

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL


THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 9, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 833



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There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

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Three miles from New Westminster

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Uncleared " 125.00 " "

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COMPETITION CLOSSES SEPT. 15TH

\$5300 IN PRIZES

\$4,000 FARM SIX CITY LOTS **FREE** TRIPS TO FARM CASH PRIZES

GIVEN TO USERS OF "ODORKILL"

Feeling sure that "Odorkill" only requires to be introduced to secure its permanent use, the Odorkill Manufacturing Co. have decided to give the above prizes to users of Odorkill who make the nearest correct estimates of the number of beans contained in case placed in the custody of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg. The beans are the ordinary white French variety, such as are sold in any grocery store, and have been purchased by us from the Steele, Briggs Seed Co. The inside measurement of the cube is an exact cubic foot. This has been filled with the beans in the presence of the judges of this contest, whose names are given below, then sealed, enclosed in a tin casing, which is also hermetically sealed, and the whole has been deposited in the vaults of the National Trust Co., there to remain until September 15th, when it will be opened, the beans counted and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST:

1. The person who makes the nearest correct estimate will be given a clear title to a two hundred acre farm near the Town of Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan. The situation and soil are the very best, the land being unsurpassed in the Canadian West. On a conservative estimate the property is worth \$4,000. The winner of this prize will be given a free trip to the property from any point in North America.
2. The next six persons making the nearest correct estimates will each be given a Torrens Title to a lot in the City of Brandon, Manitoba. These lots are valued at \$200 each. The persons making the next two nearest estimates will each receive twenty-five dollars [\$25.00] in gold, the next three ten dollars [\$10.00] each, and the next four five dollars [\$5.00] each in gold.
3. Every competitor must, with letter containing estimate, remit \$2.00 for a gallon jar of ODORKILL.
4. Any person may make as many estimates as he desires, provided he remit \$2.00 for gallon jar of ODORKILL with every estimate.
5. The competition closes at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 15, 1908.
6. In case of a tie, priority of receipt of estimate will decide winner.
7. The judges are:—Arthur Stewart, Esq., Manager of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg; George Bowles, Esq., Manager of The Traders' Bank, Winnipeg; W. Sanford Evans, Esq., City Controller, Winnipeg.

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Odorkill Mfg. Co., McIntyre Blk., Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN,—My estimate of the number of beans in the cube described in your announcement of the Odorkill Prize Competition, and of which dimensions are there given, is

Please enter this number as my estimate and forward me one gallon jar of Odorkill, for which I enclose \$2.00.

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SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay.

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Farmer's Advocate Unneeds Change

and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

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

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SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

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Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

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



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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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GRAIN CONSIGNED TO US ENSURES SPEEDY CASH RETURNS

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WINNIPEG

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Write for our interesting **Free Booklet No.** and color cards.

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Built like a watch and finished like a piano, but costs less than inferior antiquated machines. It is sweeping the field.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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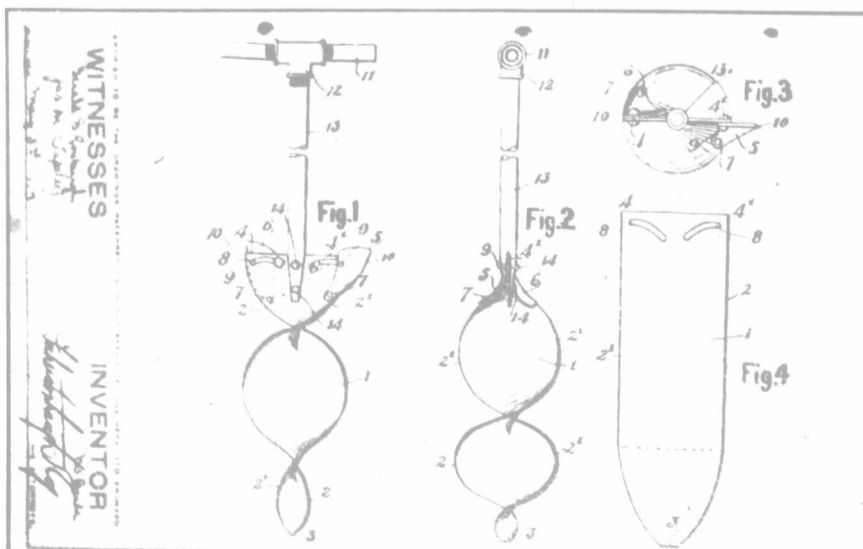


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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 9, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIV. No. 833

EDITORIAL

The Damage by Smut

More than the ordinary amount of smut is to be found in the wheat crop this year. The cause of this is not known but a liberal exchange of opinion upon the matter might make it more plain. Smut is not a mysterious visitation of Providence although it develops in accordance to Providential Laws. It grows much like a plant grows, only its food is plant sap instead of food derived directly from the ground. It cannot develop unless the spore (seed) is present with the grain seed at sowing time, and if the seed grain is properly treated there will be no source from which smut could spring. Of course the condition of the vitality of the crop makes a difference in the extent of the damage by smut, and the weather has an effect upon the vigor of the crop, but there is only one direct source of smut, and that is smut spores. There may possibly be a limit of the increase in smut in the fact that more formaline was used last spring than ever before, and being more new than bluestone, in the hands of those using it, may not have been as carefully handled. Or it may be possible that all the formaline sold was not up to the full strength. The loss from smut has been quite heavy and anything that can be done to lessen the loss next year should not be neglected.

Bolstering the Woolen Trade

It has often been noticed that for every advantage gained through a raising of the tariff or other artificial impediment to the free play of natural forces in trade, there has been required a corresponding expenditure of energy or money in the opposite direction to maintain a balance. For instance when a Canadian farmer becomes convinced that a tariff on sugar would deliver into the hands of Canadian sugar factories a larger market, and therefore enable the factory owners to pay a larger price for sugar beets, he is confronted on the other hand with the fact that he will have to pay more for the sugar he uses. To extricate himself from this dilemma the farmer must grow more sugar in his beets than he requires for his own use, and every farmer and every one who used sugar would have to do this to avoid an injustice, and this is an impossibility.

This same logic applies in the discussion of every article upon which the government is urged to increase the duty. The latest appeal for public sympathy is in the interests of the woolen industry. A pamphlet is circulated showing how if a higher duty were put upon woolen manufactured goods a greater demand would be created for wool, farmers would go more extensively into sheep raising and therefore the manufacturing and farming interests would prosper. If a man is a sheep farmer such a scheme would appeal to him and a proselyte to the doctrine of protection is made. In the meantime all other farmers and citizens who are not sheep farmers would pay extra for their clothing. The foundation of the woolen trade and the sheep industry would be laid on the unstable whim of a political platform. No business worthy of the name should be attempted on such a wobbly basis.

Going farther afield the same illogical argument that is advanced in the case of woollens and sugar, is applied to machinery, lumber, cottons, etc., until through the multiplicity of interests involved it is expected that every one will be advocates of the policy of protecting our markets for those who are within our own national boundaries to explain. The question is where is this policy of protection to stop. At present there is an element arguing for more, and an element resisting

any increase under our present system and being in the company we are, as a nation, a certain degree of protection is made necessary, but we must not forget that the whole tendency of protection is to limit trade, and that tariffs always add to the cost of the goods they are framed to protect, and constitute class legislation. If they did not, they would not be levied. This brings us back to one of the principles we have been advocating for years, namely, that every operation in manufacture and distribution should be free from artificial impediments; or in other words, natural forces in trade should be given free play.

After-Harvest Cultivation

After-harvest cultivation of the stubble, if one has time to do it, is one of the best means of holding weeds down. The trouble, however, is to find time to work up the land after the grain is off in the fall. Most farmers, as quickly as the land is cleared and threshing finished, commence fall plowing, and the time that intervenes between the finish of harvest and freezing up is all too short for this most important work, without shortening it by discing, cultivating, or ganging before getting at the fall plowing at all. At the same time there is no discounting the value of cultivating the land previous to fall plowing, of getting it worked up just as soon after harvest as time and working facilities will permit, so as to give weed seeds, lying on the surface of the ground, an opportunity to germinate and thus open the way for a cleaner crop next year.

Most of the troublesome weeds, wild oats and French weed for example, are dead ripe and the seed, a good part of it, on the ground long before the grain is cut. Some of it of course will be buried so deeply that it will not germinate the following spring at all, but it will be in the earth, a second plowing turns it up to, or near, the surface, when growth is made and the damage done. For the control of weeds it is important that as much cultivation as possible be given the land between cutting and fall plowing. The question is how is the average farmer going to get his stubble land cultivated before fall plowing? The average farmer spends most of the early fall, threshing his own or his neighbor's crop. His land is not clear for cultivation of any kind until long after the season when shallow cultivation for weed eradication would be of much value.

Some farmers manage to accomplish it all right. But there are few who do. Some seem able to get threshed off early, right out of the shock, and can go ahead immediately either plowing the stubble outright, or skimming it over with a disc or something that will cover up the weed seeds on the surface and give the sun, air and rains a chance to do their part in weed destruction. Others again practice following the binder with the discs or cultivator, working up the space between the sheaves and standing grain, round and round the field, following the swath the machine is taking, until when the field is cut it is also disced and the shocks standing on the cultivated ground. It requires an extra outfit of horses for each binder to do this, and a man in most cases to drive, though we saw a farmer the other day handling a six horse cutting and cultivating outfit, three on the binder and three leading behind on the discs. He would have been better, however, to have had an extra man or boy with the second outfit.

On most farms over a good part of the West, the soil may be worked up readily by discs after the binder like this, weed seeds turned under, and as good work done in the way of weed destruction as farmers in the east and south accomplish with gang plows. Our lands for the most part are open and loose. It is a question of time with us, but some men seem to be getting around this lack of time in early fall, and are making a partial summer fallow of their stubble land each year. It is a good practice.

Equal Freight Rates a Fallacy

It is being proposed in connection with the scheme for government packing plants in Alberta, that the prices paid farmers for hogs should be the same at all points in the province, a certain flat rate to cover freight being charged up against the business and all farmers selling hogs, no matter where they lived, paying the same freight rate to the factory. That is to say, a man living twenty miles from the factory would pay the same freight charges as the man living two hundred miles or so away, if hogs were shipped that distance. A proposal such as this is likely to be popular, especially in districts distant from the plant, but being economically unsound and manifestly unfair, it is not likely to work to the advantage of the government factories, if they are established.

Raw material has to stand its own cost for carriage to the point of manufacture. It doesn't make any difference whether the material in question is hogs, sawlogs or grain. From whatever source, it sells in its ultimate market, providing it is similar in quality, at precisely the same figure as the same material sells for that is produced near at hand. And it bears the cost itself of its carriage thither. The manufacturer who undertook to buy his raw material at a certain flat rate everywhere, and charged up against the business the cost of freighting that material to his factory, would quickly discover that in the distant field alone could he meet the competition of rival concerns, and his business would dwindle to that trade only. Competitors could pay more for raw material in his immediate district than he could. He would either be forced out of business, or brought to a common-sense understanding of the case. It is the same in any industry where competition exists. Competition itself produces this condition of affairs. It is the same whether the interests concerned are private or public. It is one of the fundamental principles of trade that materials shall bear their own charges of transport and manufacturing.

It is reasonable to presume that the government packing establishments, if they are started, will have to compete with existing packing concerns and others that may subsequently be projected. The government will be in precisely the same position as a private company. It will cost as much to build a government packing plant as any other, as much to operate it, and the factory will have to meet competition in the trade both in buying hogs, and selling its bacon, lard, etc., just as existing factories in the trade do, or are supposed to do now. In the circumstance we are dealing with then, the business would resolve itself into this: Competing packing establishments would overbid every government packing plant in its home field, and force it back on the distant districts for supplies. It would be necessary either for the government plant to change its system of buying, or go out of business entirely. No manufacturing concern could stand if operated on those principles. They are economically unsound.

We are not going to use space discussing whether a farmer living several hundred miles away from a pork packing establishment has a moral right to receive for his hogs a price equal to that received by a man next door to the plant. If there are any moral rights in the case, then the men who came in here and pioneered this country, broke up the farms that now adjoin our thriving towns and cities, built up these places and made the country what it is, have all the moral rights that are needed to entitle them to reap now some privileges for their earlier hardships and labor. If living in the vicinity of a pork packing plant can be called a privilege, which it evidently is in this case. But it is not a question of moral rights or anything else but straight business. A man farming high priced land has generally some privileges that his less favorably situated

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brothers do not possess. Location is one of the things that lends value to land, that makes one man's farm worth fifty dollars an acre and another fifteen. A man farming high-priced land has to receive for his products a larger return than the cheap land farmer. And then he is making no larger a return on invested capital. We assume here that land lying adjacent to a center in which a pork factory would be established would be worth more than land lying in the back districts a hundred miles or so away. Land so situated would pay higher tax rates, would have to produce larger returns all around, and one way in which those larger returns could be reaped would be in better prices for the stuff sold. So this view harks back too to the same point. The proposition is unsound, has neither economic nor moral principles to support it, and is too chimerical to be entertained.

HORSE

Horse and Motor Power

Among certain farmers there is an impatience for agricultural motors to take the place of horse power. It is even argued that until we can get motors that will make it possible to cultivate fifty acres a day it is practically impossible to keep down weeds. These assertions are worth examining. There is a grave danger of expecting too much from motors. Some men also have a natural aversion for horses and a born hobby for machinery, but it is well to lay aside all sentiment on the subject, and find out whether horse power will do certain work best and cheapest. And after all remember that it will be a long time before we get enough of either. When everything is totaled up we have an idea there will not be much difference.

One thing about the mechanical power is that when a motor is first used on a farm it gives an impetus for big work, it injects fresh enthusiasm into the men and bigger jobs are undertaken than is the case where the prosaic system of horse power cultivation is used. But not every man is a handy man with machinery, and when anything goes wrong with any part of the outfit the loss in time is most excessive. Motors are no doubt most useful implements on the farm, they will accomplish a very great deal of work that it would have been impossible to have got done without them, but too much dependence should not be put in them. If as much contriving as is spent fixing up a motor outfit were expended rigging up teams and doubling up devices, it is just a question if with horse power as much could not be done as with mechanical power.

We have seen one man managing two outfits of horses on discs, discing with a team leading behind on harrows, plowing with a harrow rigged up to follow the plow and such devices. Well, why could not one man manage two outfits discing with a harrowing outfit behind, or for that matter three outfits discing. Where is the limit to what a man can manage with horse power? A few years ago it was a two horse team, later four horses, now it is frequently eight, but there is no definite limit yet, except the cost of the horses and machinery. Horse power is the natural power of the farms, it is home produced and the average farmer is, or should be, familiar with its use. We do not want to see people make a stampede after motors the way city people have done and neglect horse breeding. The country wants more horses now than it ever did; the amount of land to be worked, for every horse to work it, is altogether too large.

* * *

The noted English thoroughbred stallions Cyllene and Polar Star have been sent to Argentine. Their value is placed at \$250,000.

* * *

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is a formidable looking word, but it has been decided that that is the real name of the disease commonly called staggers—blind staggers and sleepy staggers. The veterinary expert of the Louisiana State University has been investigating outbreaks of staggers, and while he was not able to discover a specific germ, he assures us in Bulletin 106 that staggers is more properly called Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Outlook for Horses

Pure-bred horses, particularly of the draft breeds, Clydesdales, Percherons and Shires, are in better demand in this country at the present time than they have been for years. It is probable that importations in these breeds this year will exceed that of last, certainly the demand for high class breeding stock shows no sign of abating. Breeders and importers of horses, despite the unfavorable circumstances financially, in which business on this continent has been placed during the past twelve months, have managed to dispose at good prices of what stock they raised or brought in and are now preparing for increased business in the season opening.

