP TRADE.

Harvest has commenced in these parts, and, unfortunately, with it the weather has undergone a change for the worse. The summer of 1908 will long be remembered as one of the best we have ever had. The sun has been with us by day, and we have had genial showers by night. Consequently, crops are quite fair, and potatoes, especially, are a splendid crop. The break in the weather is, in some respects, desirable. For one thing, it has given pasture a new lease, and this will operate in favor of the lamb sales, which

hitherto have been weak, compared with their record for 1907. The fall in most cases will possibly run about 5s. 6d. apiece for ewe lambs. As the decrease is general, there will be a great fall in the flockmasters' revenue. One cannot contemplate how serious that fall may be, but some who took sheep farms on the promise of the rising markets of five years ago may this season find themselves in difficulties. The chief reasons for the fall are, no doubt, the repopulating of the Australian stations. These were depleted by droughts, but the recuperative powers of a sheep run are considerable, especially when rains begin to fall, and the Australian and New Zealand pastoralists are feeling much better than they did. The condition of things here is practically that prices have receded to the figure at which they stood in 1903. The outlook for the ram sales, which are now about due, is not bright. The first of the series was held at Corston a fortnight ago, and it was a "frost." The Corston Shropshires have more than a local, or even a national reputation. Mr. Tom A. Buttar is one of the best judges of Shropshires in this country. High averages and very fancy prices have sometimes been made in the past, but this year the sale dragged from start to finish, and it was as difficult to sell good crossing rams as it was to sell high-class rams for breeding pedigree stock. The explanation was difficult, but possibly it would not be wrong to put it down to a general depression in trade, and, in particular, to the closing of the Argentine ports to Scots stock. Too late for Corston, the announcement is now made that Scots stock will be admitted into the Argentine under certain quarantine conditions. This may help the cattle trade, but the season for most low-country ram sales is about over for 1908. Lincolns have been selling fairly well in their own habitat, but there have been no sensational prices.

Regarding the Shropshire, I am not satisfied that this first of the improved Down breeds is not being hard pressed by the larger-framed Oxford Downs. Of all our sheep breeds, the Oxford Down is easily the most progressive at the present time. He grows to greater weight than the Shropshire, and, for crossing with Cheviot or half-bred ewes, there is little to beat the Oxford. The Shropshire has been a big success when crossed with the Merino. There is little waste with the Shropshire, and rams of this breed cross well with any breed of ewes. The Oxford Down leaves a much bigger lamb than the Shropshire, and this is a consideration for those aiming at the early lamb market. The mutton advantage is not so greatly in favor of the Oxford Down.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

The season promises to be a favorable one for dairy produce. The weather conditions are conducive to a big flow of milk, and the cheese trade has been in a steadily healthy state for a long time. The imports of butter and cheese last year did not indicate appreciable expansion, and farmers have reason to be anxious about the cheese trade. For some reason or other, the consumption of cheese per head of the population continues steadily to drop. The colonial and home makers are on the same platform here. Both are at the mercy of the public, and when their taste undergoes modification, the producer must make the best of a very bad job. The medical profession is not without blame for this decline of cheese in public favor. The idea was sedulously cultivated that cheese was an indigestible morsel, and that those with weak stomachs should leave it severely alone. This is not the case. Cheese is both nutritious and toothsome. A good feed of toasted cheese leaves little here to be desired, and the more of it one can consume, the fatter he will become. Cheese is a most desirable item of food, but makers have not always been wise in adapting their methods to meet the public taste. It is not sound policy to continue manufacturing cheese which the public don't want. Some makers in this country denounce Cheshire cheese, going so far as to affirm that it is not cheese at all. But it is what the great working-class population in the "black" country, engaging in coal mining and the potteries, wants, and that is all the maker has to think about. If he wants to live, he must produce what the public taste demands. Butter and cheese should be made to be consumed. A speedy market and a large turnover, should be the dairyman's motto.

More is likely to be heard in the future than in the immediate past about the character of the foodstuffs imported into this country. The farmer here has to work under all manner of difficulties. He is handicapped by all manner of sanitary re-

strictions. I do not say that these are wrong. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of cleanliness and good management in the dairy and abattoir. But important pronouncements have been made by prominent members of the Government on the places of origin of much of the foreign and colonial produce which is poured into Great Britain. It has been roundly declared that the Local Government Board will take steps to insure that imported produce is manufactured or manipulated under conditions at least as satisfactory as those insisted on for home produce. It seems wonderful that so much should be made of this declaration. It seems only the minimum of fairness, and it is to be hoped the four members of the Cabinet chiefly interested in these things will not give them pause until equity and fair-play prevail. The necessity for something drastic being attempted has been vividly brought home to us in Glasgow within the past few weeks. Twenty-two thousand boxes of New Zealand boneless meat were examined by the inspectors, and fully one-half of the entire shipment has been condemned as unfit for human food. The disquieting thing about this is that we can have no security that this is the first shipment of putrid boneless meat imported, and there is a merited outcry against the form in which this meat reaches us. Two additional inspectors have been appointed by the authorities to examine this kind of stuff; but more than two will be required if an active and energetic campaign is to be inaugurated against the boneless combination. Everyone is desperately afraid of anything a little "off color" if produced at home, while almost no one takes heed to the condition of the stuff which comes from abroad. There is not much patriotism in this.

#### THE POTATO CROP.

We are a little concerned here about the potato crop. We have a big crop, no disease, and low prices. There are rumors that the opposite conditions in all three particulars prevail in the United States, and some growers would like very much to make an experimental shipment to the land of the Stars and Stripes. Of course, Uncle Sam has levied a heavy duty on potatoes, wool, and some other things, but, at prices at present ruling, we could send Uncle the potatoes, pay his duty, and still make some profit. He is a queer individual is Uncle Sam. He cuts off his nose to spite his face, nearly every time, and feels quite happy if, in the process, he cuts his neighbor's somewhat. There is no stranger policy on earth than that of Uncle Sam in what concerns agriculture. Some people here would like John Bull to adopt the same policy, but so far success has not been striking along those lines. There is a strange fascination in dealing with potatoes. There is just enough of the gamble in the business to make it exciting, and this is, no doubt, one reason why the crop continues to hold its own in agricultural favor. We want new varieties badly, and many willing brains are engaged in seeking to bring out such. So far as recent years are concerned, not much progress has been made. "Eldorado" has, so far, not proved an Eldorado, and "Northern Star," of which very much was expected, has not quite fulfilled anticipations.

#### IRELAND'S HORSE SHOW.

Ireland has just been holding its great annual social carnival, the Dublin Horse Show. For one week in August the ancient capital on the Liffey revives, and big crowds throng its streets. These are of the elite of the country gentry of England, Scotland and Ireland. The nasal tones of the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam can be recognized, and French, Italian and German buyers are not wanting. This year, the thoroughbred champion stallion, Red Sahib; the champion male hunter, Redshank, and the champion young horse and mare likely to make hunters, were all got by one stallion, Red Prince 2nd, by Kendal. This is a marvellous record, but, unfortunately, I believe, Red Prince 2nd was picked up a few years ago by one of the Continental government agents, and is now doing duty in one of the haras on the Continent. More's the pity for Ireland! Harness horses are not much encouraged in Ireland. The best at the show this week came from this side of the Channel. The champion was Loudwater Flourish, owned by Mr. I. Kerr, Rickmansworth, Herts. Several very fine goers were seen, the produce of the noted Mathias 6473. We are to have two great Hackney sales in Scotland in the end of September. They will take place at Thornhome, Carlisle, on 24th, and at Gowanbank, Darvel, on 25th of that month. Mr. Robert Scott, at the former, will sell 51 head of brood mares and young stock, in-

cluding a large number of foals. Out of the 51, nearly one-half (22) are the produce of Mathias, which, during the past three or four seasons, has been sire of many of the best driving horses and mares in Great Britain and America. Mr. Morton is selling about 80 head at Gowanbank on the following day. These include many specially first class breeding mares and young stock, in which the best Yorkshire blood predominates. Breeders of harness horses will find it profitable to attend these sales. "SCOTLAND YET."

## FARM

*Comment upon farming operations invited.*

### Should Fallow be Plowed

A correspondent at Melrose, Man., writes: "I have summer fallowed a large piece of my farm and have disced it twice, then harrowed it with the drag harrow, leaving it in pretty fine condition. Do you think I should plow it again this fall or just leave it and disc it again just before seeding next spring. It contained quite a lot of wild oats and sow thistle. Kindly advise."

The fact that the land is infested with wild oats and sow thistle makes it necessary to give somewhat different treatment to what might be considered best under other circumstances. If the seeds of these weeds were not in the ground, it would improve the texture of the soil to plow deep, pack it down and leave it for the frost to pulverize, and the snows and rains to fill with moisture. The plowing would also bury any stalks of weeds that might have grown and would deepen the feeding ground for the roots of the grain. But since the soil is polluted with weed seeds and it is desired to take a crop off next year, it would be best to leave it unplowed. The cultivation of the fallow has probably started most of the weed seeds near the surface and killed their growth so that the soil will be fairly clean for a crop. If it were plowed now, the seeds that are deeper in the ground would be brought up and would germinate next spring and pollute the crop. This, in fact, is what will occur when the land is plowed again, so that if possible we would advise seeding to grass or growing roots or corn or rape after next year's cropping.

### Grasses and Clovers For Central Alberta

A correspondent who ranches in the district about Olds, Alberta, writes:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Do you think that the seeding of clover along with timothy could now be safely tried in this section of Alberta and if so, what amount of seed of each per acre? What is your opinion as to the merits of high or low lying land for successfully growing timothy, or timothy and clover mixed? Some farmers are of the opinion that low or sloughy land is best, especially in a dry season, as they are sure that it requires a great deal of moisture. What kind of clover would you advise for this part of Alberta? I have understood that alfalfa should be sown without a nurse crop, and after a summer fallow, and on well worked land. What is your opinion as to the safety of a trial of alfalfa?"

Experience, of course, will teach us a very great deal about the growing of clovers and grasses and while none of our staff have had personal experience in growing these crops in Alberta, we have come in contact with men who have grown them. We do not think the land selected for these crops should be exceptionally moist or dry, the ordinary farm land should answer very well. Work it up fairly deep, and get it as clean as possible of weeds. Then two courses are open, first to sow the seed without a nurse crop, and second, to sow it with wheat, oats or barley. If only a small plot is to be sown, and the soil is not well charged with moisture, it would be best in this country of comparatively cheap land to sow the seed alone at the rate of about ten pounds of timothy and eight of red clover mixed. If the land is naturally rather moist, or if there are a few showers after seeding, there should be a thick stand in about eight weeks, but if the land and season are dry, growth will be much slower. It is quite natural for people to advise sowing on moist land, as the catch is usually much thicker than on ordinary soil. High land is also more liable to drift than the lower lying moist soils, and in drifting the grass and clover seed might be carried away. Where this is liable to occur it would be better to sow the seeds with oats or



barley after the grain had come up, and cover the seed by going over the field with a light harrow. This would pull out some grain, but in the end, would be beneficial. If one wanted to grow a large amount of hay and was willing to take the risk of the cost of seed, he might sow with the nurse crop, with a more than even chance of getting a catch; a lot, of course, depending upon the rainfall.

Although we have advised red clover, we would not overlook alfalfa. The reason we did not at once suggest it is that it is not suitable for a mixture. It requires to be grown alone. For a ranch fodder it is more suitable than any other, and when once established remains for years. Alfalfa is a deep rooted plant and will, therefore, do better over a term of years, and in districts subject to dry spells, than any other clover or grass. It should be sown on clean, well prepared land; land that has been deeply worked, well packed, with a mulch on top, and with moisture moving up to the mulch, and then held. Alfalfa seed sown in such land will grow and provide the best of fodder for all kinds of stock, will give two or three crops each season, and take the place of grain in fattening stock. The seed should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre and covered with a light harrow. Alfalfa very seldom does well with a nurse crop and should be protected from stock at all seasons, it cannot stand pasturing, but can be cut several times each season.

Every rancher and farmer should have his plot of alfalfa. It's just the crop for this country, where people do not go in for rotations. The alfalfa field can be located near the buildings, and if hogs are kept, can be cut and fed to them all summer, or if a large bunch of stock is run, the clover can be put up for winter forage. The land where alfalfa is seeded should not be under water, nor should the soakage be near the surface. The plant requires plenty of room for the roots. Every farmer in Alberta and Saskatchewan should have the bulletin published last spring by Mr. Fairfield of Lethbridge. It can be had by writing the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**The Improvement of Crops in Western Canada.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The idea of improving the cereal crops of a country by the observance of certain definite principles of breeding hitherto thought to obtain only in the breeding of animals is of comparatively recent conception. True, certain general principles were observed even by the old Romans, who recognized that care had to be exercised in the choice of seed, but it remained for modern science to reveal the possibilities along these lines. Once improvement was considered possible, several systems were devised. The Germans believed with Darwin that improvement was a gradual process in which the principles of "natural selection" and the "survival of the fittest" operated, hence originated what is known as the "German system of selection." This system has a great deal to commend it for use among practical farmers, who have neither the time nor the training to engage in some of the more complicated methods followed by certain individuals and institutions of repute. The German system is the system followed in Canada by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, an organization which is rapidly coming to

take a prominent place among the institutions designed to promote the agricultural interests of the Dominion.

The work of hybridizing, or crossing one variety on another, with a view to securing a hybrid combining the desirable qualities of each parent plant is of still more recent origin, yet since its inception, many valuable hybrids have been produced. As an instance, we have the Preston wheat, which is a hybrid resulting from a cross of Ladoga on Red Fife, made with a view to developing an early ripening variety for the northern districts of the West. This particular line of work is essentially the work of experts, and is therefore limited almost exclusively to experiment stations. At the present time a great deal is being done along the various lines of plant improvement in all the progressive countries of the world, and really, wonderful results are being achieved. In Canada there exists a great range of climate and soil, and the promoters of the work of plant improvement in this country believe that the production of the best crops for all these parts is a proposition of local concern. The various experiment stations are doing excellent work in testing varieties, in selecting and building up pure productive strains, and in creating new varieties through hybridization. Seed from these improved strains is finding its way to the farms of Canada where, in the majority of cases, a different set of conditions is met with. To secure best results from this seed *systematic selection must be practiced* from year to year. Not only is such selection necessary to insure maximum yields, but it is necessary in order to effectively combat the natural difficulties which are bound to creep in in the absence of any preventive measures. In the West, for instance, our Red Fife wheat, so highly prized in the world's markets for its unsurpassed quality, is rapidly becoming mixed with other less desirable sorts. The bearded wheat, known as the Assinaboia, is probably the most conspicuous impurity. Yet this is by no means the only foreign variety found.

**THE COMMON PRACTICE IN PREPARING SEED DEFECTIVE.**

The common practice in preparing grain for seed is to run the required amount through a fanning mill, to blow out the chaff and lighter grains, and to separate the noxious weed seeds. This practice, while desirable in any case, does not go far enough. In the first place, this seed will probably contain a mixture of grain taken from a comparatively large area, and from an uneven surface, with the result that several stages of maturity and different degrees of quality may be represented. There are almost sure to be small patches here and there throughout the field, producing inferior, stunted or diseased plants, the seed from which becomes mixed with the remainder of the crop at threshing, and is impossible to completely separate.

In the second place, we find, mixed with every crop, a considerable number of inferior plants producing light or shrunken seed, or seed which in itself may be fairly plump, yet which may have come from mongrel parentage, and is therefore not likely to produce a profitable type of plant the following year. Such seed cannot be thoroughly separated from any sample, and is therefore left free to perpetuate its mediocrity in succeeding crops. In the light of all these facts, and realizing the national importance

of the use of seed which has been specially selected for high productive qualities, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association already referred to was organized. The work of this organization embraces the whole of Canada, the head-quarters being located at Ottawa, where careful records are kept of all work done by the members, and from which certificates of registration are issued in course of time for all seed entitled to receive such recognition. The work is thus placed on a systematic basis and is conducted in a business like way.

As to the actual work required of a member, it may be said that the system does not entail very much more labor than is already given by many independent growers of seed throughout the country at the present time. In a word, the system consists in first choosing a suitable variety for foundation stock and securing a sufficient quantity of seed of that variety to sow a special nursery or "hand-selected seed plot" of at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre. Before harvesting this plot, selection of good typical head is made by hand from strong vigorous plants to give a sufficient quantity of clean seed to sow a similar plot the following year. The remainder of the plot is then threshed and cleaned and kept by itself for general seeding purposes, or, for sowing on what is known as the "improved seed plot" or commercial field. Where this simple system has been practiced in the West the effect is most noticeable. Not only is there a marked freedom from other varieties in the plots, but the general vigor and uniformity of the crop and filling of the heads is improved greatly.

The demand for pure seed which has been grown and selected according to the above system is growing rapidly, and will continue to grow as the importance of the use of such seed becomes known.

The writer has just completed a six weeks tour of inspection through the West, and reports that excellent progress is being made by the men who have become actively engaged in the work of producing registered seed under the direction of the society. The work is being done carefully and well, and very gratifying results are being achieved, while the influence of the work itself, in stimulating others to take greater interest in the seed they use, is having a very potent effect throughout the country generally.

Arrangements have also been made to hold a special conference of the growers resident in Manitoba, at Brandon during Winter Fair week next March. This conference will probably be made an annual affair, and will serve as a means of bringing together a goodly number of active workers in order that successes and failures may be compared, and the underlying principles examined into. A regular programme of addresses will also be presented, and the session will be open to all who attend this great winter event. The public will also have an opportunity of examining for themselves the seed, plants, etc., produced by the growers, and placed on exhibition in the Seed Department of the Fair building.

L. H. NEWMAN,  
Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

**A Prize Farm in Morden District**

The second prize farm in the Morden competition is one of the best mixed farms in Manitoba. It is owned by Mr. G. H. Bradshaw, who has been farming it for the past seven years. Previous to that an old countryman worked it and managed to get the place pretty badly weed-infested before he sold out. The farm consists of 320 acres, and lies about four miles out of town. The soil is a clay loam, the place level and free for cultivation except about thirty acres of oak scrub about the buildings. This bit of natural bluff makes an ideal wind protection for the house and barns. It circles around the north and west sides of the lawn and farm yard, and being thick and high affords the best kind of protection.

As one approaches the farm from the south the place looks very unlike the ordinary western farmstead. The buildings, and there are plenty of them, grouped close to the woods in the rear, all nicely painted and neat, the level, close cropped yard, an acre or so in extent, out in front with a bunch of sheep pasturing on it, make a farm home that some other farmers in this province could model their places after. To us it was one of the most pleasing farm scenes we have seen in Western Canada.

The buildings on this farm are very complete. They consist of a comfortable house, not over



PHOTO BY C. LOWNSBROUGH  
HARVESTING WITH A TWELVE FOOT BINDER ON THE FARM OF R. D. MANN, ELMORE, SASK.

ED 1866

the 51, fathias, ons, has ses and Morton on the uly first 1 which breeders attend ET."

nted.

writes: e of my owed it tly fine it again ain just d quite advise."

ild oats e some- be con- If the ound, it to plow frost to fill with ry any wn and roots of ed with off next plowed. started id killed ly clean eds that up and ute the hen the e would or corn

erta district

er along in this ount of inion as success- l clover on that n a dry a great r would I have without , and on n as to

a very ers and ave had crops in ith men ink the e excep- rm land p fairly f weeds. the seed v it with lot is to ged with antry of ed alone othy and d is na- showers stand in ason are is quite n moist ker than re liable , and in ight be occur it oats or



CARRIAGE AND TOOL SHED ON MR. BRADSHAW'S FARM.

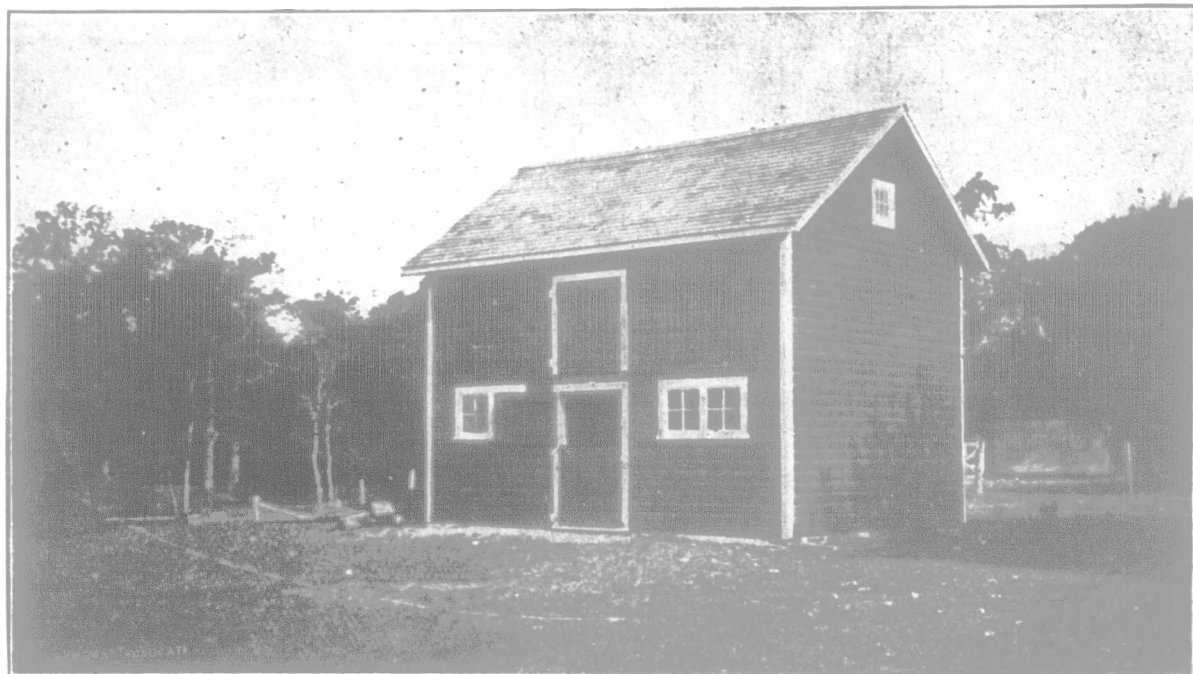
large, but sufficient for its purpose. A good sized barn, conveniently arranged, a sheep house, hog pen, poultry house, implement shed and dairy building. The buildings are all new, most of them having been constructed since the present owner secured possession of the place. The machinery equipment is complete, but not overdone. A farm threshing outfit has been added this year, a neighbor joining in to purchase it, so that threshing may be proceeded with at any time desired, and without danger of getting the farm covered with weed seeds. The machine is farm size, capable of handling from a thousand to fifteen hundred bushels per day and will be run by a gasoline engine.

