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Olds do not call for symptoms as they are it their dangers are well. All the most re throat, the lungs s, are, in the begin- olds.

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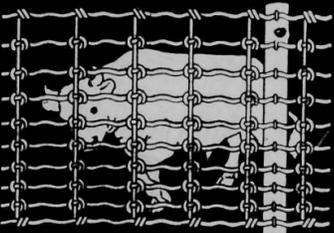
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PEERLESS

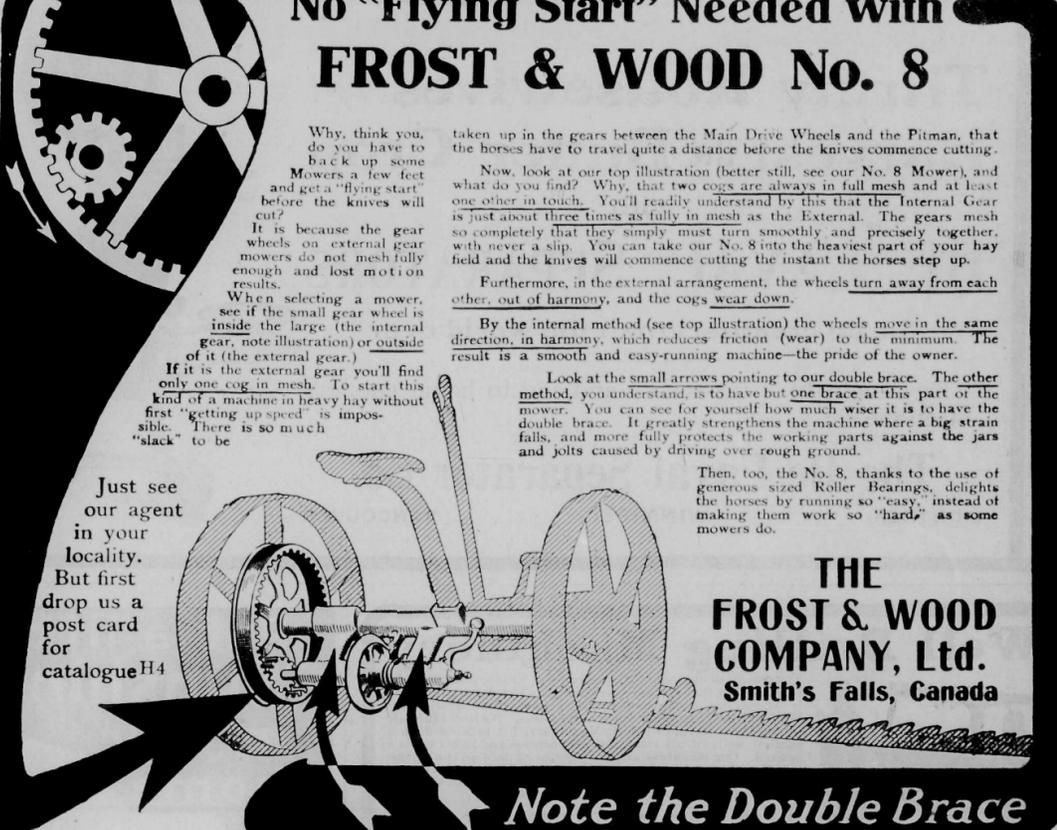
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If it is the external gear you'll find only one cog in mesh. To start this kind of a machine in heavy hay without first "getting up speed" is impossible. There is so much "slack" to be taken up in the gears between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman, that the horses have to travel quite a distance before the knives commence cutting.

Now, look at our top illustration (better still, see our No. 8 Mower), and what do you find? Why, that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. You'll readily understand by this that the Internal Gear is just about three times as fully in mesh as the External. The gears mesh so completely that they simply must turn smoothly and precisely together, with never a slip. You can take our No. 8 into the heaviest part of your hay field and the knives will commence cutting the instant the horses step up.

Furthermore, in the external arrangement, the wheels turn away from each other, out of harmony, and the cogs wear down.

By the internal method (see top illustration) the wheels move in the same direction, in harmony, which reduces friction (wear) to the minimum. The result is a smooth and easy-running machine—the pride of the owner.

Look at the small arrows pointing to our double brace. The other method, you understand, is to have but one brace at this part of the mower. You can see for yourself how much wiser it is to have the double brace. It greatly strengthens the machine where a big strain falls, and more fully protects the working parts against the jars and jolts caused by driving over rough ground.

Then, too, the No. 8, thanks to the use of generous sized Roller Bearings, delights the horses by running so "easy," instead of making them work so "hard," as some mowers do.

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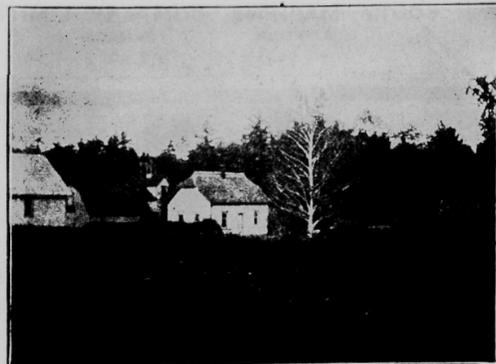
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Largest list of Stock in both Fruit and Ornamental lines, tested and recommended by Western Experimental Stations and approved by the Western Horticultural Society.

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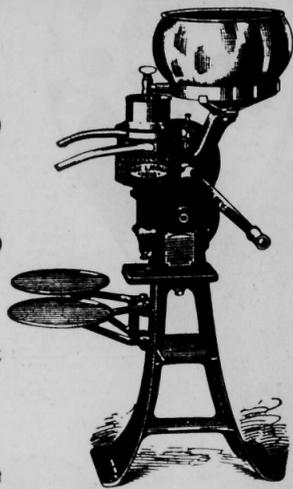
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used with success by thousands throughout
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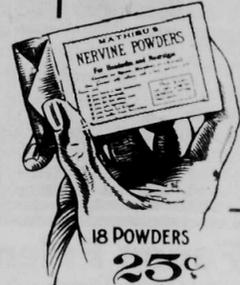
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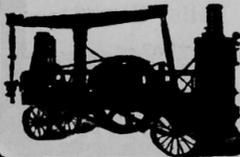
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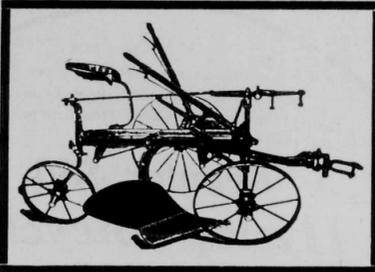


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There is no side draft whatever.

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WINNIPEG

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It consumes the coal, but through leaks and cracks wastes the heat.

It is not economy to have such a furnace in your own home, or in your tenant's home.

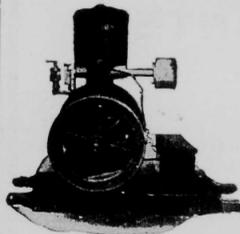
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Plans of Insurance Same as in 1908

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Vol. XLV.

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FARMER'S
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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDIT

The One

If there is one thing that a homesteader should devote himself undividedly to during the month of his attention, it is the object of his attention. Upon the amount of production depends his comfort and his future. It is the man who applies himself with persistence to this work, number and variety present themselves and influence. It seems to me there could be further most plausible cause. There will be fencing, opportunity to make so and other legitimate breaking, but it is rare opportunities there will be done after the breaking son.

Average Yield

Crop experts are busy these days preparing reports on how much wheat has been yield and what the reports have a tendency as a bridge builder will stream side of a pier shock of the current. Over a period of years, the yield for this bushels either way from is affected very little; that makes the basis of

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 16, 1909

No. 873

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

The One Great Object

If there is one time more than another when the homesteader and new settler needs to devote himself undividedly to one object it is during the month of June. The particular object of his attention should be "breaking." Upon the amount of prairie he gets turned over depends his comfort and prosperity for years to come. It is the more necessary that a man apply himself with more than ordinary persistence to this work for the reason that the number and variety of interruptions that present themselves almost suggest a diabolical influence. It seems that it is impossible that there could be further interruptions than some most plausible cause for a day off will arise. There will be fencing, building, road making, opportunity to make some money at other work and other legitimate reasons for putting off breaking, but it is remarkable the number of opportunities there will be to get other work done after the breaking is finished for the season.

Average Yields and Prices

Crop experts are busy with their pencils these days preparing to tell the public how much wheat has been sown, what it should yield and what the price should be. Crop reports have a tendency to steady trade just as a bridge builder will make a point on the up stream side of a pier to relieve it of the full shock of the current. Crop reports of prospective yields are based upon the law of averages. Over a period of years yields from a given number of acres have been found to be so much, therefore, the yield for this year should be so much. If the actual yield should go a few million bushels either way from the estimate the price is affected very little; it's the estimated yield that makes the basis of prices.

This fact suggests an opportunity for farmers to profit by experiences and estimates. It should be possible to raise a great deal more wheat than the estimate based upon averages. We have the latest thing in machinery for cultivation, seeding, harvesting and threshing, and our plant breeders and selectors are offering heavier yielding varieties all the time. Isn't it within the range of possibilities to beat the average and so have more wheat to sell after the trade has imagined it had it all? In a small way this is being done by individual farmers and the practice offers unlimited scope for expansion.

The Truth About Pastures

An idea persists in many quarters that pasture is a cheap feed, which costs next to nothing, and is necessary for the economical production of milk, meat or wool. Many farmers still consider themselves justified if they can carry their stock over winter without much or any increase in weight or yield of milk, just so that they may have it to make profit from in the halcyon days of summer pasture. This view is responsible for what, in the aggregate, bulks up into one of the most enormous losses of the farming business. As a direct result of it millions of animals are maintained at a dead loss for six or seven months of the year, and at but a meagre profit during the remaining five or six.

Pasture is about the least productive crop we raise. That is to say, an acre under pasture, grazed by stock, will furnish less sustenance for the human race than an equal area under any other crop. It is a very exceptional acre of Canadian pasture that will, without supplementary feeding, sustain an ordinary cow three months. More often it requires two acres. In the good old ranch days it was put at twenty acres for the summer. But suppose the case of a rich, well-seeded, well-manured, permanent pasture, on fertile soil, and assume that one acre of such land would graze a cow abundantly for three months. Now, put that land under alfalfa, and corn, roots, some clover and mixed grain, grown in rotation. If well cultivated, and regularly enriched by the manure from the feeding of previous years' produce, such a field will come very close to turning off enough feed and bedding to sustain the same cow a twelve-month. The celebrated Pennsylvania dairyman, Mr. Dietrich, succeeded, on a small lot, in keeping considerably over a cow to the acre, by housing his cattle all the year round, and practicing a soil system. What is more, he made it pay. Of course, this was intensive dairying; he was producing a high-priced product (milk for Philadelphia trade) on high-priced land, and had to utilize the full producing capacity of every acre of land. It would not be advisable for many Canadian farmers to follow his method in full, but they carry a potent suggestion.

The Hog Question

Eastern farmers seem to be drifting out of the hog business and despite the coaxing of the packers and the freely tendered advice of agricultural authorities, it would seem as if the number of hogs on Ontario farms will continue further to decrease. A commission is appointed to go over to Britain and Denmark and make exhaustive investigations over there, in the endeavor to find out what ails the industry in Ontario.

The hog raising end of the bacon industry in Ontario is in the same condition, practically, as it is out here. The market for hogs is not large enough. We have accustomed ourselves to thinking of the British market for bacon as one that we could never hope of over supplying, but it seems to follow always, that just as soon as the number of hogs increases in any appreciable degree, over supply or something, pounds down hog values until it is not worth anyone's while remaining in the business. Down in Ontario, too, the doctrine of the bacon type was more successfully preached than here, but farmers found that buyers did not care half as much about the type of the hogs they were buying as they did about the price they could get them for. That was the trouble, so far as type went, in the east as well as here. Those who were preaching the doctrine of the bacon type were too far away from the men who raised the hogs, to apply their preachings practically. It has always been difficult to understand just why hog prices should fluctuate within such wide limits as they do in this country. The matter has been explained often enough it is true, and those offering the explanations seemed generally to be pretty well convinced themselves on the points concerned, but the trouble was that conviction was not contagious, and the average man, after he had listened to lengthy explanations of the operations of the law of supply and demand, was unlikely to be any nearer comprehension of the real cause of the disruption in prices, due to his neighbor and he each raising ten hogs more this year than they did last, than he was before the attempt was made to instruct him in one of the principles of economics.

A commission sent to the Old World to inquire into hog raising and pork packing there may not do any harm, and a jaunt over at the public expense would certainly be pleasant to those selected for the inquiry, but it seems to us that the crux of the situation is right here in our own country, and whether in Ontario or in the West, an understanding between the interests, now somewhat estranged, would bring about a healthier condition in hog raising and the bacon industry, that any amount of investigation or inquiry in Europe ever will.

HORSE

The person who would like to see the height of perfection in carriage, saddle, road and heavy draft horses should not miss the opportunity of visiting the Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24, 25 and 26. In the new amphitheater which is a model of horse show buildings there will be seats ranging in price from 25 cents to \$100 and every seat is a vantage point to see the horses. There are special rates on the railroad for this show.

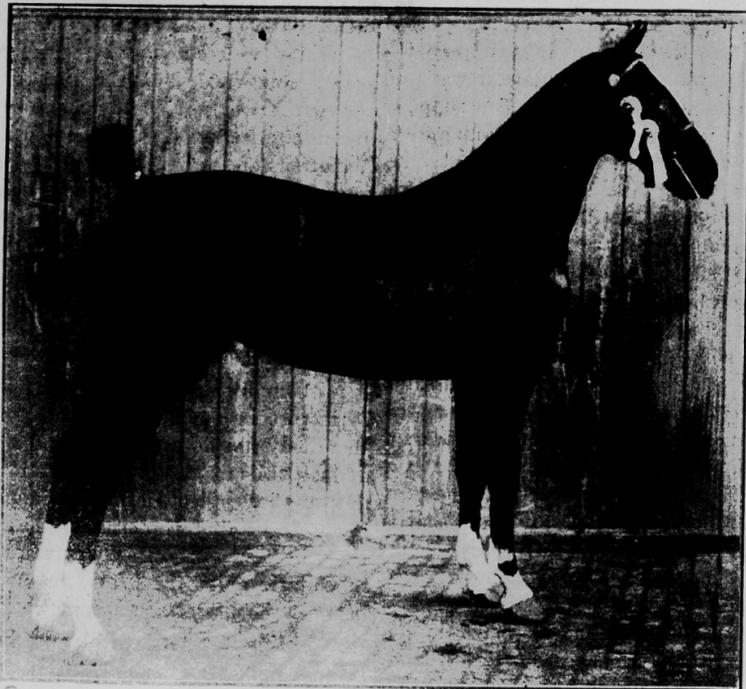
* * *

The thirty-first volume of the Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book is being distributed. It contains the pedigrees of mares having produce previous to 30th September, 1908, and stallions foaled before 1st of January, 1908. The pedigree numbers of the mares entered in the volume running from 20,651 to 21,997 and stallion numbers running from 14,433 to 14,888.

Horse racing is a form of sport that is compelled to bear a good deal of unjust criticism. Races frequently are not conducted exactly as they should be and the evils of betting obscure some of the more important purposes of the meetings. The horse racing and horse breeding interests have too much in common to allow one feature to overshadow the other. These interests are one. Racing cannot succeed without breeding, and if the racing is abolished because of the evils that have been permitted to associate themselves with this interest, then the breeding of certain and valuable classes of horses must languish. One interest cannot exist without the other. For horses bred for speed the race meet is as important as the horse show or exhibition is for horses bred for draft, carriage or other purposes.

Society and the Horse

It is estimated that the sum to be hung up for trotters and pacers in the various racing circuits of the United States will this year total over four million dollars. In the Dominion the racing game is receiving more generous treatment in the way of purses and prizes than ever before. There was a time in the past two or three years when it appeared as if the wealthy classes of America were turning their attention from horse to machine racing and that the automobile might displace the race horses in society's interest. But they are coming back to the equine species for their racing amusement and stylish carriage pairs are in as good demand in our leading cities with the money spending class as they ever were. When trotting horses can be sold for \$10,000 as they frequently are, and leaders of fashion are willing to pay as much or more for carriage teams there is little danger of the horse industry languishing. The same people who a few years ago were adorning the pages of society journals with the pictures of their automobiles are now illustrating the same papers with cuts of themselves sitting behind fancy high steppers. The automobile has become cheap and common to those who like to make a display of owning the best. The wealthy, consequently, are returning to the horse.



ADOLTON ST. MARY.
Hackney mare, chestnut, three years old. First in class and champion mare, London Hackney Show, 1909. Sire St. Thomas.

What Governs Color in Horses

The color of horses seems to offer a fascinating study for breeders. The laws which govern the transmission of color are, like other laws of heredity, not perfectly understood. Solid colors such as bays usually reproduce themselves when both parents are bay, but not invariably, sometimes the progeny being brown, and sometimes having marks which neither parent had. No gray that we have been able to find after years of search has come when both parents were of another color; but mating two grays does not always produce a gray. One noted thoroughbred gray mare produced seven gray foals out of ten when mated with sires of other colors, but when mated with a gray she produced a chestnut. It may be accepted as a rule that no gray comes without one gray parent. Search of records will reveal instances which seem to controvert this; but it will be found in all such cases that the parent recorded as of some other color ultimately became gray. Sometimes recording an animal at an early age results in a wrong record as to color. Other rules as to color do not seem to hold when applied to different breeds. Suffolks are all chestnuts. Many Hackneys are chestnuts even from parents of other colors. We have seen a bright chestnut Hackney from a brown mare and a brown stallion, the stallion's sire also brown. Where did the Western horses, wild horses, get their white spots? Probably because the dams ranged over snow-clad plains in sight of snow-capped mountains. Where does dun come from? Why so many spotted Shetlands? How about pure white horses, pure black horses? What laws govern the transmission of color in horses, anyhow?

Treatment for Swamp Fever

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a mare suffering from what the veterinarian diagnosis as swamp fever. She does not seem to be improving under his treatment. Would you kindly indicate the symptoms of this disease and give the most approved treatment for the same?
Man.

J. E. H.

Swamp fever is a disease which veterinary authorities are divided as to the origin of and treatment for. The symptoms of most cases is characteristic. The horse has been losing flesh in spite of a ravenous appetite. Inquiry generally reveals the fact that the animal was sick, perhaps has a spell of diarrhoea some time previous, that he has not been doing well and gets tired very easily. The veterinarian is perhaps consulted at this time in regard to the animal's teeth or he is called to see the horse in the second attack of fever, the temperature may run from 103 to 105 degrees. There is exalted respiration without any apparent change in the lungs or other air passages. All visible mucous membranes are of a pale, dirty color. When the animal is moved, the gait is unsteady and dragging, especially behind. There is weakness and some sensitiveness over the loins. A persistently excessive flow of watery urine is a prominent symptom. An examination by listening over the abdomen reveals increased motion of the intestines, which persist all through the course of the disease. There may be swelling of one or more legs, as well as the most dependent part of the abdomen. Part or nearly all of these symptoms may be present during the fever stage. The most noticeable symptoms may subside even after the second

stage of fever, but the lessened capacity for work, voracious appetite, pale, mucous membranes, gradual emaciation and a noticeable increase in the motion of the intestines are a constant chain of symptoms. Toward the end the temperature rises permanently. The respiratory rate is higher and the heart labors violently. There may be a reversal of the direction of the flow of blood in the jugular veins and the animal finally dies from heart failure or exhaustion.

Treatment is unsatisfactory in the majority of cases. A great many remedies have been used with indifferent success. Purgation is not advisable on account of its weakening effect, aside from the fact that the bowels seldom become torpid. During the onset of fever good results may be obtained by the use of acetanilid, quinine and other fever remedies. Later nux vomica, convallaria, belladonna, digitalis and other stimulants are indicated. Fowler's solution should be given as a tonic, continued for at least thirty to forty days, beginning with about two drachms and gradually increasing the dose to four drachms or more, three times a day.

In addition to this the animal must be well housed and clothed during cold or rainy weather, and should only do enough work for exercise. Since our knowledge of this disease is limited, and no medical line of treatment has been found which is universally satisfactory, our efforts should be directed towards preventing the spread of the disease. On premises where the disease is found, pastures and meadows, should, if possible, be disinfected by burning on the presumption that the forage is a carrier of infection. Horses should not be allowed to graze on land which is swampy and not well drained, nor should hay cut from such lands be fed to them.

STOCK

Vitality of Weed Seeds in Manure

An Eastern experiment station has recently been carrying on some experiments to determine the vitality of weed seeds in manure. The idea was to discover what percentage of the weed seeds in manure from stock fed on weedy grain or fodder would germinate when applied to the soil. A thorough study was made of the whole problem of applying manure infested with weed seeds. Different ways were tried of fermenting the manure, and different weed seeds were passed through the digestive systems of animals; some fifty of the worst weeds being experimented with.

In experiments in which the manure remained (1) for six months in a barn-yard heap, and (2) for a short while in piles as when shipped in carload lots from cities, it was found that in the first case there was no danger and in the second case little danger of distributing live weed seeds. In the experiments in which the weed seeds were fed to yearling steers and the manure handled in various ways it was found that—

(1) Where the manure was hauled directly from the stable as a top-dressing an average of only 12.8 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

(2) Where manure was hauled directly from the stable upon the land and plowed under, 2.3 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals came up.

(3) Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields unadulterated as they fell, an average of only 3.1 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals, germinated.

The results indicate that in general it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well-rotted manure, but that many pass unharmed through the digestive tracts of animals and may be carried to the land if the manure is not well rotted before use.

Short Term Sheep Feeding at the Lake Front

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

After three and a half miles through a very desirable tract of land, some of which is surveyed into town lots, covered with second growth tamarac, spruce and poplar, we arrived in sight of the North American Live Stock Company's barns and yards near Port Arthur. I thought they could not be better situated, close to the railway, facing the south, well protected by a thick wood from the cold north and west winds.

It was a cold windy day; more like a day in December than in May, so we urged on our horse in our impatience to get where everything appeared so snug. We found the foreman, Mr. Joseph Potter at home and his reception was most cordial. The two frame buildings for housing are said to be the proper size to accommodate 1000 sheep in each, being 32 feet wide and 262 feet long. They run parallel and are 75 feet apart. The space between is fenced at each end, thus forming a large yard in which

the sheep may sun comfort lying up composed of prairie from racks containi proof self-feeders, a row throughout the c

"We have a few, are ready for sale a days," said the fore into one of the large of them that were n ready for market. hundreds more. T with the idea of hav as possible as well as ments by which labo of them.

They are fed upo car load from the cit Plenty of water and them. The hay is i of each barn and run in troughs and boxe rock salt taking up center. It was amu the salt into which frequent application

Screening self-feed and take up the whol building. On the ou small doors made a screenings may be u from a wagon.

Screenings are con wheat, small oats, fl chaff and fine broke

When the sheep a little of the screenin ually increased as th thus the danger of s feed is not so great. being fattened and r see a single sick or that was extremely tl long, having come in

Three thousand tw during the past win each week, are killed





WESTERN SHEEP FED ON SCREENINGS AT PORT ARTHUR AND SHORN BEFORE BEING SENT TO MARKET.

the sheep may sun themselves and take solid comfort lying upon the abundant bedding, composed of prairie hay and chaff, or eat at leisure from racks containing hay, or grain from rain-proof self-feeders, all of which are placed in a row throughout the center.

"We have a few, over a thousand, there, that are ready for sale and will be shipped in a few days," said the foreman, opening a door leading into one of the large barns. Here were hundreds of them that were not so fat but would soon be ready for market. In the other building were hundreds more. The barns have been built with the idea of having the sheep as comfortable as possible as well as to have convenient arrangements by which labor is saved in the taking care of them.