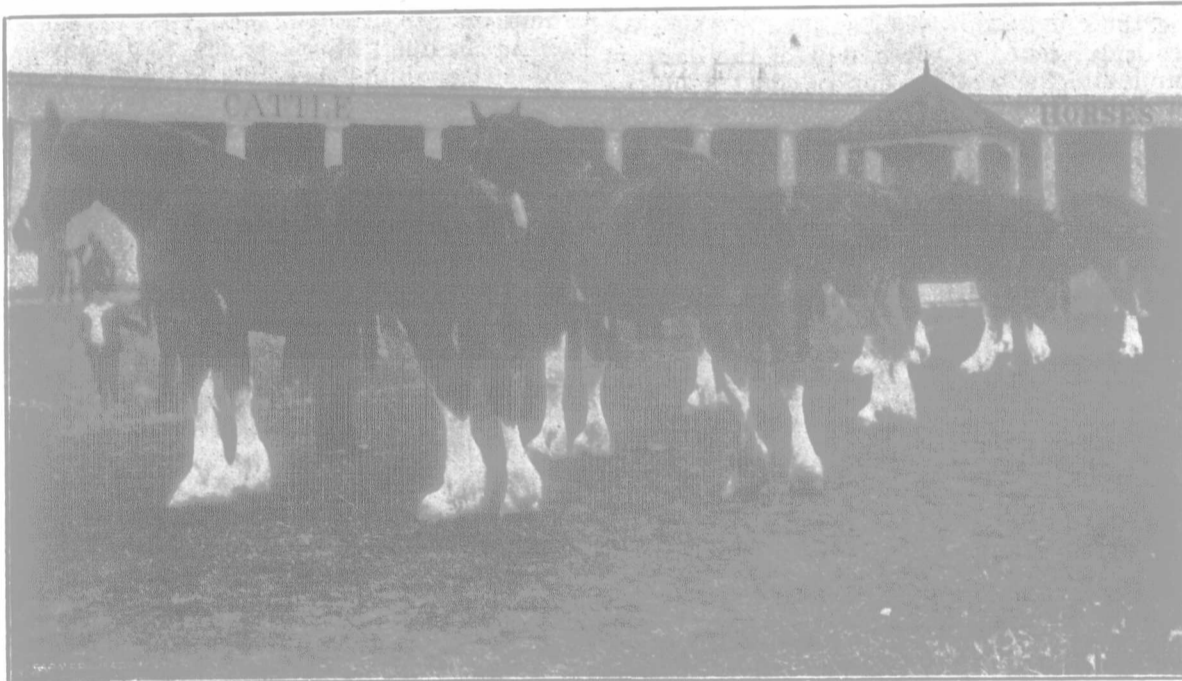
This condition of affairs is unique. While in other lines of industry, in anything and everything in fact, curtailment of operations has been the order ever since the flurry of last September knocked things out of line, the horse industry has suffered less than any other, and prices today, in this country, for working horses, shows only a fractional decrease, if any at all from the prices paid a year or two years ago. It is surprising how popular horse breeding has become as a farm industry during the past few years in this country, in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. One may go up and down these provinces and find men everywhere dissatisfied with the live-stock industry. Here and there you find a farmer going out of the cattle business. It doesn't pay, he claims. Another alongside of him is quitting hogs, hardly anybody sees much profit in sheep, but horses—everybody seems satisfied there's money in them. And there is, there has been good money made raising them during the past few years, and there are no indications yet that they will not be a pretty profitable line to follow for some years to come. The man who

Driving Farm Horses to Church

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We lived in an old Presbyterian settlement down in Ontario before coming out to farm these "far flung fenceless prairies," that the poets rave about, lived in a district that contained about as many well-to-do farmers as any we ever visited in that province, as whole-souled old fellows as one could care to meet; regular attendants at the kirk on Sabbath afternoons, and living as well as they knew how the other six days of the week. There were other religious folk in that neighborhood too, Methodist, Baptists, Catholics and members of other denominations or sects. But one thing they had in common. Whether they subscribed to the doctrines of the Church of Knox, were followers of Wesley, or held faith with the teachings of any of the others, young or old; however widely they differed in belief, form of worship or material prosperity, all seemed to make it a part of their religion to drive the farm horses to church on Sunday. At least about ninety-nine per cent. of those who went to church at all always did it, and those who didn't go to church generally had their teams out all the same, hammering down the highway to spend the day with a friend or relatives.

Most of the people down there had what they called double buggies. They are common enough in this country too, so most of your readers will know what we mean, democrat wagon affairs fitted with two or three seats in which the whole family, including the hired man, drove to church. You could hear those rigs coming when they were half a mile or more away. Most farmers used drop links on the end of their harness traces, and the clattering of those links against the whiffletrees and the lumbering of those big



R. H. TABER'S GROUP OF BARON'S GEM FILLIES

Eva's Gem, Barron's Lassie, Baron Sunbeam, Baroness of Hillcrest, Hillcrest Princess, Miss Gem of Hillcrest. Winners of 1st and 2nd for three, the get of one sire at 1908.

pins his faith to the draft horse in Western Canada to day will have no reason to quarrel with himself in the future because he hasn't profited on the investment. They look sure and they are. We were talking to a farmer in this province, (Manitoba) the other day, a man working an ordinary sized farm, three quarters of a section perhaps, who sold annually fifteen hundred dollars worth of horses and did all his farm work with the mares. He had a line of deep bodied, strong, draughty mares, bred them to Clydesdale stallions and had eight or ten horses for sale each year. He was making more out of his horse breeding operations than he was growing No. 1 hard, or trying to. And others are doing the same thing; not all of them with Clydes. The Clydesdale is a popular horse here, has been for years and will be in the future, but more of the other draft breeds are coming in, Percherons particularly, and seem to be popularizing themselves as much as the great Scotch drafters.

Farmers, when you get among them and learn their ideas, are not concerning themselves half so much about the breed they use as they are about quality and size. Weight is the thing required in farm horses, strong muscular bodied animals, boned to carry the weight. There is a reason too, and a good one for this increasing demand for weight and size. The "bronks" used to be thought heavy enough for ordinary farm use, but not so now. Farm machinery is increasing in size all the time and there seems no limit to its further increase in size and draft. Heavier horses all the time are required to handle it, and the demand for this kind of horse will continue just as long as farm machinery continues to be handled by animal power. Sometime, maybe, a farm motor may be developed to drive the horse out of business in agriculture, but the horse has beaten everything that has yet appeared for cheapness of cost and maintenance, durability and reliability in operation. And so long as he does there is little danger of any falling away in the demand for horses, for heavy drafters.

Clydesdale horses, raised a din on the concession that marred seriously the peacefulness of the Sabbath day. In fact, at one other time only in the year was there more noise and dust raised on the line. That was when "road work" was on in the spring and the boys were "running" horses to and from the gravel pit. Then it was worse than Sundays.

We often wondered why some of those well-to-do farmers didn't keep a light team for putting on the road for driving to church, and why they didn't discover some way of hitching them to the buggies that wouldn't cause such a disturbance in the neighborhood every time a number of them drove up the road together to the church or to a funeral. Most of those farmers would have required only one extra horse anyway. They all had single drivers, they could have made use of an extra horse in doing light work about the farm, he would have earned his keep in work all right, leave those Scotch farmers in Ontario alone for that, nothing ever stayed around their places that didn't work and earn its board several times over. But they never got those extra horses, and we presume they or their descendants are driving out on Sunday still in the same old way.

We put it down to conservatism or habit with these old fellows back in Ontario. Their fathers had done this sort of thing before them, their grand-sires back of that, and so on until it had become a part of religion itself almost, to hitch up those big clod hoppers of horses and drive off to church or to a neighbor's on Sunday. We came out here to one of the oldest settled districts in the Red River Valley, a district in which farmers are all well-to-do, rich in fact, and the same old practice prevails. The farm teams come clattering into town on Sunday, or pound up and down the line that day to some church or another. Moral instinct, or maybe it's the Lord's Day Act keeps men from working on Sunday themselves, but seemingly there is nothing in the moral code, or in the act either, that keeps them from using their working horses seven days in the week.

Now then, Mr. Editor, there may be some good and just reasons why farmers should use these big lumbering farm horses every time they want to go down the pike, reasons which we have never been able to discover. It is not a question of being able to afford the luxury of a driving team. Most farmers around here could purchase such an outfit and never miss the outlay. Most of them keep a single driver anyway to go in the "covered rig" but when the "double buggy" takes the family out, a farm team must necessarily speed the thing along. Farmers, it seems to me, ought to take a greater pride in the appearance they cut in public, ought to have a better sense of the fitness of things that do such as this. Of course, everybody around here doesn't do this sort of thing. A number have light outfits for road work. But this kind doesn't seem to be increasing in numbers very fast. Whether the others are frowning them down, or what, we do not know, but this much we do know, the majority of farmers around here, in trying to live up to the commandments and observe the Sabbath, find it necessary to work at least one of their farm teams half to death in doing it. Why is it? It's not because they can't afford to keep a proper team.

Man.

E. J. R.

Is There Risk with Barren Mares?

A correspondent says: "I have mares between 9 and 11 years of age which had colts every year. As the season is late already, would it do harm if I would miss one year and not breed them until next spring?" Years ago it was common to hear men who worked their brood mares say that they should have a rest from breeding every three or four years, and probably in pioneer days when work was rough, journeys long and grain none too plentiful, there may have been a good deal of humanity in such treatment. Now, however, there is no reason why mares should not be bred every year, although if they miss one season they can easily be got with foal. In some cases there is an obstruction of the neck of the womb in mares that have not been bred but a stallion can easily remedy this.

As to whether or not it would be better to breed mares in the fall, or miss a year so as to breed them to foal in the spring, is a matter each man should decide for himself. There are advantages in both systems, although most of the preference is in favor of the spring season.

* * *

Governor Hughes of New York State is fighting a determined battle against betting on races. The other day the horsemen at Syracuse refused to drive their horses while the governor was in the grand stand.

* * *

The Victoria Exhibition managers are putting on quite an innovation in the way of entertainment at fairs by holding a thoroughly modern horse show with society patronizing it. Watch the result.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

The Bradshaw-Mundiman Case

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Allow me the proverbial ten minutes, for reply to Mr. Mundiman, re Herd Law, in your issue of August 12th.

To quote Mr. Mundiman, "this Herd Law question is a very important one, and one that cannot be settled, by mud slinging, or unbalanced reasoning, or misleading statements." Quite so!

However, Mr. Mundiman is good enough to say, that it is "here" where I fall short. I must say, I am surprised at the tone of Mr. Mundiman's letter, with me before his eyes, as an awful warning in the vituperative line.

Surely twenty-seven years' experience, should have shown Mr. Mundiman, that fencing with posts fifty feet apart, was time and material thrown away, supposing it does make a legal fence! Instead of spending his time watching the fence, just let him try putting the posts twelve or fourteen feet apart.

The reference, to the "bold cattle of the Bradshaw type" is an example of "drawing a bow at a venture" and not hitting the mark. My cattle are carefully brought up animals, having been duly instructed, in their duty to their neighbors, from their earliest youth, and consequently have never done damage to anyone, so far as I can remember, and once they were liberated without even pound costs, on it being discovered that I owned them! (though I say it, it shouldn't.)

Mr. Mundiman's story about the man who lost his diamond suit, through having one rail in his legal fence six inches too low, is all right, in fact it only lacks

one thing to make it perfect, and that is *originality!* That story was first told in the Yorkton District, about ten years ago! And see how it has travelled since! At MacLeod now! I suppose in another ten years it will appear at the Coast in a Herd Law argument.

So Mr. Mundiman won't back me up in my suggestion to the government to let us old timers off all future taxes, on the ground that we paid taxes, and did enough work, long before the new people arrived, to last us for the rest of our lives.

Well I am disappointed, but let it go! Still Mr. Mundiman need not be so cross about the matter, or point out to me so sternly, the small amount of *direct* taxation, in the old days, because the government made a good thing out of us anyway, through *indirect* taxation, and does still, as far as that goes, then besides this, we all had to make considerable improvements, or else we could not have driven around in a wagon!

However, if Mr. Mundiman feels so strongly about the matter, I beg Mr. Editor to withdraw my suggestion, and will be pleased in the future to pay the same as the rest.

In the last few lines of his letter, Mr. Mundiman lets me drop, and comes back to our argument when he states that "no District would apply to come under a Herd Law unless the conditions warranted, and it was carried by a majority of the people." Ha! ha! So I am not the only one who makes "misleading statements!" Mr. Mundiman, you really shouldn't!

Our own Township is one example, of the inaccuracy of Mr. Mundiman's statement. In it are thousands of acres of grass, water, and hay in plenty, lots of rails for fencing, the land sand plain on which experiments in wheat raising have been unsuccessfully carried on for the last twenty-five years, strangers all say it is the best location for a ranch they ever saw, and yet we have a Herd Law! True, it was passed by a majority vote, but that majority was obtained by getting votes from men who were blanketing homesteads, and from new settlers, who at the time understood nothing about Herd Law. Did space permit, I could quote a dozen other instances where Herd Law exists under similar conditions.

Mr. Mundiman misquotes me, when he makes me say "I have no sympathy with the farmer." I consider that I am a better friend to the farmer than the "snarling" Herd Law people. Instead of snarling, let Mr. Mundiman make some suggestion, that will help in the matter, we mixed farmers and stockmen consider we are being badly used. My suggestions would be:—let Herd Law be withdrawn altogether, then let the Homestead Act be amended, so as to make it compulsory to fence grain, the government advancing wire to settlers who are unable to buy, making this wire a charge on their land.

I was in hopes that Mr. Mundiman, who in his first letter advocated mixed farming, would have told us in his second letter, how he proposed to "mix farm" without fencing. Instead of doing this he tells us that a fence with posts fifty feet apart, is no good!

I have already, Mr. Editor, imposed on your good nature and space, so will close by saying that I don't think Mr. Mundiman should object to my statement, that I would "take off my hat" to the minister who was man enough to refuse Herd Law when it is unsuitable. That is a matter surely for me to decide, and you know "politeness is something to everyone, but everything to some," so with Mr. Mundiman's permission I will continue my "hat lifting."

On the other hand, I am fairness itself, and should Mr. Mundiman and his friends consider that "taking off their coats" to the unfortunate man, would be a better way of approaching the matter, why, by all means let them do so! And may the best man win.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

The Blood of Range Flocks

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is a somewhat remarkable thing that in spite of the fact that sheep ranching has been going on in the Western states for generations, and in Canada for about one generation there is not yet in existence what can be called a characteristic range type of sheep.

On the breeding side of sheep ranching there are absolutely no results to show. Of the breeds of sheep used on the range the Merino is perhaps the only satisfactory sheep as far as habits and herding capacity are concerned. Its history shows it quite well adapted to running in large bands and doing moderately well on scant pasture as range sheep must do at one time or another. Though it has been improved considerably on the mutton side by the development of differentiated classes separated from each other on the basis of their departure from historic type, and their display of some mutton qualities, it is a wool producer primarily. The wool type, is traceable rather distinctly to the practised eye in almost any class of Merino. As compared with the English sheep it runs parallel with the dairy type of cattle in contrast to the beef type. It is not broad topped. Its loin is narrow and its ribs somewhat flat and it is

thin on the shoulder top. It has not the full or broad-floored chest, there is a general absence of spread or thickness of frame, the leg of mutton is slack rather than full, the neck is rather long and it is rather high on its pins. Its appearance is muscular rather than fleshy. Of course, there is considerable difference between the Spanish or American type of Merino and the smoother Delaine, and, more particularly, the Rambouillet type. It is a sheep of well established type during twenty centuries. The persistence of the character described is good evidence of the early care of breeders in the production of the breed.

Its muscular conformation and its beautiful wool, however, preclude its being considered a broadly useful and characteristically modern sheep measured by what our times demand in sheep utility. The improvement of the English sheep in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has imposed on general sheep stock the duty of meat production, and from this latter demand the Merino cannot be said to fill the bill. While the Merino has the herding properties demanded by range practice it does not fill the bill adequately on the mutton side, and so cannot be accepted as a good range sheep.

The history of the English breeds does not give them a right to the place either. They are farm sheep, raised on succulent mixed foods, travelling little and growing to considerable weights. English sheep run in bands up to 2500 would suffer in weight and fulness of carcass. They have the capacity for satisfactory carcass development but not under range conditions. Fairly good success in developing a range type of sheep of good carcass has followed a beginning with Merino range ewes and breeding from such sheep of the English families as the Shropshire and Oxford Down, but in such cases liberal winter feeding has been a feature of the work. For simple range conditions the English sheep is not a success.

In practice, no one tries to do with either one class or the other exclusively. The range business is generally the carrying on of more or less indiscriminate crossing. In our West the foundations have been Montana ewe stock of high grade Merino, but owing to the low price of wool and the inadequate supply of farm or range mutton, English rams are extensively employed, and the mutton turned off our ranges is generally one or two or three cross English, usually of the middle wools, such as Shropshire and Oxford, and in some cases Lincoln or Cotswold. When the fleece shows a very noticeable shrink in weight, say, from nine pounds to five, a return is made to Merino rams, usually the Rambouillets. In some cases Lincoln-Merino half-bred rams are used, and apparently with not too bad results.

In any case there is not yet any range type developed from the varied experiments that have been made, and there is a chance for some one to develop such a sheep. Such a sheep must be a compromise between the Merino and the English sheep. As he has to have good herding qualities, the Merino must be a factor in the production. As mutton is required of all sheep, the help of the English breeds must be called in. It cannot be expected that such a sheep will weigh out with the heavy English families. The necessity of travelling, and at the same time maintaining good condition, at once suggests a lighter sheep. The type must be rather close woolled, which suggests that the sheep used on the meat side will be one of the middle weight breeds such as the Shropshire, or, perhaps, the Oxford. On the side of hardihood, likewise, the middle-weight, dark-faced breeds have the call. The similarity of wool qualities of the Merino and middle English breeds gives a common starting point for a successful blend. It will be necessary to stop importing rams, as these will have to be a home-bred fully acclimatized product, and it is probable that the feeding that has made the English full-bodied sheep will have to be a part of range work, particularly in the handling of the ram breeding flock. It is time some one had an ideal in relation to the range sheep and was trying to give it suitable expression.

J. McCAIG.

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When a litter of young pigs arrive, the dam should be fed with liberality, with abundant green food as well as middlings and house-wash, but no meat offal from the butcher should be supplied. As soon as possible, the young pigs should be induced to feed themselves, especially if they can be set at liberty with their dam upon a pasture, where they may be taught to eat grain and pulse, a few handfuls of beans, wheat, or barley being thrown at them occasionally. They will learn to feed from the trough with the sow upon middlings, especially if it is mixed with skim milk. By degrees they may feed alone where the sow cannot enter, barley meal being gradually mixed with the middlings until barley meal and milk alone are used; and then, if the youngsters are induced to consume as much as possible, they will be quickly fit for sale, or for the butcher, the object being to turn over the money invested as soon as possible.