Up to the present time no definite cropping system has been followed. The aim of the owner has been to get the place cleaned up a little, in doing which summer fallowing was largely practised. Now, however, with the weeds pretty well in control, in fact we would pronounce them eradicated almost altogether, with little danger of having them introduced again from careless neighbors, Mr. Bradshaw is planning a four year cropping system in which summer fallowing is to be discarded. One-quarter of the cultivated land will be in wheat each year, the remainder in equal areas of oats and barley, hay and pasture. The field sown one year to wheat will be put to oats and barley next, seeded to clover and timothy, one crop of hay taken off, pastured the following season, manure applied, and wheat sown again.

Summer fallow has been practised on the place for the last seven years. The system followed is to plow the land shallow in the fall, as early after harvest as possible, plow it good and deep in June, put the packer on immediately and work at least once a week with some implement, cultivator, disc or harrow, until fall. Mr. Bradshaw is a firm believer in the packer for

the summer fallow. He uses this implement on the spring crop as well.

Live-stock form an important part of this farm. A bunch of 30 or 40 hogs is kept all the time, eight or ten cows are milked, the young stock raised, and others in addition bought



SHEEP HOUSE ON MR. BRADSHAW'S FARM, MORDEN.

and winter fed. The arrangements for handling the hogs are unique, satisfactory and certainly convenient. One litter a year is allowed from each sow. Two mature sows are kept all the time, the remainder of the female breeding stock necessary to produce the feeding stock required,

are young sows kept from the previous litter, bred at about eight months and dropping their pigs when about a year old. These temporary breeders are then run into the fattening pens and turned off for pork, another lot of females being selected from the old sows' progeny to produce pigs for the next year. The pigs are all farrowed in the spring, it being found more profitable to raise summer than winter pigs.

The feeding and housing arrangements are very simple. There is a little shed in which the chop is stored, and a boarded yard in which the pigs feed. Dry chop is thrown into the feeding troughs and the pigs allowed to get their own drink from a creek in the woods. The house slops, and milk, of course are used, but in the main, dry chop feeding is practised and the hogs hunt their own water. They are all run together in the 30 acre bush lot, and since a good portion of the trees in the bluff are oak, they pick up about enough acorns and other bush products in the fall to keep them going. The sows in winter are sheltered in a straw stack, a V shaped contrivance being made with poles, straw blown over it, a tunnel made into the nest and the sows put in to "hibernate." This makes a cheap shelter, warm, dry, and well ventilated naturally.

Butter is made on the farm and sold to private customers in Morden and Winnipeg. A small sized farm dairy has been built where the separator is kept, the cream churned, and the butter prepared for market. This place closely adjoins the house and well. Back of the house is a fair sized garden patch set out with gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, some plum



MR. BRADSHAW'S DAIRY BUILDING.

trees, crab and standard apples and the vegetables ordinarily grown in a farm garden. The fruit trees are not in bearing yet, but the bush fruits and strawberry patch have been producing for some time. In a sheltered situation such as this little difficulty should be experienced in growing plums, crabs and apples, since all these fruits are grown a few miles north on the Stevenson farm in a heavier soil, and in a situation almost the same as regards wind shelter.

It's the yard in front, and to the south of the house that sets this place off. It's just a piece of common prairie land, level of course, but the woods in the background, and the sheep pasturing out in front make a rural scene such as is too seldom seen in this country. The sheep flock is small, just about enough to keep the grass cropped off short, but the number will be increased. They are proving splendid weed scavengers.

At another time we intend saying something upon another phase of the management of this farm, of the business end of it. Mr. Bradshaw has some ideas on keeping farm accounts and has worked out a book-keeping and dairy system that will be made the subject of some discussion later, when the season is appropriate for such questions.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is again offering scholarships to young men who wish to take an agricultural college education, and have further enlarged the scope of the scholarship plan by adding to it young ladies who wish to take a course in home economics. All particulars will be found in the Department.

## DAIRY

### Wintering Dry Cows on Alfalfa

The Kansas Experiment Station tested the value of alfalfa for wintering cows not in milk. Seven head composed of dairy and beef animals were placed in the feed lot in September and received nothing during the winter except alfalfa hay. The results are recorded in the following table:—

RESULTS IN WINTERING COWS ENTIRELY ON ALFALFA HAY.

No. of cow.	Breed of Cow	Age		Weight, Sept. 2	Weight, April 4	Total gain 213 days	Daily gain
		Years	Months				
1	Shorthorn	2	7	1000	1330	330	1.54
2	Hereford	1	10	840	1111	271	1.27
3	Holstein	2	6	980	1268	288	1.35
4	Holstein	2	6	950	1238	288	1.35
5	Red Polled	1	5	450	701	251	1.18
6	Galloway	1	10	651	810	159	1.06
7	Galloway	1	10	829	1039	210	1.40

It was noted that the cows greatly improved in their appearance while being fed alfalfa.

### Increasing the Profits from Dairying

The profits from a herd of dairy cows can be increased in several ways. Better rations and better cows will increase returns at one end of the line and improved quality and a better selling system for the products will increase it at the other. By better rations is not meant more expensive food stuffs or more food, for that matter, but a better arrangement in the ration of the feeding stuffs available for use. In some cases this may result in a lowering of the cost of the feed, in others it may increase. In some cases the feeds at hand may not be sufficient for the purpose of compounding a balanced ration and certain other stuffs must be purchased to supply the deficiency. But whatever the circumstances are, it pays generally, providing the cows are worth feeding at all, to feed a ration compounded so as to supply the proper nutrient in about the proper proportions for milk production.

It is easy figuring increased profits from keeping better cows, but more difficult sometimes to find the cows than it is to figure profits from them. The most profitable dairy herds in this continent have been built up, got together by selection and careful breeding, built up upon the foundation stock the founder happened to have about him when operations first began, and by judicious selection of the females and the use of sires bred in a milking line, the milk yield has been built up, slowly to be sure, but certainly. It is rather a hit and miss game,—trying to buy better cows than one has oneself. The rational way to improve, is to find out first what your own herd is doing and eliminate from it all cows giving less than a given amount of milk. Good dairy cows are not for sale as a rule, except in the dispersion of a herd, and anyway a man can build up a herd of good producers from his own stock, about as quickly, and certainly at less cost, than by purchasing outright.

At the other end of the line there is the possibility of increasing returns by producing a better

article, and this involves generally nothing more than a little better care of the product, in the handling of the milk and the manufacture and sale of it in whatever form it is disposed of. The dairyman who won't improve the quality of his product, if it is butter, say, until the price of butter gets higher, will never improve at all, will always sell his goods for the lowest price such commodity sells for. Improvement has to come before the price increases. As long as he is content to remain in the axle grease class, he will take axle grease price for his butter. This refers of course to butter made on the farm. Better care of the cows, more efficient help in caring for them, a better and cleaner way of manufacturing the butter, and last of all but essentially important, a modern way of selling the products—these are some of the things that will increase the profits of dairy farming.

### Playing at Dairying

If dairying is ever to become the extensive industry which its possibilities and advantages warrant it in becoming, there will have to be a lot of weeding-out done among the herds that now furnish our milk supply. In every herd of milch cows that one meets every time he is looking for cows, there are one or more that are simply an expense to their owners. And the less attention there is given to the culling of a herd, the greater is the loss through these boarders. The law of averages is the only rule that appears to regulate the quantity and quality of the milk a herd gives. Dairying as an industry is discredited in Western Canada on the ground that it does not pay, yet there is no serious steady attempt made by most cow owners to put the industry on a business basis. Dairying, as it is commonly followed, is like starting a factory with the cast-off machinery of a competitor, or in a broken down plant.

In Canada we have facilities for testing pure bred cows and recording them in their respective herd books, as well as facilities for conducting cow testing associations to weed out grade cows, yet there is not a cow in Western Canada registered in the former, and very few herds that are being improved by the latter. Under these circumstances no one can say with any degree of finality that dairying will not make money for the man who follows it, and the very encouraging partial success of those who practice dairying without testing their cows, indicates that very good money can be made when the industry is run on business principles.

## HORTICULTURE

### Harvesting the Potato Crop

Potatoes are ready to be dug when the vines have died down and are dry. The tubers then are mature, providing of course, that the crop has not been affected with blight, and growth checked prematurely. There are a number of different ways in which potatoes may be taken from the ground. Where a small patch only is grown, a fork or shovel is generally used, the tubers being thrown up on the surface and picked up. The hand method of digging is all right for the average grower who has half an acre

or less to get out, but the cost per bushel of harvesting in this way is too great, and labor too scarce, for the hand method to be followed where any considerable acreage is grown. Digging by hand costs anywhere from three to six cents per bushel, sometimes more, a great deal depending on the skill of the man doing the work. Half an acre is a good day's work for a man with a fork or shovel. The majority of men dig less than half an acre a day.

Where several acres of potatoes are grown a mechanical digger becomes an economic necessity. It is almost impossible to procure labor for potato digging in this country, and while the outlay for a digging machine amounts to a hun red dollars or more, it will harvest the crop at less cost per bushel than can be done by hand. By mechanical diggers we do not mean the shovel plow implement used in some places, where five or eight men with a team of horses will take up two acres or so a day, but a machine that will dig five or six acres a day, separate the tubers from the soil, and leave them in a row, clean and free from vines or earth where they may be easily picked up.

These mechanical diggers differ somewhat in construction. In the potato growing districts of this continent the type used largely is the shovel-point machines. These machines are built with two-drive wheels, one on each side of the digging, and with shaking apparatus, straddling the row that is being dug. The digging device consists of a shovel point, about eighteen inches in breadth and bluntly pointed. It is forced under the row of potatoes and the row lifted and deposited on the elevator. The elevator is five, six or more feet in length, made of iron slats fastened an inch and a half or so apart. An attachment from the drive wheels keeps the elevator in motion as the tubers, soil and vines are carried up it, and by the time the upper end is reached, the soil has fallen through and the vines and tubers go over the rear end. Here, on some machines, there is a contrivance for removing the vines and throwing them to one side, so that the tubers are deposited in a row behind the machine and are readily picked up.

Three or four horses are required on most diggers. The horse power required depends to some extent on the depth the tubers are below the surface and on the character of the soil. The machines work satisfactorily in all kinds of soil and may be used wherever and whenever digging could be managed by hand. The advantages in favor of machine digging are that it costs less to get the crop out, (two cents a bushel ought to cover all expenses), it makes a better job, leaves few tubers in the ground, cleans them off pretty well, and leaves the land in excellent shape for the succeeding crop.

### Strawberry Grower's Experience

Last June I sent you a letter on growing strawberries in Alberta, and promised at the same time to tell your readers something of this season's crop. Well, now that the season is over, I am sorry to say it is not as satisfactory as I should have liked. We had nine days' successive rain just when the plants were in full bloom. The rain washed all the pollen from the bloom, so that the fruit did not set properly. Some of the bloom that came before the rain set the fruit all right, and I had some of the finest and best fruit that I ever had from the same variety,



FRUIT DISPLAY OF MR. A. P. STEVENSON AT THE WINNIPEG HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

—the Williams—grown in Ontario. I also had some on the bloom that came after the rain that were very good. But for the most part the crop was of an inferior quality in shape and size, but the flavor was good.

Now, while I am disappointed in my crop, I am not at all discouraged, for I have lost part of my crop in Ontario from the same cause once or twice. We had them on our table here this year for a very long season, some four weeks or over.

Since you published my last article in your very valuable paper I have received a great many letters from your readers wanting information on care, etc., of strawberries, some of which letters I have answered, but they came so thick and fast that I thought it would be better for all concerned to give you a short article now, that will do for fall and winter care of the plants, and then in the early spring give you another article on setting out plants and the summer care of same.

Strawberry plants should be kept clean in the early fall and the soil should be kept loose so that the runners can take root, and if there is a little soil or lump of earth placed on the runner just behind the nude, or end of the runner, to keep them in place, and also draw the moisture they will take root much quicker. In no case should the runners be left closer together than from six to eight inches; as they grow so dense a foliage in this western country that they shut out the sun and do not set the fruit so well.

As soon as the ground is frozen in the fall the plants should be covered with about two inches of clean straw or marsh hay as a winter protection. This covering should be left on in the spring until there is a growth started in the plants, then taken off and placed between the rows to keep the fruit clean in case of heavy dashes of rain, to keep the ground moist, and more than all, to have the straw for a covering in case of June frosts.

Central Alta.

JAMES CHEGWIN.

## FIELD NOTES

### British Notes

The Board of Agriculture has issued its report of crops and live-stock for the current season. The total acreage under crops and grass is 32,211,381—a decrease of 32,066 compared with 1907. Potatoes show the greatest increase in acreage of any crop, and the greatest decrease is in barley.

The number of horses, 1,545,671, and of cattle, 6,905,134, show very slight changes.

Supplies of British wheat are unusually heavy for the time of year, but much of it is in damp condition owing to the unfavorable harvest weather which still continues. The week's average town prices are 31s. 9d. per quarter for wheat, 22s. 1d. for barley, and 17s. 7d. for oats. The average price of wheat for the cereal year just ended has been good, being 32s. 10d. per qr., compared with 27s. 11d. for the previous year.

Great damage has been done to the hop fields of Kent by the stormy, inclement weather of the last few days. Fully one-third of the crop will be left unpicked. The harvest promised to be so abundant that it is a question whether it is a calamity from the farmer's standpoint as an abundance would have meant low prices and a large surplus.

France is trying a new experiment in an attempt to solve the "back to the land" problem. This may be summed up as "half an acre and a cottage." Parliament has sanctioned a bill providing £2,000,000 to be loaned at 2 per cent. through local companies under government guarantee. Laborers and others may acquire a plot of land and a modest homestead. The land must not cost more than £48, and its extent is limited to half an acre. The intending purchaser must pay £9. 12s. to enter into possession—if he has not the money he may deposit his savings till he has the necessary amount. He must undertake that he, or his children, will cultivate the land, and also insure his life. Should the experiment succeed, the promoters will ask for larger credits from Parliament.

The 25th Annual Bath Horse Show had a record number of entries over any recent year, and was very well patronized considering the unsettled weather. There were many fine hunters amongst the ninety-nine exhibited. Mr. Simpson Hinchliffe's famous five-year-old brown gelding "Broadwood" was awarded first place in the open class, and the Championship Cup. There were over one hundred exhibits in the hack and harness classes.

In spite of mingled sunshine and shower, enormous crowds were present at this year's Dublin Horse Show. The visit of the Viceroy in state, was signaled by the presence of society in force, and the gaily dressed visitors were a brilliant sight.

The Hunter's Champion Cup, and the Champion Gold Medal were carried off by Major Alexander's gelding, "Redshank."

Mr. Paul Hoffman was awarded the Cochrane Challenge Cup, for the best pair of ponies or horses in tandem class, with his gelding "Riot," and mare, "Green Girl."

From every point of view the show compares very favorably with any of its predecessors. In young hunters there was a grand display, but the heavy weights were not so good. Many foreigners were present and were eager bidders on weight-carrying mares and well-bred horses. Big prices were given for hunters—£1,400, £1,200, and £850 were paid by three Continental buyers. Still some exceedingly cheap lots were secured by astute buyers—for instance Mr. Denneby bought a good looking yearling for £45, and could have disposed of it at once for four times the amount.

Upon the whole, many fine horses changed hands at fairly good prices—a satisfactory admission from Irish horse owners.

The annual show of Shorthorn cattle at Birmingham brought out an excellent entry of exhibits of a quality probably better than last year. The entries numbered 340, and many well known breeders were represented. Mr. James Blundell's "Ream Hill Flora," a fine roan beast was given first honors in the cow class, and afterwards sold for 52 gs. Competition was exceedingly keen in the bull class, exceeding 18 months. First place went to Lord Calthorpe's "Music Leader." At the sale he only realized 26 gs. In the 12 to 18 months bull class, Mr. H. Turner's "Right Honourable," secured first honors, and sold for 56 gs.

This year's Derbyshire Agricultural Show, suffered from fitful weather. The various classes were well filled on the whole, though fewer horses were shown. Shire horses are always a notable feature at this show, and the section was fully up to the high Derbyshire standard. Lord Winterstoke's two-year-old brown filly, "Danesfield Dazzle" carried off the Shire Horse Society's medal.

Lord Derby's famous herd of Sussex cattle have been disposed of at auction by Messrs. Thornton. The herd brought 2283 guineas, an average of 16 gs. The highest figure, 61 gs, was paid by Mr. John Aungier for the bull, "Masterpiece."

Very good progress has been made under the Small Holdings Act. In all 19,000 persons have applied for 300,000 acres, and according to the Commissioners, "it is evident that a large proportion of the applicants are thoroughly suitable men." Upon the whole the applicants seem to be provided with ample capital for the land acquired.

Leeds, England.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion of cement and gravel is to be recommended for the concrete base: One part cement, two and one-half parts clean, sharp sand and five parts loose gravel or inch layer of a mixture of one part cement broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a one to one and one-half inch layer of a mixture of one part cement and one and one-half to two parts clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from five to eight inches, depending upon the load it has to carry.

### Protracted Dry Spell in Ontario

Press reports in Ontario indicate that in certain districts crops and live-stock are suffering seriously for want of rain. In the Niagara peninsula vegetable crops are in a bad way, such crops particularly as potatoes, carrots, celery, and cabbage. The ground is so hard and dry in some places that it is next to impossible to prepare land for fall wheat sowing, and unless rain comes soon it will be impossible to sow this autumn. The dry weather and heat are also ripening up the fruit very rapidly, making the handling of it difficult.

In Eastern Ontario the same condition seems to prevail, as well as in the central parts and the West. At Kingston and in the district around, fall crops are badly in need of moisture, pools and creeks are dried up and live-stock have a hard time quenching their thirst. In the Ottawa Valley the same complaint is heard. No rain has fallen in that locality for a month, and things are badly dried up. Plowing for fall wheat or fall plowing is impossible. The grass is pretty well gone and dairymen find it necessary to feed their cows. Milk has fallen off, and dairymen in many instances find difficulty in supplying their customers. It is the same, seemingly, in all parts of the province east and west, crops are suffering and live-stock being fed in nearly all districts.

### Events of the week

#### CANADIAN.

The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and elections will be held on October 26th.

Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, and Professor McLean, Toronto University, were last week, appointed to the Railway Commission. The board as now constituted consists of six members.

Judge Maybee and Dr. Mills, of the Railway Commission, held a hearing in Winnipeg last week. Considerable evidence and argument were offered on the matter of freight rates, it being held by certain interests that the rates in force on the C. N. and C. P. railways are discriminatory. Decision was reserved.

Hon. R. W. Scott, who has served in the Federal cabinet for the past twelve years as secretary of state, has resigned. Jas. Murphy is slated to succeed him. Mr. Scott is 86 years of age, but despite his years will continue to lead his party in the Senate.

A fire occurred last Monday in the tunnel being constructed beneath Detroit River in which several men lost their lives. The flames started in the frame work at the entrance of the tunnel while two hundred men were working under air pressure beyond. It was necessary for the workmen to first pass through the air locks, a procedure that requires considerable time, for the reason that if brought out immediately from a compartment where the air pressure is four or five times normal, serious results will follow. They then raced for safety directly into the burning area through the smoke and flames. That a few men only lost their lives is a marvel. The tunnel was not seriously injured.

The forest fires which have been raging for weeks in all directions from the Sault on both sides of the boundary, besides burning up millions of feet of valuable timber are covering the lakes and St. Mary's River with such a pall of smoke that navigation of the straits between Lakes Huron and Superior is extremely difficult, sometimes impossible. The fires extend along the Canadian side from back of Sudbury to Batchewana, Michipicoten and Fort William, and on the American side below the straits in the Alpena Ausable lumbering district. The smoke cloud extends from Toledo to Port Arthur and navigation over the entire lake route is affected.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Asiatic cholera seems to be very prevalent in St. Petersburg this year and a hundred deaths or more from the disease, are being recorded daily.