They are fed upon screenings bought by the car load from the city elevators and prairie hay. Plenty of water and rock salt is always before them. The hay is in racks placed in the center of each barn and running half the length. Water in troughs and boxes containing great chunks of rock salt taking up the remaining half of the center. It was amusing to see the sheep licking the salt into which deep holes were worn by the frequent application of each rough tongue.

Screening self-feeders are built to the walls and take up the whole length of both sides of each building. On the outside of the barns are many small doors made at the right height so the screenings may be unloaded into the self-feeders from a wagon.

Screenings are composed of whole and broken wheat, small oats, flax, barley, wild buckwheat, chaff and fine broken stalks.

When the sheep arrive they are given very little of the screenings, the amount being gradually increased as they become accustomed to it, thus the danger of sickening any by change of feed is not so great. There were close upon 2000 being fattened and in all that flock I could not see a single sick or disabled animal. Just one that was extremely thin and it had not been there long, having come in the last car load.

Three thousand two hundred were fed and sold during the past winter. Fifty to one hundred each week, are killed at the company's slaughter

house, sold and delivered to the meat markets of the twin cities. Some are shipped by the car load to Toronto and other Eastern cities. They are fed at the barns for about ninety days before being ready to sell. They are bought throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, by one who has an interest in the company, and are



MR. J. H. FINDLATER
Togo, Sask. a grower of prize winning grain.

from one to five years old. They are of the South-down, Leicester and Merino breeds. In fact, they are all part Merino and the wool fetches the highest price on the market. They had been clipped just two weeks before my visit by men from St. Paul who make a business of such work and they certainly do the clipping well. The wool was in large bales covered with burlap, ready for shipment to Toronto and elsewhere.

There is a yard forty feet square in which a

large scale is stationed upon which thirty-five or forty sheep can be weighed at once. From this scale is a "shoot" leading into the waiting car. In this way 200 sheep can be weighed and loaded with very little trouble in a short time.

It is the intention of the Company to build more barns and yards so they will be in a position to handle a great many more than they have done in the past. They have men engaged to clear land and prepare the soil for turnips this spring, and each year the acreage will be increased until one hundred acres are ready for clover hay, turnips and potatoes.

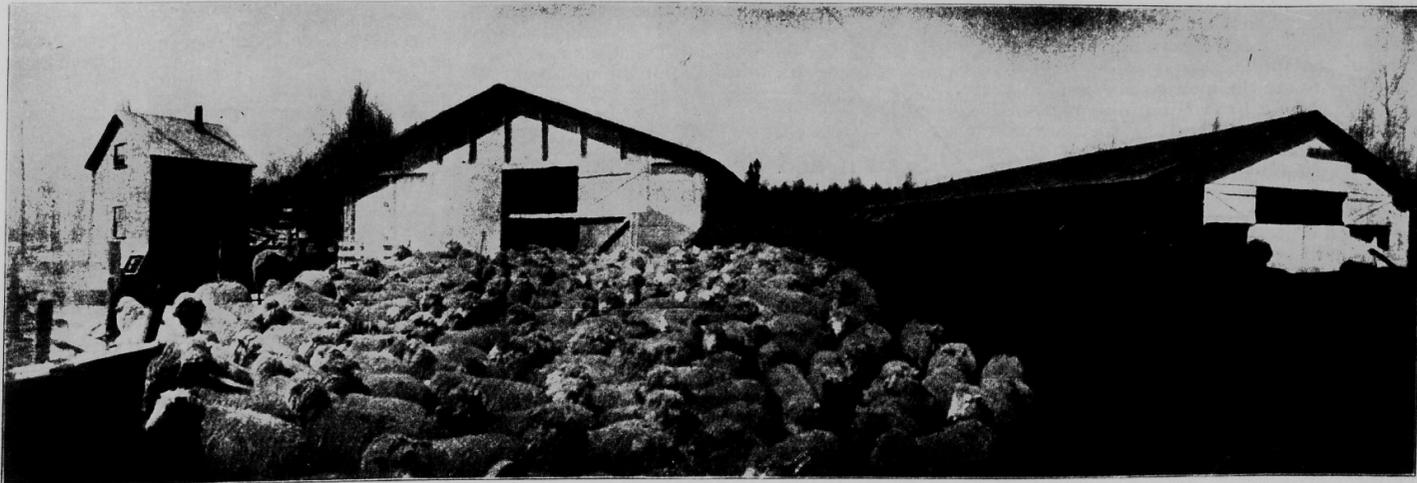
We, Port Arthur people are quite proud of our "ranch" and if any of the readers ever come this way and have a few hours between train and boat in which to see the city, the time would not be wasted by driving out to it, especially, if interested in the sheep business.

Swine Commission Appointed

In pursuance of an announcement made by Hon. Sidney Fisher in the Federal house a commission to enquire into the swine-raising industry in the leading pork producing countries has been appointed. This commission is composed of W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., W. Jones, Zenda, Ont., G. Garceau, Three Rivers, Que., J. E. Sinclair, P. E. I. and Joseph Rye, Duagh, Alta. The commission will inquire particularly into the conditions surrounding the raising and marketing of hogs in those countries competing with Canada in the bacon trade, namely Denmark and Ireland.

Demonstration Farm at Medicine Hat

The location of the demonstration farm at Medicine Hat has been finally decided on. It is situated within four miles of the city in a section typical of the conditions prevailing in the district. This year one hundred acres will be broken and prepared for seeding next spring. It is the intention of the department of agriculture to make a thorough demonstration of the dry farming methods known generally in the West as the Campbell system. A manager has been engaged to direct the work of the farm, the chief direction resting with Prof. H. W. Campbell, the apostle of the dry farming system.



WESTERN SHEEP MADE READY FOR THE MARKET AT PORT ARTHUR.

Founded 1866

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FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be properly discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be discussed. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

June 23.—*Would you advise a man under all circumstances to insure his grain crop against hail? If not, what would be the exceptions?*

June 30.—*Taking everything into consideration is it advisable to seed to bromo grass? A recital of experiences with this grass will be valuable as opinions upon it are quite contradictory.*

July 7.—*Tell how your beef ring is run giving all the details as to number of members, time of operation, size of animal used, arrangement with butcher, etc.*

July 14.—*Explain your system of feeding, working and caring for the farm teams during summer.*

A Hustler's Plan of Managing His Work

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As I am busy plowing for oats and have not much time to write but I want to have a word on this subject of employing the time in the fields.

As you are aware a farmer's time is pretty well occupied from the time he gets up in the morning until he goes down at night, especially at this time of the year when the young foals and calves are coming, and about two weeks behind with seeding. However, I will try and outline our method of work in the field with the hired help and the horses.

To utilize the time of the hired man and the horses is a problem which every farmer should study for his own particular case. Big fields, big implements, good horses and good men are all necessary. A great many of our Western farm hands are unfamiliar with the work and the rush of our Western summers and once they get in the "know how" they want to homestead. When the seeding starts the hired man must be good in the morning; he should not be in bed a minute after five o'clock; regularity in the stable is as necessary as in the field. The horses should be all eating at a quarter past five; stable cleaned out, teams groomed and harnessed, ready for breakfast at quarter past six, ready to leave the yard at a quarter past seven. We work in the field until a quarter to twelve, which lets the horses be eating at noon. We give our horses ninety minutes in the stable. After we have had our dinner I like to see the men go and look at their horses, give them a fresh handful of hay so that they will be eating all the time they are in the stable. At noon we feed a gallon of chopped oats when first put in, then after they have fed hay we allow them time to eat another half gallon, getting ready for the field again at half past one and quit work in the field at six o'clock. After the harness is off we feed roots if we have them, if not, half a gallon of oats and a little hay. About half past seven we commence grooming, water and feed up for the night, giving them a good supply of hay and another gallon of oats. We feed this way until seeding is finished, when we have a few days of fixing fences, etc., when the horses are turned out for a few hours on the grass.

About the first week in June our horses are turned out to pasture overnight. In the morning we go to the stable and feed the first thing. The children's pony is generally kept in the stable overnight to be handy and we often find the

horses at the far end of the pasture and if the cows are not laying around they are brought into the milking corral at the same time. The horses all know their places and being fed grain they walk right in and commence feeding. Any mares that are not to be used that day are turned out again after being fed. The others are groomed and harnessed before breakfast. We leave the field at half past eleven, giving them two hours at noon while we work round the garden until time to hitch up again. We work in the fields until six o'clock when we feed them their grain as soon as the harness is off. After supper they are turned out for the night. If flies are at all troublesome a good big smudge is made. We work along this way through breaking and summer fallowing. When haying commences we keep four horses in the stable, using one team on the mower, the other on the rake, taking two wagons to the hay field and always putting on our loads first thing in the morning, bringing two loads home at noon and two at night. When stacking in the field we take dinner with us and stack with two wagons.

We always quit the field at six o'clock except in harvest. When cutting commences we change horses on the binder, using a six-foot binder, generally having to cut about 250 acres. Not being much good I run the binder myself, starting in the morning as soon as dry, working a three-horse team for four hour stints. Our eldest boy, now thirteen years old, for the last three years has changed teams, feeds them and brings them to the binder, takes the others home or to the wagon, caring for them and has them ready for the next change.

As one of our places is over a mile from home we take a hay rack with hay and a barrel of water right to the field, feeding grain in boxes.

In harvest we get our dinner brought to the field at half past eleven. We never stop the binder. After the stookers have had their dinner one of them will take a round with the binder. The stookers take an hour at dinner.

Again we find a use for the children's pony in bringing the meals to the field. At half past four we get a lunch and a cup of tea and at sunset the stookers quit the field, get supper and fix the horses up, the binder running until dark. Two years ago we cut our crop in twelve days and a half, averaging 20 acres a day. Our binder has cut about 1800 acres altogether.

When working with the teams I prefer quitting the fields at six o'clock, as both men and teams will feel better and do better on regular hours. There are a great many things come under the head of chores which have to be attended to, especially when there is a lot of stock kept. In mixed farming there are a great many things that need attention that would keep the hired man and teams from the field, but we aim to keep one four-horse team going steady. In broken weather when we cannot hay nor harvest we are cultivating and discing.

When summer fallowing we use a sixteen inch sulky plow and often put four horses on it, putting the best walker on the plowed land. His extra efforts are not entirely lost as he helps to pack the land, sometimes drawing a section of harrows. We try to have as long a furrow as possible so saving time by cutting out turning.

When using a gang plow we put five horses on in warm weather, putting two on the lead, but they are much easier handled putting four abreast if you are not plowing too deep.

As we sometimes stook thrash it is not necessary for me to explain our method, but if stacking we have three men and a boy, stacking in with two teams the boy building the loads and sometimes helping on the stack, putting up about two stacks a day.

Sask.

ALEX. DUNCAN.

System and Regularity the Prime Essentials

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

This question of the length of time to be spent on the fields to make a square day's work should be a particularly live one just now, when the general rush leads one to give but scanty consideration of the rights of men and horses. Being a farmer's son, I can sympathize with both the farmer and the hired man. It is the farmer's best interests to always do the right thing by his men, no matter in what shape he himself has been placed by circumstances; and on the other hand, the ambition of the hired man should be to come up to the mark prescribed, with lively precision, and always with a willingness to overstep it when the occasion presents itself. When an understanding of this sort is felt by the parties concerned, work goes on much better and quicker, and the hired man will

do more work and do it easier than he would under other circumstances. A sulky and unwilling hired-man has it, sometimes, in his power, to create some very awkward and clumsy situations when busy times are on, especially when it is not always excusable to sack a man for not using his brains.

To fix a stated period of time for a day's work, to be followed throughout the year, is most difficult. In this respect the farmer is notorious for his slackness. "Any old time" between sunrise and midnight seems to be the rule in many cases. And in this respect the "farmer's hired man" seems to be the most long-suffering than any beast he has ever tried to drive.

The system we hold as correct and try to follow in planning a usual day's work is as follows:

Rise at six in the morning—the man who will jump with the stroke of the clock and have the horses fed in two minutes is to be recommended; some men can idle away about fifteen minutes, while others can run with their boots unlaced, seeing to it that the horses are fed. In the case with the slower man it is best to have the clocks set a good fifteen minutes ahead. The horses are fed their sheaves, and should be given a little water, and then in about three-quarters of an hour, after being cleaned and harnessed, are fed their grain.

About this time the ordinary man takes a "header" for the house to fill his own jacket, but the better man will look around to see what implement he is going to hitch to; finds out about it, attaches his wiffletrees; if it needs oiling, oils it; gives a general overhauling, tightening bolts, etc., putting it in first class order, ready to be hitched to, so that no time is lost when once in the field. A good many men seem to think that if they look after the horses they drive that is all you should expect of them during chore time; but a man should look after the whole outfit he works, and if possible, do it in the time allotted the horses to feed. If a good yard is provided, the majority of implements may be pulled in at night, without loss of time or wear, and seen to between that and hitching up time next morning.

Into the field and working at eight o'clock is the rule. Everything in good shape, the horses kept on the move and a good half-day's work may be accomplished before noon. The man himself occupying the farm should see that the buildings on it have a good central position, as much time is lost in going to and from field unless they are well arranged.

At noon a prompt hour and a half for feeding should be given the horses always.

At certain times some men will lengthen or shorten this period, but regular hours at noon is best for the horse for all times of the year. The teams should be in the stable by twelve o'clock and promptly fed their oats and other fodder, being led to the water trough at both coming in and going out, unless very warm when they should be given a short while on the hay or sheaves before being watered and fed oats. A mouthful of hay is all that is necessary to prevent any trouble that may arise from overdue warmth. Into the field again by two o'clock and continue there till six, by which time, if the right driver is behind them, the horses have done sufficient work to entitle them to a full night's rest. From six o'clock till sundown is the most stagnant period of the day, and is especially hard on the horses, so that a man scarcely gains anything by staying in the field after six.

Of course, in all things "circumstances alter cases," and sometimes it is almost a necessity to work early and late in the fields. In late seasons the danger by snows, rains and frosts often compel a man to make an extra strenuous move to keep up his end, and in that case it would not be right to set any stated period for work; the need justifies the action. But for an ordinary day's work in usual times the standard of eight hours a day, in the field, cannot be improved upon, rising at six in the morning and quitting at six at night, leaving four hours to play upon for feeding purposes, etc. In the harvest field we work three horses to a six-foot-cut binder, making them draw it all day, at ordinary hours, and they get fat on it. Six horses can run two binders and do a good deal more in an ordinary day than can six on one binder working all hours, and they will do it nice and comfortable too for both men and horses. Threshing days are necessarily long, but even then it is not necessary to work till midnight to get in an honest day's work.

And now for the last item to be considered, that of the hired man working after hours. The hired man who drives a team should not be asked, as a rule, to do more during chore time than look after that team and outfit he works. There are some unusual cases, perhaps, where he should occasionally lend a hand, but to have a set amount of chores for him to do every day outside of the usual is not right. The common chores found on every farm, such as milking cows, looking after colts, pigs, etc., cleaning and pickling grain, hauling water and chopping wood should not be left to the hired man. Not because it is not right to ask a tired man to do these things, but because it is not right to ask any man to do usual work in unusual hours unless good compensation is given him for it. The farmer's sense of right in these instances seems to be rather shady. Extra help should do all extra chores, or if the hired man must do them, then give him extra wages for all work he does above an hour and after the usual day's work in the field.

Man.

JOHN EDWIN SLATER.

Some Fencing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As this is the season of many hundreds of miles of fence in your columns, on fence building, in reg barbed wire. Barbed wire little use in turning stock winter coat of hair, unless and even then if one animal hooked through it, the tightened or it is of no use with it they are sure to get horses on the other side of hand, if coiled smooth wire cut themselves, and four No. 9, the No. 9 on top, m three of barbed wire and but for ordinary work horse will make a safe fence for three barbed wires will, an a smooth wire fence neith any the worse. Three str per lb. would cost about \$ three strands of barbed w 100 rods.

But some will say "It is no good." Let me say just fault and not the fault of the for coiled wire fence must my way of setting them: get a post at least 6 inches 9 feet long. Dig a hole ac wide and 4 feet deep. Mc 4 feet long and 4 inches m inches from the bottom a solid. Place the post so t from the fence. Now, if y fill some of them in with solid until the hole is only another 4 feet stick and as on the side of the post next and cover the stick. Now the end post and brace from end post. Stretch wire fr to top of second post and t Post can be of any thing for all the strain is on ti staple the wire on the post staples tight. Leave the through easily. Then whe fence it will have the wh spring—not just the wire, this reason the longer the stretch it. A half mile ca quite easily but be sure and 11 wire till when you look al the size of a lead pencil.

If these directions are fo will be more than pleased appearance and usefulness of valuable horse flesh and that are poor property.

Alta.

Making the F

Local conditions in ea some extent what success locality, conditions and the fair in charge, the last fi more important of the two all the suggestions offered the management of fairs, v cases, but some of them nearly every agricultural. They are offered by the m. the state of Iowa, who out

I would hold four-day fa be a first day and a last d days' fair or a four. I w entries the evening of the fi which should be closed a second day I should mak would try to send out a t only" to every child under trict. The best method fo tributed is to send them to plimentary ticket for the to only."

As a rule you will hav scholar talking fair from the out until the fair. I would of my very best attraction it the banner day of the fair attractions for this day onl people will come on the day course.

I would get out a program the afternoon of the secon dozen boys passing these p are that you would get the and all their neighbors. T day I would repeat the dose for the fourth and last day.

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SLATER.

Some Fencing Suggestions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As this is the season of the year when there will be many hundreds of miles of fence built, if you will give me space in your columns, I would like to say a word on fence building, in regard to coiled wire versus barbed wire. Barbed wire, as we all know, is of little use in turning stock after the cattle get their winter coat of hair, unless we use five or six strands, and even then if one animal happens to get driven or hooked through it, the fence is slack and must be tightened or it is of no use. If horses are enclosed with it they are sure to get out, especially if there are horses on the other side of the fence. On the other hand, if coiled smooth wire is used, horses cannot cut themselves, and four strands of No. 11 and one No. 9, the No. 9 on top, make a far better fence than three of barbed wire and they cost about the same, but for ordinary work horses three strands of No. 11 will make a safe fence and will turn anything that three barbed wires will, and if anything goes through a smooth wire fence neither the animal nor fence is any the worse. Three strands of No. 11 at 5 cents per lb. would cost about \$7.25 per 100 rods, whereas three strands of barbed wire would cost \$13.00 per 100 rods.

But some will say "I tried coiled wire and it was no good." Let me say just here it was your own fault and not the fault of the wire. The corner posts for coiled wire fence must be well set. I will give my way of setting them: For each corner and end get a post at least 6 inches through at the top end and 9 feet long. Dig a hole across the line of fence 2 feet wide and 4 feet deep. Mortice into the post a stick 4 feet long and 4 inches making the mortice about 6 inches from the bottom and nail the cross piece on solid. Place the post so that the stick will be away from the fence. Now, if you have some stone handy fill some of them in with the earth. Tamp the soil solid until the hole is only 6 inches deep. Now get another 4 feet stick and as large as you like and place on the side of the post next the fence, fill in the earth and cover the stick. Now put a post ten feet from the end post and brace from bottom of it to top of the end post. Stretch wire from the bottom of end post to top of second post and twist up tight the other line. Post can be of any thing that will hold up the wire for all the strain is on the end posts. When you staple the wire on the posts be sure not to drive the staples tight. Leave them so the wire will pull through easily. Then when an animal runs into the fence it will have the whole length of the fence to spring—not just the wire between two posts. For this reason the longer the fence the better you can stretch it. A half mile can be stretched at one time quite easily but be sure and stretch the coil out of No. 11 wire till when you look along it the wire seems about the size of a lead pencil.

If these directions are followed I am sure anyone will be more than pleased with his fence both as to appearance and usefulness and some will save a lot of valuable horse flesh and trouble doctoring cripples that are poor property.

Alta.

B. RAYMER.

Making the Fair a Success

Local conditions in each district determine to some extent what success a fair will have in that locality, conditions and the kind of men who have the fair in charge, the last factor, perhaps, being the more important of the two. We do not expect that all the suggestions offered in the following paper on the management of fairs, will prove applicable in all cases, but some of them could be worked out by nearly every agricultural society in the country. They are offered by the manager of a county fair in the state of Iowa, who outlines his ideas as follows:

I would hold four-day fairs, as there must always be a first day and a last day, whether it be a three days' fair or a four. I would invariably close all entries the evening of the first day, except the speed, which should be closed a few days before. The second day I should make children's day, and I would try to send out a ticket "good for this day only" to every child under 12 years of age in the district. The best method for getting the tickets distributed is to send them to each school with a complimentary ticket for the teacher "good for this day only."

As a rule you will have the teacher and every scholar talking fair from the time you send the tickets out until the fair. I would put on for this day some of my very best attractions, and endeavor to make it the banner day of the fair. I would advertise these attractions for this day only, and by so doing all the people will come on the day and bring the children, of course.

I would get out a program for the third day, and on the afternoon of the second I would have about a dozen boys passing these programs, and the chances are that you would get the same people the next day and all their neighbors. The afternoon of the third day I would repeat the dose, giving out the programs for the fourth and last day.

There are many reasons for making the second day the banner day. One very important object is to get the money into the treasury as early as possible. Then with a large attendance the second day and a good program, you are almost sure to have a good attendance the next day.

I would have a good, wide-awake man as superintendent in each department, and early in the season I would expect each superintendent to take charge of his work. Have him understand that he must see that his department is well filled. By so doing you put the responsibility upon him, and he will take an interest in his work. Of course, I would expect to assist each superintendent in every way possible, and to see that all departments were being properly tended.

In judging the stock I would have a good show ring with plenty of seats. I would in every case get good, expert judges, and use a score card and a blackboard. In this way the judging of stock can be made as interesting to a majority as the races, and be far more educational. I would by all means have a stock parade each day before the grandstand, at about 1 o'clock, or just before the races were called. This would have a tendency to help fill the grandstand.

I should be very careful and not let things drag. If I advertised the stock parade at 1 o'clock I would have them out promptly. I would also be prompt in starting the races, and put on a program that could be worked off by 5 o'clock if possible. If this is done and the people get started home early they are more likely to return the next day.

The superintendent of privileges should be a man of good judgment as to right and wrong. He should allow no show of questionable character, and should one slip in fire it bodily as soon as discovered.

The ticket system is largely a matter of education, and where the people are educated to it I would have no ticket of admission that is not taken up at the gate. But where this cannot be done I would issue to exhibitors what would be called an exhibitor's ticket. It is made with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 on one end of the ticket, commencing at the top of the ticket and numbering down, the figures representing each day of the fair. In connection with this ticket use what we call pass checks.

These pass checks are made in four different colors, each with number printed in large type on each end. Number 1 pass check to be used the first day only, pass check number 2 to be used the second day, number 3 the third day and number 4 the fourth day. If I did not keep gate keepers at the gates the first day, I would dispense with number 1. Now the morning of the second day the gate keepers are given the checks number 2, and when an exhibitor's ticket is presented at the gate the first time in the number 2 is punched and he passes in. Should he wish to pass out and return again that day he must present his exhibitor's ticket at the gate as he passes out and the gate keeper will give him a pass check number 2. When he returns he must present both his exhibitor's ticket and the number 2 pass check. The pass check is taken up and he keeps his exhibitor's ticket. The next day number 2 pass checks are not good, but number three are used, and the first time the exhibitor's ticket is presented, the number 3 is punched, and the same the fourth day. By using this method the exhibitor's ticket is good but once at the gate unless accompanied by a pass check for that day, and to get this he must pass out at the gate and secure a pass check. These tickets should not be issued to exhibitors. The superintendent of tickets should absolutely have charge of all tickets, and issue them upon vouchers only.