Dehorning cattle has been proved to be a simple and humane operation. The operation may be painful at the time, but it is of short duration, and not to be compared with the prolonged and repeated suffering caused when horned cattle are packed in sale yards, or on cars. Apart from the humane aspect of the question, such extensive damage is done by horns to beef and hides of cattle travelling by road or rail that the matter of dollars and cents is involved, and the aggregate loss is very considerable. Seventy-five per cent. of the fat cattle in America are dehorned before going to market. In sending cattle from Ireland to England it is estimated that there is an average loss of 5s. per head due to horn wounds and bruises. From a humane point of view it is no more cruel to take the horns off cattle than to cut and mark lambs, and on the other hand, dehorned cattle feed better, as they are not harassed by the more vicious of the mob, and they all have equal chances of enjoying shade and pasture.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

The Zinc Sieve Coming in

The zinc sieve with the triangular holes is gaining in favor among threshers and farmers. Sieves of this pattern take out more wild buck-wheat and wild oats than do the wire screens and are easier kept clean. Unfortunately they are not to be found on all machines, but the perforated metal is available in some hardware stores, while the Ashdown Hardware Company are supplying some enquirers direct from Winnipeg. The sieve is made by some machine manufacturers in the States in three sizes, A, B, and C, but only the one size seems to be available in Canada. In this the length of the sides of the triangular holes is about one-twelfth of an inch. The sieve cannot be made by hand as the zinc buckles with punching. Before another season we hope to see this device more generally available as it is a big improvement in cleaning grain. It was first introduced into the West by Inspector Horn for use in sifting samples.

Frozen Wheat Should be Kept Separate

The grain inspection department at Winnipeg is not finding the present crop an easy one to grade. Frosted grain appears in varying quantities, wild oats are responsible for some rejected cars, smut is more prevalent than usual, and as a consequence of so much rain there is a lot of bleached wheat. On the part of the farmers a little care will not simply help the inspectors, but will repay some extra trouble. An effort should be made to keep sound and frozen grain separate when stacking or threshing. According to the law, frosted grain prevents wheat grading No. 3 or higher, but of course some latitude is taken. At the same time the grain inspector cannot be expected to overlook damaged wheat while it is possible in the field to make a partial division. As showing what can be done, a farmer at Manitou last year kept his grain in grades as nearly as he could in the stook, and sold three cars from the same field one going No. 2, another No. 3, and the other No. 5 feed. This shows how a little care saved two cars from going in the rejected or feed grades, not that the inspection office does not know its business.

Nor should too much be assumed. Frozen wheat may be found in parts of a field where it was not suspected, and other parts may have escaped damage that had been given up as injured. A careful examination should be made of every field and an attempt made to keep sound and frozen grain separate where both are to be found.

Stink Weed in Timothy

A correspondent in South-Eastern Saskatchewan writes:

"Is there a law prohibiting the sale of seed containing a large amount of weed seeds? I understand there is such a law in Ontario, but does that apply to the Dominion? I purchased a hundred pounds of timothy seed this year, and as a consequence have a fine stand of stink weed on ten acres. I have a few pounds of this seed left. As the price was not low by any means, I think the seed should have been properly cleaned."

"The Seed Cont. of Act," passed in 1906, is intended to prevent the distribution of weed seeds in large quantities, and to fix upon the seed dealers the responsibility of supplying seed to farmers which contains the seeds of noxious weeds. The act cannot, and does not, intend to prevent a man buying weed seeds if he wants them, but insists that seed dealers so grade their seed that a man may get reasonably clean seed when he wants it and pays for it. The act provides that a dealer who sells timothy containing seeds of French weed shall have marked on the bag or package containing it the name of the seller, the name of the seed, and the name of the weed seeds contained in it. Also seed containing seeds of certain noxious weeds must not be offered for sale as No. 1 seed, and if the seeds of certain weeds, French weed included, are present in grass or clover mixtures in a greater proportion than five to one thousand, the seed must not be offered for sale.

A sample of seed suspected of containing weed seeds may be sent to the Seed Division, Ottawa, for examination and advice as to what should be done.

In this particular case a sample of the seed is still on hand, and the responsibility for the weeds may be determined, but should there have been no sample it would not be an easy matter to fix the blame, since a farmer could not prove that his field did not become infested with weed seeds during winter.

What Roller Would You Use?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"What kind of a packer or roller would you advise me to use on what is termed light land? The land is not sandy but does not seem to pack properly unless artificial means of some kind are used on it. I am trying a 4x12 plank drawn with six horses, would you advise its use?"

I. B. B.

The object should be, in handling land in a climate where the rainfall is not profuse, to keep it so firm that air will not circulate freely through, or to keep it so that it will remain as moist as the soil below, rather than dry out like dust. Plowing loosens the land up so it will dry out, and the object should be to get plowing packed down as soon as possible to prevent the escape of moisture, and also to get the land in shape to hold the largest possible amount of moisture. When land is in lumps, or in a fine dust, it keeps getting drier but when it is in particles about the size of five grains of sand and fairly well settled together, it is in the best possible condition to hold moisture.

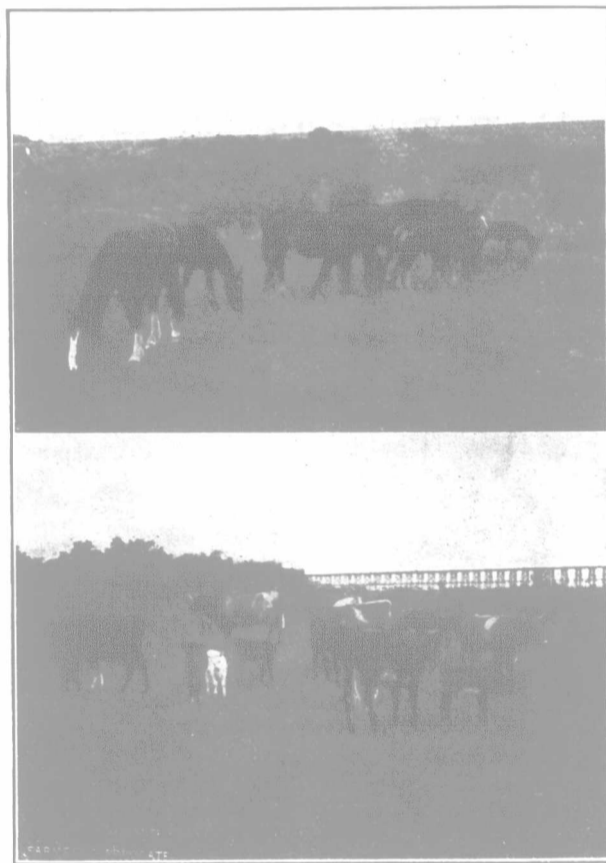
The kind of a roller or packer, therefore, to use will be the kind that makes the land firm to the bottom of the furrow, crushes lumps and leaves the surface in such a condition as to prevent evaporation. The ordinary land roller or a planker, levels the surface and crushes the lumps on top of the ground, but if the plowing is ordinarily deep the soil at the bottom part of the furrow slice will not be packed at all, but will be full of air chambers. But, of course, if the land has been so worked that there is a surface layer of fine mellow dust overlying a hard furrow bottom the roller will settle the fine soil on top. Land in such a condition, however, is in rather a bad way and should be "stirred to its depths" by some sort of process so far unknown, or rather not practiced, in the west.

Assuming that the land is normal, that a furrow from four to six inches deep can be turned without the plow share riding on a hard pan, then a packer made up of several cast steel circles will do the most effective work in settling the furrow slice down, crushing lumps so as to leave a soil that will hold the maximum amount of moisture and leave the surface with a covering of fine soil that serves as a blanket to prevent evaporation, and in ridges so that the rain or snow does not beat it down so hard.

How "Woodmere" is Managed—Our Good Farm Series

This is the first of a series of articles we intend publishing, describing some of the good farms of Manitoba. It is fitting, therefore, that the series should start with a description of the highest scoring farm in the good farming competition just concluded, that is Woodmere Farm, owned and operated by Mr. S. Benson, Neepawa. The Benson farm has been written about and talked about before. So have the methods employed there been pretty well discussed one way and another, at institutes and in the agricultural press. But the subject is worth some consideration still, and the results of the contest just finished will suffice as an excuse for describing again some of the methods which have made this farm unique in a sense and won for Mr. Benson the honor of managing the best farm of the province.

Woodmere Farm lies a little southwest of Neepawa. It contains 860 acres. Stoney Creek cuts into the northern part of it, angling across one corner, and the C. N. R. line to Carberry traverses it north and south dividing the farm proper into two portions. The lower parts, down around by the creek are a little rough and overgrown by poplar, scrub and maple, but the open land even there was broken years ago and



IN THE PASTURES AT WOODMERE

seeded to timothy, the result being excellent pasture on land which had it been allowed to remain wild would have produced very little natural grass. South of this lies the farm proper, the house and buildings situated on a little ravine that runs up from the creek. The soil is neither better nor worse than one finds all through the Neepawa district, an ordinary clay loam, rolling a little, an easily worked soil, fertile and capable of growing any of the common field crops. It's not the situation of the place, the way the farm is laid out, its natural advantages, or the fertility of its soil that has made this farm what it is. Scores of others right in the same district are situated equally as favorably; there are hundreds of farms in the province that have as good, some of them maybe a better soil. It is the unusual farming methods employed at Woodmere that have made it what it is. These, not the farm, are what we want to talk about.

Woodmere Farm came into the possession of its present owner twelve years ago. Previous to that it was owned by a clergyman who rented it, and like most farms managed by renters it was in none too clean a condition when the clergyman and his tenants got through with it. Mr. Benson started in to farm it in much the same way farms ordinarily are worked in this country. A portion was summer-fallowed each year, fields were seeded down to timothy, and an effort made to get rid of weeds by the methods commonly in vogue. In part they were successful. All this time the place was run more or less as a mixed farm. Stock was kept and the manure applied to the land. It was the manure that started the system followed now for the past six years. The owner got the top dressing idea, and covered a



CORNER OF A WHEAT FIELD AT WOODMERE.
Property of S. Benson Neepawa, Man.

piece of fall plowing with stable manure intending to plow it down the following spring for barley—earlier than this he had learned that barley was the safest crop to manure. But in spring, when the plowing started, the gangs simply shoved the coarse manure ahead of them, plowing was impossible, the discs were tried instead, barley sown and the first experiment in top dressing fall plowing successfully carried out. The result indicated pretty clearly the proper method of applying farm yard manure, and commencing then, and gradually since, Mr. Benson has worked out the rotation of crops and the methods used on all the land in the farm. The rotation is interesting and important.

It is a six year course. That is, it takes six years for a certain field to come round again to the crop it started with. To describe it we will start with the barley crop. The land for barley is plowed out of oat stubble in the fall. The barley acreage will run anywhere from sixty, seventy-five up to a hundred acres. The manure is spread on it in the winter direct from the stables, the drill put on in the spring and the barley seeded in. This land is fall plowed after harvest, and wheat sown on it the following spring. It has been common experience in this province that manuring wheat land doesn't pay. The first crop is generally affected injuriously. It is uneven in growth and ripening, and as a general rule, unsatisfactory. Cropped with barley once, and sown then to wheat, gives to the wheat crop all the advantages resulting from the added plant food and moisture-holding material in the soil, and in addition ensures a uniform growth and even ripening. Timothy seed is sown with the wheat so that the crop to come off the land the third year is a cutting of hay. In the fourth year it's pasture up till after haying, when the field is again broken with the plow, worked down at once with the packer, harrowed and cultivated more or less during the summer as the occasion permits. The following spring, wheat goes on to the timothy sod, the land is again fall plowed, oats sown in the sixth year, the crop cut, the land plowed and it is ready to receive manure again that winter, and go into barley the following spring.

It is evident, from this rotation, that a farm going strictly on these lines would run a little shy in wheat. Two-sixths of the cultivated land each year only, would be in wheat. This is hardly enough for the ordinary farmer who pins his faith to the king of cereals, first, last and all the time, nor is it sufficient on this farm. Another thing is evident too. These six ranges, or fields, call them what you will, that the crop course rotates on, comprise only about seventy-five acres each, so that just about five hundred acres of the farm comes into this regular rotation. The rest outside of the permanent pasture land is used for another purpose which makes up the increased wheat area and provides crops equally necessary for the carrying out of another part of the whole scheme of the owner.

A good deal of green feed is grown, oats to be cut green for feed, corn and roots. About a hundred acres each year are devoted to these crops. Sixty or seventy acres go into oats, twenty or so to corn, and the remainder to roots, turnips and potatoes. At this farm one may see the largest field of corn in the province. A twenty-acre corn field is a good sized patch anywhere in Canada outside the Lake Erie counties in Ontario, certainly it is a rare sight in Manitoba. When one considers, however, the amount of

rough fodder a corn crop produces and how valuable it is in feeding cattle, the surprise is that more Manitoban farmers who are stock raising, feeding steers in the winter or milch cows either summer or winter, do not go in more for this heavy yielding cereal. On this farm the bulk of the corn crop is cut in the fall, and stooked for winter feed, being hauled in as required, but a portion is used as a summer feed for the milking cows and other stock requiring it.

The corn grown is of any of the ordinary flint varieties. It is sown with a drill in rows a sufficient distance apart to render possible the use of the cultivator in keeping down weeds. This season the corn crop is none too good. It is rather short and will hardly yield up to the average, although these late rains will help it out a bit if the frost hangs off for a few weeks longer. The corn is sown generally on wheat stubble, fall plowed and manured in the winter. Wheat follows it again on the same land, the part of the farm devoted to this and the green oat crop lying adjacent to the buildings for convenience in handling, and is not included in the general crop rotation of the farm. Thus there is an extra hundred acres for wheat each year outside of the general course which gives a total of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred acres to this crop.

Something like two hundred and twenty-five head of stock are kept one hundred and forty cattle, forty horses and sixty hogs. The cattle, a good many of them, are pure-bred Shorthorns, the remainder being graded stock. Little is done in the way of dairying, only four cows are milked, the product being entirely for home consumption. The hogs are all pure-bred Yorkshires, most of them sold for breeding purposes, the horses good, big hefty fellows of the Clydesdale type.

The winter-feeding operations at Woodmere are rather extensive. Stabling accommodation is provided for the entire live-stock outfit and so convenient are the arrangements for feeding and handling that two men can do the winter work, one feeding the stock, the other hauling out the manure. This system is advantageous in several respects. It provides winter employment for the farm help, gives the working horses the exercise they need, and is profitable as well. It might be mentioned here that all the labor used on this farm is permanent, except some extra help hired in harvest and threshing. Married men are employed, and houses and a small garden plot set apart for their use. This system, or one something like it, where men could be given work in winter as well as summer could be worked in very successfully on a good many Manitoba farms. Too many farmers employ men only for a few months, for the summer season at most, labor drifts from the farm into some other lines because agriculture does not offer it a living remuneration, and every season the farmer is under the necessity of engaging green help, breaking it in, and about the time a man gets into the run of things, and his employer's ways, operations close for the season, the man goes in for something else and the farmer next season has the pleasure of training up a fresh one to go the same way.

At Woodmere Farm summer fallowing has long since been discarded. Holding weeds in check and conserving moisture in the sod, the two

functions of a summer fallow, are carried out by growing corn and green crops, by seeding down to timothy and having the land in sod at least two years in six, and by the use of farm-yard manure. Seeding to timothy at regular intervals is a good scheme for holding the weeds down. Most of the annual pests are caught when the hay is cut, the others, the biennials and perennials, more firmly entrenched, are cut off by the early plowing of the sod out of pasture the following year, and by the cultivation which the land is given from then till fall, cultivation that serves as a partial summer fallowing.

The timothy is generally cut with the binder. The binder is used for two reasons. First to avoid gathering into the hay the long wheat stubble remaining on the land from the preceding crop and second to facilitate handling. The disadvantages of binding timothy hay are that it requires a little longer to cure in the stook than in the swath or cock, some of the lower growth is lost in the higher cutting necessary with the binder, and the sheaves are not eaten so readily by stock as the loose hay. At the same time when a heavy crop of wheat is produced on a field previous to the hay crop as is the case with this rotation, and must be the case with any, considerable old stubble would get into the hay, resulting in a serious deterioration in its value.

This year it so happened that the hay crop was handled with the mower. Last season's timothy seeding failed, and the land intended for pasture this year and early plowing was cut again for hay. This is one of the things that occasionally happens with any rotation, and is liable to disturb the course at some time.

So much for Woodmere Farm just now. There are some other things about it that we intend discussing at some other time. Whatever the place was like when its present owner assumed possession it is certainly in a good going condition just now. There is much about the farm and its owner's methods that could well be imitated on other places, and by other farmers in different parts of the province. There were some pretty good places entered in that good farming contest just closed, and the fact that the highest scoring farm in all the province was found in this one is proof sufficient of the advanced methods in vogue at Woodmere. For we have quite a number of rare good farms in Manitoba, quite a number of farmers who are following advanced methods in their work. It seems to us that the best evidence of a man's abilities to farm well is to be found in his local reputation as a farmer. Mr. Benson's is such that he is engaged now in reclaiming several places in his own district that have well nigh lost their usefulness through improper management. But of this and other things anon.

The Stand Against Weeds

Rejected grain, low prices, diminishing yields, crops choked out, land falling in value are the circumstances that are forcing upon a large number of farmers the seriousness of weed growing. To this also must be added a natural repugnance for contaminated crops, then we have a mood that prompts a determined fight against these pests.

Recently the fact was noted in these columns that many farms in older Manitoba were being abandoned on account of weeds, and because the crops were light, and polluted with weeds, which in turn, is due to lack of cultivation. Another side of the same story is also being unfolded. Some men are made of better stuff than others, and realizing that the available new lands are getting scarce and that honest work at home will clean their farms, have decided not to venture farther west, nor to go into the service of city employers, but to clear their farms of weeds, and



FOLLOWING THE BINDER WITH DISCS AND HARROWS ON THE EMMET FARM, OAK BLUFF, MAN.

pass them on to posterity better for having served their needs.