On October 12, delegates from the four independent States which at present constitute British South Africa will meet at Durban to frame a plan of union. The scheme they adopt will be submitted to the four Parliaments, and possibly to the four peoples, by referendum, and if accepted another great confederacy will be formed.

James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, celebrated his seventieth birthday the other day and in emphasizing the occasion proceeded to do some more preaching to the great American agricultural classes, whom he has endeavored to lecture to before on scientific farming and kindred themes. According to Mr. Hill's way of thinking, farming is not only on the up grade, but farmers never more will sell their products as cheaply as they have done in the past. Wheat will never again sell for less than ninety cents per bushel, and other farm products will be in proportion. He didn't explain exactly how this most desirable condition of affairs was to be brought about.

The most remarkable combination between capital and labor ever conceived was launched recently by representatives of four railroad brotherhoods and leading officials and investors of sixteen railroad companies. It will be known as the American Railroad and Investor's association, and the investors in all the railroads in North America will be invited to join. The officials and railroad employees represent four hundred thousand organized men.

The organization will endeavor to defeat all unjust legislation against the railroads, whether in congress or the State legislatures. It is to be kept clear of politics.

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, is working overtime these days trying to recover the reputation he lost the day he dropped out of the Olympia, after his managers had boasted to the world that he was the fastest long distance mover on earth. Tom suffered a loss that day that he will be a while recovering from. However, he is trying to make amends, and on Thanksgiving Day he is going to run in two Marathon races, one over a twenty mile course at Hamilton, the other a fifteen mile cross country jaunt at Guelph. The Hamilton race is in the morning and the moment Tom gets in a winner, as he expects to, gets his running legs off and store clothes on, he will jump into an auto and slip over to Guelph arriving there in time to get started in the fifteen mile race, which he also expects to win hands down.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The thirtieth annual Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, August 29 to September 14, was bigger and better than ever. In live stock, particularly in Clydesdale horses, shorthorn cattle and sheep, the display was indeed gratifying to the exhibition board, and satisfying to interested visitors. The attendance, too, was in keeping with the standard of the exhibition in every department. Delightful weather, with slightly high temperature during the second week favored the management, and record crowds were in order. On Labor Day all previous records were broken with 135,000 in attendance. The net result is that the Industrial fair stands thousands to the good, and is in a position to erect new buildings and make arrangements for a greater and a grander show in 1909.

### HORSE DISPLAY

Seldom, if ever, have the stables in the exhibition grounds at Toronto been filled with horses in greater numbers or higher class.

In heavy horses the sections were well filled with Clydesdales. Other breeds, however, were not sufficiently numerous to shake the faith of the Clydesdale men in the future of their chosen breed. Percherons, brought in by Crouch and others, attracted considerable attention, but it will be many years before this French breed does much in Ontario to displace the noble Clydesdale.

### CLYDESDALES.

There may be difference of opinion as to whether or not this year's Clydesdales were the best ever seen at a Toronto exhibition, but all will agree that the interest, from the standpoint of exhibitor and onlooker, never was greater. The judge, Mr. James Weir, of Sandilands, Scotland, kept everyone guessing. As a rule, the large strong-boned animals were his choice, and the casual observer was led to believe such specimens were the type desired by the judge. But now and again an animal of neater, finer and more compact form was given the preference, and, in fact, sometimes placed between two of the more massive representatives on the award sheet, so that before the judging was over some not very complimentary remarks on the consistency of the rating were passed.

The Canadian, rightly or wrongly, likes to see uniformity of type in the list of winners, if it can be found in the class competing, and unless some positive reason exists, it is exceptional to follow the first choice with any but an animal of similar stamp, if available. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, for instance, few judges, we surmise, would have separated Sir Marcus and President Roosevelt, by Rowallan. Possibly some would have placed the latter at the top, though it is, we believe, generally conceded that Sir Marcus was given his proper place. Then, although Rowallan may have a slightly better pair of feet in front, it seemed a rather far jump to so break the type as was done in the placing. The same feature was noticeable in the ruling in the two-year-old filly section. In the championships, however, genuine surprises were coming. The choice of Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd as grand champion was evidence of a return to the popular type. But when it came to the stallion championships, and Sir Marcus was passed over for his two-year-old opponent, Landsdowne, a fine colt, of the larger and more rugged build, with exceptional scale for his age, with strong, well-set legs and honest feet, the enthusiasts again were non-plussed. If Landsdowne was entitled to beat Sir Marcus, then why not Ness' two-year-old, Bouquet, for supreme female honors?

The list of exhibitors included such well-known breeders as Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; Graham Bros., of Claremont; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que.; Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Donald Gunn & Son, of Beaverton; Dalgety Bros., of London; T. D. Elliot, of Bolton; and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton. J. D. Larkin, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, also had a fine string. Other competitors were: W. J. Cowan, of Cannington; John A. Boag, of Queensville; A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; Robt. Young, of Mono Mills; John Davidson, of Ashburn; W. A. Shields & Son, of Milton; Neil Blair, of Brooke; Wm. Woodley, of Dundas; and John Brown & Sons, of Galt.

Following are the awards: Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew on Sir Marcus; 2, Mercer, on Rowallan; 3, Smith & Richardson on President Roosevelt; 4, Dalgety Bros., on Marchfield Baron. Stallions, 4 years and upwards (importers excluded)—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Koyal Baron; 2, Cowan, on Buteman; 3, Young, on Sir Mark; 4, Davidson, on Baron Montague. Stallion 2 years—1, Graham Bros., on Baron Laird; 2, Dalgety Bros., on Baron Lomond; 3, Larkin, on Fairlawn; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Craignair. Stallion, 2 years—1, Graham Bros., on Landsdowne; 2, Ness & Son, on Garty Forever; 3, Graham Bros., on General Favorite; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Dumure Noble. Yield mare, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd; 2, Mann & Son, on Dunrobin Mabel; 3, Gormley, on

Beauty. Filly, 3 years—1, Larkin, on Baron's Rose; 2, Larkin, on Blythe Baroness; 3, Cowan, on Crosby Gem; 4, Gunn & Son, on Margherita. Filly, 2 years—1, Ness & Son, on Bouquet; 2, Graham Bros., on Queen of the Waves; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Bishopton Queen. Best stallion, any age—Graham Bros., on Landsdowne. Best mare, any age—Graham-Renfrew, on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd.

When the winners of the stallion classes came together, any of those who were supposed to know, had it all settled that Sir Marcus, last year's champion at Toronto and Chicago, would repeat his triumph. The feeling of the hundreds of Clydesdale men when Landsdowne was ribboned as the grand champion was shown to be one of disgust. Not one clap of approval was heard, but when Sir Marcus pranced in front of the stand the crowd showed their preference in claps and cheers. A mighty good colt carried off the championship, but a wonderful horse, fully matured, took second place.

In the female championship, also, the calculations of competent Clydesdale men were set at naught. Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd, although a great mare, of high quality, could not be expected to stand over such animals as Bouquet and Baron's Rose, after Sir Marcus being beaten out by Landsdowne. However, the yield mare got the championship ribbon, and the judging of Clydesdales ended without interested parties knowing what type was considered by Judge Weir as being preferable.

The shire exhibit was decidedly small in numbers and was made up by John Gardhouse & Son, J. M. Gardhouse, Thos. Mercer, Geo. Allen and A. G. Clarke. Gardhouse & Sons won the championship for stallions with Royal King third. Gardhouse & Sons also won the female championship with Tutlebrook Fuchsia. Percherons were exhibited by Little Missouri Horse Co., of Pennsylvania, J. Crouch & Son, of Indiana, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook and Hamilton & Hawthorn, of Simcoe.

### HACKNEYS.

Hackneys of both sexes and all ages were admired for substance, combined with action. Animals of higher quality never have appeared at the Canadian National. The entry list included Graham Bros., of Claremont; T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton; Calkins & Augsbury, of Byron, Mich.; J. D. Larkin, of Niagara-on-the-Lake; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; A. Yeager, of Simcoe; Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe; Oak Park Stock Farm, of Brantford; Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, of Carlisle; John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville; T. A. Cox, of Brantford; B. Gallop, of Milton West, and Cessford Thomson, of Malvern. Awards were made by Richard Gibson, of Delaware.

The awards were: Stallions, four years and upwards, 15 hands 2 in. and over.—1, Graham Bros. on Colorito, by Resador; 2, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Crayke Mikado, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 3, Calkins & Augsbury, on Woodlawn Beau, by Sir Augustus; 4, Hassard, on Atwick Astonishment, by Atwick Jubilee. Stallions, four years and upwards, under 15 hands 2 in.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 2, Yeager, on King's Chocolate, by Chocolate Jr.; 3, Calkins & Augsbury, on General Carboy, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Copmanthorpe Swell, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Stallion, 3 years.—1, Benet & Sons, on Admaston Nugget, by Goldfinder 6th; 2, Calkins & Augsbury, on Ossington Grand, by Lord Ossington, and 3, on Blanch Sportsman, by Rosador. Stallion, 2 years.—1, Graham Bros., on Shawhill Duke, by Polonius; 2, Cox, on Langton's Colonel.

Filly, 3 years old.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Saxon's Queen, by Saxon; 2, Hassard, on Salford Nebulla; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Gingerbread. Filly, 2 years.—1, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Oak Park Daisy, and 2, on Fylde Beauty. Brood mare, with foal at side.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Carmen; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Wild Cherry; 3, Thomson, on Lady Clendrie.

Best stallion, any age.—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant.

Best female, any age.—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Carmen.

### STANDARD-BREDS.

The true quality of the stock bred by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, was found in the classes of Standard-breds. In the stallions, four years and up, her horse, Mograzia, sired by Moko, winner at the Horse Show at Toronto, is of special merit. Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, stood second with Kings' Counsel sired by Mambrino King; S. E. Turner, of Barrie, third, with The Reprobate; and Tilt & Ross, of Derry West, fourth, with Jud Posey. These exhibitors also won in other classes. Among other successful competitors were: J. J. Wolfe, of Cooksville; Wm. J. Martin, of Binbrook; and Paterson Bros., of East Toronto.

### THOROUGHBREDS.

The classes of Thoroughbreds were not well filled, but the animals were to the taste of the ring-lover. Paterson Bros., of East Toronto, had the best stallion, in Haling. Wm. McKay, of Todmorden, stood second with Progression; and Messrs. Barbour, of Toronto, third with Billeneer. In three-years-old stallions, James Bovaird, of Brampton, was first with St. Basset, and Barbour second with Longboat.

### BEST TEN HORSES.

An imposing array of horseflesh came before the judges, Messrs. Weir, Starr and Bishop, on Thursday, when five groups of ten each entered the ring. The competitors were, Graham Bros., Graham Renfrew Co., Smith & Richardson, Miss K. L. Wilks, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Each group comprised many ribbon-wearers of superior quality. The choice fell on Graham Bros., whose seven Clydesdale and three Hackney stallions are hard to beat. Graham-Renfrew Co. also had a good string, but, although four were champions in their classes, one was a gelding, and three mares, five of the group being Clydesdales and five Hackneys. Smith & Richardson had ten Clydesdales, only one of which was a female. The winning group comprised Baron Alistair, Baron Laird, Bonnie Doon, Boreland Chief, Landsdowne, General Favorite, Baron Sceptre, Colorito, Cuddington, and Shawhill Duke.

### CATTLE.

#### THE BEEF BREEDS.

Of the beef breeds of cattle at the Toronto exhibition it may be said that in numbers the Shorthorns were out as strong as usual, and the quality, on the average, was quite up to the standard of former years. Entries were made by over twenty breeders and quite that number shared in the competition. The principle exhibitors were: Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; the Little Missouri Horse Co., Meadville, Pa., and the following Ontario breeders: W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; J. A. Watt, and J. Watt & Son, Salem; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman; A. Duncan & Son, Carluke; W. R. Elliot & Son, Guelph; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; T. E. and G. C. Robson & Sons, Ilderton; John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; Eastwood Bros., New Toronto; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam; Kyle Bros., Ayr; H. Smith, Exeter. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., as single judge, made the awards for the whole class with much satisfaction. In the aged bull section a clear first was found in the light roan, 3 year old Sidelight, bred by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, (sired by Rayne Wonder) and shown by the Little Missouri Horse Co. He is a bull of excellent type, character and quality, but had no walk-over in the contest with the Dryden bred Bertie's Hero, a red 5 year old, shown by Edwards & Co., and Jilt's Victor, a roan 6 year old shown by J. A. Watt, the rating being in the order named. The surprise of the bull sections was found in the first prize 2 year old bull, Royal Chief, a rich roan of ideal form and quality bred by R. A. and J. A. Watt, sired by Mildred's Royal, out of Crocus, (Imp.) and shown by A. Duncan & Son Carluke, Wentworth County. This bull, shown for the first time at Toronto, won easily the senior male and grand champion awards, the reserve for the former being Sidelight, and for the supreme position, Eastwood Bros. first prize senior yearling, Gallant Sailor, a rich roan of excellent type and quality, bred by T. Redmond and sired by Sailor Champion. Elliot & Son were second in the 2 year old section with Rose Victor, a capital red son of Sittyton Victor (Imp.) and out of Mina 8th (Imp.), an animal showing fine character and type. Second in the senior yearling section was Gardhouse & Son's Archer's First, a promising roan son of Prince of Archers (Imp.). In junior yearlings two excellent white youngsters, Pettit's Silver Prince and Harry Smith's Viscount Vanity were first and second.

In an uncommonly strong class of nineteen senior bull calves, Kyle Bros. won with a deep bodied, straight lined red, Broadhook's Chancellor, by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.). Second and fourth awards went to Edwards & Co., for a red and a roan, by Missie Champion, then to J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, for a red by Ben Lomond (Imp.). In a good class of cows the noted champion-winning heifer of former years, Queen Ideal, bred by H. Fairbairn, sired by Royal Prince, 31241, and owned by Sir Geo. Drummond, a roan cow now 5 years old, of grand conformation, and fine quality, was a clear first, followed by Edwards & Co.'s roan Pine Grove Clipper, by Marquis of Zenda, third going to Robson's roan, Queenston Bellona, by Derby (Imp.), and fourth to Drummond's red Lavender 44th, by Cicely's Pride (Imp.). The 2 year old heifer class was led by an uncommonly strong red heifer, Mina Princess, recently imported from the States by J. A. Watt, bred by Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio, and sired by Whitehall Count. This heifer was rightly awarded the senior championship over Queen Ideal, as she is smooth and true in all her make up, but was beaten in a very close contest for grand champion by Amos & Son's red senior yearling, Pleasant Valley Jilt, by Old Lancaster (Imp.), a former Toronto grand champion who died too soon, as he proved a remarkable successful heifer getter. The second prize senior yearling Lancaster Bud, a white half-sister, by the same sire is a close compeer of the supreme champion. In junior yearling heifers, Edwards & Co. won with a charming roan daughter of Missie Champion, and in a very strong class of senior heifer calves, J. A. Watt had a popular winner in the roan, Queen of Dreamland, by Royal Prince, and of the same family as Queen Ideal.

In the competition for graded herd Edwards & Co. were first, J. A. Watt was second, Sir Geo. Drummond third and Robson's fourth. For exhibitor's young herd, Amos & Son were first; Pettit & Son, second; Edwards & Co., third; H. Smith, fourth. For breeder's young herd the placing was—1, Amos & Son; 2, Pettit & Son; 3, Edwards & Co.

Exhibitors of Aberdeen Angus were James Bowman, Guelph, John Lowell, of Elora and T. Broadfoot, of Fergus. The male championship was won by Lowes, Elm Park Ringleader Sixth. The junior champion was a yearling called Magnificent, which was recently imported by Mr. Bowman. After having won third in his class at the Royal, Mr. Bowman won the herd prize, Lowes second.

There were three herds of Herefords out, the exhibitors being J. A. Govenlock, H. D. Smith, W. H. Hunter. Hunter won the championship of males but Govenlock got first for herds and female championship.

Col. McCrae, of Guelph, and R. Shaw, of Brantford, made the exhibit of Galloways, the Colonel getting all the championships and the herd prize.

#### THE DAIRY BREEDS.

The Ayrshire and Jersey breeds were out in stronger force than usual, and measured up to, if not beyond, the usual in character and quality. The Holsteins were short in number and on the whole not as well shown as in former years, only one of the herds generally shown here being represented this year. Ayrshires were shown from the Standard herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, and A. Hume & Co. and Wm. Stewart Sons, Menie, Ont. The prize awards were distributed by Dan Drummond, Ottawa and W. P. Shanck, Avon, N.Y., Ness securing the lion's share of the principle prizes, the other exhibitors following in the order named, Ness winning the first prize, senior and grand male championship, with his invincible aged bull, Barcheskie King's Own. Hunter was second and Hume third in the aged bull section. In two-year-old bulls a very strong first was found in Netherhall Milkman, imported by Ness and shown by P. D. McArthur, N. Georgetown, Que. Ness was first in yearling bulls and senior bull. Hunter was first in aged cows with Barboigh Big Nancy (Imp.) which was also senior and grand champion female. Ness was first in all the herd and group sections, Hunter being second for graded herd and Hume second for young herd and progeny of a bull.

Jerseys were very strong in numbers and quality, probably in advance of the display of any former year in both respects. The principal exhibitors were B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, D. Duncan, Don, Wm. McKenzie (of McKenzie & Mann) Toronto and Thompson Porter, West Toronto. The principle winnings were pretty well divided between Bull & Son and Duncan. McKenzie's imported bull, Pearl of Kirkfield, male grand champions of this show, repeated his performance this year, being a very superior animal of the Island type. The reserve for senior champion was Duncan's two-year-old bull, Fontaine's Boyle, which defeated Porter's Golden Fox of Dentonia placed first as a yearling and junior champion last year. Duncan was first in a grand class of ten yearling bulls with Brilliant's Golden Fern, and also first in senior bull calves with Golden Jolly of Don. Bull & Son scored in the grandest class of Jersey cows ever seen at Toronto with Brampton Primrose recently imported, a model cow of the breed. Duncan came second with Lady Primrose of Don, of his own breeding, McKenzie was third with Jetty of Kirkfield (Imp.). In the three-year-old cow section Duncan again scored with Rosetta of Don, a grand young cow, defeating several imported cows, McKenzie being second with Mabel Denton, (Imp.) Bull & Son won first and second in two-year-old heifers, a home bred entry winning over an imported one. In yearling heifers in milk, McKenzie won with a charming imported heifer which was also junior female champion. Duncan was first for graded herd, bull, for young herd, Duncan first for four animals, get of one bull, and bred by exhibitor. Duncan was also first for a cow with two of her progeny.

Holsteins were shown by G. W. Clemons, St. George; Duncan & Hulet, Norwich; S. Hutchinson, Aurora; and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Clemons won all first prizes, but two in individual sections, also male grand championship on his aged bull Sir Mercedes Teake, and female grand championship on his aged cow, Kaatje de Boer 3rd. Also all the firsts for herds and groups.

#### SHEEP

The sheep section of the show at Toronto has seldom been as strong as this year. Owing to the 30 days quarantine on sheep going into the States many show sheep which would have otherwise gone across the line for show or sale were present at the Canadian National and the display was very fine. Imported animals were strongly in evidence, but home bred sheep held their own admirably, defeating in several instances the imported stock.

Cotswolds were shown by T. H. Shore, Glanworth; J. Rawlings, Forest; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; E. F. Park Burford; the prizes being fairly well distributed, Shore winning in aged ram and aged ewe, Rawlings in shearing and ram lamb, shearing ewe; Ross in shearing ewe and Park with ewe lamb. Rawlings had the champion ram, Ross the champion ewe, Rawlings won first for pen of lambs, open flock and Canadian bred flock.

In Leicesters, which were the most numerous, and in the hands of the most exhibitors of all the breeds were shown by James Snell, Clinton; A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare; F. Kelly, Alymer; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; O. Turnbull Walton. Snell was first for aged ewe and for open flock, but second for aged ram and shearing ram. Whitelaws won in aged ram, shearing ram and champion ram with their aged ram. John Kelly was first for ram lamb, shearing ewe, ewe lamb, pen of lambs and Canadian herd flock.

Shropshires made a splendid showing, a considerable lot of recently imported animals being in the competition, and a strong contingent of Canadian bred. The exhibitors were, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford; Oak Park Farm, Brantford; J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Hammer & Hodgson won in aged ram, shearing ram, shearing ewe and ewe lamb, also male and female championship. Lloyd Jones was first with ram lamb, second for aged and shearing ram and for open flock. Campbell was strong in Canadian bred classes winning first for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor and for Canadian bred flock. Oxford's were well shown by Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell; A. Simenton, Blackheath, and I. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe; the first named firm winning the majority of first prizes including flock and champion awards.

Southdowns made a very nice display, the exhibitors being Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; R. McEwen, Byron, and W. Simenton, Blackheath, the first named securing most of the first awards.

Hampshires made an excellent display, a number of newly imported animals being out. Exhibitors were, G. Allen, Paris; John Kelley, Shakespeare; C. Fillow, Omagh, and F. C. Biggs, W. Flamboro. The principal prizes went to Maw, Allen and Kelly.

Lincolns were shown only by J. T. Gibson, Denfield, who made, as usual, a fine display of typical and well fitted sheep.

Dorsets were well shown by R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. Robertson & Son, Milton West; H. Bartlett, Kimto and A. S. Foster, Oakville. The principal awards went to Robertson and Harding.