After the first day the president and secretary should have time to look after each department in a general way and see that every exhibitor is being well cared for; see that there is plenty of good water on the grounds, not only for stock, but for drinking purposes; look after the fakers and see that the boys are not taking their first lesson in gambling and being swindled out of their hard earned cash. They are your guests and you must see that proper influences are thrown around them, and that they are properly entertained with good, innocent amusements. By doing this you get the confidence of the people and when you have that you will have no trouble in making your county fair a success.

Rotation System on a Quarter Section

I have a quarter-section of land of which 80 acres is fit for cultivation and the other 80 is used as a rough pasture. Kindly suggest a rotation for the 80 acres that will give 25 acres of wheat each year and on the rest grains and fodders suitable for dairy cows, horses, sheep and hogs. What number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs do you consider this farm is capable of carrying.

Northwest Saskatchewan.

READER.

After the soil is thoroughly inoculated for red clover, I would suggest the following rotation; red clover, wheat, oats and barley, (together) 25 acres of each, 5 acres close to buildings to be used as hog pasture. Once the land is inoculated for clover there should be no difficulty in securing a catch by seeding clover with oats and barley. I would suggest that the buildings be erected if possible so that the yards may open out to rough pasture as well as to good land. As to the stock which may be kept by your correspondent much will depend upon the character of his farming. I would consider it not possible to keep ten dairy cows with the increase necessary to maintain a herd, four mares for doing the work with progeny to five years old, 10 ewes and also turning of each year from 50 to 60 hogs.

G. H. HUTTON.

Superintendent Lacombe Experimental Farm

Immune Flax

Prof. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has reported on some experimental work with flax carried on by him in co-operation with some farmers in the state. The object of the work was to ascertain whether certain selected strains of wilt resistant flax would retain their resistance in the different farming regions of the state. The following is a quotation from a letter written by an experimenter, and is a good example of the results obtained, in the trials in 1908.

"A year ago I got 30 pounds of resistant flax seed. I planted it on soil that seemed to be thoroughly flax sick. Up to the time the crop began to blossom it was thin and rather spindling, though I think it all grew. I sowed also a strip of Minnesota Primost flax (Minnesota 25); between this flax and the Minnesota Primost flax I planted a patch of millet 25 feet wide. The Primost flax about two acres was not worth cutting. After the resistant flax came into bloom it showed more vitality and filled out in fine shape. From the 30 pounds I got 16 bushels and 24 pounds of nice flax. The seed is plump and nice. I have graded out about two bushels of the smallest seed and shall sow the same about the 24th or 25th of this month. I am thoroughly convinced that this flax is immune from wilts."

The co-operative tests will be continued for another year, seed from last year's crop grown on land thoroughly flax-sick will be sown on flax-sick land again.

Permanent Pasture Grasses

Will you give me a mixture of grass for a permanent pasture on a piece of rather low rich land that contains a little alkali.

Man.

L. S.

The presence of alkali in the soil somewhat complicates your problem but unless the amount of alkali is large there should be no difficulty in establishing a good permanent pasture on the class of soil you mention.

A variety of grass suitable for permanent pastures should be nutritious and perfectly hardy, for that reason the rye grasses of Europe largely so used there in mixtures are useless here. All of them are too tender for this climate. The grasses should also be quite vigorous so as to thrive even during unfavorable seasons and have good staying powers. Some kinds are nearly exhausted after one season. A good permanent grass should also start early in the spring and remain green late in the fall.

As the different grasses vary in their habits, some starting early and maturing in the same order, others start late and remain fresh until winter. It is a good plan to sow a mixture that will contain varieties suitable for a succession.

The following mixture has given good results in most parts of Manitoba: Western rye, 7 pounds per acre; timothy, 3 pounds and brome grass 7 pounds. The timothy should be sown by itself, the other two kinds may be mixed and then sown. I prefer a Thompson wheelbarrow seeder but the above kinds can be sown by hand. As the brome and rye grass seeds are very light, only narrow strips should be sown by hand.

A nurse crop of wheat or barley can be grown with the grasses, but I consider that it pays better to sow without a nurse crop. Plow the stubble as early as possible and harrow, then sow the grass seeds and harrow again. If weeds or volunteer grain is troublesome run a mower over the land or turn the cattle (but not sheep) into the field for a short time when the ground is dry. By sowing without a nurse crop the grasses will become well established before winter, they should not be fed off closely just before winter but a good high stubble left to catch the snow.

Very frequently pastures containing brome grass becomes sod bound owing to the immense number of underground root stocks. When this is the case the pasture is short and dry and the field should be plowed with a prairie breaker and rolled but not backset, this will thin out some of the plants and greatly improve the vigor of the remainder.

If during the hot dry summer season the stock can be removed from the pasture field and turned on to a field of rape or other animal pasture, both the stock and the pasture field will be benefited. Very closely cropped pastures suffer by being burnt up during hot weather.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Professor of Field Husbandry, M. A. C.

* * *

There are 19 entries for the agricultural motor competition at the Winnipeg Exhibition July 10-17. Two are from England.

DAIRY

Dairying on the Farm

The subject for discussion this week is expressed in the question: Should cream be sent to a creamery either local or distant, or kept on the farm and be made into butter to be marketed wherever the price is best?

Several contributions on the subject are printed herewith, that of Mr. A. B. Dickson, Man., being awarded first prize and the article of R. J. S., Sask., being taken for second.

This question is one which can be answered in several different ways, the answer depending as much upon a man's circumstances as upon the merits of the method which he has found most remunerative in handling milk on the farm in summer. Mr. Dickson advises cheese factories in preference to creameries and cites his own locality as one in which a cheese factory is successfully operated, and more profitable to patrons than either home butter-making or the sending of cream to a creamery, either local or distant. Others might not agree with him in the matter, but at the cheese prices prevailing for the past few years in the West, this commodity is undoubtedly one of the most profitable one that milk can be manufactured into. We would like to have the returns from some patrons of creameries for comparison.

Advices Organizing Co-Operative Cheese Factory

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Most milk at this time of year is testing about 3.5 or 3.6 per cent of butterfat. This means that after deducting losses in manufacture every 100 pounds of milk will make about 4 pounds of butter. Now at the present time dairy butter is selling for no more than 18 cents per pound. Thus 100 pounds of milk is worth to the farmer making his own butter about 72 cents.

Now the creameries in the large towns are at the present time paying about 22 cents per pound of butterfat. Thus milk testing 3.6 per cent butter fat and allowing for a loss of .1 per cent in separating would be worth 77 cents per 100 pounds. Therefore a farmer gets 5 cents more per 100 pounds of milk by shipping cream than by making butter on the farm. But against this extra 5 cents per 100 pounds there is the cost of hauling the cream three times a week to the station so that either system will produce the same result and by whichever method a man chooses to market his cream he will receive no more than 72 cents per 100 pounds of milk, and this is not a very high price.

If the local creamery is a proprietary one, the farmer will receive about the same for his cream as he would if he shipped it to the city, for the butter made at the local creamery will sell for a lower price than that made in the city creameries and hence the proprietor can just about manage to pay the same price per pound of butterfat as the city creamery, owing to the fact that he has to pay no freight on the cream brought to his factory.

By far the best way of disposing of one's milk or cream in the summer is for a number of farmers to co-operate and build either a creamery or a cheese factory. If a creamery is built, each patron will take his milk there, where it will be tested, separated, and churned; he will receive back his share of skim-milk and buttermilk. The butter will be sold and each patron will receive his share of the proceeds after a certain sum has been deducted from each one for the upkeep of the factory and for the cost of manufacture. Thus milk testing 3.6 per cent of butterfat will make 4 pounds of butter, which will sell at 23 cents per pound, hence every 100 pounds of milk is worth 92 cents. From this must be deducted 2 cents per pound for the cost of manufacture, etc., so that the patron will receive 84 cents per 100 pounds of such milk. And not only this but he will also receive back some of the 8 cents deducted for expenses. This, however, for two or three years will go towards paying for the factory and for interest on capital invested. The richer a patron's milk the better it is for him for it will make more butter and hence he will get proportionately higher returns.

It will now be shown that more money can be obtained by shipping milk to a co-operative cheese factory than by any other system previously mentioned. There is such a factory in this district and it is working very satisfactorily. Every 100 pounds of milk makes on an average through out the summer 10 pounds of cheese. The average price obtained last summer for the cheese was 12½ cents per pound. Thus it will be seen that 100 pounds of milk, if shipped to a cheese factory, has a value of 122½ cents. As the charge for making was 2 cents per pound, then 20 cents must be deducted from this sum of 122½ cents. This leaves a clear return of \$1.02½ cents for every 100 pounds of milk sent to the factory. Besides this each patron is entitled to 85 pounds of whey for every 100 pounds of milk brought by him to the factory and this fed in moderate quantity is one of the cheapest foods on which to raise pigs.

Before organizing a co-operative creamery or cheese factory it must be ascertained that enough milk will be brought to the factory, for it costs (with cheese making) practically no more to handle 3500 pounds of milk than it does to handle 2000 pounds; the larger amount, however, brings in a much larger profit to the factory for it takes nearly 1500 pounds of milk before there is any profit at all, although even with this small amount of milk the patrons will receive nearly \$1.00 per 100 pounds, but with over 2000 pounds the sum of \$1.02½ cents can always be had. This is a figure which none of the other systems can touch and one which may be obtained any time between the beginning of May and the end of October. Therefore, I hold that shipping milk to a cheese factory is the best plan that there is to get the highest returns from that milk.

Man.

ALEC B. DICKSON.

Typical of a Large Class

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When you ask the question, "How is the best way to handle cream," you touch upon one of the most important problems we have to solve when we keep cows enough to make more milk and butter than is required at home. To make the cream up into butter at home where there is very seldom a cold room to work in is not a very inviting prospect and when it comes to sending the cream to a central factory everything depends upon the train service and the distance to the station, that is, when the express rate is not so high as to totally prohibit sending. In our district, living as we do six miles from the station, the best plan is to send the cream to the local creamery. There is not much to say about our system. We milk six or eight cows, depending upon circumstances, use what milk, cream and butter we require for a family of five, set the milk in a deep can in a water tank through which the water runs to the watering trough, and collect cream in the same kind of a can for two days when it is gathered for the creamery.

This is about the simplest method we have ever had of handling our cream, but of course, it is open to a serious objection. In the first place where farmers send so little to the creamery the proportionate expense of collecting it is too high and then it is only gathered every other day, which is not often enough. With the small amount produced on each farm and the farms as far apart as they are here the collector has to drive from 30 to 40 miles to get a small load and in July and August it does the cream no good to haul it so far.

In the winter the creamery closes up then we let most of our cows go dry. This is another serious defect in the system of dairying as we practice it here. If we are ever going to make money out of cows we will have to keep the creamery going the year around or have better facilities for collecting and shipping to the larger centres.

I have not outlined our system because I think it one of the best, but because there are so many here doing as I have described. I believe there are men in some districts who make more of a speciality of dairying, who probably have a system of caring for cream and marketing the year around and from these I would like to hear.

Qu'Appelle District, Sask.

R. J. S.

Sending to Creamery Most Satisfactory Method

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to your question whether cream should be sent to a creamery or churned at home and marketed wherever the price is best, I would like to give the result of my experience: Years ago the farmers of this district formed an association and with the help of the government built and operated a creamery in Grenfell. Before the creamery started we used to sell our home-made butter at the local stores at from seven to ten cents per pound, during the warm weather in the summer, but as soon as the majority of the farmers began sending their cream to the creamery, the stores could not get enough butter from the farmers to supply their town trade. In consequence, the price of butter went up at the stores above what the creamery could pay. Many short-sighted farmers dropped out of the creamery and began making their butter at home again. The ruin of our creamery began from that time. Want of proper co-operation among the farmers,—themselves the principal shareholders—was the cause of it. Our creamery held out, scarcely more than paying its way, as long as the government managed it. After it was turned over to the management of the Grenfell Creamery Association it soon "fizzled out." Those of us who patronized the creamery as long as it was running kept the price of butter up, so benefitting not only ourselves, but all the buttermakers in the community.

Since the local creamery closed we have shipped our cream to the Qu'Appelle creamery in cans containing about 100 pounds, whenever we had sufficient cream to ship. The year 1907 was the last year we made all our butter at home. This was an exceptionally good year for dairying, as, owing to abundant rainfall, the pasturage was good all season, and the price of butter was exceptionally high. We sold all our butter locally, averaging 21½ cents per pound for the six months from June 1 to Dec. 1.

During 1908, we sent our cream to the Qu'Appelle creamery. The season dated from April 29 to Oct. 31, six months, we may say. We received in cash for butter made from our cream an average of 21½ cents per pound. This, of course, was clear of all expense, unless we count it an expense to deliver the cans at the station once a week. Farmers, as a rule, go to town at least once a week anyway, so we do not count it. Owing to the excessive drouth during July and August 1908, pasturage dried up considerably, consequently the cows fell off in their milk much earlier than during the year 1907. Therefore a comparison of these two years is unduly in favor of the former.

While the price received for the home-made product compares very favorably with the price received from the creamery I must point out that it is not all profit to make butter at home. There is the time and trouble of making it. This, I may say, is no small item if the output runs to 40 or 50 or more pounds per week. Generally, the all-enduring "women folks" do it for nothing, but we find it more satisfactory to pay the creamery 4 cents per pound for making the butter. This includes cost of butter boxes or tubs, and salt, which should be deducted from the price received for the home-made butter. Instead of 21½ cents it would be nearer the mark to say 20 cents clear.

Where one has every convenience for making butter at home it is perhaps possible to do it for a little less than 4 cents per pound but the average farmer will not effect any great saving. Then again, the most of our output when made at home has to be "traded" at the local stores, and everyone knows that cash goes further and is much more satisfactory than "trade."

In conclusion, I would say that those who have not plenty of help, considerable experience in butter-making, every convenience for making and handling the butter, and a ready cash market for their product, would do better by sending their cream, in as clear and sweet a condition as possible, as often as possible, to the nearest creamery. For myself, I am at least practicing what I preach by sending to Qu'Appelle again this season.

Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

New Idea in Milk Cans

To prevent dealers from adulterating the milk received from producers before it is retailed to consumers in the city, a can has recently been devised, that is said to effectually prevent the introduction of anything after the can is once sealed up.

It is a can with a hermetical seal and an apparatus for drawing off the contents in composite samples of uniform quality by means of sterilized compressed air. Its avowed purpose is "to prevent adulteration and contamination of the contents during transportation and sale."

The can will be filled, sealed, and locked at the dairy where the milk is produced, and will not be unlocked or opened until its return to the same dairy for cleaning and sterilization. The fittings, provided to permit removal of the contents of the can at the places of sale, are light brass piping tinned inside and outside. There are check valves that prevent removal of the contents except at the proper exit, and that prevent adding liquid or other materials to the can ahead of its return to the dairy. If, for instance, water is forced in, the can will refuse to work. It is emptied without opening. Sterilized air under moderate pressure forces out the milk when it is needed. And the application of this air gives a thorough mixture of the milk before any sample is drawn, so that the samples in each part of the can are of uniform quality.

Cow Progress

The records of the cow testing associations show a large increase in the number of cows whose production, both as regards weight of milk and butterfat, is being noted regularly. It is no wonder that the plan appeals to the progressive dairymen of Canada, because record work must mean substantial improvement, and the improved herd is the herd that produces economically.

Since commencing records many farmers have been enabled to increase the yield of milk and fat per cow considerably, because instead of contentedly saying "so many cows so much milk", each individual is studied, and each member of the herd brought up to a good profit earning capacity. Herds that used to produce only 187 lbs. fat are now up to 220 lbs.; milk production has gone up from 4,850 lbs. to 6,380 lbs. In 1905 one herd averaged 5,374 lbs. milk, but in 1908 the owner had brought all up to 7,240 lbs. milk per cow. One member in 1903 keeping 9 cows obtained only 4,360 lbs. from each, but in 1908 with 11 cows he had an average yield of 7,000 lbs. milk. Cash receipts have increased with another member from \$52 per cow in 1905, to \$76 in 1908.

Instances might be multiplied; these few indicate what it means to the real dairy farmer who seeks in improvement. Time spent in weighing and sampling is well spent; definite knowledge is obtained.

May 1909.

C. F. W.

POULTRY

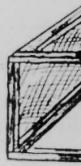
Hawk-P

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last year I hatched out incubator but the hawks swooping down and killing full feathered. There are only shelter the chickens in coops and the wood pile hawks but for every one come to the funeral. I intend this year but am not sure they.

2. I would like to take emption this summer but time to hunt for same good enough to tell me selection with only a few water not over 20 miles from wood.

When hawks become serious on the poultry yards and of keeping them away fail not prevent their depredation of frightening them off a poultryman wishes to control only thing left is to raise stakes. This increases the cost of and where large numbers impractical, but for a farm structure coops that will be protected by hawks, cats, crows, etc., little additional cost of a coop will do that prevents entrance. Stakes may be form a run for the chicks, a sides and covering. Or if convenient form of coop is found satisfactory.



BILL OF STOCK 1
4 pieces ¼ x 4 inches 12
inches 5 feet long; 11 pieces
5 pieces 2-inch furring 5½
8 good sized staples; 2 piece
mesh) 18 inches wide, 12 feet
netting (1-inch mesh) 18
1 piece wire netting (2-inch
feet long.

Take four of the twelve 2-foot pieces, and make two Figure 1. Then make two Figure 2. Now take the h and drill and countersink a Figure 4. The house for nights is shown, rear view, cut. It is made of ¼ or ½ in 2 feet square. Then take three for the walls. Nail the bottom roof on, being sure not to get floor of coop to peak of roof few inches from one end, perpendicularly. This is to attach of the coop so that it can be lifted.

Now take the hook clasps of Figure 2, letting them project the staples that are to be drilled together put a board on the front just fill the opening, hanging top, so that when raised it will stick 2½ to 3 feet long to the netting. This is to open and close pieces of furring across the top end, one at the centre, and c space, and nail lightly. Sp over, and fasten with staple the season when you want to off top netting with the stick the corners, take off house, sides on the ground, cleats u the cleats, put other side a few nails where they will hold and the whole thing can be pulled

POULTRY

Hawk-Proof Coop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last year I hatched out over 300 chickens with the incubator but the hawks took over half of them, even swooping down and killing them after the birds were full feathered. There are no bluffs near here and the only shelter the chickens had was the brooder, a few coops and the wood pile. We shot a few of the hawks but for every one we killed, two seemed to come to the funeral. I intend to raise a lot of chickens this year but am not ambitious to feed hawks with them.

2. I would like to take up a homestead and pre-emption this summer but as I will have very little time to hunt for same perhaps someone would be good enough to tell me where I could get a good selection with only a few bluffs and plenty of good water not over 20 miles from railway and near fire wood.

NEWCHUM SCOT.

When hawks become serious in their depredations on the poultry yards and when the ordinary methods of keeping them away fail, that is, if shooting will not prevent their depredations or the ordinary means of frightening them off are of no avail, and the poultryman wishes to continue raising chickens, the only thing left is to raise them in hawk-proof coops. This increases the cost of raising stock considerably, and where large numbers are raised the plan may be impractical, but for a farm flock it is possible to construct coops that will be proof against the ravages of hawks, cats, crows, etc., and raise chickens with little additional cost of production. Any style of coop will do that prevents these pests from gaining entrance. Stakes may be driven into the ground to form a run for the chicks, and poultry netting used as sides and covering. Or if a more substantial and convenient form of coop is desired the one shown here will be found satisfactory.



BARRED ROCK COCKEREL.

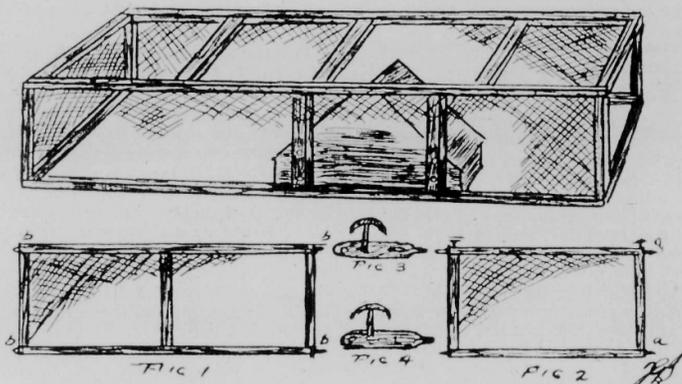
Owned by R. M. West of Glenboro, Man. and prizewinner at last year's Provincial Poultry Show.

Fatty Degeneration of the Liver

My hens have been dying almost every week since spring set in. Upon close investigation we found their livers double the normal size. They were spotted with white spots. Before they die, they have blue combs, and mope around miserably for about one week or two, and then lose the power of motion, and die.

A. S.

The trouble is probably fatty degeneration of the liver due to improper food or the method of feeding. A damp hen house is one of the causes of the trouble, and it is also constitutional, and probably is communicated from one bird to another by the droppings. Mere indigestion and torpid liver in the early stages



A HAWK-PROOF COOP.

BILL OF STOCK FOR ONE COOP

4 pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 inches 12 feet long; 4 pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 inches 5 feet long; 11 pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 inches 2 feet long; 5 pieces 2-inch furring $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; 8 hook clasps; 8 good sized staples; 2 pieces chicken netting (1-inch mesh) 18 inches wide, 12 feet long; 2 pieces chicken netting (1-inch mesh) 18 inches wide, 5 feet long; 1 piece wire netting (2-inch mesh) 5 feet wide, 12 feet long.

Take four of the twelve foot pieces and six of the 2-foot pieces, and make two frames 2 x 12 feet, like Figure 1. Then make two frames 2 x 5 feet, like Figure 2. Now take the hook clasps, like Figure 3 and drill and countersink an extra screw hole as in Figure 4. The house for the chickens to stay in nights is shown, rear view, in the upper figure in the cut. It is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stuff. Make the floor 2 feet square. Then take three pieces 7 or 8 inches wide for the walls. Nail the bottom to these. Then put roof on, being sure not to get it more than 2 feet from floor of coop to peak of roof. On the back side, a few inches from one end, put a 2-foot piece perpendicular. This is to attach the house to the side of the coop so that it can be lifted with it.

Now take the hook clasps and put them on corners of Figure 2, letting them project far enough to make the staples that are to be driven into the corners of Figure 1. After hooking the end and side pieces together put a board on the front of the house that will just fill the opening, hanging it with hinges from the top, so that when raised it will make a shade. Fasten a stick 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet long to the lower edge of the door, to project through the netting of the top of the coop. This is to open and close the door. Put the five pieces of furring across the top of coop, one at each end, one at the centre, and one at the centre of each space, and nail lightly. Spread the 2-inch netting over, and fasten with staples to the furring. After the season when you want to put the coop away take off top netting with the sticks, and roll up. Unhook the corners, take off house, and lay one of the long sides on the ground, cleats up put ends on between the cleats, put other side on cleats down, drive a few nails where they will hold all the parts together, and the whole thing can be put away in a small space.

may be dealt with by giving the sick birds Epsom salts. All sick birds should be kept by themselves and when the droppings have been of a yellow color for some time, and mild measures have proved unavailing, the best plan is to kill the birds, as recovery from a very bad case is, I believe impossible, and a lingering death, after poisoning the ground for others, is the only prospect for the invalid.

All mash feeding should be stopped and put the birds on dry feed, and make them work hard for all they get, and keep the hen house clean and well aired daily. I would also advise feeding them green food liberally and lots of good clean water at all times. Feeding the birds charcoal is also a very good thing, and see that they are free from lice. They should be dusted thoroughly three or four times with a good insect powder, with an interval of about a week between each dusting. Birds will not keep busy if they have lice on them.