It requires pluck and intelligence to undertake the redemption of a farm overrun with weeds. It is a task that cannot be accomplished by legislation, nor by the mere devising of a scheme, nor by one supreme effort, but to successfully clean a farm one must first be able to stand the expense, must know the nature of the weeds to be fought, must lay plans so as to be at the weeds when they can least stand attention, must study what crops will give the weeds the least chance to make growth and seed, and must be prepared to keep at the work for years, just as years of neglect were responsible for the introduction and spread of weeds.

Last week it was our pleasure to visit two farms where just a resolute stand is being made to not only check weed growth, but to clean land that through neglect, lack of knowledge of the nature of weeds, and faith in weed laws had become almost worthless. The land is of the rich, alluvial, black nature that extends over all Eastern Manitoba and follows the river valleys into the interior farther west. One of the chief reasons it has weeds is the fact that practically every kind of seed that finds a lodgment in its rich warmth grows and multiplies. Weeds and grasses that spread from their roots find it particularly hospitable, while their seeds lose no time in germinating. These lands are also



SHEAVES SHOWING THE RESULT OF FALL CULTIVATION AND NEGLECT OF IT.
On the farm of G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man.

peculiarly hard to clean owing to the fact that the part of the country in which they are located gets more rain than the average of the west, and when rain falls nothing more can be done in the fields until the soil is dry again. This often makes it impossible to work on the land for a week at a time, and possibly that is the week in which cultivation would do particular good. On the other hand when the rainfall is plentiful it gives the advantage of starting weed growth after harvest, and keeps the surface soil mellow. Following this clue Mr. G. P. Wastle, and the Emmet Land Co., of Oak Bluff, began cultivating stubble last year after the crop was off, and kept it up as frequently as time would permit until the frost came. Mr. Wastle undertook an intensive experiment, the result of which clearly points the direction in which efforts to destroy weeds should be made. He selected a field overrun with the perennial sow thistle, Canadian thistle, French weed and some wild oats. In this field he marked out a strip of land about three rods wide and disced it about ten times between harvest and freeze up. The result of this cultivation is to be seen in the illustration of the wheat sheaves on this page, and also in the stubble, but the camera could not show the difference in the latter. The stubble on the soil that had been cultivated, and that alongside, which had received the ordinary treatment of spring plowing could be distinguished five hundred yards away.

Of course one cannot give stubble ten discings in the fall, there is too much to do at that time, but the lesson is plain. The Emmet Land Co.

under Mr. Schrieber as foreman, are following the hint on a large scale. The accompanying illustration shows two discs and a drag harrow following the binder. One hundred and sixty acres have been worked this way this season by four men and fourteen horses. After the crop is off, more cultivation will be given, as the Emmet Land Co. is a man who has an instinct for good farming and a horror of dirty crops.

Lack of power is the great handicap in the fight against weeds at Oak Bluff. The fields are level, and large and the farms are exactly suited for cultivation by steam or gasoline power, the latter preferably, since the building of a large ditch has cut off much of the water supply. With power cultivation Mr. Wastle estimates fifty acres a day could be disced and harrowed. By this means from two hundred and fifty to three hundred acres could be thoroughly treated each fall by one outfit. Mr. Schrieber, however, is plugging away with horse power, and will win out as well as make the land pay as he goes along, although he spent about five dollars an acre cultivating fallow this year.

As yet spraying to kill weeds in the growing grain crops has not been tried at Oak Bluff, but as was noted in our July issue, considerable of it is done at the next station west, Sanford, and on the east the tests of the agricultural college are being watched. With some weeds the spraying would assist the cultivation in effecting a distinction, but it is questionable if the Canadian and sow thistle, which are the most troublesome would be destroyed.

It must not be supposed, however, that cultivation is the whole remedy for these lands. They must have a different system of management in order to return a revenue for the work expended. Cleaning the farms by extensive cultivation should be considered as only preliminary to a system in which stock feeding plays an important part. Clover, cows and hogs should be found on these high priced, rich lands that are convenient to market. Clover chokes weeds and opens up the subsoil, an urgent necessity on these old lands, cows make good use of clover, and whenever there are cows and clover half the work of raising hogs is done.

High Winds Injure Barley Crop

The advantage in growing barley by farmers as a cleaning crop and for pig feed is largely discounted by the ease with which the crop may be destroyed. Several persons have complained that the high winds of late July and the first week of August practically destroyed the crop and cut the yield down two-thirds, in some places rendering the crop not worth cutting. Barley it is known is very easily threshed out if about ripe, but the standing grain referred to was said to be quite green. Is there not a possibility that our stocks of barley need regenerating so that farmers may be reasonably sure that the stalks will carry the berries to maturity?

DAIRY

During the month of October the dairy department of the Montana Experiment Station will run a dairy special through the states. Montana is having quite a revival in the dairy industry. A lot of new settlers from the middle west are settling up the old ranges, and taking their dairy habits with them. The state dairy department is in charge of a Canadian, W. J. Elliott, who is arousing enthusiasm.

Keep Track of Your Own Affairs

It is one of the easiest things in the world for a dishonest creamery man to bamboozle his patrons, if the patrons are willing to allow themselves to be "done." Every little while in dairy districts a report gets into circulation that this creamery or that one is paying a higher price per pound butter fat than another. Or it may be the other way around and patrons are getting better tests in one creamery than another. Dissatisfaction instantly results. If an agent of the creamery that is purported to be paying higher prices, goes through the district covered by the creamery that is supposed to be paying its patrons less, he gets cream right and left, everybody is anxious to patronize such a concern, and without any thought as to whether or not prices in the one are

better than the other, at least with no more thought about it than is required to handle the report going around, the patrons hustle over to do business with the outfit that is giving the better price or maybe higher test. As a general rule they don't make anything by the change.

The trouble is that farmers usually listen too much to what somebody else says in the matter and do too little thinking for themselves. Every patron ought to know about what the cream tests which he is delivering to the creamery. He could purchase a small Babcock tester for five dollars or so, learn to operate it, add know definitely whether or not the creamery was giving him a square deal. He would have something definite then to go by. The man rarely succeeds who depends on somebody else to look after his affairs.

There are a lot of things in the dairy business, especially matters in connection with selling cream to the creameries, that farmers know little or nothing about. They are depending on somebody else to keep them informed in such matters. "Somebody else," as a general rule, will keep patrons informed all right, but his advice is not always to be relied upon, especially when he happens to be looking after his own interests, as is mostly the case.

Cream testing isn't half as difficult a task as the average farmer has been scared into thinking it is. Creamery operators seem to pick the business up pretty quickly, and what some of them can learn, any farmer of ordinary intelligence ought to master in the same time. We wonder sometimes if farmers really want to know as much as they can about questions such as these.

POULTRY

Notes on Poultry Fattening

Oats, finely ground and the coarse hulls sifted out have proven the best grain for fattening chickens. Oats should form the basis of any mixture used.

Crate feeding, if any number are to be fattened, is to be recommended. Make the crates of slats, have them 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, each crate divided by light partitions into three parts, and four birds placed in each compartment. A small trough, V shaped, resting on supports in front is provided to feed the slop foods in. Mashed or slop feed only is fed during the fattening period. The birds should be fat enough to kill in 24 days.

* * *

For a small number of chickens it is not necessary to go to the trouble of making crates. Get some packing boxes of any size, take out one side of the box, nail laths over it and the open top, up and down on the side that is to be the front, place the box on something up from the ground, and have one lathed side underneath to let the droppings fall through, and the other in front for the birds to feed through.

In feeding take finely ground oats with the hulls sifted out, or a mixture of finely ground oats, barley and buckwheat, equal parts. Wet it with sour milk, skimmilk or buttermilk, make it into a thin porridge and feed in the troughs. Give chicks all of the mixture they will clean up, and don't have food before them at all times. Feed twice a day. In addition to the meal, some raw vegetables should be added to the fattening ration, and a little beef scraps or blood meal.

* * *

The chicks sometimes will go off their feed if they are not carefully managed the first few days after going into the fattening crates. They should be fed lightly at first. Parasites, too, may bother them so much that fattening is slow and expensive. See that they are free from lice before commencing. Give them a good dusting with insect powder anyway to make sure.

The chicks need grit and fresh water quite as much in the crates as they do in the yards. Have water before them all the time, and give grit once or twice a week.

* * *

It is a little difficult to fatten fowls in ordinary pens. They require more feed, make slower gains and do not produce as high a quality of meat as crate fattened birds. Some practice feeding heavily on grain and mashes for three weeks or a month before feeding, and good gains sometimes are made, but it rarely pays. Crate fattening is much easier whether a man has a dozen birds or several hundred. It is not much trouble to arrange a few old boxes into fattening crates.

Selecting Layers

About this season of the year killing operations start in most farm poultry establishments. Sometimes the killing is haphazardly done, anything in the flock that looks good and feels plump has its neck wrung. This system, while it may be all right so far as getting the best kind of eating for the table goes, is very apt to result in a lowering of the standard of the flock, and of the egg-laying capacities of its members. On every farm, practically, the rule is to keep each season a certain number of young stock, killing off the old hens whose days of usefulness are nearly over. Unless some care is taken to see that the chicks selected are likely to be as good performers in egg laying as the stock they came from were, as good in size, as strong, vigorous and healthy as the parent stock, the flock will degenerate, egg production will decrease, and a less valuable flock will result. It is to produce eggs primarily that ninety per cent. of the farmers keep hens. One meets a man here and there who seems to be keeping up a bunch of fowls from habit, or for the appearance they put up around the place, looks homelike or something, but about that proportion keep hens, first to get eggs from them, and second for meat production. The selection, then, of laying stock becomes a matter of first consideration.

Selecting hens to lay eggs is about as difficult a job as selecting cows to give milk. There isn't very much in the way of form or outward appearance to guide one. A little knowledge of the stock it came from, and its ability to produce eggs or milk, is infinitely more important in selecting both egg-layers and milk-makers than the individuals themselves. But unfortunately, with neither hens nor cows is it possible always to get any information of the performances of the parents. Prolificacy is entirely independent of physical structure or temperament. There is nothing in an individual chicken itself, barring runts of course, and stunted ill-developed birds, to guide a man in determining whether or not it will be a profitable egg producer. If nothing is known of ancestry and its performances, about all a man can do is to select fair sized chickens, of good form and indications of vigor and health, and chance getting good producers in the breeding bunch. If the hens are of a small breed, select good large individuals, and large eggs anyway are more apt to be produced. A small hen too, is very seldom a prolific layer, it hasn't got the physical ability to make as many eggs as a large one. If the breed is large, medium to small hens are better as a general rule, for laying more eggs than larger hens, and the eggs are as large as they need to be. Heavy hens of the large breeds rarely do as well at egg laying as medium sized birds. Above all, if winter layers are wanted, and they usually are, keep the best of the earliest hatched chicks. They will start laying this fall, and properly managed will keep it up all through the season of high egg prices.

Exercise For Fowls

Every little while somebody writes to us complaining that their hens are affected with some complaint or another, and asking us to prescribe treatment. As nearly as we can determine, the trouble in about ninety per cent. of the cases is over feeding combined with insufficient exercise. Fowls are kept too closely confined. The poultry house and yards are not large enough to furnish room for exercise. Hens take exercise by walking and scratching. A bunch of birds with absolute liberty will spend the greater part of each day rolling in the dust, running about, or scratching in grass or litter. The nearer fowls can be kept, and yet be given this kind of liberty, the better they will be in health and condition. A flock kept in a house all the time, or in a small yard, fed in such a way that they do not need to work much to get their food, will spend the time between meals in idling about the pen, moping and getting themselves generally into such condition that they readily contract any contagious disease that may be going, or become habitual ailers. They are very similar to human beings in this respect.

The trouble in these cases starts generally in the digestive organs. They may become excessively fat, the liver becomes affected and fails to perform its proper function, the hens stop laying and will die finally if they are not attended to. We do not believe much in doctors for fowls ourselves. We have said so on quite

a few occasions in these columns, but doctoring, that is, administering remedies, is a different thing to feeding properly and arranging for the birds to have sufficient exercise. There is no exclusive diet for fowls. Whole grain should be fed mixed all the time, and a ground mixture of several grains used if mashers are fed. Neither should the birds be confined at any season of the year. Let them out winter or summer, they are not likely to be affected injuriously either by the cold or heat of the two seasons half so much as they would be in a dark, ill-ventilated house, too small for them to move about in.

A man can go to extremes in exercising his fowls as much as he can in exercising himself, and the effects may be disastrous in both cases, but the ordinary poultry keeper stands in little danger of working his hens too much. The exercise may be carried too far if so little grain is fed in so much litter that the fowls are busy from daylight to dark digging out enough to satisfy the cravings of the appetite. Exercise of that kind is wasteful. The amount they actually need varies with conditions and the breed. Regulate it in such a way that the birds are in good condition all the time, neither thin nor fat, but plump as fowls of any age in good condition ought to be.

Poultry Farming in New South Wales.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A correspondent in your journal recently said that large flocks of poultry and of sheep have never paid in Canada. This is not the Australian experience. I need not remind you that Australia is covered with stations on which the sheep number from 15,000 to 150,000. The climate of Australia is specially adapted to the production of fine wool and the maintenance of healthy flocks, but large flocks are also kept in New Zealand, where the conditions are more akin to those in the Province of Ontario.

My object in writing this letter is to call your attention, particularly, to the possibilities that lie in poultry farming, as it is termed here, especially near a city like Sydney. I enclose a clipping, giving two instances of persons in a district eleven miles from the city market. They obtain better prices for eggs and chickens than they would on the average in a Canadian city, but at the same time their feed bill and other charges are also higher. There are poultry farms very much larger than those referred to, in which several thousand ducks, and, in one instance, ducks and fowls are kept. One very successful man annually removes his yard. He has thirty acres of ground, and the yards of this year will next year be plowed up and sown with a green crop for his poultry. A contrary change will be made the year after. This preserves the poultry from diseases to which they would be liable were they continually upon the one spot of ground, and enables him to grow larger crops, through the fertilizer which the ground receives. Following is the clipping:

"A city man came to the district five years ago with £60. He bought five acres on terms, costing probably £200. Having next purchased laying hens, he lived on the proceeds of their output, while he fenced his land, made poultry-yards and sheds, and built a humpy for himself and wife. His poultry has now increased to 600 hens, and last year his takings reached £398, while his feed bill for poultry was £180. A balance-sheet puts his assets—land, buildings, improvements, poultry, horse and cart—at £700, against which he owes £200, mortgage on land. That is, starting with £60 capital, he has increased it by £440 in five years, besides paying all living and working expenses. Moreover, he knew nothing about poultry when he began. For the first two years or so he made a bare living, although he reared more stock, but for the last two years his gross return has been some £30 a month, against £15 paid out for feed. He has demonstrated that poultry can hardly be made to pay unless some 500 or 600 hens are kept.

"The second instance shows a family with two grown men, who also quit the city and leased with right to purchase, 11 acres. With their own labor they have now formed a very fine orchard of

six acres, which yields nearly £50 per acre per annum, and they also run 1,000 to 1,200 head of poultry, their gross takings yearly exceeding £700, while their feed bill for poultry last year was £250. Their property to-day is one of the finest little farms that could be desired, and only 11 acres."

In some respects the climate would be more favorable to poultry in Australia than in Canada, but in other respects the difference would be the other way. There is not the cold winter here, but there is the summer heat, and occasionally the heat has been so great that poultry, not specially cared for, have been killed by it. It would seem to me, from a knowledge of what has been done in the vicinity of Sydney, that similar industries could be made to pay in Canada. Indeed, I have heard of such instances where it has been made to pay in Canada upon a very considerable scale, though, personally, I have no knowledge of them. I should add, of course, that while there are these profitable instances, the majority of poultry-keepers have not been so successful, all depending upon the attention and skill that is displayed in the management.

J. S. LARKE.

Canadian Commercial Commissioner.
New South Wales.

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HORTICULTURE

A Day on a Manitoba Fruit Farm

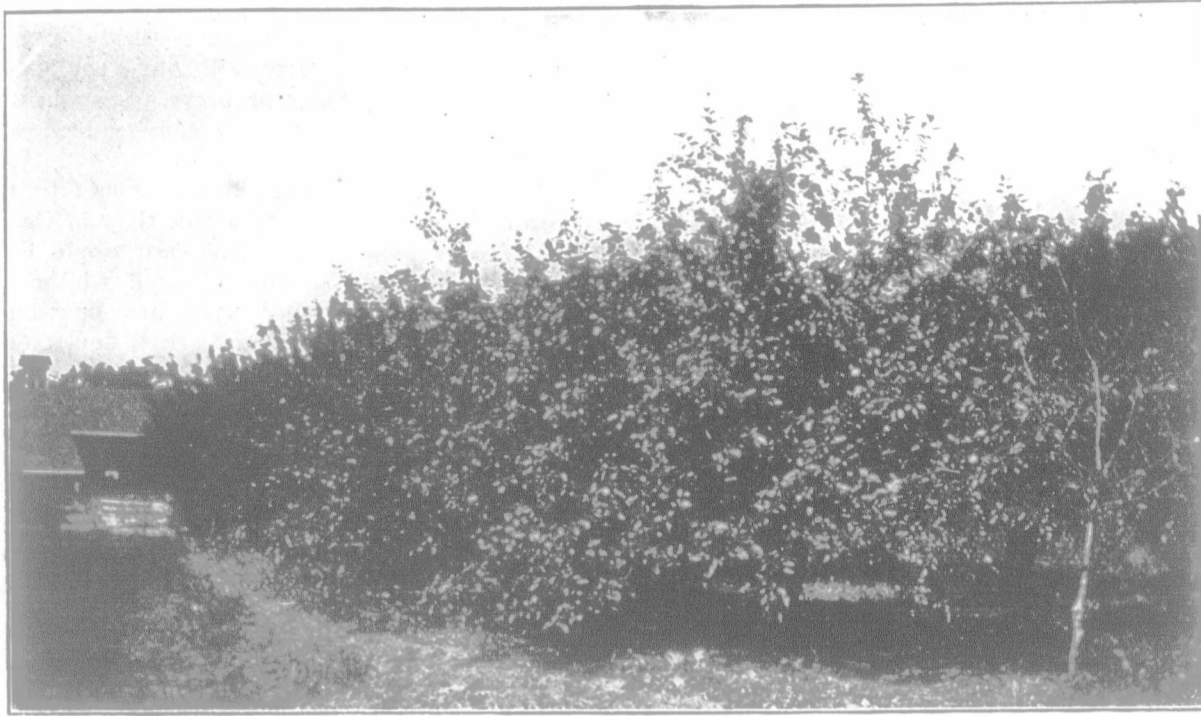
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The man with visions of the old fashioned kind of apple orchards, great spreading trees standing out in parallel rows, and calves, hogs or something at pasture underneath them, orchards like we used to see back in Ontario, down in the States, or in the old land, would hardly find in a Manitoba apple orchard realization of his ideas as to what such a thing should be. He would find here a somewhat different kind of fruit plantation to what he ever saw anywhere else. The writer of this article spent a few hours some weeks ago, on the farm of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man. It was the first Manitoban orchard he had ever seen, and he purposes, therefore, writing a little bit about it.