#### SWINE

All the principal breeds of swine were out in good force, especially Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, and J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, were the farmers securing the largest share of leading awards. Berkshires were well shown, the principal prizes going to Thos. Teasdale, Concord; T. A. Cox, Brantford; J. J. Wilson, Milton, several other exhibitors finding a place in the prize list. Cox won on aged boar, Teasdale on senior yearling, Wilson in junior yearling, Cox in boar under 6 months, Wilson on aged sow, Cox on senior yearling, Wilson on junior yearling and sow under 6 months.

In Tamworths, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; R. Morrow & Son, Hilton, and C. Currie Morrison, in the order named were principal winners.

#### AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

The new agricultural building was well filled with products of the farm, the orchard, the garden and the greenhouse. In addition to grains, field roots, garden truck, fruits, plants, flowers, and honey, attractive displays of natural products from Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia were made. Those from the Western provinces were very creditable and the subject of much favorable comment. E. L. Richardson of Calgary looked after Alberta's interests and John Bracken of Regina after those of Saskatchewan.

Visitors from all parts of Canada as well as those from across the line pronounce the Canadian National Exhibition as the best ever held. The attractions in front of the grand stand and the music furnished by the various bands, including Winnipeg city band, was all that could be desired. Next year is bound to see the fair launch out along lines to make it superior to that of 1908.

## MARKETS

The wheat market for the week has been fairly steady. Three cents was the extreme range in fluctuation, and as we go to the press there is little change to record in the figures of a week ago. Deliveries are pouring into America and Canada primary markets. The weather all over America where threshing and harvesting operations are still on, continues excellent for these operations. Foreign demand is good. Liverpool maintains its strength and despite favorable reports from all quarters the king of cereals maintains its level. So far as conditions are, and prospects go, the market ought to be a little bearish. But it goes bull actually the greater part of the time. The European crop is saved. The Argentine new crop is reported on favorably. America has garnered what she has in safety and is pouring her crop Europe-wards. But the slump prophesied has not yet materialized. Bull factors are—the low stores carried over, the prospect for a less than average crop, and the dry weather which continues to prevail over much of the fall wheat country, affecting seriously the acreage likely to go to winter crop. Drought conditions

prevail over almost the entire fall wheat country in America, in Ontario, the eastern states, and the southwest. In the Canadian province the situation is regarded as serious, and much land that would otherwise have been sown to winter wheat must be held over for spring crop, plowing in a good many districts being impossible.

At Winnipeg during the past week deliveries have been heavy. One and two northern have been the prevailing grades. Other grains are quiet and moving slowly. Prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 northern.....	99½
2 northern.....	97
3 northern.....	94½
No. 4.....	89
No. 5.....	81
No. 6.....	70½
Feed 1.....	65½
Feed 2.....	60½
No. 2 white oats.....	38½
No. 3 white oats.....	39
No. 3 barley.....	52½
No. 4 barley.....	50½
Flax, N. W.....	117½
" Manitoba.....	115

#### OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	96½	95½	93½	99½
Oats.....	40½	39½	...	...
Flax.....	118	116	...	...

#### PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	23.00
Oats.....	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00

#### BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks.....	26
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	23½ @ 24
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	22 @ 23
Dairy, in tubs.....	19 @ 20
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	12½ @ 13½
Eastern Cheese.....	13 @ 13½
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b.....	...
Winnipeg.....	20

#### HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.00 @ \$ 7.00
Timothy.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Red Top.....	9.00
Hay, in loads, local market.....	9.00 @ 10.00

#### LIVE-STOCK.

At Winnipeg for last week receipts have been rather heavy. As a consequence prices have fallen for local killing stuff. Depression in the old country markets has induced a slight decrease in export prices, and stock going forward for export has averaged a quarter off all round.

Best export prices are now \$3.50 with shippers poorer in quality going for less. Export cows are selling for \$3.25 with a poor demand except for good stuff. Cows and heifers for local butchering run from \$2.75 to \$3.25 and half fat ordinary run of killers from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Calves are worth \$4.00 per cwt.

Hogs are holding firm at \$6.50. Some extra choice lots change hands at a slightly better figure, probably as good as \$6.75. Hogs are scarce; few are coming in. Sheep are quoted at \$5.50 with little doing.

#### CHICAGO.

The cattle business at Chicago and the American markets has been in bad shape generally for the past week or ten days. Deliveries have been heavy and only top notches are selling where they should. Other kinds are being peddled off wherever they can go. Prime steers are quoted at \$7.30 to \$7.40, choice, \$6.40 to \$7.25 and medium steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Sheep are a trifle better, a rather steadier demand prevails for this stock, especially for sheep of quality and grade. The best are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.25, ewes go from \$3.75 to \$4.00, the higher price prevailing for choice wethers. Hogs are worth \$6.70 for medium packing grade, and about five cents better for heavier stock.

#### TORONTO.

Toronto market was off this week from 20 to 40 cents on all grades. Excessive supply, the same cause that reacted unfavorably in every live-stock market in Britain and America, is the cause. Quality of deliveries was fairly good, rather better than one would expect, but not good enough to overcome the depression caused by an over-supply. Exporters are worth \$1.40 to \$1.60, winter exporters \$1.40 to \$1.60, prime \$1.40 to \$1.60, cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00, hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.00 per cwt. Export ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.00, lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.90. Hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.00.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Belgium has a Sunday postage stamp, issued for those who do not wish to have their mail delivered on Sunday. All mail bearing the Sunday stamp is held over by the carriers for delivery Monday.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the poet and dramatist, and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on their estate at Aulestaad, near Lilliehamer, Norway. Their home was crowded with guests. Gifts and congratulations were received from all parts of Norway.

Major-General Bengough, a hero of the Crimea, according to a London despatch, thinks 'the feminine suffrage problem' would be solved by adding to the House of Commons and the House of Lords a 'House of Ladies.' But he proposes that 'as the House of Commons is controlled by the House of Lords so would the House of Ladies be controlled by the House of Commons.'

Among recent additions to the objects of interest in the archives branch is a complete model of old Quebec city, which was sent 100 years ago to the British government by Colonel By, founder of Ottawa. The model was sent probably for military purposes and has been in the Woolwich arsenal since. Dr. Doughty has succeeded in securing it, and it will repose in the capital hereafter. Gen. Wolfe's chair, which was donated by the Prince of Wales, is another interesting historical relic now in the archives branch.

Towns are springing up like mushrooms all over the West these days. Names have to be found by the dozen, but as a rule they are selected with care and the effort is to make each name local and historic as far as possible. One of the newest towns is Laird on the Dalmeny branch of the Canadian Northern Railway in the Rosthern district. This is named after Hon. David Laird, first governor of the Northwest Territories, and it marks the site of the camp where one of the first Indian treaties was made while he was Indian Commissioner.

Principal Heron, of the Regina industrial school, has come in from Duck Lake from a trip over the Mistawasis and Big River reserves. He brought with him nine new pupils. Some of these are grand children of the chiefs, Mistawasis and Star Blanket, whose loyalty during rebellion days was of very great value to the white settlers and to the government forces. The attendance at the school has been steadily increasing of late and these children will make a creditable addition to the number in the school.

Notices for the offer of 1,000 crowns for the discovery and return of a Van Dyke picture that was stolen recently from a gallery in Vienna are being sent out to all customs inspectors and art dealers from the Austro-Hungarian consulate-general in New York. The painting, 'Kopf eins Kindes' head of a child), was cut out of its frame in the gallery of Count Marrach, in Vienna on Aug. 24. The authorities in Vienna believe that those who stole it will attempt to smuggle it into the United States, and the treasury department has been requested to put customs inspectors at every point on the look out for it.

Count Leo Tolstoy, novelist and social reformer, celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth at his home in Yasnaya Poliana, yesterday. The celebrations throughout Russia of the Count's birthday are much less wide-spread than was

the original intention of his countless admirers, and the prime reason for this is the opposition of the Russian Government and the Orthodox Greek Church. Notwithstanding this, the newspapers of Russia appeared almost without exception as Tolstoy jubilee numbers, and published papers devoted to his life, criticisms of his literary work, and anecdotes of his career. Many of the articles naturally are phrased in terms of extravagant adulation, but in general the criticisms are discriminating and just.

One thing the French Canadian race has given to the country is a folk song which Canadian composers may some day use to help establish that coveted achievement of all civilized nations, a national music. There can be no dispute about French Canadian folk songs being indigenous. The boatmen floating down the mighty rivers of the Dominion chanted songs which have been preserved and handed down to the twentieth century. The habitants have fiddled and danced and sung their own peculiar melodies, native to the soil, to the environment, to the very life of these quaint and crude people. Already a few of these songs have been utilized. Sir Alexandra Mackenzie has written a "Canadian Rhapsody" on French-Canadian folk songs, but it is a dull, uninteresting and unsympathetic work.—SYDNEY C. DALTON, in the *New Music Review*.

### HER LIFE FOR THEIRS

Here is a little story from real life that it does us all good to hear. It is all true and it happened just last month in Colorado. Folsom is a little town not far from a river which has worn by its impetuosity a deep course through the mountains. The town telephone office is connected with many neighboring towns by wire, and Mrs. S. T. Rooke was an operator in the Folsom office. One day as she listened, word came from farther up the canon that there had been a cloud burst in the mountains, and the river had risen a tremendous distance and was sweeping over its rocky banks, destroying all in its way. There would be time for her to escape to a place of safety before the deluge came, but the operator apparently gave not a minute of thought to her own safety. Instead, she took the telephone book and began calling up the subscribers and warning them of the danger. She had not time to finish when the rush of waters came upon her, but half a hundred citizens of the town declared to a reporter afterward that they owed their escapes and that of their families to the warning Mrs. Rooke had sent them from the central office. Saving others, herself she could not save. The following day her body was found twelve miles further down the rocky valley. The head-piece worn by all telephone operators was still at her ear, an indication that death had found her at the post of duty.

### DOING THINGS WELL

We heard a striking experience the other day, related to us at first hand, illustrating the advantage of doing things well while one is about it. The narrator, a retired farmer, informed us that, years ago, when he was commencing to farm, and had a very small capital account, sickness in his family decided him to dig a new well. Seepage water could be obtained by making a fifteen or twenty foot excavation, but, although a dollar looked like a cartwheel, he made up his mind to do that job, like every other, so that it would never require to be done again. He went down till he struck a never-failing vein of water, at a depth of some sixty feet. During his absence from home on the following Christmas Day, a large wheat-straw stack, built against the barn, was accidentally fired by an orphan lad who had sat down beside it in order to learn to smoke. Neighbors on the way to church saw the smoke rising,

hastened to the scene, and, by using a neighbor's sap-buckets, which fortunately had bales on them, formed themselves into a bucket brigade, and by keeping the barn wet, and also that portion of the stack next the barn, controlled the flames sufficiently to enable other workers to fork away that portion of the stack against the building. Two days' work and another day's watchfulness served to protect the barn while the smouldering strawstack was consumed. "If it had not been for that well, which they couldn't pump dry," said the man, gratefully, "there is no doubt that the barn, with the unthreshed spring grain and a season's wheat crop in the granary, would have gone up in smoke, leaving me stranded and bankrupt."

"Another thing," he added, "I had previously made a vow that I would never insure my buildings, but the day after the fire, when an agent came along, I took out all he would put on, and have never owned an uninsured building since, nor have I ever yet had one burned. Perhaps, as it happened, it was just as well that I was not insured at that time, for some of the neighbors suspected that I had deliberately set fire to the stack and gone away, to make sure of getting the insurance. I have seen many people burnt out since, and never felt like imputing that they had done it deliberately. It seems to me a most unlikely thing for anyone to do."

### OLD AGE PENSIONS

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the Old Age Pensions Bill the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed views favorable to the measure. The question he considered to be a moral one, cutting right down into the lives and responsibilities of the whole people. The country's social prosperity and progress was materially bound up with the manner in which the aged poor were being dealt with. Many investigators of social conditions had concluded that the question of provision for the aged poor dominated a number of aged problems. The time had come to do something, and personally he was glad that investigation had given place to practical action.

The archbishop emphasized the fact that the bill was an experiment. He considered that to be a reason for going on with it. It would be the duty of the House to watch the effects of the first application of the measure with a view to ascertaining the probable ultimate results of the innovation. Whatever else the bill did, it made the nation responsible for feebleness and old age. Modern conditions of industry did not favor the aged. Workers were being driven faster and harder, and new methods bore with especial severity upon the old. The pensions meant a lot of money in taxation, but every member of the House of Lords would willingly add to his financial burdens if only the poor would thereby benefit.

The bill, the Archbishop said, must be regarded as only a first step on a long and tiresome journey, but they had set their hands to the task. Care should be taken that there was no interference with the national habits of thrift and self-reliance. If a close watch were kept on the effects of the measure in actual practice, results might be obtained which would redound greatly to the common good of the English people.

The Archbishop's words are of especial value as showing the sympathy of the head of the Established Church with the poorer classes—a sympathy which he expressed with moderation and restraint. The church leaders may be growing socialistic, but their socialism belongs to the highest phase of the movement for which that much-abused word is made to do service. The House of Lords enables the country to make use of the special knowledge and broad viewpoint of such men as the Primate.—*The News*.

1866

try in  
d the  
ation  
would  
ust be  
many

s have  
en the  
oving

99  
97  
94  
89  
81  
70  
65  
60  
38  
39  
52  
50  
117  
115

May  
99

\$19.00  
20.00  
24.00  
23.00  
27.00  
11.00  
22.00

26  
24  
23  
20  
13  
13

20  
ipeg.  
\$ 7.00  
14.00  
9.00  
10.00

been  
fallen  
country  
prices,  
aged a

ippers  
ws are  
or good  
ig run  
of kil-  
00 per

choice  
obably  
oming

merican  
ie past  
vy and  
should.  
ey can  
\$7.40,  
\$5.25

emand  
quality  
\$4.25,  
ce pre-  
.70 for  
better

to 40  
same  
e-stock  
cause.  
better  
igh to  
supply,  
porters  
\$4.80;  
\$6.00  
\$1.50

## The Quiet Hour

### TO WHOM SHALL WE GO?

Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that Thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.—S. John vi. : 68, 69.

Can you echo those confident words, spoken by one who knew the private as well as the public life of his Master? If not, would you be glad to echo them? In this age, as in all other ages of the Christian era, there are two classes of people who say, "We are not sure that Jesus is the Christ." One class is eagerly seeking for proof that He is the Son of God, while the other is delighted with every new difficulty that is found to lie in the path of faith. If you belong to this latter class you will not be likely to read this column, so my message will not be addressed to you. I will ask of the former class the question which drew from St. Peter his famous expression of confident assurance, the question put by the Master to His disciples: "Will ye also go away?" Surely, if you have looked into history and the human soul at all, you will be able to say: "To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." Look through the history of the Christian nations, and you can count on your fingers the atheists who were noble and pure and good, pouring out their lives in consecrated service, helping and uplifting their fellows. But who can count the multitudes who have been constrained by the love of Christ to devote the best years of life in self-sacrificing service? Who but God could count those who, even now, are the light of the world and the salt of the earth, in city and country, in tropical heat and arctic cold? Judging by their fruits, we must own that the words of Christ and the inspiration of His Life have power to make dark places light and foul places fair, and to bring joy into sorrowful lives.

Yesterday I was talking to a young and unusually clever woman, who said that everyone had "one time of delirious happiness in life, and after that was over, life was gray." She said she was looking forward to death "to end it all." And yet she is healthy and busy, with artistic surroundings and a devoted father and mother. She says she is "never glad to see another day dawn." What is the matter with her? Simply this—she knows nothing of God or the joy of serving Him. Death, in her eyes is the "end" of life; instead of being the door leading into a grander life. She fancies she can look down on those who are still old-fashioned enough to believe in Christ—and what does she gain by her "cleverness?" Nothing but a miserable heart-hunger and unhappiness. She will not go to Him for rest and peace, and to whom else can she go for those priceless treasures? No millionaire has money enough to buy them, and yet the most ignorant slave may win them for his own. I have just read a book in which the hero reads all the sceptical writings he can procure, looking down with easy contempt on what he is pleased to call the "fable" of Christianity. And he is in a constant whirl of disquiet, life has no meaning in his eyes, sorrow and pain must be endured, but he can see no profit in them. Even character is of little worth if it is to crumble into nothingness at death. Love at last opens his eyes to the fact that if he does not turn to the ever-present God, there is no one else to go to. When his wife is passing out of his sight, the empty creed—which is the absence of a creed—of agnosticism is torn to pieces in a moment by the soul that refuses to lose its hold on another soul.

But life as well as death should convince us that Christ has the words of eternal life. If it is hard to believe that the Ten Commandments were written by God in tables of stone, we cannot break them without finding out to our cost that they are written in our bodies and souls. The nations that break them are uncivilized, the men who break them are brutalized and feeble. But Christ's enforcement of them goes deeper than the outside act; even to break the Sixth and Seventh Command-

ments in "thought," he declares, with authority, is degrading. Can anyone teach higher morality than is given in the Sermon on the Mount? God does not leave Himself without a witness. Though well-doing often brings sorrow, yet—in the end—it results in happiness; and sin—though its first-fruits may be outward prosperity—yet it is like "Dead Sea fruit," turning to ashes in the mouth. If God is not always judging the world, how strange it is that sin should always be the path to misery, and righteousness should lead to honor, peace and happiness! This could not be the case if the world were governed by chance.

A sure trust in God gives buoyant courage. Think of Luther, when a messenger from the Pope told him that he need not expect any prince to take up arms to defend him. "Where will you be then—where will you be then?" was the terrible question, which he answered in calm confidence: "Where I am now; in the hands of Almighty God." Do you want proofs of the truth of Christianity? Then look at it! It is its own proof. If you look at an apple-tree, year after year, and find it bearing flowers and fruit, can anyone convince you that it has been dead all the time? Look at the history of Christianity. See how it has changed common men and women into heroes and saints, by the thousands; see how churches to uplift souls, hospitals, orphanages and asylums of various kinds to help bodies, and schools of all kinds to instruct minds, spring up where it takes root. Look at the marvellous literature turned out by those who have been illuminated by it—though a few writers, who would have been ignorant enough but for their education in Christian countries, strike the mother who has nourished them in the face. To whom shall we go if not to "Christian" countries, if we wish to find these things growing naturally as fruit on a tree that is alive?

And what if we can't always understand the reason for God's apparent carelessness when His children are treated unjustly. We can surely trust Him a little, when we remember how often, since the world began, good has triumphed over the evil. How can we expect to understand the whole of life, when the infinite part of it—the division that lies on the other side of death—is unknown to us? If we reject Christ, this life of ours is a riddle without solution; if we accept Him, light is thrown on much of it, and our love for Him makes us willing to trust the dark bit in His keeping. "To whom shall we go?" but to one who has found the living Christ, for such beautiful thoughts as these? What inexpressible joy for me, to look up through the apple blossoms and the fluttering leaves and to see God's love there; to listen to the thrush that has built his nest among them, and to feel God's love, who cares for the birds, in every note that swells his little throat; to look beyond to the bright, blue depths of the sky, and feel they are a canopy of blessing—the roof of the house of my Father; that if clouds pass over it, it is the unchangeable light they veil; that, even when the day itself passes, I shall see that the night only unveils new worlds of light, and to know that if I could unwrap fold after fold of God's universe, I should only unfold more and more blessing and see deeper and deeper into the love which is at the heart of it all." If you want joy and peace that will grow more radiant year after year, go to Christ for it—you will certainly find it nowhere else.

### HOPE.

#### DO YOU SEE?

An artist went to sea to see  
What he could see at sea to draw;  
He only saw what all may see—  
The sea was all the artist saw.  
And when he saw he'd seen the sea,  
Proceeded he the scene to draw,  
And since his scene I've often seen,  
I've seen the sea the artist saw.

—SELECTED.

## Ingle Nook

### APPROVES OF BOTANY ARTICLES.

Dear Madam:—A little time back I had the pleasure of reading one of the letters in the Ingle Nook asking for information on the subject of Botany. Now, that is a subject I should like to see written upon—a short, racy article, showing plant life as it is growing and where found, its uses and how to avail ourselves of its uses. So-called weeds are held as of no use because people are ignorant of plant life. Weeds in their places are just as useful as grain even. What their places are we can arrive at by a study of botany. I hope the other members of this cosy corner will express their views on this important subject, and so give Dame Durden encouragement to find a writer who knows his subject, and can write the articles that will go to build up the brains of.

#### A MERE MAN, No. 2.

(You will find Evelyn as anxious as yourself to have some Botany knowledge of plant life in Western Canada, and I hope to gratify you both. You are the second "Mere Man" to write to our corner. Number one has neglected us lately but perhaps seeing your letter will stir him up. Come again. D. D.)

#### A FINE COMMENT ON A FINE LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Feeling sure there is a chair in the cozy "nook" for the auntie of three score and eight, I confidently knock for admittance. I have been an interested reader of "Ingle Nook" chats for several years, and often find there something I would like to reply to; but as you seem to always have plenty to fill your page, and my time is also pretty full, I have not intruded. But I was so pleased with "The Ideals of a Bachelor," in a late *Advocate*, and wish to say of that all the various and many sided articles on that subject which I have read in current print for months, I consider "Bachelors" the best, because he comes so near the true, ideal relations between the sexes before and after marriage, as far as he expresses himself; and I could trust him to carry out his definition of married life, along the same happy lines, and live up to it.