Busy B.

A Portable Run for Chicks

A writer in *The Standard* describes the following method of making a portable covered run for chicks, which may prove useful where it is necessary to protect chickens from the hawks and other pests:



Take four old carriage rims and fasten them together 4 feet apart, by three 1 by 2-inch strips, 12 feet long. Two strips are nailed at each end of the rims near the ground, and the other at the top. Place your wire over the rims and cut it the right length, so as to have just enough to tack on the strips. I use 1-inch mesh wire netting 6 feet wide and 14 feet long—the extra 2 feet to close up one end. I place a coop of hen and chicks at the front or open end.

HORTICULTURE

Okanagan Fruit Union

A number of prominent Okanagan fruit growers have formed an Association for the disposal of their fruit to be known as the Okanagan Fruit Union, Limited. Among those prominently associated with the enterprise are W. C. Ricardo, John Kidston, R. H. Augur, E. M. Carruthers and W. T. Shatford. The declared intention of the Union is to handle the fruit of the valley from Sicamous to the boundary line and adjacent centres, to keep tabs on the markets and so regulate the delivery of fruit, thereto, as to prevent a glut or a famine; the development of natural markets and securing exact information as to demands; keeping a sharp lookout for all competitors and the erection at various points of canneries, cooling and evaporating plants. Later on it is proposed to erect cold storage plants at outside centres.

The promoters propose to finance the proposition by issuing stock to fruit growers at \$50.00 a share with a first call of \$20.00. There are no promoter's shares, neither is there an issue of debentures. The Union will be governed by a board of directors made up of representatives from the various centres who will have absolute control and will work through an executive of managing directors and an office manager.

Ten per cent. will be charged on fruit sold on commission and packing will be done for members at cost. After six per cent. of a dividend is paid on the stock the balance of the profits will go into a reserve. The Union will guarantee the growers against bad debts and payment will be made by the Union as follows:—fifty per cent. on the fifteenth of the month following the time of sales; twenty-five per cent. twenty days later and the balance sixty days later.

Fruit going to the canneries and drying plants of the Union will be bought at a fixed price. In this way the second grade fruit can all be disposed of.

The public naturally look with favor upon any proposition which appears to offer a solution to the problem of packing, grading and marketing fruit. But following close upon the failure of the B. C. Fruit and Produce Exchange are naturally slow to enthuse and apparently wish to be shown.

However, the men behind the enterprise are men of experience in financial matters as well as being specialists in the growing of fruit. They are men of large affairs and well known integrity and at the outset have been successful in securing the services of a man who has been engaged in handling the fruit crop of the Yakima country for some years at a very satisfactory profit to the growers there. If the Okanagan Fruit Union is a success it will go a long way toward putting the industry in the Okanagan on a firm business footing.

Following close upon the formation of this fruit selling organization comes the announcement that a company has been formed to build an electric railway through the Okanagan. If carried to a successful issue this will also be a large factor in the development of the district. In the fruit growing sections of Washington, particularly in the vicinity of Spokane, electric roads are quite common and are materially assisted in the growth of the fruit industry.

E. W. D.

Growing Onions Successfully

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In starting a farm garden the first thing is the selection of a suitable piece of ground which should be near the house so that vegetables may be had without trouble at any time. There is no use trying to have a garden unless it is protected against poultry for if they ever find the patch that will be the end of gardening. My garden is all fenced with poultry netting three feet high with a board at the bottom to fasten the wire to so no fowls can get in. I think a farm garden is as necessary as anything else about the farm, for when it is properly looked after, there is nothing else which takes a person's fancy so well as a clean, well kept and properly laid out garden.

In laying out a garden I think it is best to have everything sown in rows, as that arrangement is more convenient for working. I sow everything with a Planet Jr. seeder for it sows more perfect and at a more uniform depth than can be done by hand, and if the soil is in good tilth there is no reason why all seeds should not germinate. I always use the wheel hoe for cultivating a garden; it is better than the ordinary hoe for it does not leave the surface too loose. I grow a good variety of garden vegetables such as radish, onions, lettuce, beets, early turnips, carrots, beans, peas, corn, citron, cucumber, tomatoe, cabbage and early potatoes. I always have onions for marketing and have good success, so I will just tell how I prepare the land and how to cultivate.

A deep rich loam is the best for onions. I prepare the land in the fall by applying well rotted manure and plowing very deep and harrowing well to get the land solid. Then in the spring I mix salt and ashes together and sow on the land and then harrow till I get about two inches of mulch, this will insure against the garden grub and the onion maggot, for if either of those pests are in the ground there is little

C. F. W.

hope for a good garden. Now, I take a home-made roller made from a piece of heavy log and pull it over the garden. This levels the surface. I sow onions in drills one foot apart, but always test the drill by running it on a board to get the right thickness of seed. As soon as the plants appear I use the wheel hoe and cultivate very shallow, for onions do not need deep cultivation. Be sure and keep the earth from the bulbs. I pull the earth away with my hands for if the onions get covered they do not grow so well. As soon as they are ready thin them to about two or three inches apart in the row, and never allow the weeds to get ahead of the young plants. Last year I sold one pound of Red Wethersfield and had thirty bushels of onions. Some I sold for two dollars a bushel and the balance for one dollar and twenty-five cents.

Now just a few remarks about the articles contributed by Brenda E. Neville. I think her suggestions on farm gardening are all very good and if they are properly carried out there is no reason why every farm should not have enough vegetables to use the year around. But I think her method of planting would be rather slow if gardening was done on a large scale. For my part I prefer the garden seeder every time and always had good results.

Man.

THOS. WALKER.

Garden Frequently Neglected

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I cannot help but be surprised at the negligence of most farmers regarding the kitchen garden. As a rule, they regard work done in the garden as so much lost time and energy. Right here is where the mistake is made. I do not intend to point out the delights of having one's table always plentifully supplied with fresh vegetables, small fruits, pickles, etc., but to indicate with what little time and energy these may be obtained.

For my own garden I choose a good location as close to the house as possible. I had a large patch of scrub and poplar in the middle of which I plowed up a suitable sized garden patch, leaving a fringe of trees and scrub around to prevent winds from doing damage. I have been cropping this piece continuously for 14 years and have an excellent garden each year. Every fall I give it a coat of three or four inches of well rotted manure. I do not plow it until as late in the fall as possible, in fact I wait until I am afraid the ground will freeze up, and then I plow it beam deep. This is to prevent grubs eating up my stuff the following spring. I may say I have never been troubled in the least with grubs, while my neighbors, who plow any old time, lose all or most of their garden stuff and so get discouraged. My produce is always early, often having ripe tomatoes on bushes from August 4 to August 8. I produce all vegetables that will grow here and take frequent prizes for garden stuff at the local fairs.

I produce all vegetables that will grow here and take frequent prizes for garden stuff at the local fairs.

To go into details regarding each variety would be too long, but would say that by the aging of a seeding and other small garden machinery much time and energy is saved. I use a Planet Jr. seeder and attachments and in one hour I can do more and better cultivation with it than any man with a hoe can do in ten hours, and he works for all he is worth. By using machinery a garden gets more cultivation than it otherwise would at the hands of a busy farmer, and this cultivation pays well. I have a good supply of red, white and black currants which are arranged in rows down one side of garden, and my rhubarb in rows down the opposite side, thus not being in the way at plowing and harrowing time.

The article on onions in your issue of May 5 by B. E. Neville makes me think I will give my experience of the best crops of onions I get. I selected a portion of my potato ground for the onion bed. This is well harrowed down after the potatoes are dug. The snow in winter and early spring packs the land good and solid, and in spring I put a board across my harrows, stand on board and drive straight down the piece of land, the teeth marks of the harrows forming the drill rows. The ground in this way is left solid. The seed is then sown in the harrow marks, lightly covered and rolled or pressed. Just enough cultivation is given to keep down weeds, care being taken not to push soil against onion plants, as I believe this has a tendency to produce thick necks and small bottoms. I thin out to about four inches in the row.

TOMATOES.

Preventing Damage by Frost

Frost occurs when visible moisture is condensed from the atmosphere at a temperature near or below the freezing point of water.

The damage done by frost in the spring of the year is often very great. Early garden crops, strawberries, raspberries, plums, and even the larger fruits are frequently injured.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR FROST FORMATION

1. Clear skies. 2. Dry air. 3. Nearly still air.

All bodies are radiating heat all of the time. The surface of the earth and objects upon it are receiving heat from the sun, when it is shining brightly, faster than they are losing it by radiation; so the surface grows warmer until just after midday. The taking in of this heat is called absorption; and a body is a good absorber of heat that warms up quickly in the sunshine.

Most dark bodies and those that have a rough surface are better absorbers than light colored, smooth ones. Lay two cushions in the sun, one dark and one light, but with the same texture, and see how much hotter the dark colored one gets in a few minutes. This is why the part of cooking utensils that comes in contact with the fire should be dark and rough; this is the reason why light colored clothing should be worn in the summer time.

When bodies on the surface of the earth are losing heat by radiation faster than they are gaining it by absorption, they are growing colder. Thus, at night the heat absorbed during the day is lost by radiation and the surface of the ground and the objects upon it become colder than the air. Good absorbers of heat are also good radiators, so that dark colored soil will sometimes be from 6 degrees to 14 degrees colder than a nearby light colored soil. The temperature over a dark colored lawn has been found to be 1½ degrees lower than over a light colored lawn.

Grass and growing crops loose heat rapidly at night by radiation and can gain little from the ground by conduction. Hence the temperature in grass six inches high has been found to be 10 degrees lower than over bare ground, and in clover two and one-half inches high 4 degrees lower.

Frost is usually seen upon a board walk or roof of a low shed first, because these objects loose heat rapidly by radiation and gain little from the earth by conduction.

When the surface of the earth and the leaves of standing crops loose heat by radiation, the air directly in contact with them gives up some of its heat by conduction, but this cooling extends up only a little way because the air is a poor conductor of heat. Hence the coldest air in a clear still night is near the surface of the ground. The coldest air will always be in the lowest places at such times, because this cooled air, being heavier than warm air, will slowly slide down into the valleys and hollows.

In protecting tender plants from frost, then, one has simply to keep in mind the conditions which favor frost damage and try to overcome these conditions.

METHODS OF PROTECTION AGAINST FROST

1. Diminishing the radiation of heat.
2. Raising the dew point of the air.
3. Adding heat to the air.
4. Mixing the air so as to prevent its forming in layers.
5. Draining the cold air away from the session that needs protection.
6. The location of tender plants on the side of a slope and not in the low places.

Any covering will prevent the radiation of heat. Glass screens are used in greenhouses and cold frames. Cloth screens are stretched over large fields in France. Laths are fastened to telephone wire and are drawn over orchards in California and Florida. Along the lower delta of the Mississippi the owners of valuable orange groves actually house in acres of the groves.

Strawberries are very successfully protected by turning the mulch up over the plants, and cabbages by throwing a handful of hay over them. When it is cloudy, very little heat is lost by radiation; therefore, crops have been successfully protected by covering them with a smoke or smudge.

If a damp material is burned, the smoke and cloud of moisture diminishes the radiation of heat, the fire adds heat to the air, and the air is mixed, so that the colder air cannot lie still near the earth.

A damp smudge may be made by burning numerous small piles of damp straw and stable manure. This material may be packed into old grain sacks and distributed through the orchards or garden in rows about 100 feet apart and about fifty feet apart in the rows. When it is found that the temperature is getting down near the freezing point, a small amount of oil should be poured on to every third or fourth sack and then set on fire. The sacks will burn with a smoldering fire for several hours.

An even better plan is to build a smudge fire upon some low wagon or sled, so that it can be drawn about through the orchard where needed. The simplest plan is to stretch wire netting from the four stakes of the body, pile on damp straw or strawy manure, and then build a fire underneath. Set a barrel of water on the sled so that the straw can be kept wet.

As the sled is drawn along the vapor and smoke settles to the rear and falls close to the ground in a long white trail. One man can protect about ten acres in this way, and the expense of the sled need not be over ten dollars. In one case in California four of such sleds and 500 sacks of manure saved 300 acres of oranges during a six nights' freeze. The estimated cost was less than 1 per cent. of the value of the crop saved.

In some cases it has been found practicable to add dry heat to the air by burning coal in wire baskets. From twenty to forty of these baskets, costing from seven to ten cents each, are scattered over each acre, filled with coal and burned as needed. It has been found possible to raise the temperature of the air from three to five degrees throughout an orchard in this way and thus save damage by frost. The coal can be merely piled up in many small piles. We would advise trying the different plans in a small way to see which is most economical and effective for each particular place or interest.—J. WARREN SMITH, Director U. S. Weather Bureau.

FIELD NOTES

Bird's Hill Plowing Match

The Bird's Hill Plowing Match held June 11th, on the farm of Capt. J. M. Smith was, as before, a very successful event. The competition was held under the auspices of the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute and from many a standpoint it was a pronounced success. The quality of the work performed was of a high order. Professor Peters of the Agricultural College having no easy task in making the awards.

Considerable interest was shown in the work done by the various competitors although the attendance was not speakably large. The ladies' aid of the Presbyterian Church catered to the hungry needs of all present.

The directors and officials of the local farmers' institute strove to make the competition a success and much credit is due them. W. Gorham, the secretary, was a live wire in promoting the success of the day.

Twenty-one contestants totalled the number of the competitors in the various classes.

J. A. Henderson carried off the honors of the day with a score of 92½ points, winning the sweepstake's cup and championship prize. At this is the third time he has won the cup it now becomes his personal property. In the junior competition the T. Eaton cup and watch was the coveted cup and trophy.

In the class for boys sixteen years and under, seven contestants strove for honors. P. Hoddinott won first scoring 82 points. R. George second score 78½; J. Black, third, score 77½; R. Waugh, fourth, score 69½ points.

Boys twenty years and under brought out four plowmen; F. Henderson, 88½; A. Hamelin, score 78½; F. Bannister, score 67½.

In the class for men twenty-one and over there were three entries: W. Knipe, 81½; J. Williams, 79½; J. Michie, 79½.

For the gang competition A. H. Studham was the only entry, he earning a score of 90½ points.

Six plowmen rivalled for honors in the open championship class. J. A. Henderson was awarded first with the score of 92½; H. Bushel, 2nd, score 87; E. Garven, third, 84½; J. E. Franks, 78½.

During the afternoon the good roads committee held a conference and many prominent men interested in the work held forth. Representation were there from Winnipeg and several adjoining municipalities.

The most important decision of the meeting was that the provincial government be asked to appoint a good roads' commissioner to have superintendence of the work of improving the rural roads and the carrying on of a campaign of education such as was conducted with such signal success by Mr. Campbell when he was good roads commissioner for Ontario.

It was the census of opinion that proper gravelling of the leading roads was the best method of improvement besides being a cheap and efficient one. Others advocated the use of the split log drag in road work, and doing the work at a time when it would count for most. Every speaker appeared to be enthused with the importance of improving the rural high-ways believing the situation demanded combined and immediate action.

* * *

An exhibition in sheep shearing will be one of the features of the Calgary Provincial Exhibition this year. A number of expert shearers from the south will compete. One hundred sheep will be sheared on the grounds.

* * *

The great mistake made by too many who attempt to pasture swine on alfalfa is in overstocking. There is a tendency or temptation to keep in a pasture more stock than it can comfortably support, with the result that the alfalfa plants are gnawed, trampled and rooted out, while the animals fail to prosper as they would under more rational treatment.

* * *

As to the amount of pasturage or the number of hogs alfalfa will carry per acre without injury to the crop, the estimates given by farmers vary considerably, depending on the kind of soil, the fertility of the land, and the size of the hogs pastured. The following, however, is a safe estimate as given by conservative men who have had much experience. River valley and creek bottom land well set in alfalfa will carry from fifteen to twenty head per acre of 50 to 125-pound hogs. Upland of fair average fertility will support from eight to ten head of the same kind of hogs. There are fields that have supported twenty-five head per acre through the season for a number of years and are still in good condition, and there are other fields that will not furnish pasture for more than five head per acre; but these are extremes. When a field is only used for pasture it is better to divide it into several lots and move the hogs from one to the other as occasion requires.

—From COBURN'S "Swine in America."

Events

Disastrous floods have between Revelstoke and several miles of railway trains for days.

Forest fires are reported in Central New Brunswick for some weeks a loss will be hundreds of dreds of men are engaged.

A rush north to the Rouge is expected now lakes. Gold has been remarkably rich quar nearest point in civilization.

For the first time a steamer arrived in Winnipeg. The steamer of the North Dakota with the possibilities of commerce.

Seventeen quarter Indian Reserve were almost phenomenal prize obtained was \$8.75 an average of \$17.70 per acre covered with heavy scrub.

Many of the large line refused to take wheat preferring to take wheat cut from Canadian line trade developed within passenger boats out of wheat at the cost of load of the Canadian lines to is resulting in a good American ports but it is owners will long continue of handling.

BRITISH

An international ball Indianapolis last week, contest.

As things are developing as if President Taft is going to measure as revision, it is believed, the Republican party is lower tariff, there must revision.

Things to

Provincial Plowing Match, Oakville Plowing Match, Winnipeg Horse Show, Edmonton Exhibition, Provincial Exhibition, Portage Exhibition, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, Brandon Exhibition, Highland Society's 20-23.

Provincial Exhibition, Neepawa Exhibition, Central Saskatchewan August 3-6.

Prospects G

EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

I would like to draw things. When anyone ticular kind of cultivation of crops, he should be he lives as such a method gives from Winnipeg, part—Southern Alberta we can work in manure the manure dries out the crop. This is a good the manure on to the thawing out now and while the horses are fed well and that pulverize the weeds, then start June, harrow later on. If a good heavy rain or and cause evaporation or as soon as the ground field worked like this kind of grain or potato.

The land is in good moisture and prospects to hear from other farmers farming as the advocate have a few things to The ordinary farmer has

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Disastrous floods have occurred in British Columbia between Revelstoke and Sicamous, washing out several miles of railway and delaying east and westbound trains for days.

* * *

Forest fires are reported to be doing serious damage in Central New Brunswick. Dry weather has prevailed for some weeks and unless rain comes soon, the loss will be hundreds of thousands of dollars. Hundreds of men are engaged fighting the flames.

* * *

A rush north to the new gold fields at Lac La Rouge is expected now that the ice is off the Northern lakes. Gold has been found at Lac La Rouge in remarkably rich quantities. Prince Albert is the nearest point in civilization to the new fields.

* * *

For the first time in twenty-eight years a river steamer arrived in Winnipeg last week from Grand Forks. The steamer carried a party of business men of the North Dakota city who were much impressed with the possibilities of the Red River as an artery of commerce.

* * *

Seventeen quarter sections of the Swan Lake Indian Reserve were sold last week by auction and almost phenomenal prices realized. The lowest price obtained was \$8.75 an acre; the highest \$26.00, an average of \$17.70 per acre. Most of the land sold was covered with heavy scrub and had no improvements.

* * *

Many of the large liners leaving Montreal last week refused to take wheat shipments at current prices, preferring to take water ballast. In the attempt to cut from Canadian lines the lucrative grain carrying trade developed within the past year or two, leading passenger boats out of New York have been carrying wheat at the cost of loading and unloading. Refusal of the Canadian lines to meet this form of competition is resulting in a good slice of the grain trade going to American ports but it is not expected that steamship owners will long continue to carry grain for the cost of handling.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

An international balloon race was pulled off from Indianapolis last week, six balloons taking part in the contest.

* * *

As things are developing at Washington, it looks as if President Taft is going to set his foot down on the tariff measure as revised by the senate. The president, it is believed, is taking the ground that as the Republican party is committed to the policy of a lower tariff, there must be a downward trend in the revision.

Things to Remember

- Provincial Plowing Match, Carroll, Man., June 16.
- Oakville Plowing Match, June 23.
- Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24, 25, 26.
- Edmonton Exhibition, June 29, 30; July 1, 2.
- Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8, 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Highland Society's Show, Sterling, Scot., July 20-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Neepawa Exhibition, June 30; July 1, 2.
- Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, Saskatoon, August 3-6.

Prospects Good in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to draw your attention to a few things. When anyone is describing any particular kind of cultivation for the different kind of crops, he should be very careful to state where he lives as such a method of culture as one man gives from Winnipeg, would never do for this part—Southern Alberta. The only time that we can work in manure is in a summer fallow as the manure dries out the ground and destroys the crop. This is a good time (May 10th) to get the manure on to the summer fallow as it is thawing out now and the wagons can be loaded while the horses are feeding, then harrow over it well and that pulverizes the manure and starts the weeds, then start to summer fallow early in June, harrow later on to keep down the weeds. If a good heavy rain comes it will crust the top and cause evaporation. Harrow immediately or as soon as the ground is dry enough, and a field worked like this will raise a good crop of any kind of grain or potatoes.

The land is in good shape this year, plenty of moisture and prospects are good. I would like to hear from other farmers along the line of dry farming as the advocates of Campbell's system have a few things to learn about this district. The ordinary farmer hasn't got the teams, nor the

help to run the binder, disk plough and packer all at one time. The method I follow, is to summer fallow about half my land and sow part in fall wheat and leave the rest for spring seeding—which land is all ready to harrow and seed. Then get ready for the next year. I find this system good and not so expensive as the Campbell system.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

New Type of Grain Thresher

Just when threshing machinery had been supposed to have reached the height of perfection the inventor steps in and shows us where we are all wrong and threatens to revolutionize not only the manufacture of machines but the work of threshing. Mr. J. K. White, of Nashville, Tenn., has been in Western Canada this spring showing the implement men and others a new type of machine, which he invented, and which is being introduced into the wheat fields of the world. The principle of the machine is to feed the cylinder from above and in front, and then to pass the straw and chaff over rapidly revolving perforated drums, which are arranged to produce powerful currents of air. After passing over these drums the straw is carried to the stack by the force of the wind developed thus doing away with the separate stacking attachment. The machine is 12½ feet in length, has a capacity of about 1,000 bushels a day and weighs less than half the average machine.

The intention is to sell the rights to make the machines to the manufacturers, the inventor to get a royalty.

* * *

It is especially important that alfalfa intended to be fed to hogs should be cut early. An experiment at the Kansas station showed that a ton of early cut and well-cured alfalfa hay fed with grain, produced 868 pounds of pork, while a ton of late cut and poorly cured grain, fed with, produced only 333 pounds. For fattening hogs it is well to feed about one ton of well cured alfalfa hay with each 250 bushels of grain.