We went out to the Stevenson farm one morning, leaving town good and early, and drove for nine or ten miles through as fine an agricultural country as there is in any part of the west. The Morden country is wooded more or less, not wooded by a planted bluff here and there standing out drearily on the landscape, but fairly heavily timbered in parts with good sized oaks, poplars and other species that have grown up naturally. Morden is different to the average prairie town. You can't see it for ten or fifteen miles when you're out in the country. It's hidden away in the wood and when driving in from the north you drop into town like you would into a bush village. To the west is the Pembina hills, not mountains exactly, but a ridge of low lying hills, stretching towards the northwest. They are wooded more or less. The soil out of town for a few miles is an ideal one for most agricultural crops. For six miles, perhaps, as you go north the loamy soil extends and then it gets heavy changing to a gumbo. The Stevenson farm is in the gumbo belt.

It lies just at the base of the Pembina's and the portion about the house and buildings and the approach to them is so densely wooded that one might pass readily by without noticing the place at all. Back of the barns there must be some open fields somewhere, for the place is managed as an ordinary farm. In front of the house there is a small grove used by picnic parties. The vegetable garden is a well protected patch, an acre or more in extent, lying west of the house. The orchard, small fruits and nursery plantation are east of and south of the buildings. There may be fifteen acres in all given over to fruit growing.

The location of the place is ideal, so far as protection goes. It is simply a clearing in the brush, hedged in on all sides with trees, not thin, little wind breaks, but a regular forest all around. The fruit trees are low growing things, not the kind with a four or five foot trunk and the branches spreading out from it, the kind we think of when we think of apple trees. Some of these trees have no main stem at all,



A ROW OF BEARING APPLE TREES AT PINE GROVE ORCHARD, PROPERTY OF A. P. STEVENSON, NEAR MORDEN, MAN.

or if they have it is not over a foot high. The branches spread right out from the ground and the trees are different in form and smaller in size than the kind of apple trees most of us have known. And they are planted more closely together in the rows, too. There is no space between the trees. The rows are solid. One wonders a little how the orchard is cultivated—for it is kept cultivated—with the branches so low and the trees so close, but one horse we believe is used in plowing and keeping the soil worked up. He would need to be a pretty small horse too to go beneath some of the trees.

Another thing that looks strange is the way the apples grow on the trees. Cogitate a picture in the mind, of some apple trees you've seen, and the apples you'll remember grow singly or in pairs here and there on the fruit growing spurs. But on these trees they grow in bunches. If you pull one you're liable to knock off half a dozen. They grow very much like crab apples, in fact, to come to think of it, a good few of these varieties are derived from crab species, from which they get, probably, this habit of growth. At any rate they grow that way, most of them.

The apple crop this year is not very heavy. This is what they call an "off year" in the apple growing business. A year ago on this farm they were feeding fruit to the hogs to get rid of it and the trees were

loaded down to the point of breaking. But few of them are carrying an average crop this year. Standard apples are rather light, plums no crop this year at all. Here or there in the orchard you'll find a tree fairly loaded, some of the Blush Calvills are pretty well laden, also some crabs, but the other varieties are light in yield, many of them with nothing at all. In addition to the apple trees, there is a large plot of small fruits, currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries, out of season at this time of course. Mr. Stevenson is also quite extensively engaged in raising nursery stock. There is a great demand for his trees, a demand from all parts of the province such as the farm has not yet been able to supply.

It is some thirty years or more now since Mr. Stevenson started into fruit growing. In that time he has tested hundreds of different varieties in apples, standard, Russian, crabs, hybrids, plums and small fruits, and has worked out along original lines a system of fruit growing which must be followed in this country if apples and small fruits are to be successfully grown. But it takes a long time for ideas to be scattered abroad it seems, and farmers in this country do not yet appear to have reached that stage where they can take up fruit growing seriously. They are in a good position to be bam-boozled every time a fruit-tree agent comes along, but hardly far

enough along to grow fruit. It is surprising even in the Morden district how few farmers are growing much of anything in the fruit line, and how many of them buy any and all kinds of standard apples, plant them out and wait for them to bear. All this summer a bunch of tree salesmen has been operating through this country selling trees in plenty, goose bushes and everything else. They've been doing a good business right in the Morden district too.

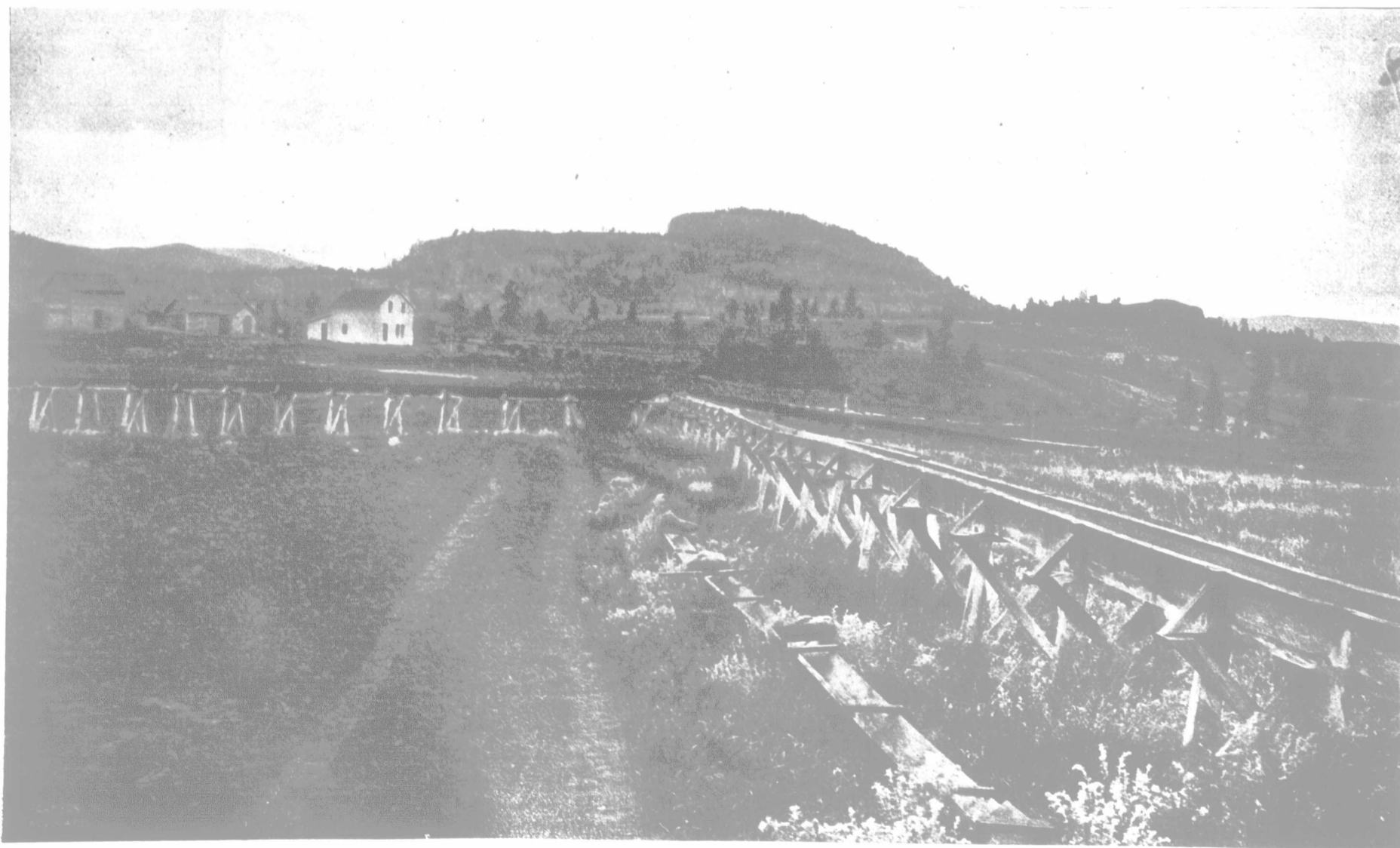
One cannot visit the Stevenson farm without being impressed with the possibilities for fruit growing in this country. Mr. Stevenson has some natural advantages in the location of his farm. All of us cannot have our places located in a forest. His soil is not the best in the world for apple growing, at least it is not the type of soil preferred in fruit growing countries. R. M. G.

Horticultural Show a Success

The fruit, flower and vegetable show held under the auspices of the Manitoba Horticultural Society, in Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, was a pronounced success. In the circumstances in which it was held, the fact that it attained to the proportions which it did, and became the success it was, is remarkable. Probably no fair, provincial in its scope, was ever gotten under way in the brief period that intervened between the time the directors of the society got together a few weeks ago, and decided to hold a fair, and the dates on which the show was held. The attendance was large, especially on Saturday the last day, when the delayed Scottish agricultural commission paid the fair a visit.

The flower and vegetable display was large and excellent. Every available foot of wall and table room in the building was taken up with these, or fruits in various forms. In vegetables the gardeners and truck farmers from Kildonan and St. Paul put in the major portion of the exhibit. Flowers were shown by various growers about the city, by the agricultural college, Buchanan Nurseries, West Winnipeg Co., and others. Fruit, of course, is what the average visitor of the show goes to see. There was a good display of standard, hybrid and crab apples, plums and cherries made by A. P. Stevenson. Among the apples, the most noticeable varieties were Blushed Calvills, Wealthy, Simbuck No. 9, Simbuck No. 1, Repla Kislag, Hibernial, and Avison. Simbuck No. 9, is a very attractive looking apple, pale red in color, of good size and seemed to possess greater attraction for visitors than any other of Mr. Stevenson's varieties.

The Buchanan Nursery, St. Charles, had a representative exhibit of the products of a Mani-



BENCH LAYOUT WITH IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SUMMERLAND, B.C.

toba fruit, vegetable and flower garden. Mr. Buchanan did not make an exhibit in the fruit classes other than a small display of varieties preserved, for the reason that no class had been provided for professionals in the fruit sections. The small space available also made a display exhibit impossible.

There was a good amateur display in fruit. We believe, however, it would be a good line to separate the amateur and professional exhibitors, and give both classes of growers an opportunity to meet exhibitors of their own class. As it is now, a professional grower can go into any section, and amateurs, while they have no need to fear the professional seriously, would be better satisfied with results if awards were won in competition with exhibitors of their own standing. It would be better all around.

Onions Rot When Stored

What can we do in this part of Alberta (Northern) to keep our onions from rotting? They grow well, but no matter how we dry and preserve them, they rot.

Edmonton, Alta. T. H. C. Ans.—The trouble probably is in the storing, though anthracnose or bacterial rot may be the cause. Onions should be stored in a dry, airy place. In a damp cellar they are liable to sprout and rot. We would suggest that you harvest them carefully, leave them on the ground afterwards a week or so, and twist off the tops close to the bulbs before storing. Never put them in deep piles, but spread out in shallow layers not more than twelve or eighteen inches deep. They keep well in barrels with heads out and holes bored in the side to admit of good circulation of air, or in slatted bins, providing they are dry and mature when put in.

Onions sometimes are affected with a fungus growth that appears on the exterior of the bulb just before harvesting, and later penetrates through several layers, causing a decay of the affected parts. The disease becomes most conspicuous on onions after harvest. About all that can be done is to see that the onions are dry before storing, and store in a cool place. Slight dusting with unslaked lime may prevent the spread of the fungus after harvesting.

FIELD NOTES

The Parliament of Health

The American Public Health Association met this year in convention in Winnipeg. Delegates from the United States, Mexico and the Dominion, medical men, sanitary experts and scientists prominent in those branches relating to medicine and the public health, were in attendance. The gathering in some respects was one of the most important ever held in Western Canada. Physicians, and scientists met to discuss questions relating to the public health, to consider the conservation and preservation of human life, just as the delegates at the Washington convention recently discussed ways and means of conserving and preserving the national resources of the country.

From the general standpoint the works of the convention are not without some special interest. Many of the papers read, addresses delivered and questions discussed, related largely to city sanitation, city sewage disposal, the control of contagious and epidemic diseases in populous centers, and subjects of kindred nature.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, it is expected, will be appointed to the Railway Commission.

Col. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Traffic east and west on the C. P. R., was seriously tied up most of last week by a washout between Winnipeg and Fort William and by the burning of a bridge near White River, Ontario. Passenger trains were sent east and arrived here via Sudbury and St. Paul.

Rumor has it that an amalgamation scheme is being evolved for the consolidation of the Lake of the Woods and Western Canada Flour Mill companies.

American immigrants are pouring in through the North Portal gateway, settlers and homesteaders to the number of several hundred came in last week.

The strike in the C. P. R., shops continues. No change is noticeable in the situation. Rumors are daily circulated that strike breakers are being brought in, or that plenty of men are on hand to do the work. The men are standing well together. Pressure is being brought to have the government

interfere in the matter on the ground that foreign strike breakers are being brought in by the company contrary to the alien labor act.

A train service will be inaugurated within the next two weeks on the first part of the Moose-Jaw-Lacombe line northwest from Moose Jaw. To begin with, the service will be tri-weekly, a combined freight and passenger train being run. The train will be run as far as the track is in condition for running, and that is at present about fifty miles.

The Winnipeg exhibition board has decided to hold another agricultural motor competition next year. It is the intention to widen the scope of the competition by making more classes for larger machines. Manufacturers will be notified early this fall of the dates of the show and the conditions of the competitions.

Some of the harvest laborers who came from the East this year to help to harvest the Western crop are having difficulty in procuring work. Altogether too many men came for one thing. Then the majority seemed to have exalted notions as to the value of their services. Forty-five a month with board or two fifty a day was what most of them wanted, and persisted in getting until necessity compelled them to accept smaller wages. The railway companies in some cases are furnishing employment to those who could not get jobs in the harvest.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has moved from its old building on Princess Street to the building recently put up for its use on Lombard Street, opposite the Main Street end of Portage Avenue. Cheers for the landlord of the old exchange, and for the new building, were all that marked the change of location of the exchange.

There was a rush on for Western farm lands last week of unprecedented extent. On September 1st, the government threw open for homesteading all the odd numbered sections set apart years ago as railway grants. The railways have selected from these all the land coming to them in the way of grants, and the remainder reverted to the government. In some cases land particularly well located was available, some of it land worth fifty dollars an acre, much of it down through the older settled parts of the country. The scramble for quarters at most land offices open for receiving entries was brisk. At Winnipeg several hundred home seekers, lined up at the land office the night before the morning of the first and spent the night in line waiting for the doors to open at 9 a. m. At all offices throughout the country crowds awaited the opening of the land office and farms in the old districts were picked up pretty quickly.

Parties around Estevan, Sask., are reported to be out digging for treasure stolen from a Hudson's Bay paymaster forty years ago. The story of the robbery states the victim was on his way through the wilds of Western Canada with a big bunch of money to be used in paying off employees of the company at several trading posts. A plan was found in the possession of the bold robber when overhauled and arrested, after a long and tedious chase, at what is now known as Big Butte, in North Dakota.

Interest in this matter has of late been renewed by the fact that on the occasion of a recent picnic held in the vicinity of Big Butte, one of the picnickers hitched his team to a large stone, and the horses becoming uneasy from the annoyance of flies and misquitos, pawed about the ground and unearthed a portion of the base of the stone, on which was chiseled or otherwise cut deep in figures '1877', and further research in the vicinity showed several other stones on which were cut figures, arrows and other signs that are believed to have some bearing on the particular spot, thought not to be far distant, where the treasure is cached.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Yorkshire man named Burgess made an unsuccessful attempt last week to swim the English Channel.

Preferring the hustle and bustle of American commercial life to the comforts and luxury afforded a son of the rich lord mayor of Manchester, England, John Harrop Jr. is selling goods in a store at Dubuque, Iowa. His father is a merchant prince at Manchester.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its annual meeting in Dublin, elected Professor Joseph John Thomson, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., president for 1909. The annual meeting in that year will be held in Winnipeg.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the veterans of the civil war of 1860-6, held their forty-second annual encampment at Toledo, Ohio, last week. Upwards of 30,000 veterans were in attendance.

Dean W. S. Carlyle of the Colorado Agricultural College, and Professor Obin of the same institution have been dismissed rather summarily by the State board of managers for the college. Jealousy among members of the staff and political intrigue are at the bottom of the trouble. Prof. Carlyle, it is expected will go to Kansas, being offered the Deanship of the agricultural college there.