Bachelors and maidens have busily aired their different views, in the western press of late, on single and married life, the relations of husband and wife in the home, the house and farm work, share of finances, etc. Every week brings, perhaps, several letters on these and kindred subjects from different pens. I read, and am pleased, amused, grieved, and provoked by turns. Many wholesome truths have been told, many pleasant, many hard and some unkind things said on both sides, and we can only trust that good will result from the controversy.

I do not find one among them who strikes the keynote of harmony in wedded life, as does the bachelor who wrote the "Ideals" named above. The only criticism I offer, is on his calling housework "drudgery." It is not drudgery to the woman who loves and enjoys it for its own sake, as so many do, or "for love's sweet sake," as thousands do. Circumstances often make housework heavy, toilsome, burdensome—so of any other work. The housekeeper can let, or make, her work become harder than it need be. I can speak with authority, having kept house more than fifty years.) But so long as we call it drudgery, just so long will our daughters turn from it—and often from marriage because of it—and the young wife regard it as a "necessary nuisance."

Let us learn to love the duties that provide healthful food and clothing for the bodies of our dear ones, and sweet, cheery homes for their minds and souls, (they will help us if we show them how,) and teach our girls that to be true homemakers is the highest ideal of womanhood, because it is God's ideal. Women do many other things, nobly, grandly,

beautifully. But the true wife and mother, standing next to God as His right hand helper—second Creator of human souls—is the most beautiful being He ever made. What nobler, holier work can woman aspire to?

Now I want to tell your readers, who are nursing mothers, how I used to find time to rest when I had a young babe in my arms. When its time came to nurse and go to sleep, I would lie down with it on the bed; and when it was sound asleep, I gently raised its head with my free hand, and very carefully withdrawing my arm, I would rise much rested. Try it, mothers who are not strong; if you can afford to drop to sleep yourself for a few minutes, so much the better—read the "Ingle Nook."

Have I stayed too long? And may I come again?

#### AUNT SARA.

(You have not "stayed too long," and we shall be delighted to have you come again. Do not bother re-writing for the Ingle Nook. If you will only supply those well-expressed ideas, I'll gladly look after the little details of form before the copy goes to the printer. D. D.)

#### SPLENDID HELP FOR PICTURE LOVERS.

If Dame Durden's many admirers are so fond of pictures as I am, perhaps they will be interested to know of one way by which really charming effects may be obtained, at next to no expense, with a little care and good taste. Almost every one has some special pictures, which they would like in their own room. (magazine sketches, wash drawings, or prints of good paintings) but which would not warrant the expense of framing, and a most satisfactory way of making it possible to use them, is by cutting the picture, so as to leave a very narrow edge of white all round it, and mounting it, (with a tiny bit of photographer's paste or good mucilage applied on the back to each corner) on various colored papers. Wall paper samples, cut a couple of inches larger than the pictures for mounting, (the size of the mat being always governed by the subject and size of the picture, according to one's own judgment) are surprisingly pleasing. The coloring in the mats seeming to supply the lack of color in the black and white pictures, in a perfectly unobtrusive way, giving them light and life which they lack in a curious degree, when left unmounted. Perhaps many Westerners do not know—or have forgotten—that each year, the Royal Academy and New Gallery pictures are published (at the offices, "Black and White," 63 Fleet St., London, England) in black and white in magazine form, a little larger in size, than the "Cosmopolitan," for the very small price of one shilling. Many of these, when carefully mounted, are really beautiful, and always interesting, from the standpoint of the owner being able, year by year, to see what is being exhibited at the Academy each season and, besides giving one a sense of being not altogether out of touch with the world. There is a small education in them, in subject and form, which one unconsciously gains. This treatment has its own advantages, as it is possible to use many more pictures than if framed in the usual way, without the bewildering air of heavy crowding, and dusty frames—always a menace in bedrooms—and if tastefully arranged (with small tacks, which do not injure the walls) the result is more than a little surprising in that there is no effect of making the room cheap or trivial, but individual, restful and charming.

#### "DAGMAR."

(You will find the private answer to this letter enclosed a stamp before the next issue. I hope it was some help to you. You have more than made up for your instructive and interesting helpfulness you felt. We will be glad to see you again. D. D.)



ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Thanks for your kind invitation to young girls to join your nook. I, for one, never felt neglected, as there is always something in your paper for girls.

I am a farmer's daughter and have always plenty to do, but as I am only sixteen I have not stopped school. I don't want to for a while as I hope to be a teacher. I love to read and have read a lot of books. I hardly know which is my favorite author. I am taking music, too, and like it very much.

I would like some of the young folks near my own age to write to me, or exchange postcards, as I am making a collection.

We live eight miles from town, and it is lovely to drive to town if it's not too cold or too hot. I amuse myself with reading, music, and my school work, also helping mamma and everyone else. In the winter we have fine times skating outside, if it is not too cold. Last year we skated outside nearly all winter, so you may imagine how nice it was.

As this is my first letter to the Ingle Nook I must not make it too long. I will close hoping to see a lot of letters from the girls.

MINNEHAHA.

(You are very welcome to our Ingle Nook, and we hope that more young girls will follow your example and write to us about what interests them most. I think you are very sensible to stay at school as long as you can and to keep your music up too. What style of music do you prefer, classical or the lighter popular airs? Write again when you have time. D. D.)

DISCIPLINE IN THE HOME.

Dear Dame Durden:—I was very much interested in the letter of "Old Man Gardener" in issue of July 15, and hope he will give us a letter upon rose growing. We got rose trees last year, and they grew and bloomed nicely, but alas! this spring when we uncovered them they seemed dead. One showed signs of life at first, and then withered away. I am afraid the plants were too young to stand the first winter here. I was also interested to read of his success with cowslips, and shall send home for seed and see how they will do here. I have always longed to grow them. I can endorse his advice about the wall flowers, i. e.: to raise the plants one summer, winter in the cellar, and plant out the following spring. Carnations can be treated in the same way. I have plants now kept over in that manner and full of bud. My garden is radiant now and the pleasure it is to us no words can tell. As I work in the kitchen in the mornings waves of perfume from the stocks, petunias and mignonette come floating on the breeze, and each time I glance through door or window, my eye is greeted by the glow of flowers of every color and kind. The larkspur is a sight,—we have four shades in blue, and a white kind, and the blue are over six feet tall and show up splendidly against the green of the bluff.

I have been visiting around a little more than usual this summer, and at each place where there have been children I have been painfully impressed with the unruly and disobedient behaviour of the rising generation. What is the matter with the parents, or is it the children that are at fault? It came as a shock to me the first time I heard a child answer its parent saucily, for in my young days we never dreamed of such a thing, nor have I ever had like trouble with my own young ones. But times seem changed, and I have known parents laugh at, and pass over a rude reply as if they thought it was smart and clever.

Discipline in the family can be maintained without severity, in fact, I don't believe in whipping except in very exceptional cases. It would be very interesting to have some of our Chatterers give their ideas upon the question of family conduct and discipline. Sometimes I think the children get a bad example in the behaviour of their parents when reserve is thrown aside and all sorts of snapping and scolding indulged in. Children will respect or obey those who have no

respect or consideration for each other. However, I don't want to write a sermon, but sometimes a word-in season is of benefit, and some of us who are inclined to err in this way may pause or endeavor to amend our ways. Life on a farm is hard at best, and it is easy to become discouraged and allow ourselves to become cross and fretful,—but pause and do not visit the fretfulness upon the little ones unjustly, they are young for so short a time, so soon do they grow up and become men and women. Try to give them pleasant memories of a cheerful mother and a happy peaceful home life.

MARY.

THE MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been hoping to see both the subjects you suggested thoroughly discussed but particularly the latter, namely: The Duty of Mothers to Daughters. I feel helpless in the face of that question myself, but this much I do believe, and when the time comes, will try to act upon. Whatever a young girl knows of sex and of the relation of the sexes, of motherhood and of fatherhood, she should learn from her mother, or some pure souled woman. The practice of laughing at, and about, children's questions, or of telling them nonsensical things to put them off, and leaving them in ignorance until they learn from other children as untaught as themselves, cannot be too strongly condemned. Learning in that fashion was a blow to my confidence in my mother, I know, and erected a barrier between us that I hope may never be between me and my daughter. I know now that the reason for her silence was that she did not know how to tell me any more than I know how to tell it, and she did not know, what I do, that there are books—good, pure, simple books—which tell it so that any girl in her teens can understand. But I think it ought to be a knowledge that should be obtained very gradually. Always tell your child the truth when he or she asks questions. No need to tell the whole truth,—they ask such big questions—but never answer falsely in the least degree. You cannot get on a wrong footing with your child then anyway. Nevertheless, as I said before, I feel helpless, and I do hope somebody who knows more than I do, is going to write a good long letter on the subject.

Your presentation of the problem of summer vacations made me "sit up and think." I'm one of those to whom the thought of a vacation had not come. I have been thinking of it since, however, and I believe you are right. Holidaying is a mother's duty as well as a privilege, as much a duty as working. But how are we going to get it? I have not yet found the "slack-time" you speak of. July is as busy a month as I know. The wild strawberries and raspberries both ripen then, and it is rush with a capital R to secure as many as possible, but, Dame Durden, I never thought of it till this minute, that is my vacation. "A change is as good as a rest," and often when I come in tired, hot and dishevelled, knowing dinner or supper ought to be ready, I find the good man has "tossed up some sort of meal" as he says, and I always enjoy his cooking. Then sometimes I cannot get out until afternoon, so I carry the children's supper with me and they eat it under the trees. It must be so; that is my vacation, for I always find a new pleasure in "mere housework," cooking, sweeping and dusting, when berry picking is over. A picnic or an excursion calls for too much preparation and is too fatiguing for me unless I could leave the little ones behind, which I can't.

This is all about myself as usual, but I hope it will help someone in some way.

NAMELESS.

(Dear Nameless, your letter is good and helpful, and we are so glad to hear from you. It pleased me so much, when I got home yesterday, to find among the very welcome first letters of our new members, a letter from nearly every one of the old members who have done so much to make the Ingle Nook a success. I did not expect it in the busy season, but appreciated it so much. I hope more of the members will discuss the topic you have written upon. D. D.)

"Be ruled by Time -the wisest counselor of all"  
*Paraphrased this saying might read*  
 Be ruled by  
**ELGIN**  
 TIME  
 the truest time of all



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to  
**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**

Something About Rugs

The other day we heard a woman who "knows" say, "The farmers' wives want to have pretty homes and pretty clothes as much as anyone, but they are a little handicapped by not knowing just what to ask for when they go shopping."

When you think of it, this very innocent ignorance, is, under the circumstances, by no means to be wondered at. City folk, who are continually in touch with other people and their buyings, and who have a chance every day to see the various articles displayed in the store windows, experience no difficulty whatever in finding out the names of things, and thus of knowing exactly what to ask for when they go to buy. It is a very different matter when one only goes to town, say, once in a month, or perhaps not oftener than once in six months, and then, possibly, with only an hour or so in which to make purchases, over which a town woman would spend three times as long.

At this time of year, the question of buying new rugs is uppermost in many a feminine mind, and it was with the object of affording some illumination as to just what to "ask for" that the following notes have been written.

In the first place, let us urge prospective buyers once more to buy rugs, not carpets. Carpets are abominably insanitary things. Take what care of

them you will, and, when housecleaning time comes, you will be sure to find beneath them that wretched film of dust which has filtered through upon the floor. Then there is the annual or semi-annual business of taking the tacks out, stretching, and retacking to be thought of.

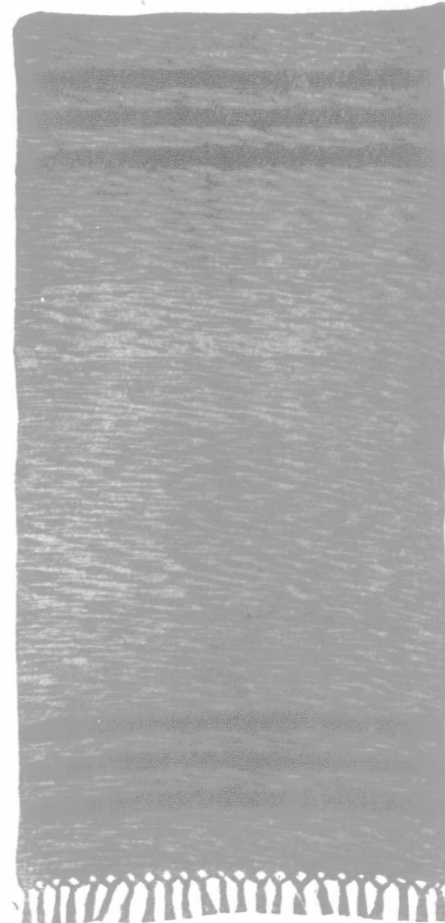
By all means, then, banish carpets, or at least buy rugs instead of them, if it is necessary to buy; paint your floors, or "finish" and wax them; put down rugs, one large or several small ones, as pleases your fancy; and know what it means to live in sanitary, modern apartments. Possibly the strip of bare floor about the edge of the rugs may look odd to you at first, but never mind that, you will soon get used to the effect, and like the new better than the old way.

Of the rugs put on the market, the most popular are body Brussels, tapestry, Wiltons, Axminsters, Smyrnas and ingrains. Of these, the body Brussels give, undoubtedly, the best value for the money. They are not very expensive, and are very durable, while their uncut pile (the loops being uncut) renders them comparatively firm and easy to keep clean. Tapestry-Brussels rugs also have uncut pile; they are cheaper than body Brussels, but much less durable, and, on the whole, much less satisfactory.

(Continued on page 279)



A "Domestic" Smyrna Rug  
 In which Oriental colorings and designs have been copied.



A Modern Rag Rug  
 Would be better with fringe at both ends.

## Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

Copyrighted by the Publishers, Musson Book Co.  
Serial rights in Canada secured by the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### "AS FAR AS HEAVEN."

A week had passed and Bate had not yet returned. Mary's forebodings, if the truth were known, were not only for him, but also for fear of tidings of some criminal misdoing of his, or lest he should come home drunk and violent by night with she knew not what evil companions. Mrs. Byjo stepped out strong as ever in this emergency.

"I'm coming over to bunk on the lounge alongside your bed, Mary. When they was mixin' the mortar to make me up, they hadn't a drop o' 'Fear' to put in, by Jo! Fear's a mighty good thing, but they was out of it; so, while the devil was gone to town to git some, they finished the job o' making me without any. It ain't a safe way to be constituted, I suppose, but it's mighty comfortable." She swaggered cheerily about the kitchen and set her constant friend, the oxwhip, staunchly in a corner.

Mary laughed in sympathy with the broad kindness and courage on Mrs. Byjo's face. It was plain to see the relief on Mary's own face, that had been growing darkly haggard of late—more irresistibly beautiful than ever to poor Rob.

"Rob ain't got but one arm at present," continued Mrs. Byjo; "so me and my old oxwhip will stand guard, too."

She took a big pair of spectacles out of her pocket and sat down by the kitchen lamp with one of Mary's books. "You two young people can have the sitting-room table for your reading," she said, "and clear out o' here. When I read I don't want anybody interruptin' me with talk, or jogglin' my elbows; I want the whole world to myself when I read, same as when I'm enjoyin' my first mess o' green in the spring, only more so."

Mary's face was brighter than it had been for days. She felt freer to converse with Rob of what was on her heart, and she spoke to him in the adjoining room.

"I want you to be frank with me, if there is anything concealed about that day at Waldeck, Rob. Did—did Bate sail over there too? I have been thinking lately—he was not at home that day."

"Miss Stingaree," said Rob, smiling in his ingenuous way, "it isn't hardly fair, is it, to ask me about Bate? He sails and he tramps so many ways—how should I know?"

"I've had a horrid suspicion haunting me, until Virginia came in and dispelled all suspicions with her brave good-cheer, that—that, possibly, it was Bate who was the means of your falling into the quarry?" She was looking at Rob more keenly than he realized. He laughed, and laughed again, with the humor of the idea.

"Miss Stingaree, I have been able to defend myself against Bate for some time. You know that. You are not very flattering. It was the turn of my foot on a miserable stone sent me slipping down there. The fall was unexpectedly abrupt, and there were jagged rocks below."

"Rob, I believe that is the first lie you ever told me. You and Jim might have agreed on the same story, at least. He said the bank caved in. What did happen? I want to know the truth."

Rob's smiling features were expressive of the utmost bewilderment and confusion. "If Jim said the bank caved, why then, that was it. I was so stunned, you know."

"You weren't stunned before the bank caved in, were you?"

"No, oh no, not at all; but the things that happened just before did not make so much impression on me, or rather, the impression was sort of lost, you understand—I think it is usual in such cases. But I can tell you this, truly—if Bate Stingaree pushed me over into the quarry, then I wasn't

alive and knowing when he did it, that's all!"

Rob's forehead bloomed with frankness. Mary caught at his words eagerly with a sudden revulsion of feeling, believing what she was agonizingly anxious to believe that her brother had not taken that dastardly attempt at crime upon his soul.

"If Bate had only—would only—put himself in training as you have done," she said. "Your abstinence, I mean, and—perfectly marvelous faithfulness of application. Rob, do you know of any way one could get hold of Bate really to influence him? You are 'intuitive.'" She smiled. "Now I have been called 'scholarly,' here and there. I have a fair idea of perspective and logical sequences and values, to 'see all 'round a thing,' as they say here; but you—on occasion—you see as far as heaven, Rob. You saw my mother go. I shall never forget that. I should never have seen her go."

The woman's words were soft as music, the trembling of her lips inexpressibly tender. Rob realized of a sudden that Mary did not wholly disapprove of him, that she had even entertained a thought of him in the sanctuary of her tenderest emotions; he drank some of the astounding flattery of her words. His weary, hopeless heart proceeded to make eternity of this moment. Past and future were void; his senses swam in poignant ecstasy. He felt that he must say something to keep her still near him, not to appear as vacuous before her, however deliciously light his head was perched upon his neck, so airy and fine that it was no more trouble to him than the head of a sparrow.

"That was a great dream," he said, "that about your mother; and I'm not usually much of a dreamer, either."

"Rob, how can I get hold of Bate? Can you tell me?"

She followed one hope persistently, but there was the trace of girlish emotion still trembling on her lips; and there were her wonderful witch-dark eyes asking him for advice and aid.

"Perhaps," he said with absolute honesty, the moment was so transcendent, "if he cared enough for someone to want to win their respect though he died doing it—I believe I'll tell you something, Miss Stingaree; since it is all a hopeless business for me, you won't mind now, I believe, if I tell you. You must not feel that you are unkind. It was a good thing, so don't you worry; but it hit—hard as death."

"Do go on, Rob," said Mary, much wondering.

"Since it is all a hopeless business for me, and I have not even any right, I suppose, to tell you how much I began to think about you at one time; in fact, I thought about you every blessed minute of the time. A fellow could not help it, you know. Well, I wandered up to the old church one evening—what they call 'Spook House'—and lo and behold! you and Jim were standing over in front of it talking together, and it came back through the old broken windows to me where I stood, and before I could turn away you were speaking of me and you said: 'He is not a man at all! That is what you said,' concluded Rob with half-averted face, on which strength and dignity mingled with a world of ardent adoration, not to speak of forgiveness, if forgiveness were required for those soul-biting words.

Mary's cheek was streaked with so dark a red as though a sudden arrow had been sent to her heart.

"After that," Rob went on, "I did not care about drink, or pleasure, or anything; at first, I did not even care about you. It stopped every hope of the living in me. It killed me. It drove me"—Rob's face settled to its sterner lines, and his voice grew tense and deep—"it drove me, when I was able to pick myself up on to my feet once more, to a resolution that was bigger than all things else in my eyes.

(Continued on page 286).

### CHILDREN'S CORNER

#### FORGOT TO GIVE NAMES.

On looking over the Children's Corner letters which had come in during my holiday, I found that three writers had forgotten that when pen-names were used the real name and address of the sender must be written for Cousin Dorothy's benefit. If Montana Girl, Dewdrop and Bonnie Jean will drop me a card giving their right names the letters will appear in the paper. Send the names right away.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

#### SAW SOME NESTS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I hope it will reach you safely. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as long as I can remember. Will you tell me what is meant by (a) or (b), please? The birds' nests are very few that I have found this year. I have only found the swallow's, duck's and wood-pecker's nests. The wood-pecker's nest was about one foot deep in a post. It was a very big hole too. I only saw it when the little birds were in it. I am going to try to earn a watch if I can. Hoping everybody will have a good harvest this year, I will close.

Alta. (a) GOLDEN-ROD.

(The letter "a" put on by Cousin Dorothy means that the spelling and handwriting were very good. If not so neat and well written it is marked "b" instead of "a." I hope you will earn a watch soon. C. D.)

#### THE PONY GOT LAME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to you I will try to make it as nice and interesting as I can. I have one sister and four brothers. My sister's name is Maude. She has a little pup named Bobs. He will shake hands with anyone when they go out to him.

We have twelve cows and eight horses. I had a little pony, but my father sold it because it got lame, but he is going to get me another. I could ride him about after school. We are having holidays now. I am in the fourth reader. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the letters and look at the pictures.