Prices for the week were as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	129½	128½	129½	130½	133	134½
No. 2 North-ern	127½	126½	127½	128½	131½	131½
No. 3 North-ern	126½	125	125½	125½	...	125½
No. 4	118½	117½	118½	119½
No. 5	108	107½	107½	107½	108	108
No. 6	96	95½	96	95½	96	96
Feed	86	86	87	87	87	87
Oats—						
No. 2 White	57½	56½	56½	56½	57½	58
No. 3 White	56½	55½	55½	55½	56	56
Feed	56½	56	56	56	56½	56½
Feed 2	55½	54½	54½	54½	55½	55½
Barley—						
No. 4	60	60	60	61½	61½	...
Feed	55	55	55	55	56	56
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	152	151	151	154
No. 1 Man.	150	149	149	152

WINNIPEG OPTION IN WHEAT

Monday	Open	High	Low	Close
June				129½
July	128	130	128	129½
Oct.	107½	108½	107½	108½
Tuesday—				
June				128½
July	130½	130½	128½	129
Oct.	108½	108½	108½	108½
Wednesday—				
June	130½			129½
July	128½	130½	128½	130½
Oct.	108½	109½	108½	108½
Thursday—				
June				130½
July	130½	131½	130½	130½
Oct.	109½	109½	108½	108½
Friday—				
June				133
July	130½	134½	130½	134½
Oct.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Saturday—				
June				134½
July	136½	139	135½	135½
Oct.	109½	109½	108½	109½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran		\$22.00
Shorts		23.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats		34.00
Barley		30.00
Oats		36.00
Hay, per ton, car on track		
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$10.00 to	12.00
Timothy	16.00 to	18.00
Baled straw	5.00 to	5.50
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Fresh-made Manitoba bricks		21
Boxes		20½
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Fancy fresh prints	20 to	22
Fresh dairy prints	16 to	19
Tubs	14 to	16
CHEESE—		
Manitoba	11½ to	11½
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, per dozen		19
POULTRY—		
Turkey, Manitoba		20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	19 to	20
Spring chicken, per lb.		18
Ducks, per lb.		17
Geese, per lb.		16
HIDES—		
(Delivered at Winnipeg)		
Country cured hides, f.o.b.		
Winnipeg	8 to	8½
No. 1 tallow		5
No. 2 tallow		4
Wool (Western unwashed)	7 to	8½
Dry Seneca root	32 to	35
POTATOES—		
Ontarios		1.00
Manitoba, mixed	95 to	1.00
New potatoes, per lb. z.		3½
VEGETABLES—		
Carrots, per cwt.	2.00 to	2.50
Beets, per cwt.	1.25 to	1.50
Turnips, per cwt.	.50 to	.65
Parsnips, per cwt. z.	2.00 to	2.25

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

Export steers, 1300 pounds and over, \$5.50 at point of shipment; butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$7.50.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.30; prime butchers, \$5.85 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; cows, \$4.25 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$7.65.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$5.25 to \$7.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50; sheep, \$5.40 to \$6.60; hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.85.

MARKETS

Winnipeg opened for the week with a new high record for July, that option touching 1.30. All markets opened the week strong. Chicago and Liverpool were bullish on news of light offerings from the Argentine and reported bad weather in that quarter. Shipment figures for the week previous showed marked decreases in shipments from all quarters except India. This continent shipped approximately half the quality of the cereal it did the week before; Russia was more than half a million bushels behind; the Danube three-quarters of a million; the Argentine and Australia, between them, a quarter of a million shy. American and Canadian visible decreased by approximately three million bushels.

The U. S. crop report, published June 8th, gave the condition of winter wheat in the United States as 80.7 as compared with 83.5. In June, 1908, it was 86 and the average for 14 years was 80.5. The winter wheat yield is estimated at 387,000,000 bushels and spring wheat at 327,280,000, or a total of 714,686,000 bushels. These figures indicate a winter wheat crop in the United States of about 33,000,000 bushels less than last year and a spring wheat crop of 83,000,000 bushels more than 1908, making the total crop 50,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The report was considered bullish in most quarters, but its publication did not affect the market to any appreciable degree. Crop prospects in other parts of the world are, for the most part, favorable. In Great Britain, France, Russia, parts of the Danube country, and in southwestern Europe, conditions are reported favorable for a good yield. German crops are suffering some for lack of moisture, a condition that extends into Hungary. In Australia the indications point to a good harvest, so far as present conditions can indicate, frequent rains making it beneficial for seeding and also for the growing crop. In the Argentine the drought continues almost unbroken. Rain is badly needed and unless it comes soon the wheat crop in that quarter will be damaged seriously.

In our own country prospects are rated favorable by those who depute to themselves the business of speaking authoritatively on crops. There is danger, however, that continued dry weather may hinder seriously the growth of the crop. Rainfall, over most of the wheat belt, has been unusually light all month and unless copious supplies of moisture is soon received, returns will fall below expectations. Hot weather, once the plants have absorbed most of the scanty supply of soil moisture, will rapidly scorch up the crop. It is rather unusual for this date of June to be reached without more rain than has fallen this year.

Locally oats maintain their recently attained strength and flax, towards the end of the week advanced rapidly. Oats are too high here for anything but domestic sale, being entirely out of line for export or shipment to Ontario.

FES

Match

held June 11th, was, as before, a titution was held Farmers' Insti- was a pronounced rformed was of a the Agricultural ng the awards. in the work done h the attendance dies' aid of the hungry needs of

ie local farmers' titution a success orham, the secre- he success of the

he number of the

onors of the day the sweepstake's this is the third mes his personal on the T. Eaton up and trophy, ears and under, s. P. Hoddinott George second Waugh, fourth,

ht out four plow- elin, score 78½;

and over there 1½; J. Williams,

studham was the 0½ points.

rs in the open on was awarded el, 2nd, score 87; , 78½.

roads committee it men interested ation were there g municipalities. the meeting was sked to appoint superintendence ds and the carry- such as was con- y Mr. Campbell ner for Ontario. proper gravelling thod of improve- ment one. Others ag in road work, would count for e enthused with rural high-ways combined and

ill be one of the Exhibition this from the south will be sheared

ny who attempt stocking. There n a pasture more t, with the result , trampled and prosper as they

the number of out injury to the s vary consider- ie fertility of the ed. The follow- ren by conserva- experience. River et in alfalfa will er acre of 50 to age fertility will ne same kind of ported twenty- for a number of , and there are asture for more e are extremes. e it is better to ie hogs from one

e in America."

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Canadian Women's Press Club holds its fifth annual meeting in Toronto on June 16-17.

* * *

Charles Egerton Ryerson, only son of Dr. Ryerson, the founder of the Ontario school system, died in Toronto. He was assistant librarian of the Toronto public library.

* * *

Missionary money of the Methodist Church in Canada, Dr. Chown charged in the Montreal Conference, is being wasted in competition with the Presbyterian Church. The remedy, he considers, is to withdraw men from small circuits where the Presbyterians have also a man, and put the money where it may be used with splendid results in the rapidly growing West.

* * *

One of the most interesting structures at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be the forestry building. In making it 126 fir logs have been used as main columns. These pieces of fir timber are no ordinary logs. The longest, twenty-six of them, are each 54 feet long and all the rest are 42 feet long. The average diameter at the top is 6 feet 6 inches. Each of the largest of the columns contains about 13,000 feet of lumber. The building will be 312 feet long, 128 feet wide and 90 feet high.

* * *

The Australasian Commonwealth Government Old-age Pension Trust Fund now has to its credit £543,621, and, by the end of the current financial year, will reach the total of nearly £750,000, sufficient to enable the treasurer to inaugurate the national pensions system. The first year's payments are expected to absorb £1,500,000. When the invalid's pensions are made operative by proclamation, it is estimated the taxpayer will be required to provide £2,000,000 a year for the veterans of industry, and those who have been permanently injured while in pursuit of an honest calling.

* * *

Pilai Osorio, a baby pianist who plays Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Mozart at three years old and has already made a musical reputation in Berlin, her native city, made her debut in London a week or two ago. The little girl prattles in Spanish and German, the latter being the language of her father, a German doctor at Charlottenburg. Pepito Arriola, the boy pianist who has been hailed as a "reincarnation of Mozart," is her half brother. At a signal from her mother the little girl left her Teddy bear and toddled to the piano. She has an extraordinary ear for music, and her baby hands flitted across the piano with amazing rapidity. With her eyes fixed on the instrument she played through Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Haydn's Gipsy Ronda, and the Concertstuck of Espinoza. The signing of her photograph proved a more formidable task to the child than playing the "Spring Song" from beginning to end, for she has only just begun to learn her letters.

* * *

Burial in Westminster Abbey is rightly guarded jealously in these days, although in past times, as anybody who inspects the monuments can discover, the test of worthiness was not a very high one. It is remarkable that the Dukes of Northumberland are the only persons who can claim burial there as a right, and naturally the privilege is used. The exacting test that is now applied to claim for burial is wholly a modern growth. Even in the early part of the nineteenth century the idea of a national Valhalla had not taken firm root. As Westminster Abbey

is the burial place of the statesmen and the writers, so St. Paul's gains distinction from the soldiers, sailors, and painters who sleep there the long sleep. Burial in St. Paul's in these days is almost as difficult a thing as burial at Westminster. The obstacle, however, is not so much overcrowding as the fact that St. Paul's stands on a thick bed of concrete, which has to be broken through for each interment, and in days when the stability of the whole structure has been in question interference with the foundations is naturally a matter of jealous scrutiny.

The Nameless Dead

We only know they fought and died, and o'er their graves the wind has sighed, for many a long slow-footed year; and winter's snow has drifted here; and in the dawning warmth of spring the joyous birds came here to sing; we only know that rest is sweet to weary hearts and toiling feet, and they who sleep beneath the sod gave all they had to give to God. And in the radiance of the Throne, their names are known—their names are known! We know not what from homes they came; we can but guess their dreams of fame; but lamps for them did vainly burn, and mothers waited their return, and listened, at some cottage door, for steps that sounded never more; and loving eyes grew dim with tears, and hearts grew old with grief of years. And here they sleep, as they have slept, since legions o'er the country swept; where mothers wait before the Throne, their names are known—their names are known!

—WALT MASON.

Progress of Panama Canal

As time goes on, interest in the construction of the Panama Canal, the gigantic project which baffled De Lesseps a score of years ago, increases. So far, the work progresses apace, and promises a brilliant triumph for twentieth century enterprise. The plan is to lift the canal by a system of high locks, capable of taking the largest ships to a height of 85 feet above sea-level for a considerable part of its course. In order to obviate digging for a part of the way, an immense dam, the Gatun, is being constructed to dam back the Chagres River, which flows into the Atlantic, and thereby form a lake, twenty-three miles in length, along the malarial flats of the Chagres. By doing this, two objects will be accomplished—the forming of a considerable waterway, and the stamping out of disease over a large extent of country. On the Western side of this lake, a channel fed by it, on the same level will extend for nine miles, the remainder of the total fifty miles being covered by locks, as on the eastern side of the waterway.

At present, sixty huge steam shovels are at work, and an army of 31,815 employees, made up of Spaniards, Italians, Americans, British and negroes. Most of these men would rather be "back in God's country," as they say, yet the wages, which average from 40 to 80 per cent. more than in the United States, hold them to the work. As may be imagined, a very complete system of government and of commissariat has been found necessary, and, for the protection of the workmen, an indefatigable war has been kept in progress against the species of mosquitoes which carry the germs of yellow fever and malaria. Thanks to the measures taken, especially the use of petroleum on stagnant pools and marshes, this danger has been greatly reduced.

If it prove possible to construct the Gatun dam in such a way that it will resist the pressure of the proposed lake, no fears are entertained that the waterway will not be ready for use, as planned, in 1915, a date which will mark an epoch in the commercial history of the world. The entire cost will be about \$300,000,000.

Check It at the Start

After some delays the authorities have decided to send Blythe to the gallows. The crime for which he is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law is the killing of his wife by beating her. He was in the habit of chastising her severely whenever she offended him and on this occasion the discipline was so severe that she could not endure it. The defence tried to show that since he had not planned to kill her deliberately the verdict of murder should not be brought against him. Perhaps, technically, that was true, but a planned and suddenly executed death would have been kindness and mercy compared to the long years of agony, which he made her suffer, sufferings which would have continued indefinitely if death had not kindly released her from his cruelties. It looks as if the laxity of the law regarding wife-beaters would be held partially responsible for this murder. A fine or a few weeks in jail is nothing to a man who beats his wife; it provokes him to still greater cruelties in revenge. He hasn't been hurt—merely provoked to deeper wrath. What is needed is some discipline that will give physical pain to the man who has caused physical pain in another. The wife beater should be beaten. Such a punishment would have a remarkably cooling effect on a man's temper, and he would think several times before giving way to violence of whose pains he has had a taste himself, and wife beaters would not so often develop into wife murderers.

A Good Example

Among the benefits conferred by the foreign missionary on the world's civilization, the accomplishment of church union, it would appear, must be placed well up on the list. At home a tremendous amount of talking is being done and not much action, but abroad there is not much said about doctrines and creeds, and a great deal about the essentials of the gospel of Christ. John Campbell Gibson, D.D., a missionary to China, says in a recent address before the Presbyterian Synod of England:

"We have long lamented our divisions, and now are beginning to be ashamed of them. The churches planted across the seas have been won not by watchwords of division. In the days of the great persecution in China, nine years ago, when the Boxers tested the Christians there, they did not test them by the Westminster Confession, nor the Thirty-nine Articles, nor the Twenty-four, nor by the Sermons of Wesley. They chose a more universal and searching test. Drawing a rude cross upon the ground, they called on their prisoners to trample it under foot, offering life and freedom to those who did so, and death to those that refused. In that hour some fell from a scarcely grasped faith, but many thousands could not bring themselves to put a contemptuous foot on the rudest symbol of the holy passion of their Redeemer, and they died unflinching, not as Anglicans, Wesleyans or Presbyterians, but as Christians, members of the one Body, holding the one faith, inspired by the one Spirit, and so they gained the crown of life."

* * *

The Bishop of Stepney said that, as a Cockney born and bred, he believed that of all creatures in the world the London child was the most interesting and attractive. The other day, when a clergyman was passing along Bond street, a newsboy came along crying "Winner, winner"; but seeing the cleric, he thought that such news would not be welcome to the ecclesiastical ears, so he at once altered his cry to "Dreadful fire at Jerusalem."

HOPE'S

POWER WITH

By his strength he had God: yea, he had power, and prevailed: he went and supplication unto him. Turn thou to thy God, and judgment, and wait continually.—Hosea xii.

In the text, the prophet to that mysterious scene of Jacob when, in his wrestle a Divine Visitation And Jacob said, "I will go, except thou bless me, won the blessing and call of the place Peniel, saying God face to face. name was changed on that to Israel—for he was a prince he exercised power with God and with men.

People sometimes won prayers are not answer pray like that? Do it let go until they secure blessing? The great secret in any enterprise is the to win. As the prophet "Ye that make mention keep not silence, and give till He establish, and Jerusalem a praise in the.

But why should God duntunity in prayer, who anxious to hear than and more desirous to be ing than we to receive is very evident that He k ing for our sakes, beca how injurious to us pra if it were a magic char instantly give us everyt.

It is possible to ma work of a child so easy that he misses his chan strong in mind and soul body is not braced u ervating training. A g father gives his son h learn, and rewards him gence by sending hi where the lessons ar "If ye, then, being ev to give good gifts unto how much more shall which is in Heaven, gi to them that ask Him." and pray on, though He disregard your prayer. silence may be a prof in you—He sees that y and treats you accordi to make you stronger. in His love, and becau

"God answers prayer when hearts are w He gives the very seek."

If he is less easy wit that is no reason for dis because He is wrestling order to strengthen fait Can He strengthen yo way? If you wish to prevailing power—with men, then you must wrestle "until the bre day." We belong to "Militant"—so fighting ness.

There is one strange Him who "went about on this earth many poor woman pleaded w agon, pleaded for her selfish love, and He at deaf to her appeal, an words which seemed ter harsh. The disciples joeal to hers. Surely t more eager to hear and He was. It certainly loc often seems to-day that ready to relieve suffering And yet our Lord not that passionate praye saw she would take no He also spoke words praise: "O woman, faith: be it unto thee wilt." We may be very gain of that torturing de great to her, and it has ions of heartsick souls

Perhaps we prayed something much desired.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

POWER WITH GOD

By his strength he had power with God: yea, he had power over the angel, and prevailed: he wept, and made supplication unto him . . . Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and wait on thy God continually.—Hosea xii., 3-6.

In the text, the prophet is referring to that mysterious scene in the life of Jacob when, in loneliness, there wrestled a Divine Visitant with him. And Jacob said, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me"; so he won the blessing and called the name of the place Peniel, saying, "I have seen God face to face." His own name was changed on that occasion, to Israel—for he was told that as a prince he exercised prevailing power with God and with men.

People sometimes wonder why their prayers are not answered. Do they pray like that? Do they refuse to let go until they secure the desired blessing? The great secret of success in any enterprise is the determination to win. As the prophet Isaiah says: "Ye that make mention of the LORD, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till He establish, and till He make Jerusalem a praise in the earth."

But why should God demand impatience in prayer, when He is more anxious to hear than we to speak, and more desirous to bestow a blessing than we to receive it? Well, it is very evident that He keeps us waiting for our sakes, because He knows how injurious to us prayer would be if it were a magic charm that would instantly give us everything we asked. It is possible to make the school-work of a child so easy and pleasant that he misses his chance of growing strong in mind and soul, and even his body is not braced up by such enervating training. A good and wise father gives his son hard lessons to learn, and rewards him for his diligence by sending him to a school where the lessons are harder still.

"If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father, which is in Heaven, give good things to them that ask Him." Trust Him, and pray on, though He may seem to disregard your prayer. His apparent silence may be a proof of confidence in you—He sees that you are strong, and treats you accordingly, in order to make you stronger. He is silent in His love, and because of His love.

"God answers prayer: sometimes, when hearts are weak, He gives the very gifts believers seek."

If He is less easy with you, surely that is no reason for discouragement—because He is wrestling with you in order to strengthen faith by exercise. Can He strengthen you in any other way? If you wish to have power—prevailing power—with God and with men, then you must be willing to wrestle "until the breaking of the day." We belong to the Church "Militant"—so fighting is our business.

There is one strange story told of Him who "went about doing good" on this earth many years ago. A poor woman pleaded with Him in agony, pleaded for her child, in unselfish love, and He at first seemed deaf to her appeal, and then spoke words which seemed terribly cold and harsh. The disciples joined their appeal to hers. Surely they were not more eager to hear and to help than He was. It certainly looked like it, it often seems to-day that men are more ready to relieve suffering than God is. And yet our Lord not only answered that passionate prayer—when He saw she would take no refusal—but He also spoke words of wonderful praise: "O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt." We may be very sure that the gain of that torturing delay was very great to her, and it has cheered millions of heartsick souls since.

Perhaps we prayed for years for something much desired, and did our

best all the time to win the coveted blessing which was held just out of reach. What did we gain? Courage, patience, trust, a certainty that God knew best, and many other things. Have you never been surprised to discover that you were thanking God that He had not given you your desire? Yes, even though you may still desire it. The prayer has led you onward and upward, it has kept you from straying from the straight path, it has poured sweetness into your heart and made you strong with a secret strength. Perhaps God has really been giving what you asked, all the time—spiritually—and you can wait for the full gift until after death, when there will be no danger of your spoiling it by handling. Perhaps others have obtained their desires swiftly and easily. Would you change places with them? Your ideal is still an untarnished and glorious vision—just because it is still in God's hands, being kept by Him for you. When we secure a prize, it soon loses its freshness and beauty. The only things that remain for us in absolute perfection, are the things God is holding for us. He loves us so well that He will not allow us to handle them too soon—lest we spoil them.

Take another instance. You are, perhaps, forced continually against some besetting sin. It may be some hereditary taint in your blood, which

fortable." If up-to-date social workers condemn the short-sighted salving over of deep-rooted sores (which relieves present distress only to make the trouble worse in the future) as sentimental and unscientific "charity"—so-called—why should we expect God to work in surface fashion?

Difficulties, failures, even sins are capable of giving us more power—if they are fought and conquered. As for the darkness of "Religious Doubt," we can gather strength and peace if we do not submit to its misery, but struggle through it to the light. If you have never known the darkness of doubt, then your faith has not yet proved its power. Even the Son of God passed through the blackness of great darkness, feeling Himself forsaken on the Cross, yet He still cried "My God, My God!" Pray on, as He did, and you will surely have power with God, finding that He always—yes, ALWAYS—answers the true and earnest prayers of His loving and obedient children in the way that is wisest and best for them.

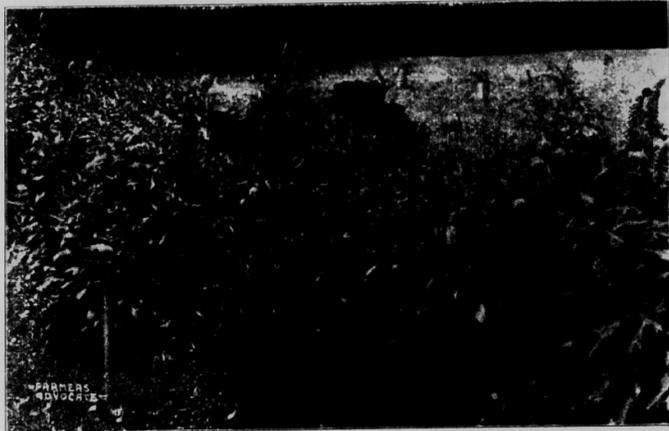
"Noble souls, through dust and heat,
Rise from disaster and defeat
The stronger;
And conscious still of the divine
Within them, lie on earth supine
No longer."

DORA FARNCOMB.

BIRDALONE

(Edward Sydney Tylee, in the "Spectator," London.)

There grows a thorn by Avonside,
And there my birdie built her nest.



POPPIES IN THE GRASS.

makes you almost feel that God has treated you hardly. But the very struggle is a help in your upward climb, you can rise higher because of your burden—if you are fighting with the determination of one who has power with God. In the "Ballad of the Angel" a man sees an armed vision cloaked in light, the angel who had led him as he climbed near to God and had helped him all the way. This "angel of his strength" proved to be the "sin he would not sin," the sin he had driven back to hell, and with great blows he had broken his heart

"lest it might follow, too."

"With trembling hands he threw the door,

Then fell upon his knee.

'Ah, armed vision cloaked in light,
Why do you honor me?'

"The angel of your strength am I
Who was your sin,' quoth she,
'For that you slew me long ago,
My hands have raised you high,
For that you closed my eyes—my eyes

Are lights to lead you by,
And 'tis my touch shall swing the gates

Of Heaven when you die!'"

Just before I began to write to-day, I picked up "The Survey" for May 15th, and found in the opening editorial the statement that true philanthropists of the present day have "a very strong desire to achieve real benefits . . . to conserve not only life, but health and vigor, to make men stronger rather than more com-

Oh! I've a-wandered far and wide,
But still that music breaks my rest.
Ne'er came a sweeter nightingale
To whistle to a greener spring,
In those lost hours in Avon Vale
That were so light upon the wing.
Lost, lost and gone, zweet Birdal-
lone!
The songs I loved, the nest I
knew,
She made my very heart her own,
And took it with her when she
flew.

Far down, far down on Avonside,
When zummer plimmed the mowen
grass,
Wi' little Phoebe Fern beside,
Droo steamen fields my feet would
pass;
Till by the snowy hawthorn trees
We stayed our rustling steps for
fear,
While forth upon the scented breeze
Rang the vurst notes, so zweet and
clear.
Ah! silver clear, zweet Birda-
lone!
The silver fluting notes we heard,
And Phoebe's hand upon my own
For fear I scared the tiny bird!

Sing low, sing low on Avonside,
Low warble to the whispering
stream!

The birds return wi' zummertide,
But not the music of my dream.
They come a-courting spring again,
They pipe and whistle as they will,
But I have sought one nest in vain:
The bird is fled, the song is still.
For ever still, zweet Birdal-
lone!

You only sang for her and me!
And ere your nestlin's wings were
grown
The nestlin' of my heart was
free.

INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

A reader who sends a letter to be forwarded to Bella Coola, says: "I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook for a long time and have had many helps thereon. I have never yet got courage enough to write but may some time." In the words of the poet, "let it be soon."

J. D. R., Sask.—The poem had been already supplied by another reader, but your kindness is quite as much appreciated. We should like to hear from you again.

In Need of Help who wrote about a boy in the May 19th issue has got one, and so far both seem to be very well satisfied with the new arrangement. Good luck and happiness to both of them!

I do hope that any of the Ingle Nook members and friends who come to the city this summer will have time to look me up at the ADVOCATE office. There's always a welcome in my den.