European naval powers seem about to enter another period of struggle for naval supremacy. Great Britain lately has been making overtures to the other powers to curtail naval expenditures and relieve somewhat the burdens imposed on the taxpayers on that account. Germany however, is determined whether or no to increase her navy, to become a sea power of the first magnitude, and consequently refuses to accede to any proposition that makes for reduction of naval armament. Great Britain's answer, it is expected, will be a ship building program calculated to astonish the world. If it comes to a question of spending money, of nations going armed to the teeth and then some more, in order to maintain peace, Great Britain is quite able to play her part, and lend money to the rest if need be, build their ships for them, and help them to play theirs. The world is trying to figure out where the already overburdened German tax payers are going to find the means for making their imperial master the sea lord he aspires to be.

Salvation Army Immigration Restricted

Colonel Lamb, head of the Salvation Army's Emigration Bureau, is reported as stating that there is a standing army of unemployed in England of 600,000 to 800,000. The Army are endeavoring to relieve conditions by finding employment in the colonies, as far as possible; or, if not there, in some English-speaking country, or failing that, wherever a man can earn an honest living. They are not seeking to "dump" emigrants, however. Out of 100,000 applicants last year they selected 20,000 as-desirable immigrants, and out of these sent only 6,000. Only 6,000 were sent to Canada last year, as against 15,000 the previous year, and many of these were wives and children of men who had come out the previous year and settled on the land. In regard to the prospect for next year, the headquarters staff has been advised that there are no openings in Canadian farms or cities, except for properly-selected farm and domestic help. Seven steamers chartered for this year have been cancelled.

Favorable Reports From Regina and Brandon

"The good that seed fairs and standing field grain competitions are doing in Saskatchewan is beyond the power of man to estimate," said Harris McFayden, representative of the Dominion seed branch in the big province that has just come through an election spasm. "I expect this year there will be about sixty seed fairs in the province. Farmers are realizing the benefits of sowing, growing and showing seed that is vital and potent through hereditary characteristics, seed capable of producing larger and heavier crops. I am trying to get a cup or trophy put up at each seed fair for the wheat that scores the highest in the field grain competitions and at the seed fair. Already Wolseley and Moose Jaw have valuable trophies up, and I expect they will be forthcoming at Davidson, Duck Lake, Qu'Appelle, Moosomin, Wapella, Mortlach, and Indian Head. Of course I would like to see some enterprising citizens put up a trophy in each agricultural society for the highest combined score. The score at the seed fair does not tell the whole tale, neither does the score in the field competition. It's a very easy matter for seed to be cleaned from a field that had a light stand, that had weeds, or that was uneven, and take a high score at a seed fair, and it is also possible for a growing field to score high, but not turn out a high scoring sample of wheat."

Asked if something could not be done to make exhibits at seed fairs more attractive, Mr. McFayden said he would incorporate the suggestion in a booklet he is preparing to issue to secretaries of agricultural societies, and others active in the work of seed improvement. This year it is also expected that an experienced farmer from Southern Alberta will discuss grain growing with the farmers in South Western Saskatchewan.

Mr. McFayden met the Scottish agricultural commission at Winnipeg, and accompanied them while in Saskatchewan.

"Brandon Experimental Farm never produced a better crop than we have cut this year," said Superintendent Murray who was in Winnipeg to meet the Scottish agricultural committee. Very effective work has also been accomplished this summer in our fight against couch grass which had got a firm hold on the farm. Our steers for next winter's out door feeding are doing nicely on the rough land back of the farm buildings, and we are preparing to build a new silo. Corn is a wonderful crop with us. Land that has borne a corn crop is cleared for wheat, and the way wheat stands up on corn land is simply astonishing. If a man has rank land, let him try corn on it, and then follow with wheat.

When informed that the Brandon fair board contemplated holding a motor competition next year Mr. Murray said he would have a field on the experimental farm if it were wanted for that purpose; "and, by the way," said Mr. Murray, "that was a straight, sensible series of editorials the ADVOCATE had on the Brandon people making use of the farm as an attraction to the city at fair times."

Stock Yards for Winnipeg

A great union stock yard in which the three trans-continental railways, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P., Swift & Co., of Chicago; Gordon, Ironside & Fares and Gallagher, Holman & La France, are known to be interested, is assured to Winnipeg in the immediate future. The project has been mooted for some time, but the action of several of the aldermen and live stock association in urging a civic stock yard has probably hurried the enterprise to a consummation.

The companies and firms interested have been moving quietly but effectively for several weeks past and have secured options on suitable land for the site in St. Boniface convenient to where the railways all cross or converge. The site will be ample for all requirements of the immediate future, comprising about 200 acres, and rivaling in extent the great yards of some of the big live stock centres. No better location could possibly have been secured, as it not only has unrivalled railroad facilities but is convenient to the business section of the cities.

The land in question lies between the tracks of the C. P. R. and C. N. R., near the eastern city limits of St. Boniface, about two and a quarter miles from the Winnipeg city hall. Close to is the junction of the C. N. R.'s Dundee branch and the National Trans-continental. The union yards would, therefore, command facilities on three important railway systems.

The United States Crop Reporting Service

Everybody who takes any interest in agriculture, and most people on this continent do, whatever station they occupy in life, is concerned deeply in the condition and progress of the crops upon which most of our industries, directly or indirectly depend. Everyone who concerns himself with agriculture and follows crop conditions closely, knows that month by month, eleven times during the year, the Bureau of Statistics, a branch of the department of agriculture at Washington, issues a little bulletin showing the condition of the various agricultural crops throughout the country. This report is issued about the first of each month, and its coming is awaited with considerable interest, particularly by the grain trade, millers, grain dealers and speculators. A "bull" report sends prices skyward instantly, while report of improved conditions and better prospects cause a slump. The government crop report is an important element in the speculative market.

The first attempt on the part of the government to furnish information to the public on crop conditions was made in 1863. At the outset the service was of little account. Its reports, as a rule reached the public several months after the crop it was reporting on had been harvested and sold. Latterly, however, the system has been much enlarged and brought to such a stage of perfection that authentic information in respect to crops are in the hands of the public within a week of the last day of the month the report covers.

The organization for the reporting work is very complete, the information being obtained through a special field service, a corps of state statistical agents and a large body of voluntary reporters composed of county and township farmers, individual farmers, and with special crops like cotton, special correspondents. Seventeen travelling agents constitute the field service, each being responsible for a certain group of States. Their work is to travel over their assigned territory, keep themselves informed of conditions by personal observation and keep in touch with best informed opinion, reporting to the department monthly, or as required.

Working with them, but entirely an independent service, are forty-five State statistical agents, one in each State. These agents report their respective states as a unit direct to Washington each month. Each State agent maintains a corps of correspondents who report direct to him. It is upon these reports largely that the general report is based. The State statistical agent keeps in touch with crop conditions by constant personal observation. He receives reports from correspondents, summarizes and analyzes them in the light of his own knowledge of condition, and on the information compiles his own report to the department.

Each of these correspondents represents a county, and each is specially selected for the work. Several assistants, one supposed to represent each township, keeps the county correspondent informed of conditions throughout his district, so that the information which finally issues from the government presses in the form of a printed report, is the work of several thousand trained and generally experienced men, reporting through township, county and State to the national authorities.

It is becoming more evident each year that government crop reports must be issued more frequently than monthly. It is only a matter of time till we will have weekly, if not daily, reports sent out covering crop conditions. Facilities for communication are improving so rapidly that shortly we may expect to have sent out each morning an authentic summary of conditions throughout the whole country, very much the same as weather conditions are now reported and changes forecasted. Trade, as it has been developing in recent years, demands that information

in respect to the possible supply of the first commodities of the world shall be issued with more frequency.

Some may wonder, no doubt, why it is necessary to maintain a crop reporting service at all, what good it does the producer, or legitimate dealer in grains to know what the condition of supply are weeks and months before the crop can possibly be marketed. It costs the department a considerable sum each year to maintain the work. The question is, is it worth the cost? Would it make one cent's worth of difference to anybody if nothing were known of conditions till crops were cut and the grain harvested? Lots of people believe it wouldn't, but experience and common sense indicate it would. The price of agricultural commodities, of all commodities in fact, are governed by the law of supply and demand. Knowledge, therefore, of supply as early as practicable is essential. Such knowledge is essential to producer and consumer alike. Without some disinterested source of information as to conditions, reports of the wildest character in respect to crop prospects would be circulated and credited to a much larger extent than they now are. A group of speculators could get together, and by circulating the right kind of gossip, depress values away below what they should be, and the growers of the particular crop being "beared" lose in consequence. Or, on the other hand, a crowd of bull operators raising for their own purposes, scares of crop shortages, would increase the price legitimate users of that crop would require to pay manufacturers, millers and consumers, to a degree that would occasion about proportionate loss to them. It is in the interests, therefore, of legitimate trade that the true conditions of crop should be given to the public promptly.

MARKETS

The wheat market since last report shows little change. Prices have been well maintained with a strong, vigorous undertone that seems to token a maintenance of present values. During the week just closed there have been flurries that sent prices up a cent or two in a day, mostly, however, in speculative lines, and rumors enough, of one kind or another, bear or bull, but values are very nearly the same as a week ago. On Sept. 1st, with the opening of the new wheat season, price quotations in various market reports change of course to new wheat figures. Previously they all refer to old grain. There is a considerable difference, therefore, in the prices quoted in this week's report as compared with last, a slump apparently of ten or eleven cents, but new wheat values are stronger really than they were a week ago, and new wheat from this on will be the commodity always referred to.

Deliveries are beginning to strengthen up. During the later part of the week ideal weather prevailed for threshing and stacking in the Canadian West. In the American hard wheat belt the same conditions prevail. Export demand is good and despite unusually heavy Argentine deliveries during the week, an active enquiry for North American wheat continues from Liverpool. The same favorable weather conditions are reported from the continent of Europe. The world, take it all over, is in a condition to go bear on the market, and it would in a normal year. But the fact is that stores are so notoriously short.

In American speculations there is little to indicate how the speculative element is sizing the situation up. In Chicago, Armour is supposed to be selling by the million bushels, and other well known plungers are reported short. There seems, however, to be a sufficient number on the other side of the market to absorb everything that's being offered, and prices all the time going upwards. American exchanges are concerning themselves just now with corn more than with wheat. B. W. Snow's report for August on corn is bullish, the condition as he sums it up is worse than in any year since the short crop harvest of 1901. It is quite possible, of course, that the report is colored to suit the interests it is intended to serve, but it is the latest estimate of the corn situation, and shows a crop of 2,550,000,000 bushels, or just a trifle less than last year.

There is a tendency generally just now to bull oats. All the news practically that is filtering into the markets concerning this cereal reports a serious shortage, and indicates that oats probably will be rather scarcer than it was anticipated they would be a few months ago. If the corn crop is affected as seriously as Snow and other estimators would have us believe it is, there will be stronger inquiry shortly for oats and the grain may be lifted up with the advance of the other cereal. Wheat to a certain extent will be influenced in the same way. In other grains there is no change to note. Prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 northern,	99
2 northern,	96
3 northern,	94
No. 1 barley,	91
No. 2 barley,	80
No. 3 barley,	69
Feed 1,	63
Feed 2,	59

No. 2 white oats,	40 1/2
No. 3 white oats,	39
No. 3 barley,	49
No. 4 barley,	47
Flax, N. W.,	110

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat,	99 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2
Oats,	40 1/2	39 1/2
Flax,	118	116

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Net per ton—	
Bran,	\$19.00
Shorts,	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats,	26.00
Barley,	25.00
Oats,	28.00
Oatmeal and millfeed,	19.00
Wheat chop,	22.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks, ..	23	@	24
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.,	22	@	23
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints,	20	@	21
Dairy, in tubs,	16	@	18
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg,	11 1/2	@	12
Eastern cheese,	12 1/2	@	13
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f. o. b. Winnipeg,	22		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bu.,	\$0.55
Beets, per bu.,60
Celery, per doz.,35
Onions, per doz.,10
Carrots, per cwt.,75
Turnips, per cwt.,50
Cabbage, per ton,	15.00

HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.			
Prairie hay, baled,	\$ 6.00	@	\$ 7.00
Timothy,	12.00	@	14.00
Red Top,	9.00	@	..
Hay, in loads, local market, ..	9.00	@	10.00

HIDES.

Prices based on Winnipeg delivery.			
Packer hides, No. 1,	7 1/2	to	8 1/2
Branded steer hides,	7 1/2		
Branded cow hides,	6 1/2		
Bull hides No. 1,	6		
Bull hides, No. 2,	5		
Country hides,	7 1/2		
Calf skins,	9	to	10 1/2
Kip,	7	to	8 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Manitoba wool,	6	to	7
Territory wool,	8	to	9
Seneca Root,	25	to	30
Beeswax,	20	to	25

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG.

Deliveries at the local yards have fallen off considerably during the past week or so, due largely to the farmers being interested more in saving the harvest than marketing livestock. Rangers for export are passing through in steady volume and no change in price is quotable. Choice export stuff is selling for as high as \$4.00, but the bulk is running from \$3.75 to \$3.90 or so. There is no increased demand for butcher stock, and no change in value for this grade. Cows and heifers are selling for from \$2.50 to \$3.00. These are common females, not in any kind of fleshing particularly, some of them being better suited for soup kitchen use than anything else in the meat line for human consumption. Good butcher cattle are worth \$3.25 with a fairly active demand. Calves, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep quoted at \$5.75 and only a few small lots coming in.

Hogs are in demand. Bacon hogs sold last week for as high as \$6.50, and the indications are they will go higher still. A prominent commission man closely in touch with the trade expressed the opinion, the other day, that hogs would touch seven cents before another new moon appears in the sky. Inquiry for hogs is brisk, and deliveries, despite advancing prices continue to decline.

CHICAGO.

Unusually heavy deliveries characterized the cattle market at the Union Stock Yards last week. Sheep are steady, and hog receipts, on the whole, rather low. Prices are: Native beef cattle, \$3.60 to \$7.85; fat cows, \$3.00 to \$5.00; heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.85; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.45; canners and cutters, \$1.75 to \$2.90; calves, \$3.25 to \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.35; western rangers, \$4.50 to \$6.10. Sheep, native ewes, \$2.00 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.75; breeding ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, native, \$3.00 to \$6.00; Idaho's, \$5.25 to \$6.15; feeding lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.40. Hogs, \$6.15 to \$7.00.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.80 to \$5.65; light export, \$4.75 to \$5.15; bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; prime butcher cattle, \$4.80 to \$5.10; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.50; export ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$6.50.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

It is announced that a literary examination for candidates for commissions in the permanent force will be held at the headquarters of the military districts on Nov. 3.

Four Americans arrived in a two-masted schooner at Tynemouth Creek, St. John county, N. B., early in July, with an old chart of Robinson's Cove there. They have been searching there since for Capt. Kidd's treasure. Their search is the talk of the countryside. So far they have had little success.

A trip that has all the pleasure and excitement of novelty is being taken by Miss Agnes C. Laut, the Western Canadian authoress, and her friend, Miss Simpson, of Winnipeg. Their route is from Edmonton, Alta., to Norway House, by way of the North Saskatchewan river. The trip is being made in canoes with Indians to paddle and to act as guides. The two ladies expect to be away for three months.

The great pageant, the central feature of the festivals marking the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in Vienna, proved a splendidly picturesque popular festival. More than twenty thousand representatives of different races, comprising the population of Austria-Hungary, garbed to represent the different historic periods since the foundation of the Hapsburg dynasty, either rode or walked in the procession, and nearly 500,000 persons witnessed it.

Bishop Breynat, of Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, has arrived at the Roman Catholic mission, Edmonton, where he will await the coming of Bishop Girouard, of Lesser Slave Lake, in whose company he will proceed to Rome. Fifteen years ago Bishop Breynat came out from Belgium and has ever since been at work in the far north. Apart from the position which he holds in the missionary world, he takes a keen interest in the development of our hinterland. No one is better informed regarding it and few have greater confidence in what the future holds for it.

One feature of the big Lusitania which attracted crowds when she was open for inspection was the automatic life buoy which is fastened between decks on a slanting frame in such a way that it can be released by the pressure of a button on the bridge. On each end of the four arms of a large cross shaped framework is a copper ball. These balls are so weighted that when the buoy strikes the water it will float upright. To the cross arms are fastened long brass cylinders. These cylinders are calcium carbide lights so arranged that they flare up on contact with the water. Should a cry of "Man overboard" be raised at night the officer on the bridge presses the button, the buoy hits the water and the lights flare up. If the man overboard is a swimmer he can reach the buoy, to the arms of which loops are attached to aid him in keeping above water. The ship also has a mark to guide it in sending to pick up the swimmer.

Count Tolstoy has sent to the English newspapers a strong protest against what he terms the revolting injustice, cruelty and amazing stupidity of the Russian government, which has prosecuted and punished the distributors of his books, instead of prosecuting him, the author. Count Tolstoy declares he never will cease writing—that, in fact, he cannot cease—because he is fulfilling the will of God as he understands it.

A new record in railroad bridge replacement was made on the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when the old bridge across Chester Creek was pulled out and a new

double track steel bridge was slid into position in just three and one-half minutes without a hitch. There was no interruption to traffic.

Hearing was begun in Justice Barrick's court of the test case against eight Canton millinery firms charged with the violation of the Ohio State game laws by selling aigrettes. The arrests were made through a woman detective who preceded the State game wardens. The woman would visit all stores dealing in feathers, and, upon detecting aigrettes, would notify the wardens. A raid of the officials would follow.