Sask. (b) LITTLE-WESTERN GIRL. (10)

#### A DAY'S DRIVE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in print and was much pleased to see it. We have a dear little pony whose name is "Bob." We girls often ride horseback and like it very much. I will tell you and the members a little event of my life. One beautiful Sunday morning very early, we girls and papa drove up to our cousin's place, about twenty miles from our place. We were soon there, and they are the first relations we have visited since we came here. They are bachelors. We had a jolly time and we returned the same evening, very tired after our long drive. We came to this country two years ago the 14th of August. I will like to have a nice name for our corner but cannot think of a good name. I will try and get a pen-name.

I remain as ever yours,  
Sask. (a) ESTELLA NEWELL.

#### A BRIGHT BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write and try one of the pen-names. I think they are real nice.

I have a little niece who is learning to creep and she goes all over the floor. Her name is Mildred and we think she is real cute when she laughs and tries to talk. She was eight months old on the 9th of August. Her hair is long enough to braid.

I saw in the issue of the 22nd of July, that Canadian Black-Bird would like to correspond with post cards, which I would like to do. She said she would send her post card first. Will you please send her my address, Cousin Dorothy?

We have a lovely garden this summer. We have in it cabbage, cauliflower, beets, leeks, beans, onions, carrots, lettuce, peas, radish and also some rhubarb which we planted last spring.

Two of our horses got badly cut in a wire fence.

Alta. (a) STARLIGHT. (13)

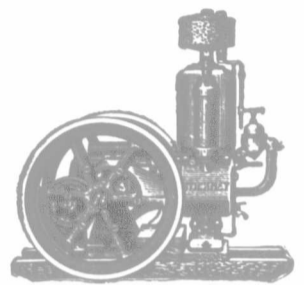
SEND FOR CAT. No. 110 IT TELLS ALL

RELIABLE DURABLE  
CLEANSABLE PROFITABLE

KING OF THEM ALL ASK THE USERS

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.



### Mr. Farmer!

What about that WINDMILL, GASOLINE ENGINE, HORSE POWER, Feed Cutter, Grinder, Saw, Pump, or Cream Separator you figured on getting this Fall.

We have the "Right Goods" at the "Right Prices". Have some BIG SNAPS in second hand Engines & Horse Powers exchanged for larger sizes and just as good as new. Write us for particulars to-day.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.

"SAFE-LOCK"

### METAL SHINGLES

WEAR WELL

Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont. writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction... I am well pleased... just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

Residence of Mr. D. Zubrig, Townsck, Ont. Roofed with "Safe Lock" shingles.

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA  
CLARE & BROCKEST, WINNIPEG

EE A MOTHER'S EE  
HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.

# BABY'S OWN SOAP

## Thousands of Mothers

—KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HAPPY AND CLEAN BY USING BABY'S OWN SOAP. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BECAUSE BABY'S OWN IS BEST FOR BABY—BEST FOR YOU.

Albert Soap, Ltd., Mfrs. MONTREAL



## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM SUMMER TOURIST RATES

THIRTY DAY and SEASON tickets now on sale to points in

### Eastern Canada AND New England States

choice of routes via St. Paul, Chicago and GRAND TRUNK RY., or Port Arthur Northern Navigation Company, Sarnia and GRAND TRUNK.

STOP-OVER privileges allowed. Free Side Trip to Niagara Falls and Ottawa on certain tickets.

Agency for Ocean Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours

For full particulars apply to A. E. DUFF General Agent Passenger Dept. 260 Portage Ave. Phone 7098

### Improved Roller Gear OF THE

## "Puritan"

### Reacting Washing Machine

This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".



### "Favorite" Churn

Is the favorite. There are more "Favorite" churns sold in Canada than all other makes combined. Patent foot and lever drive. Made in 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 50 gallons of cream. If your dealer does not handle these household favorites, write us.



DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's, Ont.

### Something About Rugs—Continued

Wiltons, Axminsters and Smyrnas all have the pile cut, and although more beautiful on account of their soft, velvety finish than those mentioned above, are, as a rule, less durable, and much harder to keep clean. Both Wiltons and Axminsters come in a great variety of pattern and qualities, and both may be recommended for rooms that are not in constant use. Some of the Chenille Axminsters, which have been described as "the most luxurious of the domestic rugs," are very beautiful, but are, of course, rather high in price. The Smyrnas are double-faced, thick, and comparatively inexpensive. A good one is likely to be quite satisfactory, but a cheap one is sure to be but a delusion and a snare. Don't buy a Smyrna which costs less than \$30 for a 12x9 article. It will not pay.

Ingrains, if of good quality, are also satisfactory. They are woven flat, without a pile, as are also rag rugs. The latter, when prettily colored in soft shades of one tone, two tones, or plentifully mixed with white, are excellent for bedrooms, living-rooms, etc., and are, perhaps, the least expensive form of floor covering, provided the rugs are prepared at home.

We have not touched upon Oriental rugs at all. The genuine Oriental article, hand-woven, vegetable-dyed, is, of course, especially if mellowed by time, very expensive. Indeed, examples are not rare in which single rugs of this kind have been sold for anywhere between \$1,000 and \$16,000. There are, however, many domestic rugs, such as Axminsters and "Smyrnas," in which the Oriental designs and colorings have been adopted, and which are very attractive. A Smyrna, one would think, should be Oriental, but this is not necessarily the case, the confusion arising from the fact that foreign names have been given to articles of domestic manufacture. Probably, indeed, not more than one Brussels carpet out of a

hundred that we see, ever saw Brussels, or more than one Axminster out of a hundred ever saw Axminster. However, that does not matter so long as the American article pleases by both coloring and durability.

To sum up:—with a limited purse and a desire for a durable rug, buy a body Brussels; otherwise consult merely your taste. But see to it that, in whatever you buy, the coloring is soft, even to fading in some kinds, soft greens, soft browns and tans, quiet rose, old blue, etc. As soon as you permit a conglomeration of crude, startling colors to rest on your floor, you have ruined the whole appearance of your room, have even proclaimed your own propensity for tawdriness and glare. You can't afford to do this any more than you can afford to wear paste diamonds, or brass rings on your fingers. Your reputation as a woman of taste will not stand it.

And when you have bought your rugs, always take good care of them. Don't sweep them against the pile, and don't throw them over the fence and pound them with a stick until you make the fur fly. Clean them so often that they will not need this vigorous treatment. Sweep them gently every other day, if necessary, and twice a week, after sweeping, strew them with damp sawdust, then brush it gently off. When necessary to beat them, simply place them on the lawn, wrong side up, beat them very gently by tapping, then shake and replace.

The principal objection made to rugs of the cheaper varieties, especially the smaller ones, is that they are too light, and will not lie flat on the floor; but this trouble may be easily obviated by putting on them a lining made a few inches shorter and narrower than the rugs themselves. Regular rug linings may now be bought in some places all ready for tacking. They are thick and soft, and will more than pay for themselves in the added durability which they give to the rugs.

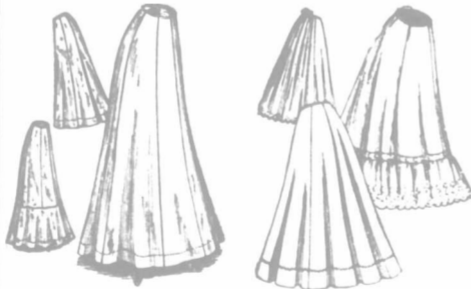
### The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions

### SELECTED RECIPES.



6036 Girl's Semi-Princess Dress, 6 to 12 years.

6053 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.



6100 Seven Gored Sheath Fitting Petticoat, 22 to 32 waist.

6044 Five Gored Under Petticoat, 22 to 34 waist.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

Gooseberry Fool.—A delicious gooseberry fool is made as follows:—Ingredients, 1 quart gooseberries, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teacup of sugar, 4 eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls of castor sugar. Stew the berries in just enough water to cover them, and when soft and broken rub through a sieve. When still hot beat in the butter, sugar and beaten yolks of the eggs. Pile in a glass dish and heap upon the top a meringue of the whipped whites and castor sugar.

Oatmeal Frappe.—This is an excellent drink for children. Over two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal pour one quart of boiling water. Let stand for twenty minutes; when cool, strain and sweeten to taste. Crush half a pint of fresh strawberries, add juice of two lemons and a few slices of pineapple; pour all together, and with generous quantity of shaved ice shake in shaker until cold, but not ice-cold.

Rice Wafers.—Put two cupfuls of boiled rice through a colander; add one teaspoonful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and salt to season. Mix three beaten egg yolks with three-fourths of a pint of milk and stir into the rice mixture; then add one tablespoonful of melted butter and the whipped whites of the eggs. Bake in well-greased waffle irons and serve with syrup or strained honey.

## Was Weak and Run Down WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY

Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with

### MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

She writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how your Heart and Nerve Pills benefitted me.

"I was very weak and run down, had headaches nearly every day and very often would faint away, in fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of the faint. It was through one of your travelling agents that I was induced to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking three boxes I am glad to relate it has been a number of years since I had a fainting spell and scarcely ever have a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, for in me they have effected a perfect cure."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## THE Very Best

### INVESTMENT

a Farmer's son or daughter can make this fall or winter is in a course in one of the departments of Winnipeg's Big Business Training School.

### THE WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

Write for Catalogue "C" and ask for our New Paper Knife—Free.

G. W. DONALD, Manager

## Central Business College

WINNIPEG, MAN.

For full particulars get our new Catalogue "H" F. A. WOOD W.M. HAWKINS Principals

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS —TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

Careful Attention Quick Returns Liberal Advances

## SHIP TO FORT WILLIAM

If these things interest you consign your GRAIN to Fort William, Ont.

### THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY Winnipeg, Manitoba

Samples of all grain billed as above are carefully examined and grading checked. Write us for shipping bills. Net bids wired on request.

USE OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

# Sask-alta Range



REDUCES THOSE  
BAKING HOURS!

Why have an oven sufficient only for three pies when "Sask-alta" Range oven will take four pies and other cooking? The more baking space you have

—the less fuel you use—the less work you do. Fuel and work are just about the main items of expense in the kitchen. "Sask-alta" Range saves both for you.

## McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary

### ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908

Affiliated with the University of Toronto under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens early in October, 1908. Course of study extends through three college years.

Fees. \$60 per Session E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S.H.S., Principal Catalogue on Application

FAC-SIMILE  
OF  
GUARANTEE  
BOND



## CONGO

### NEVER LEAK ROOFING

### Is Your Roof Guaranteed?

To show our confidence in Congo, we now give a *Guarantee Bond* with every roll.

These Bonds are issued by the largest and best known Surety Company in the United States—The National Surety Company of New York, assets over \$2,000,000.

Our 3-Ply Congo is *guaranteed absolutely for ten years*. If it wears out before, the owner is given a new roof free.

The Bond means that should we not make good our guarantee, the Surety Company would be compelled to by law. The buyer is thus *doubly protected*.

Congo is the only ready roofing on the market that *dares* to place a Guarantee Bond in every roll.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do not contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds. Write at once for further information and samples.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co.

Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg  
E.G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Victoria

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

### BOB DEBUTANT

Of course, Bob knew that, as an abstract principle, it is wrong to fight. His mother had been endeavoring to impress that idea upon him, from the moment it was first decided that he should go to public school, till his books and his lunch box were packed, and he was on his way thither; and she had succeeded fairly well, for she had exacted a promise from him faithfully to avoid personal encounters as wholly sinful and unbecoming.

As a matter of fact, Bob knew only so much about fighting as he had learned through round-eyed, somewhat frightened observation of a very few entirely bloodless encounters among older boys, and, inasmuch as he had found himself consistently excluded from nearly all other more peaceful pursuits and interests of these older ones, it was not unnatural that he should feel merely a spectator's interest in their fistie battles also, and that he should look upon them as he would have looked upon any other natural phenomenon—with some excitement, perhaps, but with no personal concern.

Bob admired his mother. To him, she was the most beautiful and the most resourceful woman in the world. He had found her judgment upon many subjects so wise that he was quite prepared to believe her position in this matter (which did not appear to be vital) completely and unquestionably correct, and to promise accordingly.

But conditions which exist on the big, bare public-school playgrounds, away alike from parental restraint and parental protection, are quite different from those in the home dooryard, and the code which obtains in the ward-school world is not an open book to all mothers of chubby-fisted sons who are called upon to observe it. It seems difficult for mothers to comprehend that a normal boy's standing on the school-ground is, like that of a young cock in a barn-yard, simply a matter of mettle and muscle.

So it was as early as Bob's second day at school—on the first Papa Jack had gone with him—that a revelation came both to him and to his mother. To him it was a painful revelation, first because he had this new code to learn, and afterward because of his promise; and it was the latter thing that made the real difficulty. When you are a small boy you can easily adapt yourself and your habits of mind to new conditions and environment; but when you have some one else to think about, and when you are bound by a promise, that complicates matters.

Now, one "Curly" Davis—who was said to have been christened Charles, but whose astonishingly spiral locks surely constituted better authority for a name than any possible application of baptismal water—was, by right of reputed might, dictator of the Vine Street Primary. Curly was alleged to be of pugnacious disposition, and had not been bred to appreciation of the Golden Rule. He had the outward bearing of one who has reason for confidence in his personal prowess. He was popularly believed to have fought many fights and fierce,—just when and where his admirers seemed not to consider important,—and he had a reputation for ferocity rather disproportionate to his stature. He had a way of glaring at you, too, if you happened to be a new boy at school, which was sufficiently suggestive of a sanguinary temperament to overawe the average youngster and to render quite unnecessary any more active demonstration.

Like all despots who rule through fear, Curly had a following. It was made up of lesser lights of like tastes and ambitions, who toadied to and imitated the tyrant simply to avoid

A Presbyterian missionary in North China writes to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming: "I am very proud of my Gourlay piano. There are now five pianos in our mission and the Gourlay is the favorite one! The long rainy seasons of that country can have little effect upon a Gourlay."

**DO YOU KNOW**  
THE WET WEATHER  
COMFORT AND  
PROTECTION  
afforded by a



**TOWER'S  
FISH BRAND  
SLICKER?**  
Clean - Light  
Durable  
Guaranteed  
Waterproof  
Sold  
Everywhere

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.



## Doing Any Roofing This Fall?

IF you are, a little precaution, the right roofing, a little labor and a small expenditure insures dry feed and healthy live stock.

The roofing problem is a serious one for the farmer.

When considering it, remember that

## PAROID ROOFING Keeps Buildings Dry

Let us write you a personal letter about it. Let us tell you the many things our years of experience have taught us about roofing problems. Paroid is time tested—comes in rolls ready to lay, has rust-proof caps and nails, is endorsed by U. S. Government and successful farmers everywhere. Every roll is sold on a money-back offer. Sold by dealers everywhere.

### Our Free Book

"PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS"

is a book you should always have on hand

You'll find it an invaluable building book.

Every practical farmer should have this practical farmer's book.

Send for it. It's yours for 2c. to pay the postage.

Write us and let our special building expert write you a personal letter and give name of nearest dealer.

F. W. BIRD & SON,

Dept. 5

H. Milton, Ont.

the unpleasant necessities which the alternative involved. These followers, numbering some six or eight, through their unity of aim and Curly's leadership, had gained a certain ascendancy over the far greater, but unorganized, body of would-be independents who, chafe as they might under the yoke, dared not attempt to throw it off; and these loyal retainers were zealous in service of their lord's interests and pleasure.

On that beautiful fall morning when Bob first went alone to school, he had not been ten minutes on the playground, standing upon its outer edge, school-bag and lunch-box in hand, to gaze upon its novelties, before a satellite of Curly's, one Percy Emery espied him. Instantly it was as though Percy had discovered some new quarry, unearthed a fresh specimen of some genus, edible and choice.

"Hi, Curly," he yelled, with the eager loyalty of his kind, "come 'ere. 'Ere's a new one. Look at the school-bag to 'im."

Curly, who was at the moment engaged in the pleasing pastime of hectoring a scared little five-year-old who ought still to have been in the kindergarten, pricked up his ears at the cry and, like a hungry bird of prey leaving a mouse for a lamb, promptly swooped down upon the new game. His movement was the signal for the gathering of a crowd, and, before Bob was fairly aware that he was the object of attention, he had become the center of a curious group whose interest, if not wholly hostile, was in the main certainly not friendly. The dictator himself confronted him with unmistakably bellicose intentions.

"New shoes!" said Curly contemptuously, selecting the first obviously vulnerable point open to a shaft of insult. "New shoes! Spit on 'em!" He suited the action to the word, and immediately word and act alike were imitated by two or three of his more ardent admirers.

"Stop!" said Bob. He did not know what it meant. He backed away from his persecutors.

"Aw, stop, eh?" mocked Curly. "Who are you? What's yer name?"

"Bob McAllister."

"Bob! Bob-tail! Bob-cat!" chanted Curly, in gratuitous insult of which only bantam shamelessness is capable. "Stop, will I? Who'll make me? You? You want to fight?"

He danced about Bob's quiet little figure, snapping his fingers in the new boy's eyes. Then, suddenly, he swung his wiry body and swept a stinging blow in Bob's face.

A yell of delight from the despot's own drowned a weaker chorus of protest. Curly backed and squared, ready for some show of retaliation or resistance, a scornful little grin on his face.

"Come on, now. Fight! Stop me!" he cried.

But Bob did not move. Curly's blow had landed fair on the tender little red lip, and it had cut against the teeth behind; a tiny scarlet stream flowed down Bob's smooth little chin. In his eyes the dizziness of the first jar gradually gave way to slow amazement. Then the tears welled up, hot tears which overflowed the lids and ran scalding down the cheeks, but they did not conceal or quench a glitter which grew to a bright flame behind them.

Bob's school-bag and lunch-box dropped from his hands. The pudgy fists which had never before been clenched with belligerent purpose, but which were, nevertheless, a boy's fists, doubled themselves into hard little knots; but still he stood quiet.

So far as his whirling little mind could think, he thought thus: So this was fighting; this was what he had promised his mother not to do; what he had promised—had promised—promised. He was not so big, this boy who had struck him, not so big. Bob was not afraid. But that a promise is a thing to be kept inviolate he had learned, oh, years ago, from Papa Jack, along with all the other-of-course-ities of life, like telling the truth, keeping your troubles to yourself, and not being a cry baby or a tell tale. And a promise to mother—well, nothing could be more sacred. Yet here was a new condition which he had never met before, a new situation which suddenly made him see

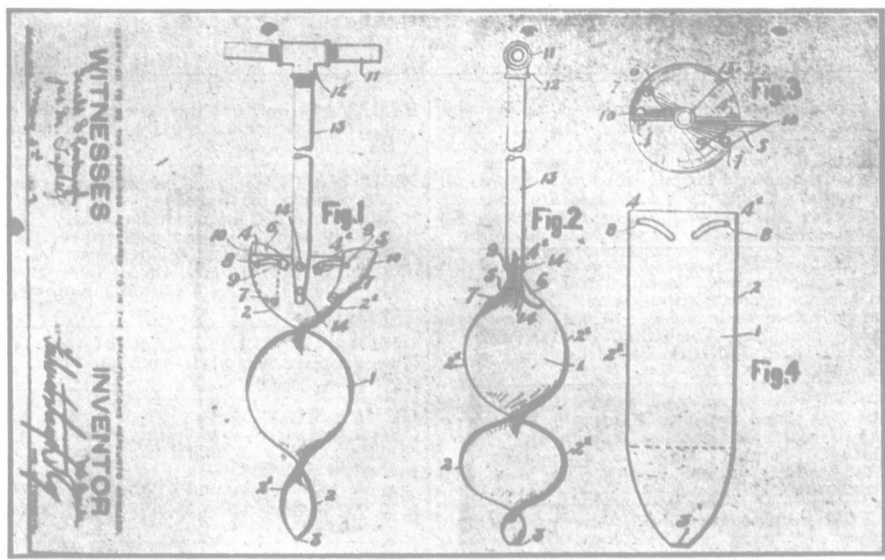
### Patent Rights For Sale

The accompanying cut represents an earth or post-hole auger recently patented by me under patent No. 111965 for Canada. This article has been thoroughly tested and proven to be far in advance of anything as yet placed on the market, both for speed and ease in working. Warranted to bore three post holes to one of any other auger.

Am desirous of selling my rights

ADDRESS,

**John McBride,**  
Oxbow, Sask.



### Learn Dressmaking By Mail

We Do Job Printing

In your spare time at home, on cash or instalment plan. Our course teaches how to cut, fit, and put together any garment from the plainest shirt waist suit to the most elaborate dress. We have been in business ten years, taught over eight thousand pupils and guarantee to give five hundred dollars to anyone between the age of fourteen and forty-five we cannot teach. A few dollars can be spent for no better purpose as it lasts a life time, also the whole family can learn from one course. Don't waste months in dressmaking shops when you can learn more in a few days in your own home than you would in months at such places. Write for particulars. Address:

SANDERS DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL, 31 Erie St, Stratford, Ontario, Canada

Right on Time Right on Quality  
Right on Price

Our advertisers are determined to give value.

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



Now that the harvest is in, and you're counting upon buying this and that with the proceeds, it's worth your while to

### CONSIDER WHERE YOU'LL SEND YOUR ORDER

Since your last mail order came to Toronto, The Robert Simpson Company have been erecting the finest department store in Canada, and its completion will see their facilities and equipment doubled. The Mail Order section itself is now so efficient that in most cases WE SHIP YOUR GOODS ON THE SAME DAY THAT YOUR ORDER IS RECEIVED.