MUSIC FOR EVERYBODY.

Do you play? Do you sing? Are the children taking lessons? Then you want to add to your collection of vocal and instrumental selections. Get one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50 per year, and you can choose any three of the folios described on page 883 of this issue.

A HELPFUL LETTER

Dear Dame Durden,—It is some time since I've written to our corner, but I've been on the sick list and have added another to our little circle. So that now I could sign myself, like one of the other members, "Mother of Four."

When I was a wee bit of a girl, I used to be very fond of climbing trees, but I never could get down again by myself, and now I'm "grown up" I find myself "up a tree" again, and I want help down. Perhaps some of the loungers in the cosy corner could help me. Whatever can I do to get the lime coating out of a kettle? If anyone knows, I'll be grateful if they'll tell me. This country is blessed (?) with alkali water. We have a well of clear, cold, tasteless water, but my kettles get so heavy with the coating. Indeed, I had to throw away a really good one, for the spout filled right up. I had quite an experience cooking beans with this water; after soaking them all night, it used to take nearly all day to cook them soft, but I found out that adding a half spoon of soda to the water made them cook thoroughly in less than two hours without previous soaking. I thought I might past on this hint, for a number of us in the corner have to use this kind of water.

I wonder if any of the busy mothers have tried using red tablecloths instead of white. When the men have such dusty work to do, and there are little children, it is hard to make a white cloth last more than two days, and they are so hard to wash, starch and iron. I didn't care for the red ones much at first, but I dressed up the table with plenty of mats and tray cloths, and they save so much work that now I'm in love with them. Why, if they are hung nicely on the line, they don't even need to be ironed, and they look quite cosy in the winter. Some use just oilcloth, but I must have a tablecloth.

We have another little idea here to save work and appearance. I have a deep-seated aversion to a swill-pail in a kitchen; so instead, we put a big barrel in the cellar, and the chop for the pigs is put into this. Then we cut a hole in the kitchen floor, right at the baseboard, and ran a two-inch lead pipe down into the

try again, this time for a button. I agree with you for paying for a new button if you lose your first. Today in the district of "Brushy Ridge" a prairie fire started from a burning straw-stack. There were quite a number of people trying to beat it out, I was helping too. It was a pretty severe fire, for there was a pretty gentle breeze blowing from the southeast. There were quite a number of boys at school, and we all left after dinner to help. When we got there it was going at a good rate, covering about thirty or forty acres of long grass. It took about half a day to put it out. I was twelve years old on March the fourth, and am in the fourth grade. I was very sorry to hear about Philadelphia being dead, and hope the other members feel so too.

Alta. (a) GORDON RYAN.

LIKES SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I like to read the letters in the Corner. We all think it is a good paper. We

are a mile and a half from school. Our nearest town is Kenville, I like going to school. I have three sisters and one brother. There are thirty-three scholars going to our school, I am in grade three. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, drawing, writing, reading and memorizing. I will send some riddles: As I was going across London bridge I met a man. I cut his throat and sucked his blood and let his body stand. Ans.—A whiskey bottle. Q. Black and white and red all over.

Man. (a) CATHERINE G. WOOD.

FISHING PLANS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw quite a few of the members writing I thought I would write too. I like to read the Western Wigwam. I am eleven years old. We have some cows and horses. I have three brothers and one sister. We are going fishing this summer. One of our neighbors left for the Red Deer yesterday. We have ten hens and two turkeys. I got a doll and I had to sell postcards to get it.

Alta. (b). Zelpha Simpson.

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.

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CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

"Good-by, brother,—if you will go. Think of it!—if you want to rise in the world you may yet become a royal gardener like the Marquis de Vandriere!" Her silvery laugh rang out good-humoredly as he descended the stairs and passed out of the house.

She sat down in her fauteuil. "Pity Renaud is such a fool!" said she; "yet I am not sure but he is wiser in his folly than I with all my tact and cleverness, which I suspect are going to make a greater fool of me than ever he is!"

She leaned back in her chair in a deep thinking mood. "It is growing dark," murmured she. "Le Gardeur will assuredly be here soon, in spite of all the attractions of Belmont. How to deal with him when he comes is more than I know: he will renew his suit, I am sure."

For a moment the heart of Angélique softened in her bosom. "Accept him I must not!" said she; "afraid him I will not! cease to love him is out of my power as much as is my ability to love the Intendant, whom I cordially detest, and shall marry all the same!" She pressed her hands over her eyes, and sat silent for a few minutes. "But I am not sure of it! That woman remains still at Beaumanoir! Will my scheming to remove her be all in vain or no?" Angélique recollected with a shudder a thought that had leaped in her bosom, like a young Satan, engendered of evil desires. "I dare hardly look in the honest eyes of Le Gardeur after nursing such a monstrous fancy as that," said she; "but Gardeur will vainly try to undo this knot in my life, but he must leave me to my own devices." To what devices she left him was a thought that sprang not up in her purely selfish nature.

In her perplexity Angélique tied knot upon knot hard as pebbles in her hankerchief. Those knots of her destiny, as she regarded them, she left untied, and they remain untied to this day—a memento to her character and of those knots in her life which posterity has puzzled itself over to no purpose to explain.

CHAPTER XX.

BELMONT.

A short drive from the gate of St. John stood the old mansion of Belmont, the country-seat of the Bourgeois Philibert—a stately park, the remains of the primeval forest of oak, maple, and pine; trees of gigantic growth and ample shade surrounded the high-roofed, many-gabled house that stood on the heights of St. Foye overlooking the broad valley of the St. Charles. The bright river

my fate is fixed all the same. Le wound like a silver serpent through the flat meadows in the bottom of the valley, while the opposite slopes of alternate field and forest stretched away to the distant range of the Laurentian hills, whose pale blue summits mingled with the blue sky at midday or, wrapped in mist at morn and eve, were hardly distinguishable from the clouds behind them.

The gardens and lawns of Belmont were stirring with gay company today in honor of the fete of Pierre Philibert upon his return home from the campaign in Acadia. Troops of ladies in costumes and toilettes of the latest Parisian fashion gladdened the eye with pictures of grace and beauty which Paris itself could not have surpassed. Gentlemen in full dress, in an age when dress was an essential part of a gentleman's distinction, accompanied the ladies with the gallantry, vivacity, and politeness belonging to France, and to France alone.

Communication with the mother country was precarious and uncertain by reason of the war and the blockade of the Gulf by the English cruisers. Hence the good fortune and daring of the gallant Captain Martiniere in running his frigate, the Fleur-de-Lis, through the fleet of the enemy, enabling him among other things to replenish the wardrobes of the ladies of Quebec with latest Parisian fashions, made him immensely popular on this gala day. The kindness and affability of the ladies extended without diminution of graciousness to the little midshipmen even, whom the Captain conditioned to take with him wherever he and his officers were invited. Captain Martiniere was happy to see the lads enjoy a few cakes on shore after the hard biscuit they had so long nibbled on shipboard. As for himself, there was no end to the gracious smiles and thanks he received from the fair ladies at Belmont.

At the great door of the Manor House, welcoming his guests as they arrived, stood the Bourgeois Philibert, dressed as a gentleman of the period, in attire rich but not ostentatious. His suit of dark velvet harmonized well with his noble manner and bearing. But no one for a moment could overlook the man in contemplating his dress. The keen, discriminating eye of woman, overlooking neither dress nor man, found both worthy of warmest commendation, and many remarks passed between the ladies on that day that a handsomer man and more ripe and perfect gentleman than the Bourgeois Philibert had never been seen in New France.

His grizzled hair grew thickly all

over his head, the sign of a tenacious constitution. It was powdered and tied behind with a broad ribbon, for he hated perukes. His strong, shapely figure was handsomely conspicuous as he stood, chapeau in hand, greeting his guests as they approached. His eyes beamed with pleasure and hospitality, and his usually grave, thoughtful lips were wreathed in smiles, the sweeter because not habitually seen upon them.

The Bourgeois had this in common with all complete and earnest characters, that the people believed in him because they saw that he believed in himself. His friends loved and trusted him to the uttermost, his enemies hated and feared him in equal measure; but no one, great or small, could ignore him and not feel his presence as a solid piece of manhood.

It is not intellect, nor activity, nor wealth, that obtains most power over men; but force of character, self-control, a quiet, compressed will and patient resolve; these qualities make one man the natural ruler over others by a title they never dispute.

The party of the Honnettes Gens, the "honest folk" as they were derisively called by their opponents, regarded the Bourgeois Philibert as their natural leader. His force of character made men willingly stand in his shadow. His clear intellect, never at fault, had extended his power and influence by means of his vast mercantile operations over half the continent. His position as the foremost merchant of New France brought him in the front of the people's battle with the Grand Company, and in opposition to the financial policy of the Intendant and the mercantile assumption of the Frigon.

But the personal hostility between the Intendant and the Bourgeois had its root and origin in France, before either of them crossed the ocean to the hither shore of the Atlantic. The Bourgeois had been made very sensible of a fact vitally affecting him, that the decrees of the Intendant, ostensibly for the regulation of trade in New France, had been sharply pointed against himself. "They draw blood!" Bigot had boasted to his familiars as he rubbed his hands together with intense satisfaction one day, when he learned that Philibert's large trading-post in Mackinaw had been closed in consequence of the Indians having been commanded by royal authority, exercised by the Intendant, to trade only at the comptoirs of the Grand Company. "They draw blood!" repeated he, "and will draw the life yet out of the Golden Dog." It was plain the ancient grudge of the courtly parasite had not lost a tooth during all those years.

A carriage with outriders brought the Count de la Galissonniere and his friend Herr Kalm and Dr. Gauthier, the last a rich old bachelor, handsome and generous, the physician and savant par excellence of Quebec. After a most cordial reception by the Bourgeois the Governor walked among the guests, who had crowded up to greet him with the respect due to the King's representative, as well as to show their personal regard; for the Count's popularity was unbounded in the Colony except among the partisans of the Grand Company.

Herr Kalm was presently enticed away by a bevy of young ladies, Hortense de Beauharnais leading them, to get the learned professor's opinion on some rare specimens of botany growing in the park. Nothing loath—for he was good-natured as he was clever, and a great enthusiast withal in the study of plants—he allowed the merry, talkative girls to lead him where they would. He delighted them in turn by his agreeable, instructive conversation, which was rendered still more piquant by the odd medley of French, Latin, and Swedish in which it was expressed.

An influx of fresh arrivals next poured into the park—the Chevalier de la Corne, with his pretty daughter, Agathe La Corne St. Luc; the Lady de Tilly and Amélie de Repentigny, with the brothers de Villiers. The brothers had overtaken the Chevalier

La Corne upon the road, but the custom of the highway in New France forbade any one passing another without politely asking permission to do so.

"Yes, Coulon," replied the Chevalier; "ride on!" He winked pleasantly at his daughter as he said this. "There is, I suppose, nothing left for an old fellow who dates from the sixteen hundreds but to take the side of the road and let you pass. I should have liked, however, to stir up the fire in my gallant little Norman ponies against your big New England horses. Where did you get them? Can they run?"

"We got them in the sack of Saratoga," replied Coulon, "and they ran well that day, but we overtook them. Would Mademoiselle La Corne care if we try them now?"

Scarcely a girl in Quebec would have declined the excitement of a race on the highroad of St. Foye, and Agathe would fain have driven herself in the race, but being in full dress to-day, she thought of her wardrobe and the company. She checked the ardor of her father, and entered the park demurely, as one of the gravest of the guests.

"Happy youths! Noble lads, Agathe!" exclaimed the Chevalier, admiringly, as the brothers rode rapidly past them. "New France will be proud of them some day!"

The rest of the company now began to arrive in quick succession. The lawn was crowded with guests. "Ten thousand thanks for coming!" exclaimed Pierre Philibert, as he assisted Amélie de Repentigny and the Lady de Tilly to alight from their carriage.

"We could not choose but come to-day, Pierre," replied Amélie, feeling without displeasure the momentary lingering of his hand as it touched hers. "Nothing short of an earthquake would have kept aunt at home," added she, darting a merry glance of sympathy with her aunt's supposed feelings.

"And you, Amélie?" Pierre looked into those dark eyes which shyly turned aside from his gaze.

"I was an obedient niece, and accompanied her. It is so easy to persuade people to go where they wish to go!" She withdrew her hand gently, and took his arm as he conducted the ladies into the house. She felt a flush on her cheek, but it did not prevent her saying in her frank, kindly way,—"I was glad to come to-day, Pierre, to witness this gathering of the best and noblest in the land to honor your fete. Aunt de Tilly has always predicted greatness for you."

"And you, Amélie, doubted, knowing me a shade better than your aunt?"

"No, I believed her; so true a prophet as aunt surely deserved one firm believer!"

Pierre felt the electric thrill run through him which a man feels at the moment he discovers a woman believes in him. "Your presence here to-day, Amélie! you cannot think how sweet it is," said he.

Her hand trembled upon his arm. She thought nothing could be sweeter than such words from Pierre Philibert. With a charming indirectness, however, which did not escape him, she replied, "Le Gardeur is very proud of you to-day, Pierre."

He laid his fingers upon her hand. It was a delicate little hand, but with the strength of an angel's it had moulded his destiny and led him to the honorable position he had attained. He was profoundly conscious at this moment of what he owed to this girl's silent influence. He contented himself, however, with saying, "I will so strive that one day Amélie de Repentigny shall not shame to say she too is proud of me."

She did not reply for a moment. A tremor agitated her low, sweet voice. "I am proud of you now, Pierre,—more proud than words can tell to see you so honored, and proudest to think you deserve it all."

It touched him almost to tears. "Thanks, Amélie; when you are proud of me I shall begin to feel



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N HISTORY

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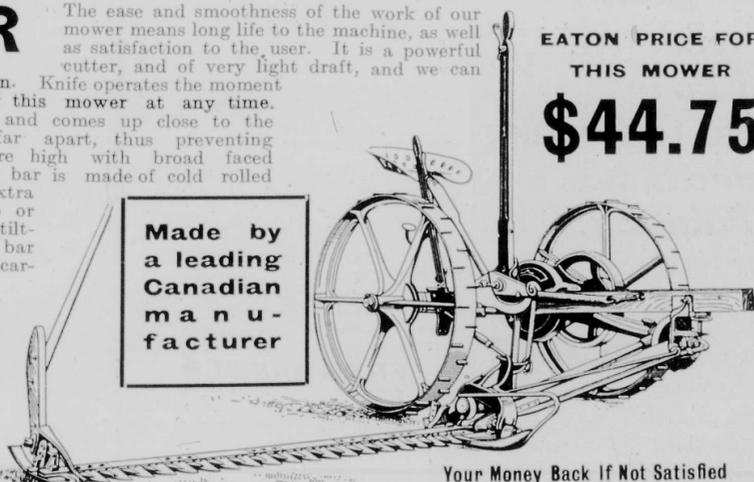
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	tin	each	tin	each	lots	per gal.	lots	pr gal.
Diamond E Harvester Oil.....	\$0.65	\$2.65	\$0.40	\$0.45				
Diamond E Castor Machine Oil.....	.55	2.00	.29	.30				
Diamond E Amber Cylinder Oil.....		3.75	.65	.70				
Diamond E Black Machine Oil.....		1.85	.25	.30				
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Diamond E Gas Engine Cylinder Oil.....		3.25	.60	.55				
Diamond E Engine Oil.....		2.15	.33	.37				
Diamond E Cream Separator Oil, ½ gal tins	.45	2.75						
Diamond E Neatsfoot Oil (Harness dressing).....		1.00						
Diamond E Threshers Hard Oil, 3 lbs. (tin) each, .45; 100 lbs. (tin) 1.10		1.00	4.50					
Diamond E Raw Linseed Oil.....		1.05	4.75					
Diamond E Boiled Linseed Oil.....		1.40	5.00					
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Diamond E Wood Alcohol.....								

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GOLDEN MANILA		Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
550 ft. to lb	9c	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
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500 ft. to lb.	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	

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as a poet might say, 'fossils of the rock in golden yolks embedded and enjellied!' Season as you would a saint. Cover with a slab of pastry. Bake it as you would cook an angel, and not singe a feather. Then let it cool, and eat it! And then, Jules, as the Reverend Father de Berey always says after grace over an Easter pie, 'Dominus vobiscum!'

CHAPTER XXI. SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.

The old hall of Belmont had been decorated for many a feast since the times of its founder, the Intendant Talon; but it had never contained a nobler company of fair women and brave men, the pick and choice of their race, than to-day met round the hospitable and splendid table of the Bourgeois Philibert in honor of the fete of his gallant son.

Dinner was duly and decorously despatched. The social fashion of

New France was not for the ladies to withdraw when the wine followed the feast, but to remain seated with the gentlemen, purifying the conversation, and by their presence restraining the coarseness which was the almost universal vice of the age.

A troop of nimble servitors carried off the carved dishes and fragments of the splendid patisseries of Maitre Guillet, in such a state of demolition as satisfied the critical eye of the chief cook that the efforts of his genius had been very successful. He inspected the dishes through his spectacles. He knew, by what was left, the ability of the guests to discriminate what they had eaten and to do justice to his skill. He considered himself a sort of pervading divinity, whose culinary ideas passing with his cookery into the bodies of the guests enabled them, on retiring from the feast, to carry away as part of themselves some of the fine essence of

Maitre Gobet himself. At the head of his table, peeling oranges and slicing pineapples for the ladies in his vicinity, sat the Bourgeois himself, laughing, jesting, and telling anecdotes with a geniality that was contagious. "The gods are merry sometimes," says Homer, "and their laughter shakes Olympus!" was the classical remark of Father de Berey, at the other end of the table. Jupiter did not laugh with less loss of dignity than the Bourgeois.

Few of the guests did not remember to the end of their lives the majestic and happy countenance of the Bourgeois on this memorable day.

At this right hand sat Amelie de Repentigny and the Count de la Galissoniere. The Governor, charmed with the beauty and agreeableness of the young chatelaine, had led her in to dinner, and devoted himself to her and the Lady de Tilly with the

perfection of gallantry of a gentleman of the politest court in Europe. On his left sat the radiant, dark-eyed Hortense de Beauharnais. With a gay assumption of independence Hortense had taken the arm of La Corne St. Luc, and declared she would eat no dinner unless he would be her cavalier and sit beside her! The gallant old soldier surrendered at discretion. He laughingly consented to be her captive, he said, for he had no power and no desire but to obey. Hortense was proud of her conquest. She seated herself by his side with an air of triumph and mock gravity, tapping him with her fan whenever she detected his eye roving round the table, compassionating, she affirmed, her rivals, who had failed where she had won in securing the youngest, the handsomest, and most gallant of all the gentlemen at Belmont.

(To be continued.)

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Questions & Answers

TROUBLE WITH THRESHER

1. In the fall of 1907 I gave my thresherman a note for one year for a portion of his threshing bill. When I sold my wheat I found I was upwards of 400 bushels short of the amount he charged for threshing. In the meantime he turned my note over to the Company from whom he bought the machine, so of course I was liable for full amount of note. Can I recover any damages from thresher. I can prove that he also gave short weight to parties whom he thought had no scales, during season of 1908.

2. While he was threshing for me I was paying for board for crew at a neighbors at the rate of \$15.00 per day. One whole day he quit working to repair his boiler which was leaking. I had to pay board for crew on that day. Can I recover anything from him for that?

3. I sued a creditor and obtained judgment which was filed against his homestead, the latter is still unpatented, he having not yet fulfilled his duties. Can I garnishee any debts that may be coming to him from other parties, if so how shall I proceed?

If not how shall I proceed to collect the amount of judgment? Do judgments against a party take precedence according as to date on which they were obtained or could a judgment obtained at a later date than mine be executed before it?

Sask. INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. You would have a good claim against the thresher for damages up to the amount of loss you sustained by reason of short weight.

2. You could include the day's board paid for in your bill for damages. You could garnishee any moneys due to your judgment debtor. You would have to file an affidavit with the Clerk of the Court as to the indebtedness under your judgment and obtain a garnishee summons. In order to do this properly you should consult a solicitor as unless the procedure is absolutely correct it will be set aside. If you cannot collect by garnishee proceedings you had better keep your execution in force against the land when you may be able to get your money after the homesteader gets his patent and applies for a loan although you cannot sell his homestead under the execution, the homestead being exempt.

Several judgments against a party will have to share and share alike. An earlier judgment does not take precedence over a later one, unless you can get the money paid directly to you and not go through the Court.

RETENTION OF MECONIUM

I have an imported Clydesdale mare, six years old. In May of 1907 she raised a mare foal; had no trouble with it at all. On the 6th of May, 1909, she

gave birth to a colt. This foal was weak; could not get up. I helped it up to drink every hour, or as often as it would take it; seemed to be getting stronger. In twelve hours I found it had no passage. I gave it an injection of warm water and soap, and gave it two teaspoonfuls of sweet cascara in about four or five spoons of mare's milk. In two hours I gave it another injection, and the same amount of cascara. It seemed to get livelier for a while but died in less than thirty-six hours. I opened it and found its stomach full of hard stuff; passage also full of hard stuff, to about nine inches from root of tail. The mare was worked up until January, after which she was turned into barnyard every day that was at all fit. She was fed on oat straw and wheat straw until about the middle of March. At this time she got a feed of good clover and timothy hay, mixed at noon, till April 1st, after this hay three times a day. She got two quarts of oats and one quart of bran at a feed all winter. The mare was in good spirits, and seemed to be in the best of health. Can you give me any reason why this foal should be bound up? Is there any thing a person can give a foal when it comes to prevent this, and still not cause diarrhea? W. F. F.

Ans.—As a rule the dam's milk serves to rid the bowels of this dark putty-like material, formed during foetal life, but occasionally the foal fails to force it through the anus. It is a serious mistake to administer a purgative. The trouble exists in the rectum, and a purgative would merely liquefy the contents of the intestines, which would be forced against the resisting meconium in the rectum. Foals are often started scouring and lost by purgatives given at this time. It is better to use an injection of warm water and oil; or, still better, when possible, to remove by inserting the oiled finger and removing the lumps one at a time by manipulation. After removing all possible, inject equal parts warm water and linsed oil. In course of three or four hours, oil the finger again and repeat the operation. Continue the treatment until the faeces come yellow. In the case under consideration the foal appears to have been weak, which helps to account for the difficulty in getting rid of the meconium, which appears to have been unusually abundant in quantity. Nothing can be suggested to prevent this trouble, except, possibly, to feed the mare during the latter stages of pregnancy on laxative food, which can, at all events, do no harm, and is, in any event, good for the dam.

SCHOOL TAXES

1. Can the secretary-treasurer of a Local Improvement District authorize an agent (Notary Public) to collect taxes which are in arrear for only one year (1908) and charge me interest at 8% and 10% for cost of collection? Cannot taxes run for three years with only 8% interest added to them?

2. Is a Lien note good to stand law if not registered? Can the note hold its property after the property has been passed through several hands if note is not registered?

Sask. A. H. L.

Ans.—The secretary-treasurer of a Local Improvement District could only charge you interest at the rate of 8% per annum and cannot charge you the costs of collection. These taxes may be collected promptly and the secretary-treasurer is not supposed to allow them to run for three years or more.

2. If the Lien note is given for a manufactured article and the name of the manufacturers is printed or stamped thereon the note need not be registered. On other property if the article on which the said note is given passes from the party to whom the article is sold and the note is not registered the article cannot be recovered under the Lien note.