SCHOOL IS OPEN

The great educational factory of our Dominion has opened up its doors again after being shut up for two months of hot weather, and now every workshop where boys and girls are made into men and women, has been busy for a week under the direction of a master workman. Perhaps "master" is not the most appropriate term to apply, since nearly all these directors of youths' education are women. A steamer coming up Huron and Superior ten days ago had twenty-six teachers on her passenger list, all bound for the West.

Some of them had been out before, but for a good many the lake trip was the initial stage of a first venture into the prairie country, and there were all sorts of keen questions to be asked to satisfy the strangers' curiosity about the region of which they had already heard so much. Most of them are prepared to like the country, and come decidedly prejudiced in its favor, so that it only remains with the residents among whom they take up their work, to deepen that favorable impression.

Making the teacher fall in love at first sight with the place and the people pays decidedly. She will do better work if she feels that every one is friendly and wishes her well, than if she is allowed to get the idea that the ratepayers are holding off to get her measure before deciding whether to make a friend of her or not. Then her first letters back home are full of details about the school, the children and parents, her boarding-house, and everything connected with the new life. If she stays ten years she will never send out as much information about the place as she does in the first month of her sojourn. If she has been much left to herself, every statement in the home letter will be tinged with the blue of homesickness and loneliness in a strange land. But if she has been warmly welcomed and made to feel that she is to have a part in the life of the section, apart from her work as a teacher she presents the picture in the rosy light of gratitude. All her sisters and brothers, uncles and cousins read those first letters carefully, eager to see "what Mary thinks of the West." Upon her verdict often hangs the decision of some of those young relatives. If she gives the place a good word they consider following her; if she gives it a "black eye," they stay home, or go somewhere in another direction. Be good to the teacher. It is kind. It is wise. It pays. Do it now.

A SCHOOLMASTER WHO HELPED THE WEST.

Very few men, for obvious reasons, remain in these days in the teaching profession. It is a stepping-stone, not a life platform. But sometimes we hear of men in different parts of our Dominion who have grown to honored old age in the schoolrooms of Canada, and whose early pupils are the middle-aged men of our national life. Such a man is Teacher Wilson of London whose sixtieth anniversary as a teacher in the city schools was celebrated three years ago. A similar case is that of Henry Youle Hind who, with this summer's vacation, ended a career in the schoolroom of sixty-two years. He is eighty-five years of age.

He was a native of Nottingham, England, was educated at Cambridge, and came to Canada to be mathematical master in the Toronto Normal School in 1848. Mr. Hind was selected by the Government of Canada to be geologist of the first Red River expedition and in 1858—just half a century ago—he was in charge of an expedition to explore the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers. That was fifty years ago, and yet it is only within the last ten years that the accuracy of his descriptions, the value of his maps and the sureness of his prophecies of the great western prairie have been recognized. His report, which the British government published, contained a "fertile belt" map and this indicated that the limit of fertility was not confined to the lower portion of the country, but could be found westward from the Red, along the Assiniboine, up the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Saskatchewan, west again to Edmonton and north as far as the Peace river. The new railroads are practically following the route marked out by Henry Youle Hind to whom Western Canada owes much thanks.

Beside his work in the west he has laid other portions of the Dominion under obligation to him. He explored the interior of Labrador and Newfoundland for minerals and incidentally discovered a larger extent of cod banks. He formed one of the scientific council in the Halifax Fishery arbitration. The preliminary geological survey of New Brunswick was made by him, and a map showing the gold districts of Nova Scotia was a task laid upon him by the government of that province. What a teacher of Canadian geography he must have been—a man who knew so much of it from the Rockies to the Atlantic!

SUFFRAGE AND THE BABY

We look to New Zealand for the beginning and successful carrying out of most new movements along civic, economical and political lines. It is the stronghold of woman suffrage among other things, and none of the terrible evils supposed to attend on that state have yet befallen New Zealand. A woman there can go out and mark a ballot once a year or so without neglecting her home, with no more apparent effort than it takes for a man to vote and still earn his living in factory or office. Mrs. Sheppard, the president of the New Zealand National Council of Women has written an interesting paper dealing with woman suffrage and its results in that country. Here is a paragraph dealing with one phase of the subject much worked by the objectors to the movement: "The old objection of 'Who would mind the baby?' is no problem in New Zealand. The baby usually goes to the door of the polling booth, and is there minded by 'auntie' or 'grandma,' or the next door neighbor, while its mother records her vote.

"It was formerly said that 'women would neglect their homes.' Of course it was a foolish thing to say that a woman would cease to care for her family because once in three years she marked a ballot paper and put it into a box; yet it was continually repeated. No one in New Zealand would say so now, but I believe this kind of argument still lingers in some lands. Let me, therefore, say that I have travelled in New Zealand from north to south, and that I know it on the east coast and on the west. I have been in Australia, I have seen a little of Canada, and have set foot within the United States of America, I have journeyed through a number of the European countries, and I have taken some little notice of the condition of the working classes, by which I believe the social life of a country can be most accurately estimated, and the result of my observation is that nowhere are the working classes possessed of such pretty homes, such healthy, happy children, such comfortable and adequate clothing, and such freedom from care, as in the far-away islands of which I am proud to be a citizen."

THE QUIET HOUR.

THE CAPTAIN'S ORDERS.

And they went through the region of Phrygia and Galatia, having been forbidden of the Holy Ghost to speak the word in Asia; and when they were come over against Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia; and the Spirit of Jesus suffered them not.—Acts xvi., 6, 7.

"Where our Captain bids us go,
'Tis not ours to murmur, 'No,'
He that gives the sword and shield,
Chooses, too, the battle-field
On which we are to fight the foe."

The text I have chosen is taken from the "Acts of the Apostles," a book which draws the veil aside, showing how the Church of Christ is led by the Spirit as Israel was led by the cloudy pillar. S. Paul and his companions were on a missionary journey, but they could not choose their own field of labor. The Spirit was daily issuing His orders. They were "forbidden" to preach in Asia, then were "not suffered" to go into Bithynia. Through all the centuries since that time the "Spirit of Jesus," the Holy Ghost, has commended and guided not only the whole Church, but each individual shoulder.

It is a wonderful help to us all to remember this. When we try to battle against the inevitable, we might learn to accept our daily orders more joyously if we always remembered that we were soldiers who have no right to choose, soldiers who long to obey our Captain, even unto death. Just think of the grandeur of it, you women who are toiling all day in hard, monotonous work! You are under fire, following the King who toiled for years in a workshop, placed right where you are by Him who guides and rules the whole great army. Perhaps the atmosphere of your home is dull and depressing, somebody is apt to be cranky or disheartened—is that "somebody" you?—and you are given the splendid chance of lifting the fog by the power of steady sunshine. Let your heart sing as you move about in the house, for you have a great and glorious work to do. You can be happy yourself and you can make other people happy.

Somebody says: "There are so many people in the world who are not necessary." Don't believe any such nonsense! You are necessary, anyway, necessary to the comfort of other people, necessary—what a grand thought!—to the Father-heart of God. Perhaps you look about your home and think how shabby and commonplace it all looks. But put on your magic spectacles and see it transformed. There is the old chair where a dear sick one used to sit, the horse-hair sofa that was a steamboat or a train, or anything else required, in the sunny days of childhood. There are associations of sacred fellowship everywhere, which can make the shabby home—furniture and dishes more dear than a house filled entirely with handsome new things. Life may be dull anywhere, or it may be brave and radiant anywhere. As it has been remarked: "If you imagine that going to a luncheon or giving a dinner is more interesting than making soap or curing meat, you are very much mistaken."

The truth is, we all want to "live greatly." Let us try to hold fast to the truth of our high vocation, remembering that we are led by the Spirit. If we keep our eyes fixed on Him, glad to go where He leads, life will be one splendid march of victory.

"And everywhere, here and always,
If we would but open our eyes,
We should find through these beaten
Footpaths

Our way into Paradise.
Dull earth would be dull no longer,
The clod would sparkle—a gem;
And our hands, at their commonest
Labor,

Would be building Jerusalem."

HOPE.

Ingle Nook

THE LAST TO 'CUDDLE DOON'

I sit afore a half-oot fire,
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' or fremit dauners in,
For a' my fouk are gane.
An' John—that was my ain gude man,
He sleeps the mools amang—
An' auld frail body like mysel,
It's time that I should gang.

The win' moans roun' the auld house—
en'

An' shakes the a'e fir tree,
An' as it soughs it waukens up
Auld things fu' dear to me.
If I could only greet, my heart
It wouldna be sae sair;
But tears are gane, an' bairns are gane
An' baith come back nae mair.

Ay, Tam, puir Tam, sae fu' o' fun,
He fan' this warld a fecht,
An' sair, sair he was hadden doon,
Wi' mony a weary wecht.
He bore it a' until the en',
But when we laid him doon,
The grey hairs there afore their time
Were thick amang the broon.

An' Jamie, wi' the curly heid,
Sae burly, big an' braw,
Was cut doon in the prime o' youth,
The first amang them a'.
If I had tears for thae auld een
Then could I greet fu' weel,
To think o' Jamie lying deid
Aneath the engine wheel.

Wee Rab, what can I say o' him?
He's waur than deid to me;
Nae word frae him thae weary years,
Has come across the sea.
Could I but ken that he is weel,
As here I sit this nicht,
This warld wi' a' its faucht an' care
Wad look a wee thing licht.

Is it afore a half-oot fire,
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' hae I to dauner in,
For a' my fouk are gane.
I wuss that He wha rules us a'
Frae where he dwells abune,
Wad touch my auld grey heid an' say,
'Its time to cuddle doon.'

MAKING A COSY CORNER.

Dear Dame Durden.—Will you kindly give me, through the "Ingle Nook" columns, some suggestions for making a "cosy corner" in my living room? Green is the predominant color in the room. Isn't there some way I could arrange photos and prints above, on the wall? Have never seen any arrangement like that, but I feel sure you can help me. Thanking you in advance,
ALBERTA B.

(Your desired cosy corner should not present any very great difficulty, I think. Choose your corner, first, and, if possible, have it near a window. I've seen cosy corners arranged in the darkest part of the room and they were no use whatever. Get two wooden boxes about 4½ feet long, 2½ feet wide and 1½ feet deep; a few inches off any of these dimensions would not be a drawback, but do not make them any larger. Fit the two close into the corner so that the end of one is touching the wall and the end of the other is touching the side of the first and at right angles to it. If the top of one of the boxes is fitted with hinges the inside will make a good place to store quilts or blankets, or other articles not in every-day use. Make a padded cover, padding with batting about three inches thick and covering with a good cretonne that has shades of green to match your room. Put a frill of cretonne around the edges of the pad that do not touch the wall, having the frill deep enough to just barely touch the floor. Do not fasten this cover tightly to the couch, because you will want to dust it and air it outside every little while. Around the wall just above the couch at head and side put a width of green tapestry burlap, putting it on perfectly plain and smooth. It is a yard wide and costs from 35 to 50 cents a yard. It is better than any draped effect of lighter goods because it does not harbor dust, protects

the wall, and makes an effective background for the prints and photos. Finish off the top of the burlap all round with a moulding or plate rail stained to match the rest of the woodwork in the room. You can get it ready stained for from 15 to 25 cents per foot, or unstained for about 10 cents. Upon this you can put photos and bits of pretty china. If the burlap fades at all, a coat of paint will remedy the defect. If you put castors on the frame work of your cosy corner it can easily be moved out on cleaning days. You will need some pretty, but serviceable cushions, to complete the effect.

I am going to change your name to Alberta B, because there will be less chance then of confusing you with Alberta A. The latter hasn't written to us for a long time, but we are hoping she will break the silence soon. If you get the cosy corner arranged to suit you, couldn't you take a snap-shot of it for us? Surely there are some owners of cameras in your vicinity. Write again.
D. D.)

AN APPRECIATED DAUGHTER

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

The subject of "The Daughter's Portion" of the farm is one of the most important topics to which "The Farmer's Advocate" can direct its influence, and it reaches many homes where that influence is greatly needed. The incidents quoted of injustice in this direction have their counterparts in almost every community, and it seems appalling that parents in a civilized land should be so blind to the daughter's claim to their protection.

The following article, taken from the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, is a touching incident of at least one father's appreciation of his daughter's services:

"The dry and routine records of the courts occasionally are enlivened by a revealing touch of human nature, as, when, a few days ago, a will was admitted to probate containing this clause:

"My greatest sense of duty is toward our grateful daughter, Elizabeth, who has so devotedly cared for us and spent a life of self-denial for our comfort, and, because of her single life, the entire estate that I have is too little for her."

The tribute belongs to a class as well as to an individual. The fun-makers have had more than their share to say concerning "old maids," and the serious registers of public opinion have not adequately recognized that important factor in our social organization, the woman who spends her life in the service of her parents or brothers or sisters, or the children of the latter. There are to-day thousands of single women who are the support and comfort of homes that could scarcely exist without them.

The self-sacrifice of those who have turned aside from a woman's dreams of her own home and children in order to minister to other loved ones is often worthy of honor and praise. Thus to immolate herself upon the altar of duty, without self-consciousness or complaining, is the highest experience of which even a woman is capable.

Like the father whose will has been quoted, many parents whose declining days have been made comfortable, brothers whose widowed lot has been made bearable, and orphaned children whose feet have been set in the paths of virtue and usefulness, acclaim the maiden daughter, sister, aunt, in the words of the wise man, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."
J. McF.

A young lady went into a well-known establishment a few days ago and said to the shop-walker, "Do you keep stationary?" "No, miss," replied the shop-walker, "if I did I should lose my job."

SELECTED RECIPES.

Two-story sandwiches are desirable for afternoon tea or little suppers. The bread, brown or white, is delicately buttered and cut of wafer thinness. Two slices have different sandwich fillings of harmonious flavor spread upon them; they are put, filling side up, one on top of the other; then another slice; butter side down is put on top, the sandwich being cut to desired size. One filling of minced ham or tongue and other of chopped pickles or olives goes well together; another is cream cheese in one layer and chopped nuts in mayonnaise for another. Another delicious mixture is cream cheese with mayonnaise in one layer and tart grape jelly in another. It is not difficult to plan varied combinations for these sandwiches, but the bread must always be very thin.

Fish cakes.—To 1 lb. of any cold fish, without bone, add 1 lb. of mashed potatoes, 1 oz. of dripping, pepper and salt to taste, and an egg. Mix well together, and bake in a mound on a flat tin. The cakes can be made round and flat, covered with egg and bread-crumbs, and fried in boiling fat. The ingredients needed are 1 lb. cold fish, 1 lb. potatoes, pepper and salt, 1 oz. dripping, one egg or a little milk.

Date cake.—Half a cupful of butter, one cupful of white sugar, two eggs, two cupfuls and a-half of flour, half a cupful of sour milk, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in a teaspoonful of cold milk and stirred into the milk, a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cream butter and sugar, beat in the eggs, add milk and soda, and beat in the flour at once. Line the cake tin with paper and put a layer of dough on the bottom, then a layer of dates stoned and cut open once lengthwise, spread another layer of dough, then one of dates, and use dough for the top. Use two cupfuls of dates in all and place them slightly cornerwise in the tin, as they show better when cut. Ice with milk icing made thus:—Put into a bowl a cupful and a-half of confectioner's sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon extract, or the grated rind of lemon if preferred, then beat in slowly, sufficient boiling milk to make the icing soft enough to spread; usually about four tablespoonfuls will be required.

To candy lemons or oranges.—Rub the peel all over with salt, cut them in halves, and put them to soak for three or four days, changing the water once, then boil the peel until tender; change the water three times. Now have ready a good syrup made with one pound of sugar to a pint of water; scald the peel in the syrup until it looks clear. Other fruit may be candied in the same manner, but neither boil nor soak, only put them in the hot syrup.

German Gugelhupf.—One cup powdered sugar well stirred with one cup butter, add yolks of six eggs and beat well again. Grate in rind of half a lemon and add the juice. Sift a pound of flour three times and add to other ingredients. Put cake of yeast into half a cup of warm milk, add a little sugar and half a teaspoon salt. Let it rise and then put to the first mixture and add enough lukewarm milk to make a rather soft dough. Work it well, add a few seedless raisins and blanched almonds, cut the dough lengthwise and set to rise again. Bake in a moderate oven thirty to forty-five minutes.

Marmalade.—Two lbs. bitter oranges, 1 sweet orange, or 1 lemon. Cut into very thin slices and strips, remove pips, putting them into one basin and quarters in another. Pour 9 cupfuls of water over the oranges, and 3 over the seeds. Let it stand 24 hours. Boil for two hours, then add 5 lbs. sugar, and boil for fully an hour, or until it is quite clear and skim rises on the top. Stir almost constantly after adding the sugar. Strain the seeds through a bit of muslin into the kettle, working the gluten well out of them. There is no waste whatever with this recipe.—(Sent by Heather.)

MAKING COOKING EASY

Often as I sit down to a table in some of the farm houses, when the women are tired and overworked, it reminds me of some of the women in town who look worn and weary, but whose children are clad in white suits and be-frilled dresses, even during play hours, although, because of limited means, the mothers are obliged to make and launder them themselves.

I do not say that cooking for a number of men on a farm, where there is so much else to care for, can be made easy, but I do say that many of us could make it easier than we do, and still have a good, healthful living. Good bread, good butter, well-cooked meats, vegetables and fruit, are the essentials of a healthful diet, and we must see to it that we have these of the best quality obtainable, and a meal at which these are served demands much less time and labor than does one such as we often see served in houses where labor is at a premium, consisting of pies, tarts and cakes be-chocolated, be-nutted and be-iced, until they are very pleasant to look upon, very pleasant to taste, and frequently very indigestible.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



6058 Boy's Russian Blouse, 6 to 12 years.



6049 Girl's Semi-Princesse Over Dress, 6 to 12 years.



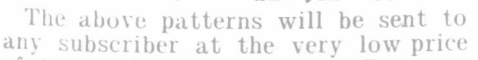
6046 One-Piece Circular Drawers, 22 to 32 waist.