We are making Simpson's a National Store by extending its sphere of low prices and satisfactory goods all over Canada. Our Catalogue will tell you of our National Free Delivery System and at the same time will be your BEST FASHION GUIDE, illustrating the new Autumn styles and showing you the best of everything at prices that will suit you.

Your address on a post card will bring you this Catalogue by return mail.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

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

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

**HORSE AND CATTLE RANCH**—I have several tracts of bottom land on the beautiful North Thompson River, good streams of water through property, half meadowland, abundance of free range with bunch grass. Finest climate in Canada, wagon road through the property. Will sell, or take partner with capital to stock ranch. This is also fine fruit land. G. D. Scott, 436 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

**TO RENT** at once, a good half section of farm land, 2 1/2 miles from town. Good buildings and water. There are 40 acres summer-fallow plowed. J. H. Connelly, Midale, Sask.

**FARM** to rent on thirds with teams, etc., or not. Recommendations required. A. I. Farnam, Davidson, Sask.

**MEN WANTED**, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men. 22-1f

**GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO**, slightly used, must sell, \$190, part on time. P. O. Box 44, Winnipeg, Man.

**GREAT SNAP**—For sale, half section, 280 acres under cultivation, remaining 40 pasture fenced, 800 ft. creek. 2 1/2 miles from Condie, 6 from Regina. House, barn, two granaries. \$38 per acre. \$2500 cash and balance in half crop payments or other arrangement. Apply P.O. Box 365, Regina, Sask. 23-9

**COME** to the famous Fraser River Valley, the farmers paradise. Abundant yields of all kinds of fruit and other produce. Send for free booklet to Publicity Association, New Westminster, B.C.

## Catalog Printing

Right on Time  
Right Quality  
Right on Price

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

## POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED

BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES  
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

## 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.

**BANTING STOCK FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

**JAMES A. COLVIN**, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

**JAS. BRAY**, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN** for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

IF YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS. TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

in an altogether different aspect a question supposedly settled—this question of to fight or not to fight. It made his sweeping promise to mother suddenly seem to have been very ill-advised indeed. He wondered if his mother could have known that he would meet this kind of thing at school. In that first instant after Curly's blow was struck, instinct told him that fists were made to be used, and reason added that self-defense is right; and now something else was stirring in his heart—something which might not, perhaps, be wholly unexpected, under such circumstances, to stir in the heart of a boy whose grandfather had carried a musket at Gettysburg and whose father had worn khaki at San Juan. He wondered if his mother could have known.

But Bob's fists only clinched; they did not strike. All the sturdy little muscles in his small body stiffened and he stood with head up and eyes blazing, but he did not strike. And then the school-bell suddenly began to ring, and the group about him broke away; and Curly Davis started off, shouting back something about fixing him after school, and—he was alone.

Bob stood still. He realized that the last bell for school had rung. He knew that he should have gone in with the others. That was what he had been sent to school for, certainly. But he stood still.

The tears had dried upon his face, and so had the thin little line of red on his chin. His lip was swelling, and felt as if a hazelnut or a big bean had been pushed up under it and were sticking to and stinging the skin. He stooped and picked up his school-bag and lunch-box, stood still again for a moment, and then walked away. He was not going to school, and, naturally, as there was nowhere else to go, he was going home.

But a great, heavy weight seemed to have settled down upon his breast and pressed in upon it, and it was hard to breathe. His thoughts were still confused, but he was wondering—wondering. Why was it? Why had they treated him so? Why had they singled him out to attack him? Why had that boy with the curly hair struck him? Why had the others laughed? Didn't they like him? Didn't anyone like him? Why, what had he done? His heart swelled with sudden misery and wretchedness. Why was such an unkind thing permitted in the world? And then again returned that something which stirred inside him, something hot and hard, which made his cheeks and eyes burn and his fingers clench once more. And then again the question, "Could mother have known?"

Mrs. McAllister saw him coming a block away, and she ran down to the gate to meet him as he trudged in. Bob looked up into his mother's face. The quick concern in her eyes, as she saw the battered little lip and the stained chin, came nearer to making him sob than Curly's blow had done; but, though the tears would well up and his throat felt very tight, he only swallowed, and carefully wet the puffed lip with his tongue.

"Why, Bobbie, Bobbie, what is the matter?" cried his mother, dropping down on her knees on the walk beside him. She just put her hands on his shoulders and turned his face towards her; and Bob looked straight into her troubled blue eyes, and suddenly began to feel better—began to feel, indeed, that he did not have to care so much, after all.


"Oh, Bobbie, have you been fighting?" Bob shook his head.

"How did you get your lip hurt so? Did you fall down?" Again he shook his head. He didn't know just how to tell her. It wasn't fighting. At least, he didn't fight; it had been that other boy. But, somehow, he did not want to say that; he did not want to tell; he wanted something, but he did not know just what

(To be continued)

One reason for the exceptional popularity of the Gourlay piano among connoisseurs lies in the fact that the piano is made with one single aim—to make a piano producing the richest, sweetest, purest tone in the world, and capable of holding that tone permanently.

**Horse Owners! Use**  
GOMBALTS'  
**Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

## CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

**Bone Spavin**



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## A \$5.00 TREATMENT FREE

If you suffer with Catarrh, Deafness, Discharging Ears, Weak Sore Eyes, Opacities, Scums or any disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat, write us today giving history of your case and we will send you absolutely free to try a month's full treatment of the Absorption remedies that cure naturally without pain and have been used by over 100,000 persons. Don't delay. The National Eye & Ear Infirmary, Dept. 117 - Des Moines, Ia.

## LADIES Use F. F. F.

MONTHLY REGULATOR  
Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists  
No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00.  
Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box.  
Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

FRIAR MEDICINE CO.  
Toronto Agents Wanted Ontario

## RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is  
BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS  
All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

## LEASING OF LANDS

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

### GOSSIP

#### BURN'S POEM TO THE POTATO.

The following is a poem by Robert Burns that has never, so far as we are aware, ever been published in any of the volumes of Burn's poems:

Guid e'en, my auld acquaintance cronie,  
I'm glad to see thee bloom sae bonnie;  
Of fruits and flowers there is nae monie  
Can match wi' thee;  
I question much if there be onie,  
At least to me.

It's now twa months since ye've been  
wi' us,  
As soon's as ye come in and see us;  
Ye'll banish poverty quite frae us  
The time ye stay;  
And troth I hope ye winna lea' us  
Till Whitsunday.

I'll mak' my braw young bouncing  
wencher  
Place thee upon a bowl of trencher,  
Wi' floods of milk as deep as Stinchar,  
In case I had it;  
I'll show thee fairly I'm nae flincher,  
When once I said it.

Ye'r now the poor folks' bread and  
scone,  
And hungry meals ye gar stan' yon;  
Frae me to him that fills the throne  
O' happy Britain;  
Baith young and auld man, wife, and  
wean,  
You haud them eating.

#### WHY CATTLE ARE LOCOED.

The Government Plant Bureau believes that it has solved the much-vexed problem of the "loco weed," which has been a cause of endless perplexity in parts of the West, where, especially in Colorado, the poisoning of horses, sheep and other stock by the "crazy plant" occasions enormous losses. In that State alone the loss amounted to \$117,300 in a twelvemonth, and \$200,000 was spent in two years to eradicate the obnoxious vegetable.

In various parts of the West quite a number of different plants are popularly known as loco weeds, but the term is applied most particularly to certain members of the pea family. When eaten by cattle or other stock these plants produce certain physiological effects which may be summed up under the head of extreme starvation, or what looks like it, and loss of reasoning power. The animals act as if crazy or idiotic, and sometimes are unable to stand up.

The familiar symptoms were reproduced in rabbits, experimentally, by dosing them with small quantities of an extract of loco weed. One rabbit, while under the influence, became exceedingly fierce. It attacked a cat, jumping on pussy's neck, and biting her, so that she fled screaming. The animals thus treated invariably died within a short time.

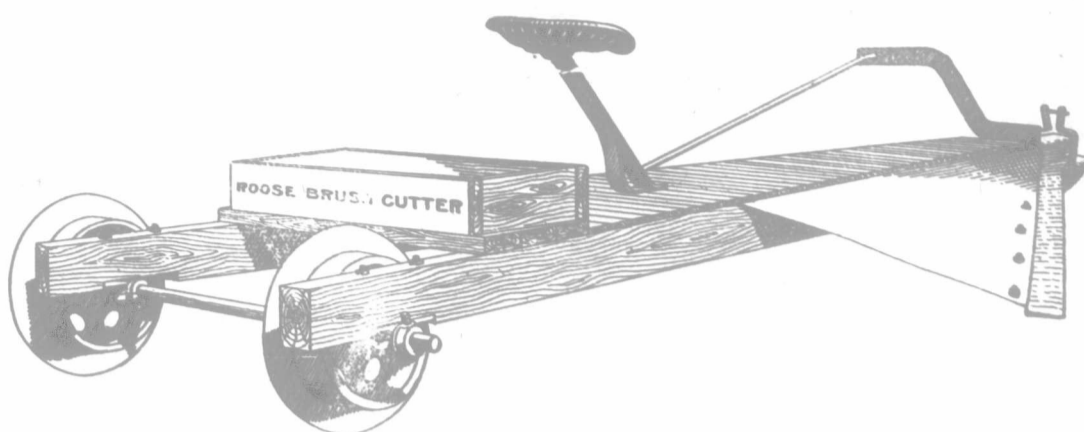
It was found, on analyzing the plants in question, that they contained considerable quantities of the metal barium—derived, of course, from the soil. Suspicion being entertained that this was the cause of the mischief, rabbits and other animals were dosed with salts of barium, with the result that the same symptoms were produced. This, indeed, appears to be the solution of the problem. In Colorado, at all events, the "crazy weeds" derive their poisonous properties from this metallic element.

In some localities loco weeds seem to be entirely harmless, owing, presumably, to the fact that the soil contains no barium. But, if barium happens to be present in the soil, they absorb it, and it poisons animals that eat such weeds. As yet the problem has not been worked out sufficiently to make it possible to offer a cure for the malady when an animal has been attacked by it, but now that the cause is known there is good reason for believing that some sort of remedy will be discovered.

The possession of a Gourlay piano is an indication of an educated musical appreciation. If you have a Gourlay in your home, your friends know you have the best.

## ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.



For full particulars write to the manufacturers— **McNAMARA & RUBBRA,** WETASKIWIN ALTA.



### HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

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

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



# WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN

To turn your soft wood floors into hardwood, all that is necessary is a willing hand, a flat bristle brush and **Wa-Ko-ver** Floor Stain. As far as the eye can tell, you will have a handsome oak, mahogany or walnut floor, whichever finish you choose.

**Wa-Ko-ver** is a color varnish and stain combined. Remarkable both for beauty and durability.

As its name implies it is a finish that withstands the constant walking over and pounding of feet without injury to its appearance. Indeed so remarkably tough is **Wa-Ko-ver** that if the floor is hit with a hammer the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood but is elastic enough to give without cracking.

**Wa-Ko-ver** floors are easiest to clean and stay clean longest—are far more sanitary. Just try **Wa-Ko-ver** in one room and you'll soon use it in the others.

Write for interesting **Free Booklet, No. 12** and color cards.

Sold by progressive hardware dealers.

**G. F. Stephens & Co.,**  
LIMITED,  
WINNIPEG, CAN.

# Stephens'

Use  
ILT's  
stic  
am

Positive Cure  
Used. Takes  
no action.  
in Horses  
AUTHERY  
or Blended  
satisfaction  
data, or sent  
instructions for  
onto, Ont

KLEG

IE

o package'

PILLS

IE"

i Anthrax

sends the

le-raisers.

d us your

d and we

It is up-

g. Men-

BERKELEY

CALIFORNIA

doc.ans

Paste

money

are go

ngle 5-

two re-

one and

Write

copy of

et

Indexed

hundred

t before

raaa.

Ont.

REE

ATARRH

EAFNESS

RE EYES

naturally without

na. Don't delay.

7. Des Moines, Ia.

S

F.

ATOR

All Druggists

.00.

x.

any address

CO.

Ontario

ISM.

for

LUMBAGO, is

ITIC PILLS

per box.

PANY.

ALCOY 010

ANDS

d to lease

ses all re-

ions. For

partment

Vinnipeg.

**SHORTHORNS!**  
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.  
**H. O. AYBARST, Mount Royal, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.  
**JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.**

**STAR FARM SHORTHORNS**  
This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.  
**R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.**

**Shorthorns and Tamworths**  
For immediate sale: The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars, **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

**Melrose Stock Farm**  
**SHORTHORNS**  
**CLYDESDALES**  
We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.  
**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

**J. C. POPE**  
Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.  
Breeder of  
**Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine**  
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

We have a bunch of the best bred  
**Clydesdale Fillies**  
that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotlands most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.  
**Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.**

**John A. Turner** Balgriggan  
Stock Farm  
Box 472 Calgary  
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.  
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.

**STOCKMEN**  
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
AND HOME JOURNAL  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS**  
Size Price dozen. 50 Tags  
Cattle 75c. \$2.00  
Light Cattle 60c. \$1.50  
Sheep or Hog 40c. \$1.00  
Cattle sizes with owners name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers; Sample and circular mailed free. Get your neighbors to order with you and get lower price.  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**Glencorse Yorkshires**  
Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 38th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.  
**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**

**PURE BRED HOGS, \$10 EACH**  
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 4 to 5 mos., at \$10 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds to Sept. 15th, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Write for information. Also shorthorns.  
**A. D. McDONALD**  
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

**Yorkshires & Berkshires**  
We advise prospective purchasers to buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that mean business. Write for particulars or send your orders to  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

**Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.**  
**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.  
**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.

**Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.**  
now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire Horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses.  
Correspondence solicited.

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

**Fistula and Poll Evil**  
Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with  
**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**  
Veterinary Adviser.  
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**SHOE BOILS**  
Are Hard to Cure, yet  
**ABSORBINE**  
will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6¢ Free  
**ABSORBINE, JR.** for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Brucellosis, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Allays Pain  
**V. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass**  
**LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**  
Also furnished by Martin Sals & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary  
22 Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

**IMMIGRANTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THE NORTHWEST.**

Bulletin VI. of the Census and Statistics office contains some interesting information regarding the number of foreign born immigrants farming in the three prairie provinces, the country from which they came, the extent of their worldly possessions and so on. The only unfortunate thing about the bulletin is that it is about a year and a half out of date. The figures are carried down to the end of 1906, and now we are nearing the close of 1908.

There were living on farms in the three provinces 10,908 families in 1906 whose heads had emigrated from the British Islands and possessions in the fifteen years, 91 per cent. of whom were from England and Scotland. From Austria-Hungary there were 10,650 families, from France and Belgium 1,131, from Germany and Holland 1,986, from Scandinavia (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) 3,830, from Russia 5,018 and from the United States 16,344. The last named country represents a population on farms of 70,703, Austria-Hungary 52,639, the British Islands and possessions 31,755, Russia (including Finland) 24,594, Scandinavia 11,968, Germany and Holland, 7,734, and France and Belgium 4,487.

Immigrants from the United States lead in the farm statistics as well as in population, occupying 4,612,999 acres of land in 1906 with 964,438 acres in crops and

an average of 221 acres of land occupied, 48 acres in crops, four horses, 13 cattle and 2.78 swine.

In 1891 there were 29,917 farms in the Northwest provinces occupied by Canadian born and immigrants, with 1,421,212 acres in crops, being an average per farm of nearly 50 acres. The average of horses per farm or family in that year was five, of cattle 15 and of swine 2.36. In 1906 the number of farms, exclusive of those taken up by immigrants arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, was 72,074 with 6,099,718 acres in all field crops, being an average per farm of 85 acres in crops, and with averages of horses per farm or family of 6.75, of cattle 18 and of swine four. The averages for families arrived from the British Islands and the United States during the five years 1891-95 are generally higher than these, and for the second period of five years they present on the whole a very favorable comparison. For the third period they are of course lower.

It is obvious that many other interesting comparisons might be made from the statistics—for provinces, for countries of origin, for previous occupation, etc. But the important fact is established that immigrants of every class who have gone upon the land have prospered. The soil and climate of the provinces are known to be in a high degree suitable for the production of crops and live-stock; and we may now therefore confidently anticipate that



THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE HORSE TRADE

possessing 89,957 horses, 304,667 cattle and 60,210 swine. The British Islands and possessions are second with 2,607,779 acres of land and 553,339 acres in crops, 47,098 horses, 142,135 cattle and 25,481 swine. In farm land occupied, the immigrants from Austria-Hungary and Russia rank third and fourth. The immigrants on farms from all countries arrived in the fifteen years show totals for 1906 of 50,324 families, 205,774 persons, 194,311 horses, 649,804 cattle, 152,231 swine, 11,554,357 acres in farms and 2,307,979 acres in crops.

Of the total of 50,324 families, the heads of 33,720 were farmers before coming to Canada, 3,494 were mechanics, 2,148 were traders, 1,050 belonged to the professions, 2,316 were laborers and 7,596 were of various and not specified classes.

Without going into a detailed analysis of the agricultural statistics of those various classes, it may be said for those of the first class, who were employed as farmers in their homeland, that in 1906 they occupied 7,891,262 acres of land and had 1,501,215 acres in crops, and that their live-stock consisted of 125,666 horses, 435,409 cattle and 105,966 swine; while the remaining 16,604 families, whose heads became farmers only after arrival in Canada, occupied 3,787,095 acres of land in 1906 and had 806,764 acres in crops, with live-stock consisting of 68,645 horses, 214,395 cattle and 46,265 swine.

Compared by families or farms, those who were farmers in their homeland had in 1906 an average of 234 acres of land occupied, 45 acres in crops, 3.73 horses, 13 cattle and three swine; and those who became farmers after coming to Canada had in the same year

every succeeding census will show for the immigrant farmer as well as for the native born an increasing reward for his skill and labor in cultivating the land.

**MAKING CEMENT FLOORS.**

Too much care cannot be exercised in preparing the foundation for a concrete floor. This should always be well drained and firmed to a depth of from 6 to 8 inches below the concrete.

It pays to thoroughly tamp this foundation before putting on the mixture. If the soil contains a great deal of clay, it may be necessary to remove part of it, and to fill in with broken stone, gravel or cinders to within four or six inches of the proposed finished surface, depending on the thickness of the floor. Blind drains of coarse gravel or tile may be laid from the lowest points in the excavation to carry off any water that may accumulate beneath the structure.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete base: 1 part cement, 2 1/2 parts clean, sharp sand and 5 parts of loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a 1 to 1 1/2 inch layer of a mixture of 1 part cement and 1 1/2 to 2 parts of clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from 5 to 8 inches, depending upon the load it has to carry.

For engine foundations, floors or driveways over which heavy loads pass the following proportion is to be recommended: 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts broken stone or gravel.

For all large floors, it is advisable to



occupied,  
13 cattle

farms in  
occupied by  
nts, with  
being an  
50 acres.  
or family  
15 and of  
umber of  
en up by  
een years  
6,099,718  
n average  
and with  
family of  
vine four.  
ived from  
e United  
91-95 are  
nd for the  
ey present  
compari-  
ney are of

ther inter-  
made from  
nces, for  
ious occu-  
tant fact  
s of every  
the land  
climate  
to be in a  
roduction  
e may now  
pate that



ill show for  
ll as for the  
eward for  
ivating the

DORS.

ve exercised  
ion for a  
l always be  
a depth of  
e concrete.  
p this foun-  
e mixture.  
deal of clay,  
ove part of  
one, gravel  
six inches of  
urface, de-  
of the floor.  
or tile may  
oints in the  
water that  
e structure.  
he ordinary  
not to carry  
lowing pro-  
ded for the  
ement, 2 1/2  
1 5 parts of  
stone. This  
rface with a  
mixture of  
2 parts of  
al thickness  
to 8 inches,  
as to carry.  
r floors or  
loads pass  
to be recom-  
2 parts sand  
gravel.  
advisable to

place the concrete in sections not to exceed six feet square. This may be done by placing a two-inch plank of a width equal to the desired thickness of the floor on edge as a box in which the concrete is tamped until water begins to show on top. Make several of these forms, holding the plank in place by means of stakes driven into the under surface. These stakes should be driven on the outside of the form so they may be easily removed after the concrete has set and the planks have been taken out. Fill alternate forms at first, tamping the concrete thoroughly, especially the edges. On the same day, as soon as the concrete has set, remove the crosswise plank and fill in the forms not filled at first. Mark the side plank to show exactly where the corners come.

The finishing coat should be spread on before the concrete has set. To make this of uniform thickness it is best to place either 1 or 1 1/2 inch wood strips, as desired, on top of the concrete over which a straight edge may be run. Smooth with a trowel for a smooth surface, or with a wooden float for a rough surface. Groove exactly over the joints of the concrete so as to bevel the edges of the block.

Do not trowel the surface too much until it has begun to stiffen, as it tends to separate the cement from the sand and injures the wearing surface.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain points from which it may be drained.

Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air and frost,

has fallen from 32 gallons per head to 27 gallons per head per annum, a decrease, allowing for the increase of population, of 220,000,000 gallons annually. The consumption of spirits shows an even more striking decrease. In 1900 the consumption was nearly two gallons per head annually, while now it is only 90 per cent. of one gallon. While the population in that period increased 4,000,000, the consumption of spirits fell 9,000,000 gallons. An illustration of the enormous capital invested in whiskey is seen in that the amount in bonded warehouses on which the duty had been paid up to March 31 was 156,785,201 gallons.

### Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued)

I vowed that I would stand alone, and do the right thing, whether anybody knew it or not, or loved me or not; that I'd be a man to suit my own ideals on the subject, which are as high as yours, perhaps; though I haven't got far on the road yet, but, God knows, I've been trying—some."

Mary's voice was like the soft, clear tone of a flute; it seemed angelic, but heartless, to Rob.

"You think, if Bate could care really to win someone's respect, or—hear some very harsh words about himself—it might redeem him?"

"I don't know," said Rob drearily.



YELD MARES AT REGINA EXHIBITION, 1908

and keep constantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions and must be used liberally.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp and not fine; it should be free from loam or clay, as these will tend to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly; tamp thoroughly; water thoroughly.

The drop should be six inches deep and eighteen inches wide. Do not make it smooth as there is too much danger of cows slipping.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

Recent statistics showed a noticeable increase in lunacy in Great Britain. Figures now published show a general increase in pauperism, which is nowhere more noticeable than in London, where, in the third week of August, there were no less than 119,066 persons, or about 25 per thousand, being supported on taxes. This increase has been steadily maintained since 1898, when the number was 99,071. The increase in lunacy and pauperism may well go hand in hand, but an inland revenue blue book just issued for the year ending March 31, gives some statistics, which, when taken in this connection, are strongly opposed to certain widely held theories. Together with the steady increase in lunacy and pauperism during the past decade there has been an equally steady decrease in consumption of intoxicants. The alcoholic liquor licenses issued to brewers have fallen by about 40 per cent. in the past ten years, while the consumption of beer in the same period

Then he lifted his head again. "I'll do all in mortal power to help you with your brother, Miss Stingaree."

"How would it be, generally speaking, in a case like that you have described to me," Mary's clear, flute-like, impersonal tone went on, "after hearing so unkind, thoughtless, and—exaggerated a criticism of himself; though entirely forgiving, perhaps, out of a great nature, a person would never care as before for one who had uttered such unfortunate words?"

"They were not unfortunate, after all, perhaps," exclaimed Rob generously, quite off his guard; "though they knocked a fellow down, when he got on his feet he had his jaws set for good, you know; he had his mind made up, and he wouldn't have stuck at going through hell itself to carry out his resolution. Don't you see?"

"Yes, I see,"—Mary smiled with composure,—"but there could never be the same regard for her who had spoken them."

That honeyed, reed-like voice would have deceived a wiser head than Rob's that swam so high and airily, as light as a humming bird's in Mary's dear presence, and under the spell of her eyes, though he was sadly resolved that she was altogether heartless.

"Perhaps not in some instances," he replied, utterly tactless, supremely fatuous. "But for me, in less than a day, I only grew to—to love you more though it was hopeless, and more and more, God help me, every day of my life."

"So many days," sighed the sweet and heartless voice; "but I shall always

### THE DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

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

Write us for Catalogue



Address Dept. N.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

TO SAY THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE IS BUSINESSLIKE.

### SUFFOLK HORSES

—AND—

### SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale, bred from imported rams and ewes, Three championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.



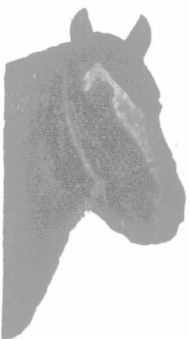
JACQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

### 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.

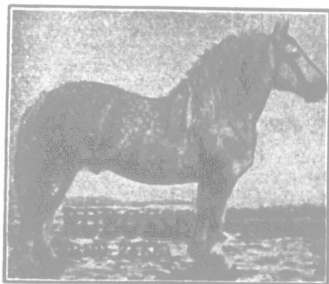
P. M. BREDT REGINA, SASK.



### FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.



### Brampton JERSEYS Canada's Premier Herd

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

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

Write for prices and particulars.

Long distance 'phone at farm.



B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONT.



Rare Bargains in

### Fairview Shorthorns

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages.

All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

Fairview, C. N. E. Station Carberry P. O., and C. P. E. Station

JOHN G. BARRON

have to remember there was one day Rob, when you did not love me."

He thought she was going to laugh. He looked up curiously, and saw only a very grave and beautiful profile contemplating spaces and infinitudes that had no connection with his poor story.

"Well, I don't know," he murmured despairingly; "probably I did that day too, although I did not know it."

She did laugh, softly, but to his astonishment there were tears in the eyes that turned to meet his.

"Then, since you include that day too, and there is no omission, I think I have something to tell you, too, Rob." The bright wave of crimson that swept over her face changed to a divine pallor, as she made thus her great amends to him. "Though it is all hopeless, as you say, yet I should always want to remember that I told you this. If it is any comfort to you, to hear it from me, why, then, I want you to know, Rob, that you are more of a man in my eyes than any other I have ever met on earth; and that I love you, Robert lad, I love you with all my heart. Now, go. We must bear our lives, and God help us to bear them."

"Mary!—Mary!" gasped Rob, his beatific face confirming her recent statement that he could "see as far as heaven," "do you mean—that you care for me—as a man you could have married?"

"A man whom I did not consider worthy of that honor"—the flute-voice renewed its smooth and even music—"would not be the one I have just described to your humble sense as the strongest, noblest, and bravest that it has ever been my lot to meet. Now, mad though you are for flattery, Robert, I have said those words for the last time. We must meet the future bravely. In a sense, this must be our farewell: it is 'hail and farewell,' for us, Robert lad."

"No—never, never!" said Rob breathlessly, as though he actually plunged through the pearly gates of bliss; "there'll be a way! There must be a way! I'll make a way! I was not worthy—but I've won you! Say I've won you, since you care for me. Oh, God! I thought the way was hard, and all the time I was climbing up a hill that led to glory and the joy of life." He rose and strode once back and forth across the room, his humming-bird lightness of head carrying him altogether into the realms of bliss.

"I'll make a way, my beautiful, my dearest—"

"Virginia is stirring," said the flute-voice, low. "You are behaving insanely. She will come in here presently."

"She will only think you have refused me," bending the ecstasy of his smile on Mary. "I am going out to tell her. Come with me, or shall I think I am dreaming. Come with me, dearest. You owe me this much. Remember the unkind 'exaggerated' speech you made about me."

"I remember," said Mary sadly; "but we must remember other things as well. We are not free, neither you nor I."

"What binds you?" said Rob, in a flash, gritting his teeth in her very face like a lion about to start out on the devouring path. Mary smiled.

"Not a lover," she made haste to say, "but I shall not leave Bate; no one else would make a home for him, or have two days' patience with him. No one. Even if you were free," she reminded him, very gently, for his joy was sweet to her.

Rob's "intuitive" eyes, scorning all barriers, took infinite largess of the future. He shrugged his broad shoulders as though the world of sordid entanglement, privation, and doubt fell from them lightly.

"Besides," she said, "remember it was your faithfulness to what you believed to be your duty that won me to you, made me trust you. It would be a poor reward if your love for me made you give up the fight, Rob."

(To be continued).

A resident magistrate living near Johannesburg, South Africa, owns a Goulay piano and is very proud of it. He writes: "The piano is in perfect order. It is standing out climate well, and in tone and mechanism leaves nothing to be desired."



## Economical Feeding

Your problem, Mr. Farmer, is to convert each hundred cents' worth of your corn into a dollar's worth of pork, plus a profit. Turning corn into pork, the feeder becomes a manufacturer. His grain represents the raw material and his animals' appetites and digestion the machinery. Everything depends upon digestion. Increasing the stockman's profit by increasing digestion is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." His education as a doctor of both human and veterinary medicine has been employed, together with years of experimenting, to produce a preparation that he could guarantee to improve the appetite and increase digestion; besides relieving the minor stock ailments. In

# DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

the best tonics known to science are employed to whet the appetite and increase the flow of digestive juices. It also contains iron, the greatest blood and tissue builder; nitrates are employed to help nature throw off poisonous waste material that becomes deposited under heavy feeding. Mild laxatives also regulate the bowels. These ingredients are recommended by every great medical writer, and Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) has found them to be just what the animal system requires. Remember that market stock are fed in absolute violation to nature's plan. Stock were not intended to be crowded and stuffed to the very limit of their digestive capacity. Apply this course of feeding to yourself and what would be the result?

This is what we can guarantee for Dr. Hess Stock Food: First—It pays for itself in increased growth. Second—It gives stock a smoother, healthier appearance, and they bring a better price. Third—You save money by keeping your animals free from disease. Fourth—Your stock like it, as it seasons and flavors their food and produces a relish that also aids digestion.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day. Sold on a Written Guarantee. 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A and Instant Louse Killer. FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time by sending a two-cent stamp. Mention this paper.

**DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A** is "The Dr. Hess Idea" for poultry. It increases growth and egg production by increasing digestion. A little of it given every day in soft feed corrects any tendency there may be toward indigestion and consequent nonproduction. It has in it bitter tonics which act upon the digestion; iron for the blood; and nitrates to cleanse the system. It makes a full egg basket; causes a cockerel or old hen to fat rapidly; helps tide over the moulting season; and saves thousands of little chicks every year. It also cures gapes, roup, cholera, etc. Endorsed by leading poultry associations everywhere.

SOLD EVERYWHERE ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

# A MAN WITH STRENGTH!

## A Man of Courage!

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

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



## A Man Among Men!

You can feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength. You can enjoy life again. You can get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed. You have no weakness in the back, or "come-and-go" pains, no indigestion or constipation. You can know that your strength is not slipping away. You can once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you. In short, do you want to be strong and healthy? We can make you all this, because we have done so for others.

If you have confidence in electricity let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will take your case, and you

## PAY WHEN CURED

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of rheumatism, weak kidneys, weak stomach, lame back, nervousness, general debility and weakness in young and old, as well as dyspepsia, constipation, etc. How can you remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures.

Mr. W. Robinson, No. 443 Boyd Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says: "I feel quite a new man. My nervousness is completely gone. From the first night I wore your Belt I felt the change, for which I thank you. No more medicines for me. I have done up my case. If I had known more about your Belt before, I would have been a very man."

Dr. McLaughlin: "I have given your Belt a fair trial and I think it is a grand Belt for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from Rheumatism. It is worth its weight in gold. I beg to remain, W. D. FAYERSON (Rancher), Moose Jaw, Sask."

### FREE TO YOU

Get my 80 page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will enclose the coupon. Consultation free. Order yours today. No. 941m. Wednesday and Saturday till 4 P.M.

**Dr. M. D. McLaughlin**  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

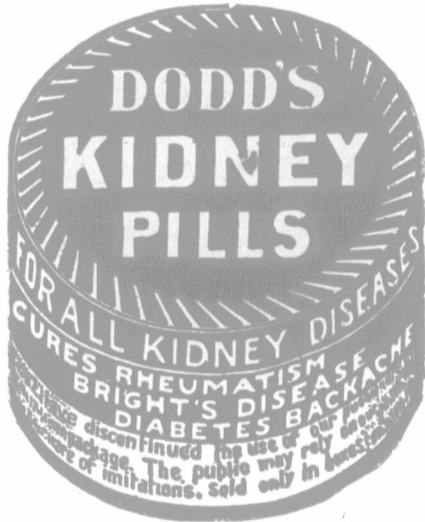
When answering ads. mention the Farmer's Advocate

### In a Lighter Vein

"I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."  
 "Did you sketch the hired man in motion?"  
 "I did."  
 "Ah, Science kin do anything these days."

\*\*\*  
 An Irishman out of work applied to the boss of a large repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had started his sundry and divers qualifications for the job, the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random, he asked:  
 "Do you know anything about carpentry?"  
 "Shure."  
 "Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"  
 "Shure."  
 "How would you do it?"  
 "Shure, I'd poke me finger in his eye."

\*\*\*  
 There are summer resorts, remote from any agricultural communities, where fresh farm products are even harder to obtain than in the city. It was at such a place that the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invariably fried.  
 "See here," he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who waited upon him, "why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?"  
 "Oh-oh, yes, sah," responded the waiter, pleasantly. "Of co'se yo' kin have 'em boiled if yo' wants 'em. But yo' know, sah, yo' takes de risk."



#### A TRAGEDY

This is the short, sweet, sorrowful tale  
 Of Jessica Jenkins Jones;  
 She planted a packet of seeds with pride  
 While her dog looked on with his head on the side  
 And thought, "She's burying bones."  
 When Jessica left, he dug like mad  
 In search of the luscious bones,  
 So Jessica's garden it doesn't grow,  
 And Jessica's dog is cross, and so  
 Is Jessica Jenkins Jones.

**Black Watch** A new sensation.  
 A real pleasure.  
 The big black plug.  
 Chewing Tobacco  
 2270

### Had Weak Back

Would Lie In Bed For Days And Was Scarcely Able to Turn

#### Liniments and Plasters Did No Good But DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Cured

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail, and have tried liniments and plasters but nothing seem to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure all kinds of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease, and the price is only 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Once upon a time an inspector was examining a very youthful class of Scotch boys, and among other subjects he requested the teacher to ask her pupils a few questions in Nature knowledge. Desiring her class to do her honor she decided upon the simple subject, "Chickens."  
 "Now, children," she said, "I want you to tell me something very wonderful about chickens."  
 "How they get out of their shells?" promptly responded one little fellow.  
 "Well," said the teacher, "that is, of course, wonderful; but I mean something more wonderful still."  
 There was a silence for a few seconds. Then up spoke little Johnny. "Please, ma'am, it's mair wonderful hoo they ever got intae their shells!"

\*\*\*  
 Twenty-seven hundred Gourlay pianos are in use in Canada, United States, Great Britain, South Africa, China and Japan. The completely satisfactory way in which the pianos have stood the extreme climatic changes of each country has been the very best test of its durability and thorough workmanship.

#### HIS DECISION

"Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money or your life?"  
 "Why, me loife, yer reverence; I want me money for me old age."

#### ROBBED OF HIS SLEEP

He was rather given to late hours, and his wife remonstrated with him, so he promised her faithfully that he would reform. It would have been all right if his friends had not heard of it.  
 "So John H. has reformed, has he? Humph, we'll see." They "saw" him in procession. First he met one old chum, then another, and it never dawned upon him that it was a conspiracy.  
 The first night that John H. reached home after he had made that promise to his wife, it was very late, or rather it was very early. In fact, it was early morning. He took off his boots, managed to hang up his hat, and walked softly into the room where his wife slumbered. So far all was good. He divested himself of his coat, and just as he was hanging it on the gas-bracket his wife woke up.

"Why, John!" she exclaimed; "what on earth are you getting up so early for?"  
 This was a poser, but John was equal to the occasion.  
 "That's all right," he said; "you know I've reformed, Mary, an' there's lots of people I've got to see early in the mornin'."  
 And he deliberately put on his coat and boots, found his hat, and went out again, while Mrs. H. turned over with a fiendish chuckle and went to sleep.

### THE LADY IN THE MOON

When, at night, in by-paths lonely,  
 Lovers wander forth to "spoon,"  
 They believe they're noticed only  
 By the old Man in the Moon.

He, of course, will "keep it shady"—  
 He has troubles of his own.  
 But within the moon's a lady,  
 And her temper isn't known.

Do not think I'm talking vainly,  
 Take a look, before you laugh.  
 You can see her figure plainly  
 In the great disc's eastern half.

Though with secrets he is laden,  
 Never does the Moon-Man  
 "peach"—

What man would? But here's a maiden!  
 True, she seems bereft of speech.

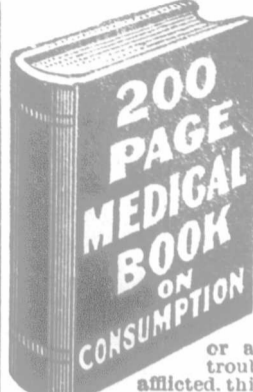
Yet in these weird days of science  
 They will be inventing, soon,  
 Some new telephone-appliance  
 To connect us with the moon.

Soon that lady will be getting  
 Well acquainted at this end,  
 And it's more than even betting  
 That she'll have her "dearest friend."

All these ages she's been throttling  
 Gossip that would make things  
 hum;  
 There will be a grand unbottling  
 When the world's no longer  
 "Mum!"

They may take her deposition  
 For a case or two in court;  
 She may edit an edition  
 Of some "yellow," just for sport.

## Consumption Book FREE



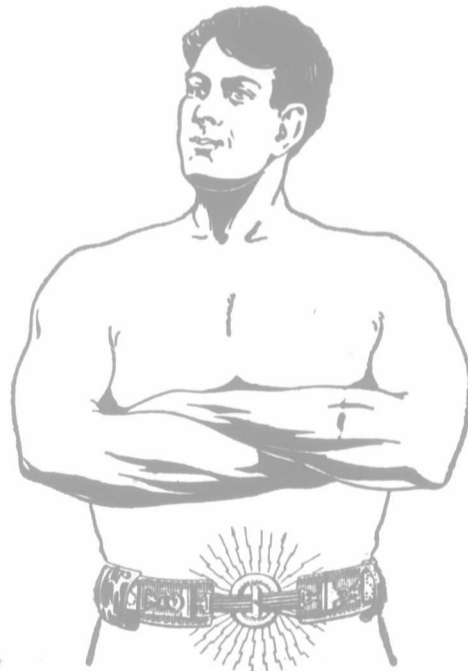
This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1222 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Boys, how hot for you she'll make it!  
 Girls, she'll have it in for you!  
 And the worst of all, I take it,  
 Is that what she'll tell is true.  
 So, I beg you, use discretion—  
 Choose the darkest nights to "spoon."  
 Lest you give a wrong impression  
 To the Lady in the Moon.  
 —FRANK ROB BATCHELDER.

# STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

## How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured



Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of youth.

For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt. This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

## DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.



I think you'd enjoy reading (FREE) my book about "ROOFING RIGHT." Probably it would save you considerable money, and some bother as well

*G. A. Pedlar*

**O**SHAWA Galvanized Steel Shingles make a roof that is cheap enough in price to suit 'most anybody. And that roof will stay on the building it's put on for fully a century without needing repairs.

### "OSHAWA"

Although an Oshawa-shingled roof costs just about the same as a roof of poor grade wood shingles, it is GUARANTEED to be a perfect roof for twenty-five years. Did you ever hear of another kind of roof that was guaranteed for ANY period of time? And this guarantee means that Oshawa-shingled roofs will keep out rain, snow and wind for a quarter of a century—without ever needing repairs in all that time; without needing paint even. The heavy galvanizing on these Oshawa Steel Shingles does away entirely with the need of paint it would be simply a waste of money to paint an Oshawa-shingled roof, because it cannot be improved by paint. It is just a perfect roofing as it comes to you.

These Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles do not require a skilled mechanic, at high wages, to put them on right, as some roofing materials do. Anybody who can wield an ordinary hammer can put on an Oshawa-shingled roof, and get it absolutely right. The difficulty would be to get it on wrong.

### "OSHAWA"

And yet, these Oshawa Steel Shingles lock underneath, on all four sides, so that the whole roof is practically a seamless sheet of steel, with every nail-head covered from the weather and with perfect rain-shedding assured. Because the lock is four-sided, the Oshawa-shingled roof is

cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and weather-proof at all seasons, since neither wind nor wet can find the least crevice to creep through, and the sun's rays are kept outside, along with the wind and wet.

### "OSHAWA"

I don't need to tell you, of course, that an Oshawa-shingled roof is a fireproof roof. You know that a building roofed with solid steel can't possibly catch fire because of sparks from passing locomotives, or from the threshing engine, or from other buildings burning. That one fact alone ought to get you to roof right. Besides, you would save the roof's cost in a few years through reduced insurance rates. Every company makes a specially low rate on buildings roofed the Oshawa way. And now here is the biggest fact of the lot about an Oshawa-shingled roof, for farm buildings or for any building. Roof a building with Oshawa Steel Shingles, and that building is proof against lightning! It is insulated—the bolt may strike it, but the electric blast can do no harm. Last year lightning cost Canadian farmers something like two million dollars in lightning-burnt barns, houses, etc. Your turn may come this year—but not if you roof right.

Suppose you send for my free book ("Roofing Right") at once—now, while it's in your mind.

### "OSHAWA"

Just drop a post-card to that warehouse of mine which is nearest you. I think you'll be surprised at the facts it tells; and more surprised at the remarkably little cost of my shingles. Even though you don't think you'll do any roofing this year, send for the book anyway.

We will send, postpaid and free, Catalogue showing some of our 2000 designs of Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-walls.

## The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

[ESTABLISHED 1861]

Address our nearest warehouse: **QUEBEC** 7-11 Notre Dame Square **MONTREAL** 321-3 Craig St. W. **TORONTO** 11 Colborne St. **OTTAWA** 423 Sussex St. **LONDON** 69 Dundas St. **WINNIPEG** 76 Lombard St.

WE WANT AGENTS IN MANY SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

GOOD FOR A CENTURY

**OSHAWA**

Galvanized

**STEEL SHINGLES**

Guaranteed for 25 years

SIMPLE TO PUT ON