FLIES IN HEN HOUSE

Our hen house is infested with tiny jet black flies. They inhabit the nests and are on the birds. When gathering eggs we carry them with us. They are very active and seem to bury into the skin leaving it irri-

The "NEVER FAIL" ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

Oil and Gasoline Cans

CALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never-Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never-Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never-Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute. Will take all the oil out of the can. Will run the oil from lamp back into Can. Your money back if not satisfied. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONCRIEFF & MURPHY

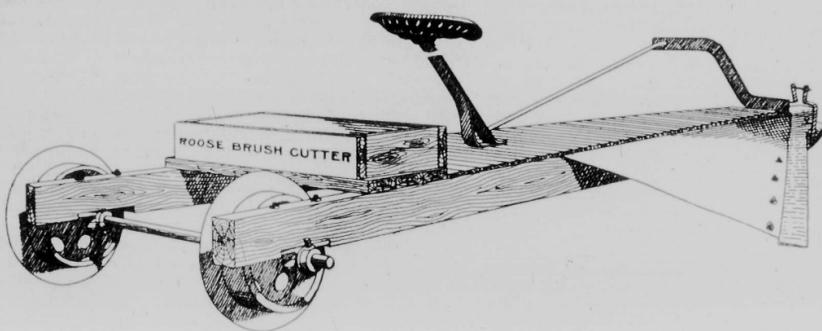
Agents for Western Canada

SCOTT BLOCK WINNIPEG

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 & ROOSE, WETASKIWIN ALTA.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TO THE EAST

Double Track, Velveting Roadbed, Fast Traction Equipment, Unexcelled Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean around the World tour ship Tickets, all lines including Quebec Steamship and West Indies. Ticket office, 260 Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

BRIGHT AS THE

When Crewe Hall was late Lord Crewe, father of the late Earl, displayed an equanimity which 'St. Budget' deems worthy of mention in print. When the mansion, with its works of art, manuscripts, armor and treasures, was blazing away, he ordered a footman to place the lawn and bring him and some telegram forms. He sat down and composedly wrote a telegram to Street, the R. M.ician:

"Dear Street. Crewe comes and build it up again. To his sister he sends a message by wire.

"You always used to say a cold house; you wouldn't you could see it now."

Why Not Your Eyes WITH NEW EM

And avoid the weakness arising of spring—You can by using **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD**

You need not be in circumstances and suffer alluring and depressing effects. Tired feelings, headache, and nervous troubles, when the system is flooded with red blood.

Energy and vigor only all the ordinary wants of are supplied. Dr. Chase's Food is so wonderfully a blood-builder that you feel strong and healthy. By means of this great treatment you can rebuild when it has been wasted, overwork, lingering colds, pressing and debilitating spring.

There is no reaction of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is not a stimulant. On it is a blood-forming, systemic medicine which works hand with Nature proves benefit to the system and drives out weakness and filling the system with and vigor.

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, Newburg, Que., writes:—"I was down and could not do my Everything I ate made me nursing others I had seen sult of Dr. Chase's Nerve resolved to try it. As this treatment, I have pounds, do my own work feel like an entirely different Dr. Chase's Nerve Food box, at all dealers, or Bates & Co., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE SCENIC ROUTE TO THE EAST,

Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

BRIGHT AS THE FIRE

When Crewe Hall was burning, the late Lord Crewe, father of the present earl, displayed a humorous equanimity which St. James' 'Budget' deems worthy of preservation in print. When the historic mansion, with its works of art, rare manuscripts, armor and other treasures, was blazing away, Lord Crewe ordered a footman to place a table on the lawn and bring him an inkstand and some telegram forms. He then sat down and composedly wrote this telegram to Street, the Royal Academician:

"Dear Street. Crewe is burning, come and build it up again."

To his sister he sent another message by wire.

"You always used to say this was a cold house; you wouldn't say so if you could see it now."

Why Not Fill Your Body WITH NEW ENERGY

And avoid the weakness and tired feelings of spring—You can do this by using **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD**

You need not be a victim of circumstances and suffer all the weakening and depressing effects of spring. Tired feelings, headaches, indigestion and nervous troubles all fly away when the system is flooded with rich, red blood.

Energy and vigor only come after all the ordinary wants of the system are supplied. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is so wonderfully successful as a blood-builder that you soon begin to feel strong and healthy by its use.

By means of this great restorative treatment you can rebuild the body when it has been wasted by worry, overwork, lingering colds or the depressing and debilitating effects of spring.

There is no reaction after the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food because it is not a stimulant. On the contrary it is a blood-forming, system-building medicine which by working hand in hand with Nature proves of lasting benefit to the system and thoroughly drives out weakness and disease by filling the system with new energy and vigor.

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Philipsburg, Que., writes:—"I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good result of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment, I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

tated, later small sore pimples form. Please give directions how to destroy them.

Alta. K. N.

Ans.—Take all the fixtures out of the house, clean out the litter and burn it; then give the walls, ceiling and floor two coats of white wash. Also white wash the fixtures. If the walls are filled with chaff or dry dust, it would be hard to get rid of all the insects.

FROZEN PLASTER

Will you tell me the best use I could make of a heap of plaster which was mixed about 30 bush. lime to about 90 of sand, ready for plastering the interior of my house. But the frost set in, so it has remained frozen out side all winter. I do not wish to use it inside house now, but should be glad to be able to use it up in some way.

Sask. G. E.

Ans.—We have never had any experience with frozen mortar, but you could test it by mixing up some and spreading it over a surface to dry. If it hardens and holds you could use it for some purpose or sell it, but we doubt if it will be of any use for anything except filling in.

A reader at Corinni, Sask. writes in haste for an answer to questions about his liability in connection with some threshing machine goods he ordered. We have an answer all ready for him when he gives us his name.

CURBING A WELL

I have a well 10 feet in depth, cased with spruce shiplap. The water tastes strongly of the wood and has done so for months. What can I do in order to have the water fit for domestic use?

Alta. G. C.

Ans.—A well curbed with spruce, especially with spruce that is inclined to be gummy, will taste of the timber for a good long time. Spruce is not a good curbing material, but is particularly undesirable for house wells as shallow as yours is. A house well of that depth should be curbed up with brick or stone, laid in concrete mortar. The initial cost of such a casing may be greater than for wooden curbing, but on the whole it is more satisfactory and if finished up properly about the top one can depend upon the purity of the water supply.

INJURY TO HIRED MAN

1. Is a farmer liable to have to pay compensation or pay wages and doctor's expenses in a case of a hired man getting his leg broken whilst unhitching the farmer's horses? The leg was broken by a kick from one of the team attached to a plow or other farm implement.

2. Does a verbal agreement stand good in this Province?

Sask. Reader.

Ans.—1. It would depend altogether on the circumstances. Ordinarily, the farmer would not be responsible.

2. Yes.

WARTS

Could you tell me what will remove warts from a horse's ears and nose? I have one whose nose is one mass of small warts, and they are now coming out on her eyelids and on breast and around ears.

Alta. A. F.

Ans.—Warts are very commonly seen in young horses about the nose, ears, beneath the belly, and may develop anywhere. The smaller ones may be clipped off with scissors and the raw surface cauterized with blue-stone. The larger ones, particularly, if very vascular, may be removed by tying a silk thread around their base, tightening it each day as it slackens with the shrinkage of the tissues. Give Fowler's solution of arsenic in drinking water, tablespoonful doses, three times daily. You may paint on some of the same medi-

cine onto the smaller warts two or three times daily. You may apply it to the eyelids, but don't allow it to run into the eyes.

GOSSIP

The first importation of yaks, from the Himalayas, is now in quarantine at St. John, N. B. A bull, two cows and three calves make up the lot. The bull seems to be untamable. The animals are about the size of small cattle, and covered with long wool. In their native haunts, they supply milk, food and clothing, and also are used as beasts of burden. The Dominion Government has imported them, in the hope that they may be found suited to our northern districts. After leaving quarantine, they will be taken to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa.

LACOMBE BULL SALE

The sale held at Lacombe, Alta., on June 2nd, under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and the Alberta Department of Agriculture was a decided success. Demand for good stock was keen and while no sensational prices were realized, the returns on the whole were satisfactory. Thirty-two Shorthorn bulls, sixteen Herefords, eleven Aberdeen-Angus and three Holsteins were offered of which the following were sold at the average price given:

Herefords	11	sold	\$72.72	aver. price
Holsteins	3	"	76.67	"
Aberdeen-Angus	11	"	80.45	"
Shorthorns	32	"	90.00	"
Total number sold	57	"	84.12	"

Below is a detailed statement of the sale. The name of the contributor is given first, followed by the name of the animal sold, date of birth, buyer's name and address and price.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Jas. Sharp, Lacombe, Hedger, Sept. 1907, to A. D. Sleaton, Hormallon, \$65.00; Harper, July 1907, to H. B. Biggs, Gleichen, \$130.00; Harmspice, July, 1907, to G. W. Deems, Erskine; Harlequin, June, 1907, J. S. Adshead, Stetler, \$120.00; P. A. Switzer, Lacombe Maple Leaf Emperor, May 1907, to J. A. Markle, Red Deer, \$90.00; Henry Talbot, Lacombe, Alberta Bill, Oct. 1906, J. A. Markle, \$70.00; Diamond Joker, Oct. 1907, A. Nikon, Chimney Rock, \$105.00; P. Talbot & Sons, Lacombe, Cecil, Mar., 1907, J. A. Markle, \$105.00; Lord Stanley, Aug., 1907, J. A. Markle, \$105.00; Stockings, June, 1907, R. Smith, Manville, \$125.00; Brutus, Mar. 1907, J. A. Markle, \$80.00; Thos. Talbot, Lacombe, Duke of Idlewyld, Oct., 1907, Parker Bros., Brownsfield, \$150.00; Baron of Idlewyld, May, 1906, J. A. Markle, \$100.00; J. L. Walters, Tees, Evans Cameron, May, 1907, J. A. Markle, \$70.00; McLure, April, 1907, J. A. Markle, \$100.00; Lord Kelvin, April, 1907, W. C. Ross, Fountainstown, \$99.00; Earl of Bute, May, 1907, J. W. Dageford, Wescott, \$95.00; Lord Kelspindie, May, 1907, H. McDowell, Beddington, \$75.00; Thistle-down, June, 1907, John Robinson, Innisfail, \$80.00; Lord Murray, May, 1907, J. A. Markle, \$70.00; Admiral Favorite, Nov., 1905, J. C. Brown, Innisfail, \$70.00; H. J. Bailey, Canyon, Barney, Oct., 1904, Shelby H. Reed, Rimley, \$80.00; W. H. Maude, Lacombe, Honest Tom, June, 1908, W. H. Low, Sedgwick, \$55.00; Fairview Lad, May, 1907, A. H. Snyder, Didsbury, \$135.00; H. W. Metcalf, Lacombe, Greenback Advance, Apr., 1908, Parker Bros.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

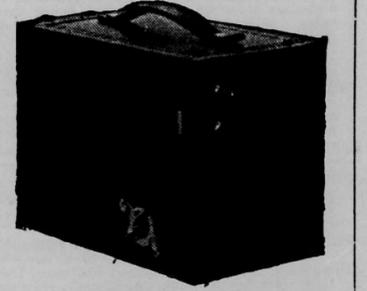
It is a well admitted fact that East Kootenay is slowly but surely becoming the Fruit garden of British Columbia. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that our fruit is second to none and yet our prices for fruit lands and terms of payment make it easy for the man with small means to get a good start on the road to wealth. Get here early before prices rise.

Write us for full information,

BEALE & ELWELL, CRANBROOK, B. C.

A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera

With this Camera you can take many photos of farm scenes, favorite animals, or other subjects. And the Camera will not cost you anything.



Description—For rectangular pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Capacity, 8 exposures. Size of camera, 5 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inches. Weight 13 ounces. Lens, Meniscus, fixed 4 1/2-inch focus. Shutter, Eastman rotary, with three stops. Two finders.

A reliable article made by a firm that has a reputation for turning out only first-class goods. Simple to understand, easy to operate, and works with most satisfactory accuracy. Can't be bought for less than \$2

Send Three New Subscribers at \$1.50 each, to the Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, and the camera will be forwarded to you, securely packed and carriage prepaid.

Commence now to get your friends interested, and when you receive the camera you can take their pictures.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FITS CURED Trial Free

Falling Sickness, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Troubles, etc., positively cured by **LIEBIG'S FIT CURE**. Free trial bottle sent on application. Write Liebig Co., Phoebe St., Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Old Grain Exchange Bldg.
WINNIPEG MAN.

New School Best Equipment Best of Teachers

CATALOGUE FREE

G. M. JAMES, B.A., L.L.B. Principal

Once a Southern senator journeying through the South was very much annoyed at the delay in getting food served in a certain cafe. He had given his order, and waited impatiently an unreasonable length of time, when the waiter appeared and was evidently looking for some one who must have gone out without waiting for his meal. When asked by the senator whom he was looking for he replied: "A little boy who gave his order." The senator replied: "I am that boy."

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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.

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.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

WANTED—To purchase good farm on crop payment. About 160 acres near station and wood, good buildings and plenty good water. Special arrangements for live stock. Give full description to Box "S" FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE—Our choice Galloway Bull. Registered. Sixteen months old. C. I. Baragar, Elm Creek, Man.

FOR SALE the most promising pure-bred sable and white collies I have ever bred, sired by Dundurn Chieftain by Holyroad Professor. Dam Lady Jean by Colonial. A. Sinclair, Hartney, Man.

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B34 Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—We will sell two warrants at \$550 each. We will buy any number at the market price, subject to confirmation. Let us hear from you. McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Script and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED or Stolen from my premises aged white mare in good condition, weight about 1200. Enlargement on inside of right hock joint. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. G. W. Booth, Semans, Sask., 21, 29, 19 W2.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and 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.

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

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

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. Stock for Sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

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

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and Importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

WANTED—400 laying fowls—cash price. Write F. R. H. Proctor, Monarch Hotel, Fort Frances, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

BREEDER of prize-winning White Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Eggs for sale and stock later. Particulars on application. Mrs. Widdis 811 Fourth Street, Edmonton, Alta.

MRS. ALEX. W. SHAW, Brandon, Manitoba. Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, eggs for hatching from both Pullet and Cockerel matings. Half price from 15th of May.

Stockmen and Breeders

Have you anything to sell? If so, let us know and for the small sum of 2 cents per word we will insert your ad. as above.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

WAGON TANKS

To Fit any wagon for all purposes, Just the thing for threshermen.
RED RIVER METAL CO.
51-53 Aikens St.
WINNIPEG MAN.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

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

BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

CANORA	LLOYDMINSTER	REGINA
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ELBOW	MOOSE JAW	VONDA
HUMBOLDT	MOOSOMIN	WADENA
KAMSACK	NOKOMIS	WATROUB
LANGHAM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	WATSON
LANIGAN	OUTLOOK	WEYBURN
LASHBURN	PRINCE ALBERT	YELLOWHEAD
	RADISSON	

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers and Ranchers for the transaction of their banking business. Notes discounted and sales notes collected.

ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Brownfield, \$100.00; Greenback Ross, Aug., 1907, J. A. Markle, \$90.00; Chas. Moore, Bowden, Dunbow Roy, Apr., 1905, P. A. Switzer, Lacombe, \$110.00; A. F. McGill, Lacombe, Grit, May, 1908, John Dageforde, Didsbury, \$60.00; Tory, May, 1908, H. J. Barley, Canyon, \$60.00; J. Kemp, Lacombe sold two bulls not catalogued to J. A. Markle, and J. C. Helstad, for \$80.00 and \$50.00 respectively.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS

R. E. Johnston, Lacombe, Geo. Ross, June, 1907, Geo. Peterson, Sedgewick, \$150.00; Lacombe Leader, May, 1908, T. A. Preston, Talbot, \$65.00; James Ross, May 1908, T. Croxford, Airdrie, \$50.00; W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail, Black Fox, Feb., 1908, E. Broseau, Vegreville, \$70.00; Black Mac, May, 1908, J. C. Bell, Morningside, \$50.00; R. H. Smith, Blackfalds, Canton Gay Lad 2nd, Feb., 1906, Nichols Bros., Jumpers Pond, \$100.00; Blackfalds Monarch, Feb., 1908, J. A. Markle, \$50.00; Blackfalds Hero, Feb., 1908, J. A. Markle, \$50.00; Blackfalds Prince, Feb., 1908, Nichol Bros., \$65.00; J. H. Fay, Blackfalds, Blackfalds Fair, Aug., 1904, T. Baird, Red Willow, \$75.00; Alberta Storm, Sept., 1907, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, \$150.00.

HEREFORDS

J. D. Murdock, Lamerton, sold one yearling to R. S. Cairn, Lamerton, for \$80.00; Oscar Palmer, Lacombe, three to J. A. Markle, Red Deer, for \$55, \$50 and \$80, and one to O. P. Olson, Ferry Bank for \$50; Parker and Evans, Lacombe, Sir Bredwell 16th, Sir Bredwell 20th, May 1906, R. A. Begg, Davidsburg, \$70.00; Sir Bredwell 29th, B. C. Parker, Morden, Man., \$60.00; Sir Bredwell 28th, L. H. Sharp, Lacombe, \$75.00; Sir Bredwell 27th, J. A. Markle, \$80.00; Sir Bredwell 22nd, Nichols Bros., \$75.00.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Alex. C. Blackwood, De Winton. A three-year-old to T. Croxford, Airdrie, \$75.00; A yearling to Thos. Laycock, Calgary, \$75.00; a yearling to F. Vickerson, Lacombe, \$80.00.

Of all the stock farms in the West the most agreeable reports come from Golden West, the property of P. M. Bredt and Sons, Regina. Messrs. Bredt breed and import Shorthorns and Clydesdales and while trade has been quite brisk with all the Clydesdale men it has been a veritable rush at Golden West and in Shorthorns there

has been the quite exceptional circumstance of a lively enquiry and many sales.

Of the Clydesdales there are but two stallions offered for sale: these are a three-year-old grandson of Banron's three-year-old grandson of Baron's Pride, a nice mover, well boned and compactly built, and a two-year-old by Baron Kier, the Golden West stock horse up to this season, and three times first in his class at Regina shows and last year reserve for championship. The Clydesdales now have Trojan (imp.) at their head, a horse of exceptional quality and of ton proportions.

In Shorthorns the stock bull, Admirable Chesterfield, six years of age, is offered for sale. As a senior yearling at Toronto he was second in his class and at Regina last year in company with the best in the country he stood third. As a sire he has been particularly successful. Three years ago one of his get won championship at Regina and at this year's bull sale three of his get brought the top price of the day while a fourth were far above the average price.

This should make a good bull to whoever gets him for the remaining years of his usefulness which appears to be many.

In females there is quite a large choice, although sales are numerous. One recent deal was the sale last week of two young cows, Fanny Undine and Princess Ury, at good prices to Mr. Maunsell of Howley, who bought the champion Saskatchewan bred bull offered by Messrs. Bredt at this year's bull sale. Mr. Maunsell is taking these cattle to start a Shorthorn herd.

A great sale of Shorthorns was that from the herd of Carpenter & Ross, at Mansfield, Ohio, on May 25th, when 46 head sold for \$21,435, an average of \$466. Four females sold for \$1,000 each. Maxwalton Sultan, a son of Whitehall Sultan, sold for \$2,200, to Rosenberger & Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. The average is a record one in the United States for the past two years.

Taking everything into consideration the average for Shorthorns and Clydesdales at Mr. Andrew Graham's dispersion sale on June 2nd were quite satisfactory. True, cattle prices were not high but we are not remarkable for our

HAD GIVEN ALL HOPE LIVING.

Heart Trouble MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, writes: In the year of 1890 I was sick and did not think I could live. My husband got me a case like mine the very best doctors but they did not do me any good. For seven weeks I was in bed. I had no peace of mind. I had no sleep. I felt as if I was going to die. I had given up all hope. I had given my little girl to the Lord.

One day a friend came to see me by name, said, 'Lizzy I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are a little different from the others. I was not free but on the fourth day my health began to improve. I was able to get up. I felt better this morning.' He said 'Get you another box right away. Two boxes and three doses of one, and I was perfectly well. I will never be without them for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I should have been alive a long time ago.'

Price 50 cents per box for \$1.25. The T. Milburn Limited, Toronto.

Bog Spa

Cure the horse without having the part looking before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure is a special remedy for soft blemishes—Bog Spavin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. A liniment not a simple blister. Unlike any other—doesn't limit be limited. Easy to use, on quired, and your money back.

Fleming's Vest-I Veterinary Advertiser describes and illustrates all diseases and gives you the information to have the best kind of a remedy. Mailed free. FLEMING BROS., 46 Church St., Toronto.

A man was considered ignorant by the conce he formerly worked. I our employ when we take him on account of labor.

It was not long, however discovered that the firm suggestions. He proved his line and his ideas were good many dollars to a him one day why he did some of these ideas to his ployers, and his reputation.

"They treated me I said he," so I acted like them.

Do you eat enough?

The great benefit in strength that always is enjoyed by eaters of good oatmeal the world over. Every you more and more eaters of which is recognized in this in Europe as the one perfect

All the experiments of ment food experts and trainers of one of our universities prove that cereals the strongest and healthiest er Oats stands at the head of cereal foods. It is the best food, but it's the cheapest. Eat it daily for one of the best foods in produced in Canada by C

For city trade Quaker O in the regular size packa those who are not conve the store for daily shopping size family package is ju Fine large package contain handsome china for the t

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HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.

Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1906 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law. One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now.

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

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Caped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

A man was considered a general ignoramus by the concern for which he formerly worked. He came into our employ when we were obliged to take him on account of the scarcity of labor.

It was not long, however, before he discovered that the firm appreciated suggestions. He proved a genius in his line and his ideas were worth a good many dollars to us. I asked him one day why he did not present some of these ideas to his former employers, and his reply makes the point:

"They treated me like a fool," said he, "so I acted like one."—System.

Do you eat enough of this

The great benefit in health and strength that always is enjoyed by regular eaters of good oatmeal is known the world over. Every year there are more and more eaters of Quaker Oats, which is recognized in this country and in Europe as the one perfect oatmeal.

All the experiments of the government food experts and the athletic trainers of one of our great universities prove that cereal eaters are the strongest and healthiest, and Quaker Oats stands at the head of the list of cereal foods. It is not only the best food, but it's the cheapest food on earth. Eat it daily for breakfast. It's one of the best foods in the world; produced in Canada by Canadians.

For city trade Quaker Oats is packed in the regular size packages, but for those who are not conveniently near the store for daily shopping the large size family package is just the thing. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

cattle raising activities in the grain belt of the West. Clydesdales as was to have been expected brought good prices. Quite a large crowd attended the sale including visitors and buyers from considerable distances. The cattle were spread over a wide area but the Clydesdales were confined pretty well to Manitoba. Auctioneer Morris conducted the sale and by dint of his dogged persistence cattle prices made so good an average. The most spirited contest of the sale was over the possession of the Clydesdale mare Queen Anne, P. M. Brett, of Regina, ran her up to \$920 and then left her to Mr. Thomas for \$5 more. The highest price for Shorthorns was \$265 for Countess, a two-year-old Claret by Missie's Prince, and the average of 36 head was \$90 which, considering the number of aged cows and calves was quite encouraging.

Hugh Watson, of Oxbow, Sask., was the largest individual purchaser of cattle, taking 6 head at total of \$505. S. Benson, of Neepawa, took 3; J. G. Barron, of Carberry, took 2 including Countess, J. Dubie, of Hartney, got 2, and Mr. Jackson, of Hartney, 2.

Prices and purchases for the Clydesdales were Cherry III, an aged mare, \$400, J. Ainslie, Roland; Cherry IV., \$430, H. Hardy, Roland; Cherry VII., \$605, J. G. Barron, Carberry; Cherry VIII., \$305, H. W. Thomas, Hartney; Queen Anne, \$9.25, H. W. Thomas; Belle Cole, \$7.00, A. G. Allison, Roland; Lady Vigorous, \$295, H. Watson, Oxbow; and Goldmine, a two-year-old stallion, \$5.00, H. G. Bush, Fannystelle.

CLYDESDALES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Captain G. L. Watson, Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, Clinton P. O., B. C., shipped recently from Scotland a collection of sixteen Clydesdales, one three-year-old stallion and fifteen fillies, selected by himself in Ayrshire, of which the Scottish Farmer says:

Quite a number of them are got by the Cawdor Cup champion and unbeaten horse Hiawatha Godolphin (10602). A three-year-old mare, from Mr. Alexander, Breckonhill, is by the good breeding horse Count Victor (12108), which has more than one stood reserve for the Glasgow premium, and is sire of the first prize colt High Degree. The dam of this filly was the Prince of Wales mare Scottish Fancy. A three-year-old colt, bred at Kilhilt by the late Mr. McCaig, was got by Hiawatha Godolphin, out of a mare by Handsome Prince (10356). A three-year-old mare, by the same sire, bred at Dunragit, has as her dam, a mare by the Stranraer premium horse, Prince of Quality (10416), and her granddam by Baron's Pride (9122). More than one filly were purchased from Mr. Forsyth of Valleyfield, Leswalt. One was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse Baron's Chief (10971), and another was by Hiawatha Godolphin. The dam of the first was by Last of the Princes (9568), a son of the great Prince of Wales (673); while the dam of the second was by the noted thick, powerful horse Darnley's Hero (5697), with granddam by What Care I (912). From Mr. McClean, Auchneil, was purchased a well-bred two-year-old, by Hiawatha Godolphin, and having both Macgregor and Prince of Wales blood in her dam's pedigree. A particularly well bred three-year-old came from Mr. Robertson, Craichmore, got also by Hiawatha Godolphin, and out of a mare by Handsome Prince (10356), granddam by that typical ideal Clydesdale, Belted Knight (1395), winner of second prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Stirling in 1881, and many other prizes. A three-year-old, bred by Mr. Stevenson, Changue, was got by the prize horse Dunure Freeman (11693), out of a mare by The Dean (10937), with granddam by the Cawdor Cup winner Prince of Kyle (7155). Mr. Niven, Mahaar, has a good race of mares, and Captain Watson was fortunate in securing two fillies from him. A two-year-old was got by that noted, thick, premium horse Acme (10475), frequently in the prize-list at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, and a favourite Lanark premium horse. Her dam was got by the stylish Prince of Fortune (9828), and her granddam by that massive, big, Darnley horse East-

When— The Stomach is Sick
The Liver Sluggish
The Bowels Clogged
The Blood Impure
The Skin Sallow

Then—It's Time to Take
That grand, old, time-tested remedy—
BEECHAM'S PILLS

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10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, 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.

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A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale.

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE GLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers.

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.
J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

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Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que. Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

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Stockmen! Let us sell your stock for you. The method is easy. Write us for rate card, send your ad. and customers will come.

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I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockrels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

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Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May. We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

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THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

R. DALE, S. QU'APPELLE, SASK.

field Stamp (6723). A three-year-old was by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (1110), out of a mare by the Stranraer premium horse Ornament (10623), granddam by Prince of Fortune. From Mr. Wither, Awhirk, were bought two three-year-olds, both by Hiawatha Godolphin, and one out of a mare by the big horse Mains of Airies (10379), granddam by Prince of Wales (673); while the other is out of a mare by the noted, big, first prize horse Prince Robert (7135), the sire of the champion Hiawatha, and granddam by the noted and favourite sire of mares Old Times (579). From Mr. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, was purchased the Marcellus two-year-old filly, bred at Lochlane, whose dam was got by the unbeaten \$3000 horse Prince of Albion (6178). This is breeding of an unusually high order. A yearling filly was also purchased from Mr. Kilpatrick. She was got by the Bute premium horse Royal Blend (11893), while her dam was by the big Cumberland horse Sterling (9425), which had the honour when a two-year-old of beating the celebrated Baron's Pride (9122) at Hamilton Show. Two two-year-old fillies were purchased from Mr. Thomas Lindsay, Aitkenbrae. Both were got by the unbeaten champion horse, Everlasting (11331), which was three years in succession first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows, as well as first at other shows. The dam of one is the choice breeding mare Lady Anderson, by the noted Cawdor Cup champion horse Royal Gartly (9844), and the dam of the other is by the big, Stirling and Bute prize horse Fickle Fashion (10546), out of a mare by Crown Agent (10053).

STORY OF MESSENGER

When Messenger landed in the United States on May 16, 1788, the history of the trotting horse began. A flame was kindled that has never gone out. Messenger's light will never fade away, and any facts connected with the horse are always interesting to horsemen.

For many years there was a doubt about the place where Messenger was landed. It was claimed by some that he landed in New Jersey; others insisted that New York was the place where the horse first set foot on American soil, while others claimed that Philadelphia was the city in which he landed. The last-named is right, for in the Pennsylvania Packet and Advertiser of May 17, 1788, there is an account of the arrival at Philadelphia of the brig Dove, with assorted cargo and the stallions Messenger and Governor, from Liverpool.

In a copy of the same paper, June 15, 1788, is an advertisement of a stallion bill, stating that the gray stallion, imported Messenger, would stand for service during the season of 1788 at the Black Horse Tavern Stable, on Market street, near where Twelfth street is now, at a fee of \$10 for the season and \$1 each for the groom. In 1789 the same paper contained an ad that the horse would stand at William Cook's stable, on Lombard street, Philadelphia, at the same terms. The third season, 1790, the horse was at Cooper's Point, N. J., opposite Philadelphia.

The fourth season he was at Neshaminy Bridge, near Bristol, Pa.; his fee was \$15. From 1791 until 1808 he was kept at various places in the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The seasons of 1798, 1805 and 1806 he stood at Oyster Bay, Long Island, at Townshend, Cook's farm. His fee had been raised to \$45. In 1807 he was at a farm near where High Bridge is now. The fall of 1807 the horse was taken to Oyster Bay.

January 28, 1808, Messenger was found dead in his barn. Doubtless he died from old age, being twenty-eight years old. Such was the estimation in which the horse was held that the news of his death spread like wildfire throughout that part of the country. Hundreds flocked to see the last of the great hero. His grave was made under a large chestnut tree; the grave lined with a cedar plank. The great sire was dressed in his holiday attire. He was loaded on a stone drag and six of his sons, all gray, with a black body blanket, were hitched to the stone drag.

A military company with a band of music and hundreds of people formed a

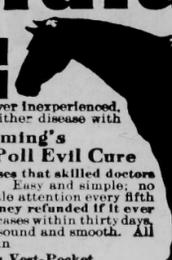
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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. 1¢ send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
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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 St., Toronto, Ontario

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Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.
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LIVER COM

The chief office of the liver is the production of bile, which is the nutrient of the bowels. Whenever the liver becomes clogged, and the bile ducts clogged, is produced, and is manifested as constipation, pain in the shoulder, sallow complexion, slimy-coated tongue and bitter burps, jaundice, sour stomach, catarrh of the stomach, etc. **Liver Complaint** is avoided by the above mentioned medicine, the bowels free, and a healthy liver with that grand

LAXATIVE PILL

LIVER COMPLAINT
Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ontario, writes: "Having suffered with liver years and tried all sorts of medicine, I was advised to try Milburn's L. I must say, that after taking them, I feel quite a new man, and strongly recommend them to all dealers or mailed direct to Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto."

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than is raised by any other means is the type of production of the "American" Centrifugal. It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing through the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed to run rigidly. Ask for our new catalog. The American Well Works, Office & First Nat. Bank Bldg., R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. C.

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I will gladly furnish positive proof that the exclusive treatment of Cancer in Kansas received scores from grateful patients. If you want to know just what this dread disease does to their lives, I will also furnish ample evidence of honesty, financial, and professional life. I will also furnish ample evidence of what treatment you have tried. **DO NOT GIVE UP** but write for my new book, "Cancer which is sent FREE together with testimonials. If you want a book, they tell you just what to do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do not let them die without sending them this advertisement. **DR. JOHNSON REMEDY** 1233 Grand Ave., Suite 509



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LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, heart burn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

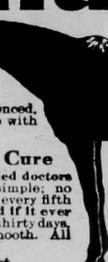
Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with that grand liver regulator,



LAXA-LIVER PILLS

LIVER COMPLAINT.
 Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two vials of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone."
 Price 25 cents per vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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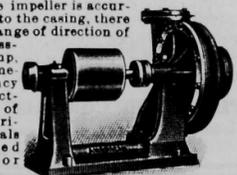
More Water

than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the

"American" Centrifugal Pump

It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.

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I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my Mild Combination Treatment does cure Cancer.

The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City. I have received scores of testimonials from grateful people who will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my Mild Combination Treatment saved their lives.

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I will also furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried,

DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE

but write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do.

If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.

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Lady's or Man's WATCH GIVEN FREE

For selling our Picture Post Cards, handsome Canadian and English Views, and Men's Collar Buttons. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$3.50. Send us your name and address and we will mail you Post Cards to sell for 10c, or Collar Buttons to sell at 10c, for set of 4. You may sell whichever you wish. Both are very easy sellers. Write to-day. A Post Card will do. The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. H, Waterloo, Ont.

procession and followed the monarch of sires to his last resting place, where he was buried with military honors, and volley after volley of musketry was fired over his grave. A headstone was placed on his grave with the inscription, "Messenger, monarch of sires, Foaled 1780; died January 28, 1808."

Messenger was a dapple gray, 15.3 hands high; large bony head, with large ears, a splendid hazel eye, short thick neck; his nostrils were twice the size of any ordinary horse, very powerful loins and quarters, very large hocks and knees perfect, clean legs. Whether in motion or at rest, always in perfect position. His mane was sparse, but he had a splendid flowing tail.

His pedigree, as it is given, traces through the famous Flying Childers directly to Darly Arabian. He was imported to America on account of his value as a running horse and for the improvement of running stock. Where Messenger got his trotting instinct from is to some a hard problem to solve, while others seem to have struck the key note. Engineer was by Samson, a thick, heavy-made horse, with large Lony legs, heavy mane and tail, with shaggy fetlocks, a big head and rough-coated; so much was he like a cart horse than many doubted his being sired by Bass, who was a fine-made, clean horse. Notwithstanding the doubt in the breeding of Samson, he proved to be a game racer. His propensity to trot was very strong. He would always start off on a trot and trot quite fast. He was obliged to be whipped hard to induce him to change his trot into a run. These and books of that day

Although Engineer or Mambrino showed no inclination to trot, perhaps it was because they had no chance to do so. The instinct to trot and sire trotters cropped out in Messenger and probably started in Samson.

Messenger had no great reputation while in England, and his star did not commence to shine in the United States for some years after he arrived there. Messenger had been in America but a short time when the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law prohibiting racing. That compelled those owning horses to keep them for road purposes. About that time the country roads growing better and road wagons being made lighter, trotting came into fashion, and the wonderful trotting speed of the Messenger family was discovered. It seems to have been more a matter of accident than anything else that Messenger was found to be a great sire of trotters.

THE RAT PROBLEM

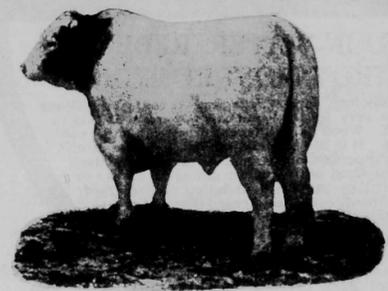
The rat is believed to be the worst mammalian pest known to man. Not only does it destroy property worth millions of dollars every year, but it is now known to be the principal agent in disseminating bubonic plague. This is not a contagious disease in the ordinary sense. The infection is spread from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat flea.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Biological Survey, has recently given the rat problem serious attention. The results of that work have appeared in a bulletin on The Brown Rat. There are several species of rats, but the common house or barn rat, the so-called "Norway rat," is the most widespread and by far the most destructive. By means of ships it has been carried to almost every part of the world, and wherever landed it has proceeded to make itself at home.

The species has wonderful adaptability to climatic and other conditions. In North America it is found from Panama to the Yukon Valley and to Greenland.

The rat's bill of fare includes almost everything eaten by man, and a considerable number of things not included in human dietaries, as, for instance, carrion, mice, kid gloves, ivory, and horses' hoofs.

Among the most common foods of rats are corn and other grain. If fed on grain alone, it is estimated that one rat will eat 60 cents worth in a year, while of oatmeal, it will consume \$1.80 worth. If we suppose the number of rats in the United States to be equal to the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, it would cost more than \$100,000,-



Golden West Stock Farm

After having used Admiral Chesterfield for 4 years at the head of our herd, we now offer him for sale. He is 6 years of age, true and vigorous, and a stock getter that has proved himself. His stock this year made the highest price at the Regina Bull Sale and a bull of his get won Grand Championship at Regina.

Our females are now in good condition and a few are for sale.

ADMIRAL CHESTERFIELD

P. M. Bredt & Sons

EDENWOLD Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN



LAKWOOD FARM

THE GREATEST BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

WE have on hand a large number of the choicest American-bred Percheron stallions to be found in the country. A greater part of these are sired by the world-famous Calypso, who has sired more State Fair and International prize-winners than any other stallion of the breed. We have reserved these stallions especially for the spring trade, and for the next 60 days will make prices that will move them. If you want a strictly high-class horse that has not been injured by over-feeding, and one that is already acclimated, do not fail to write us. Address

Lakewood Farm, H. G. McMillan, Prop. Rock Rapids, Iowa J. B. McMillan, Mgr.

Dispersion Sale of About Eighty Head of Shorthorn & Hereford Cattle

From the Following Herds:

James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail. About 35 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

John Robinson, Eagle Ridge Farm, Innisfail. About 20 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

W. Hodge, Woodville, Innisfail. About 25 head of his well-known herd of Herefords.

Keep the date open and don't miss it.

At INNISFAIL, Friday July 16, 1909, at 1 p. m. sharp

Send for a catalog. Terms: 20% cash, balance 4 months' credit on approved joint negotiable and lien notes at 8% interest.

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.



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Ideal Farm Power

7 H. P. Vertical (Hopper Cooled)

Have no complicated parts, very economical in gasoline, exceptionally strong and well made and have lots of surplus power.

Every engine thoroughly tested and positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

If you intend getting a GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE it will pay you to investigate the merits of our 20 horse power engine. It has a larger cylinder and will develop more power than any other.

Send for Special Gasoline Engine Catalogue.

We still manufacture the famous Manitoba Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Pumps of all kinds.

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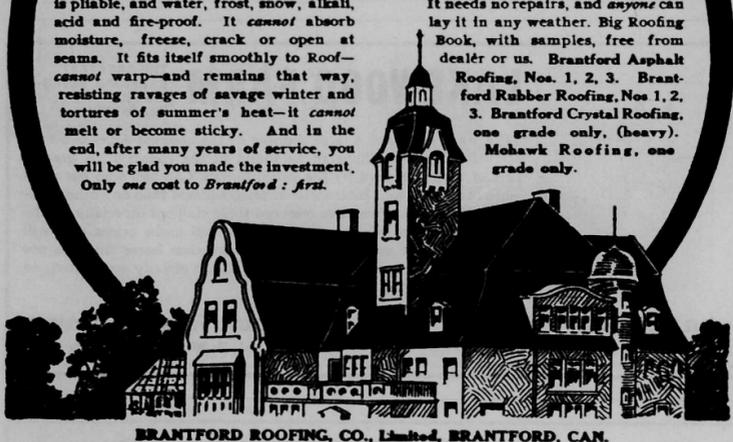
HOW LITTLE RAIN-WATER REBELS SECRETLY DESTROY MOST ROOFING

Rain-water is deadly to nearly all Roofing, except Brantford. It contains millions of little germs which eat away its very life, and you are not aware of this rebellion until Roofing is destroyed. Wood pulp, jute, cotton-cloth, etc., is used as a foundation in most Roofing. It is lifeless, and cannot fight for itself. The refuse coating which does not possess one particle of resistance, is itself injurious to Roofing. Slight bending will produce numerous cracks or open seams, because it is brittle. But the foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a long-fibred, evenly condensed sheet of pure Wool, which goes through special Saturatory Process, forcing Asphalt saturation through and through, and becoming as hard as flint. This saturated Wool now, alone, is capable of resisting the onslaught of any enemy. But to make it doubly durable Brantford is heavily coated with weather-resisting, fire-proof Rock Crystals, which require no painting. After going through this process no Roofing Enemy can effect it.

Brantford Roofing

is pliable, and water, frost, snow, alkali, acid and fire-proof. It cannot absorb moisture, freeze, crack or open at seams. It fits itself smoothly to Roof—cannot warp—and remains that way, resisting ravages of savage winter and tortures of summer's heat—it cannot melt or become sticky. And in the end, after many years of service, you will be glad you made the investment. Only one cost to Brantford: first.

It needs no repairs, and anyone can lay it in any weather. Big Roofing Book, with samples, free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy). Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.



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CONSTIPATION CURED



HAD CONSTIPATION FOR 30 YEARS
— MY BELT CURED HIM.

Spurgrove, Man., May 6, 1909.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines to let you know that I feel very well, and I have no doubt but that your Belt has done it. I have been a bad sufferer with Chronic Constipation for 30 years and can say to-day that I am entirely cured by the use of your Belt. You can use this testimonial to help others afflicted with the same complaints. Wishing you all the success, I am, yours sincerely, T. M. VANDRY.

Hundreds of men are writing me letters like this, men who have been cured right in your own neighborhood. Let me furnish you their names, so that you can talk to them personally.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

If you feel tired and stupid, with no ambition to get out and hustle; if you have spells of dependency and a desire to give up the fight, you need new energy. The race is to the strong. Show me a failure and I'll show you a weakling, lacking in courage, strength and ambition, three essentials to the make-up of a successful man.

The secret of strength is plenty of electricity in the human body. Keep it full and every organ will do its duty; pain and weakness will disappear.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It pours a steady stream of soothing electricity into the nerves and organs all night long, and is taken up by them just as a sponge absorbs water. It restores strength to every part that is weak.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakens more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it, and I will cure you.

Business transacted by mail or at offices only. No agents.

FREE BOOK—Cut out this coupon now and mail it. I'll send this book without delay, absolutely free. Call if you can. Consultation free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....
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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m. Write plainly.

000 a year to board them on grain.

But the damage done by rats is not to be measured by what they eat. Through pollution of food products they do as much damage as by eating them. Besides they do great damage by digging under buildings and embankments, by gnawing woodwork, by cutting holes in sacks, and by cutting up goods and papers to make nests. They kill young poultry and squabs. They steal eggs. They frequently destroy the nests of wild birds. They have been known to gnaw holes in lead pipes, and they cause fires by gnawing the insulating covering from electric wires where they pass under the floors or inside partitions. They also cause fires by carrying and gnawing matches.

The rapidity with which rats multiply is the main reason why man appears to make so little headway in their destruction. The females give birth to large litters of young, and the intervals between the litters are short. More than 20 young rats have been found in a single nest, and it is safe to estimate the average litter at more than 10. It has been calculated that a single pair of rats and their progeny breeding without interruption and suffering no losses would in three years increase to more than 20,000,000.

The author of this bulletin says hawks and owls, especially the latter, destroy great numbers of rats, a good work which man should encourage. Weasels, minks, and skunks are also rat destroyers. He recommends the persistent use of traps and poisons. But he thinks the most promising lines of effort lie in (1) rat-proof construction of buildings, especially the use of concrete in foundations; and (2) reducing the food supply of rats by the disposal of garbage, and the protection of food supplies.

THE RUSTING OF IRON AND STEEL

How to prevent or lessen the losses due to rusting of iron and steel is an important problem and one which is receiving more and more attention. This problem has become of far greater importance in recent years for two reasons: (1) The greatly increased use of these materials; (2) the fact that the iron and steel made to-day are much more seriously injured by rust than those made by earlier and slower processes.

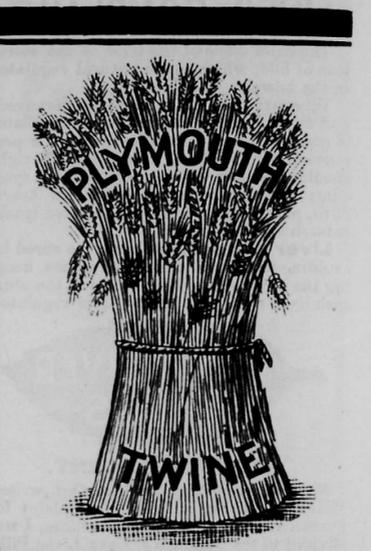
The rust problem is being attacked by a great many investigators to-day and both manufacturers and users of iron and steel are watching the results with keen interest.

Several publications of more or less technical character have already been issued giving the results of investigational work on rust formation. The latest of these, a bulletin on "The Preservation of Iron and Steel," by Allerton S. Cushman, describes some very interesting experiments. For one experiment, a steel manufacturer made a number of samples of wire, using different processes and greater or less quantities of the different impurities usually found in the iron and steel, and these samples were given different protective coatings. Sections of wire fence were then made of these wires, and these have been erected on the grounds of the Carnegie Technical Schools at Pittsburgh. The object is to determine which method of manufacturing and coating wire will best resist corrosion in actual use.

Another line of experimental work involves the use of paints. As a practical test a large number of pieces of sheet steel have been covered with different paints, and these have been set up along the seashore at Atlantic City. These experiments have only been under way a short time and it is too soon to expect any definite results.

Doctor Cushman holds that corrosion of iron and steel results largely from electrolysis, a theory that appears to be making great headway toward general acceptance.

The protection of iron and steel from destruction by rust is one of the great conservation problems to which the present age is just awakening. If it can be solved, a great waste of our mineral resources can be stopped. The production and use of rust-resistant steel and iron will pay in the long run even if it involves an increase in cost of manufacture.



What a Dealer Said:

"... But many years ago, from what our customers told us about twine, we settled down to handling PLYMOUTH TWINE only. Since that time we have never had a dissatisfied customer on twine, or a word of complaint about it; always warrant it, telling them to return if it does not work satisfactorily, but have never yet had a ball returned."

TRY PLYMOUTH TWINE this season, and you will always use it. Guaranteed full length and extra strength. No knots, no breaks, no delays, no loose sheaves or lost grain. Look for the wheat-sheaf tag on every ball. Get it at the local dealer's.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Largest rope makers in the world—oldest in America
Plymouth, Massachusetts

"What we complain of," exclaimed the fiery orator, "is the unequal distribution of the good things of this world! Is not that so? Don't you—and you—and you?"

"Yes," answered one of the hearers, a solemn-faced young man in one of the side seats. "I'd give worlds if I could raise a beard, and my great-aunt would give worlds if she couldn't!"

FINDS HIS WORK A PLEASURE NOW

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured the Postmaster's Kidney Disease

Alberta man tells how his troubles vanished when he used the old reliable Kidney Remedy.

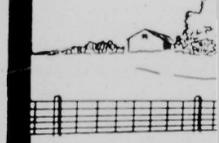
Scona, Alta., June 16, (Special).— "I can now do all my own work without pain and with pleasure." Those are the words of Postmaster Andrew B. Nelson of this place. As all the postmaster's friends know, he has been troubled with Kidney Disease for several years past, and has been doing everything in his power to find a cure for it. He has found the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Yes, I tried all kinds of medicines for my kidney trouble. "None of them seemed to do me any good till I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me completely. I highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all diseases of the kidneys, from Backache to Bright's Disease. They also cure all diseases caused by disordered kidneys failing to strain the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure dropsy, Rheumatism, and Heart Disease. If you haven't tried them yourself ask your neighbor about them.

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