5902 One-Piece Night-Gown, Small, Medium, Large.



6061 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.



6060 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

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

Although I have spoken rather disparagingly of pastry, I do not, for a moment, say that it should never find a place on our table, but I do say that it is not so necessary to our table that a woman need prepare it when she is already tired and exhausted, rather than serve a meal without it.

This kind of cooking takes more time and labor, and perhaps more care than does the plainer cooking, and is not an essential, so, where there is a shortage of time and strength, let us dispense with it.

We have on the farm two treasures, if properly handled—milk and eggs. Apart from being used as staples, they are the basis of innumerable dishes, which are both toothsome and wholesome. They are the principal ingredients of many dainty desserts which have this advantage. They can be prepared the day before, thus saving the necessity of preparing them in the hottest, busiest time of the day—while dinner is being cooked.

Milk soups are also legion, and are easily prepared, but do not try to cook milk without a double boiler. They are not an expensive article, but it is surprising how many farmers' wives are without them. With them, all the worry and care of watching the milk lest it scorch while heating is done away with, and thus time and anxiety is saved. Another article that saves work in the same way is the asbestos mat. When cooking oatmeal, set it on one of these mats, and it will need no further care. Not only oatmeal, but other things that are liable to scorch while cooking can be cooked this way.

Of more recent invention, and a greater labor-saver than these is the bread-worker. Breadmaking is not only tedious, but heavy work, and with this, the work is certainly made light. There is one thing you must be careful to do. With each bread-worker directions for making the bread are sent, and you must follow these directions exactly, at least in the matter of the proportions of flour and water used. Do not trust to measuring the flour, you cannot be sure of always having the same amount in a cup. Weigh it. A pound is always a pound. With this care you need not fear failure.

Plenty of dishes and cooking utensils also aid in making cooking easier. Do not say that you cannot afford them. A very few dollars will purchase all the dishes any kitchen requires, and, in these days, when it is almost out of the question to get any person to help us, let us get any thing that will simplify work.

Speaking of dishes, perhaps the most tedious and tiresome work in the kitchen is washing them. Try this plan: Have a large dish (granite, if you can get it will last longer than tin, and is easier cleaned), have this half filled with cold water in the morning, and, as you are cooking, whenever you have finished with a dish drop it into it. When it comes to dish-washing time you will be surprised how easily they can be washed.

Perhaps nothing is a greater help in dish-washing than plenty of linen towels. I know that it is a common practice to use all the cotton flour sacks for tea towels, but this is false economy. It saves a little money at the expense of time and labor spent in drying the dishes and washing the towels. Have a towel-ling not too heavy in quality, but see to it that it is linen, and the dish-drying is reduced to a minimum; and have plenty of them so that you do not need to soil them too much, and the washing of the towels is not difficult. Two or three heavy, coarse ones for use around the oven will mean fewer tea towels to wash.

None of the plans I have suggested can be spoken of as "great labor-saving devices" such as we often see advertised; but, if by them we can save a few minutes, or a little strength, they are worth using in these busy days. M. H. G.

Power Lot == God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XXIV

SEA GULLS EMBRACE

I TOOK the story of the refunded money up to Rob next morning. "You owe me only 'fifty' now," I said.

"I owe you—" said the lad; well, I won't tell what he said. But it isn't so hard giving up, and piloting your chickens along to pick up the fattest of the corn, when they turn a face and a spirit toward you like Rob's.

I was willing to make my faith in Gar' Tee-bo's protestations of innocence discretionary, but I was determined to find out whether "Grief" knew nothing of the dastardly plot against Rob. I meant to search that maiden's soul for lurking crime. On my return to the River settlement I came easily upon Cuby, fresh and handsome, doing the week's washing in the shed of the Tee-bo cabin.

"How d' do, Cuby?"

"Halloo, Jeem."

"You did your part mighty fine last night, Cuby—wonderful. You are an actress and no mistake."

"Wal," said Cuby, deftly wringing out one of Tee-bo's flannel shirts, a deep blush on her downcast face, "I'm vary glad you lak' how I done it."

"By the way, Cuby," I continued bluntly, "did you know that your father and Bate sailed over to Waldeck just after Rob and I did the other day?"

"So?—Jeem," she said, lifting to me a pale face that I knew on the spot and the instant to be an honest face. "They mek to me as how they go feeshin'."

"Do you—honest—care anything about Rob Hilton, Cuby? Tell me now."

"Me—I want them not to hurt heem. I am good, Jeem Tur-ban, though always you hate me and mek a mock at me." She shook out the wrung garment viciously, as though she would have liked to slap me in the face with it. But her voice and eyes carried a suspicion of dammed-up tears.

"I see you do care for him, after all," said I.

"Heem!" She threw the wrung and shaken garment to a near-by line; it snapped my ear stingingly in passing, but it landed on the line as smartly as if a boy had thrown it. "Heem, the gre't stupeed lunk-a-head. Heem! Loaf heem!" She laughed, and her perfect teeth glittered in a way that actually suggested to me that their bite might not be pleasant.

"Who do you love, then?" I said.

"Who? Oh, you, mebbe," she retorted, her eyes buring annihilation of me, her passionate face white with wrath. "You! That is it! It must be. How could it be help? You air so han'some, so genteel, so loafy—an' you mek so to mind your own beezness! Oh, vary sure it must-a be you!" She laughed, and her laugh was musical even when she was in a spasm of scorn and rage.

"That is not polite," I answered, as if I had been deeply hurt, "to remind me of my misfortunes. I did not think you would be so unkind to a man who was created plain and rough; to throw his ugliness back in his face, and laugh at it. I did not think it of you, Cuby."

She burst into tears.

"Oh, Jeem, it is not me w'at laugh at you. It is you mek-a laugh at me."

She bent over her tub again, and her tears mingled with the suds, falling over cheeks dewy as a baby's and from long, dark lashes that hid sedulously the storm of shame and sorrow in her eyes. Now was she indeed "Grief"; and still the actress was mounting in her, her lip began to curl and the clothes in the tub to dance a jig suggestive of ming passion.

"Well, who do you hate, Cuby?" I made haste to say, by way of deflecting her emotion into some safe and congenial outlet.

"Jeem, I cross-a my heart"—she performed that action solemnly, her bright, wet eyes meeting mine steadily—"I am getting hate of them two."

"Ah, you father and Bate?"

"Hush!—yes. I am getting hate to be 'round here. They dreenk—awful. They fetch home a lot of the dreenk, that tam' they mek to go feeshin'."

"Jeem, tell-a me, where was it they go?—an' they fight on Rob? An' heem one poor lunk-a-head."

"Rob Hilton is brave enough to distinguish himself in any war men ever fought, Cuby. Rob is more of a soldier than you think."

"Keep you heem, then. I want heem not. I want nevaire to go up on that hill an' have that Ma'y Sting'ree runnin' in and makin' a preach at me. Me—I rather to die."

"Then, maybe you love Bate?"

"Mebbee you are a fool," she retorted, the stout pillow case she had been wringing clearing my head y the fraction of an inch on its impetuous way to the line. "Bet' Sting'ree! W'at have the audass' to knock me 'gin the side o' my house, till I draw the gun on heem, an' he run. Would I shoot, look you! By tam, I would shoot heem!"

The tears were decidedly exhaling in the bright flame of Cuby's eyes.

"Well, now look here," I said, unable to keep back a smile, her oaths were so incongruous with her baby-sweet lips; "look—here, Cuby, you and me are old friends—and you know who's to be trusted. Old Jim Turbine will keep your secret. You are afraid to stay here—"

"I did not say I was afre'd."

"True, but you hate the atmosphere round your home here. You hate them and you'd be glad to get away and get quit of it all. And so many of the boys round here have been trying to pay court to you. Sure, you love someone. Who is it, Cuby?"

"Whan I tell heem," she replied, with bitter emphasis, "his old greezle-top 'll be layin' more years than as one in the tomb o' the daid folks," and the mate to the pillow case took me clean swat across the eyes, and there stayed, wet and heavy.

I laughed as I disentangled myself. Cuby laughed, giving me a sidelong glance from her viciously renewed exercises over the washtub.

"I thought you could throw," I reproached her, "but your are like all girls, silly and weak." I sighed and took the doughy pillow case over to the line, where I hung it up neatly with clothes pins; in the same manner I suspended all the articles that had been hurled thitherward with such force by Cuby, not omitting the kitchen towel, which took me ferociously in the neck while I was in the very midst of these travails.

"Do you know what 'spunk' means?" I said, coming back to Cuby.

"It means," she answered promptly, "that I am brev'."

"It does so. All of that. You can go right up to the head."

"Ah no, Jeem, I go furdur 'n as that. My mother she went an' drown herself long tam' ago biffore I rimerber, but they tell-a me. She was brev'. Whan she lak' it not to levee any longer, she go sweem out—vary far—where there is no trouble to her any more. Ah, she was brev', an' me—I care not. I am brev' also; an' I loaf-a the water. It mak' me happy to sweem out vary, vary far, an' nevaire come back where it is all trouble to me, an' some—that it did once lak'—come an' mak' a laugh at me."

"You love the water? So do I. You ought to marry one of the sailor lads, Cuby."

"I shall nevaire marry," replied Cuby. "I use to theenk eef I did marry it mus' be a man w'at has a boat an' goes a-feeshin'. I could not loaf any other—me. But I shall nevaire marry."

(Continued on page 230).

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

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

"Yes, indeed," replied the bishop. "But do you know what kind of a State that is?" inquired the anxious one.

"Why, I saw in the paper that in a Kentucky town one man killed another dead for just treading on a dog. What are you going to do in a place like that?"

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



Doing Any Roofing This Fall?

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Children's Corner

OUR PLAYMATE

By Cara Waterman Bronson

Last week there came
With us to play
The little sister
Of grown-up May
She'd a bonnet of pink
Tied under her chin,
And a pretty green gown
With a rose tucked in;
She had red-rose cheeks
And eyes so clear;
You may stay four weeks
Said Mother Year.

And where she stays
There are hosts of birds,
And where she plays
There are gentle words,
And day's light fingers
When day is done
And roses redden,
And waters run,
O, Heaven comes near
To earth away,
When dear little June
Comes down to stay!

There are clover meadows
To wander through
And cups of yellow
And bells of blue;
And wild strawberries—
But where they grow
Only we and
The robins know.
O, the robin feasts
But does not think
That he should divide
With the bobolink!

But we knew well,
Wherever we are,
That joy is dearest
Which we can share.
That God would have us
Be kind and sweet
And scatter flowers
For others' feet.
He would set our lives
To a glad, sweet tune,
And so he sends us
Our playmate, June.

LIKES CANADA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Grandpa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I thought I would write to it.

I have been reading the letters and see that you are trying to get a name for the Corner and I thought you might like "Sunshine Corner."

We have five horses whose names are Kit, Flora, Darkey, Frank and Joe. For pets we have three kittens and one dog. The kittens' names are King, Dolly and Pussy. The dog's name is Shep.

We came to Canada two and a half years ago from the United States. I like Canada very well.

Your Cousin,
Sask. (a) LOIS BABCOCK (10).
(We have one Maple Leaf already on our list of pen-names, so please hunt round in your mind for a new name for the next time you write. C. D.)

A CAT NAMED SAMMY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to you before and I like it fine. I see that some of the Cousins have earned a watch. I am glad for them. It must be a pretty one, and the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is very good to give it away.

My little sister Nellie is four years old now. She has a black and white cat named Sammy for a pet, and my fifteen-year-old sister has a black and white dog. I milk two cows every day. My father is painting the school. I would like Mary Gemmill to write to me.

Man. (b) MINNIE BAYLISS.

A VERY SHORT LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and enjoys reading it very much. I live on a farm about nine miles from Carman. We have eight horses and three colts. I have nine

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brothers and three sisters. I do not go to school as it is holidays.

Man. (b) SWEET ROSE.

AN EMPTY CORNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the club. The last time I wrote, you had my name McRay.

In our last paper there were no letters in the Corner, so I thought I would write again. I do not see why some one does not write to you, instead of leaving the Corner bare.

Our school holidays are on now. I have read two books since my holidays started and am on my third. They are, "In Days of Danger," "Uncle John's Flower Gatherers," and "The Rifle Rangers."

Man. (b) VICTOR MCKAY.

(I think the Corner became bare because you were all having too much fun in the holidays to take time for letter-writing. But I am expecting some interesting letters now that school has begun again. C. D.)

SWEET PEAS IN FLOWER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters very much. I go to school. I am in the third class. Our teacher's name is Miss Mc L. I like her very much. The sweet peas are beginning to come out in flower.

Sask. (b) AGNES BURROWS.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the ADVOCATE. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time. I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner. My father has twenty head of horses and eight head of cattle. I have two cats and one dog. We have a pony and drive to school. Her name is Fly. We are having holidays now, and I am having a good time.

Man. (b) MAGGIE E. STINSON.

A LOT OF CATS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I go to school in Beazer ward, and live with my grandma because father and mother live out on a ranch. I have two sisters and three brothers. I got a big doll last Christmas, and I have four cats for pets. My aunt Julia is here on a visit from Utah.

Alta. (b) RHODA LEAVITT. (9)

ESCAPED JACK FROST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think I would like to correspond with some of the girls that write to the Corner. I am in the third class, and am ten years old. I have found one bird's nest this summer. It had four little birds in it. All of the crops are looking very good. Our oats measured fifty-six inches three weeks ago. The winter wheat measured fifty-eight inches long.

What country did you come from, Cousin Dorothy? I came from Montana. My oldest sister went back to Montana for a visit. She left a week

ago yesterday. It is a very busy time now, isn't it? Did Jack Frost hurt anything up your way? It is so warm and we are not having hardly any rain here at all.

Alta. (b) CORE BERKAR.

(I came from Ontario and just got back yesterday from a visit to my mother. I had a fine time boating and driving. I'll send the address you want. C. D.)

In the British House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Harold Cox asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether James Walker, aged fifty-five, who was recently charged with bigamy at the Huddersfield Police Court, and who was alleged to have gone through the form of marriage with eleven women, would be entitled, on attaining the age of seventy, to an old-age pension; and, if not, under what provisions of the Bill would he be excluded from the reward intended for veterans of industry. Mr. Lloyd George said in reply: "My hon. friend seems to assume that these facts prove an irrefutable proof of industry. As I understand that the case is still under the consideration of the courts, I do not think it would be proper for me to discuss it in this place." (Laughter.) Mr. Bottomley, of Hackney, South, remarked: "Is there any case on record of a man having had several wives who ever attained the age of seventy?" (Laughter.)

NOTICE

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS

As already publicly announced, odd-numbered sections remaining vacant and undisposed of will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even-numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the Western Provinces, and the time having been very limited since the passing of the Act within which to transfer the records of all odd-numbered sections from the head office at Ottawa to the local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been absolutely completed by the 1st September. In any case, where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred, application will be accepted, but will have to be forwarded to head office to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish sub-agencies with copies of the records of odd-numbered sections, and in view of the large probable demand for entries, all applicants for entry upon odd-numbered sections are strongly advised to make their application in person at the office of the Dominion Lands Agent. Applications for even-numbered sections may be dealt with through the Sub-Land Agent as before, if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

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Questions and Answers

A subscriber at Sintaluta asks if he should pay some notes he has given for a life insurance policy, but does not give us his name. We are not unreasonable when we ask for the names of enquirers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

We have an enquiry about a premium on a life insurance policy, but as no name is signed there is no answer prepared.

LOG HOUSE PLAN WANTED.

A subscriber in Alberta writes us as follows: "Can any of your readers furnish me with a simple plan and details of an ice house built of logs?" Any reader who can furnish the information is invited to send it along.

HOMESTEAD PATENT.

I got the receipt for my homestead in March, 1906, then got an extension of six months and afterwards an extension of four months. I own 160 acres in the same township to which I moved in May, 1907, and have been living there ever since.

When should I apply for my patent and when should I get it.

Y. H. B.

Ans.—You will not be entitled to your patent until January, 1910, but you can give notice that you will apply for it at the end of your three years' residence, six months before the time is up. This will insure you more prompt attention.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Would you kindly inform me if it is any use leaving wheat standing after one discovers black rust on it? I left a field to ripen, but in two weeks it was just as green, then I discovered rust. I cut it at once and stooked it, fourteen sheaves to the stook with two sheaves for caps. It is now standing that way. Do you think there will be any change in it?

Sask. F. C. L.

Ans.—Rust on the stem of wheat, seems to destroy the connection that exists between cells, so that further supplies of sap cannot be passed along to the heads. Hence when grain is struck with rust so that it does not change color in two or three days, it might as well, or much better, be cut. No improvement can be expected in the stook except that the straw will dry and the grain harden. In threshing, keep the rusted grain separate from the sound. Nothing can be done to directly prevent rust, but early sowing, strong seed, land in good tilth, and any other condition that makes for a good crop tends to lessen the chance of an attack of rust, just as a horse in good condition is not so liable to an attack of disease.

HOMESTEADS—INBREEDING HOGS.

Myself and three sons wish to preempt four quarters adjoining one homestead. Could you kindly tell us on what terms we can do so and greatly oblige.

Would you please also say if it is safe to inbreed pigs? J. S. B.

Ans.—If the land is available for preemption, and has not already been applied for, there is still a chance of it being preempted. But you should find out first if your land is in the pre-empted area, whether or not the land you want has been taken by the railway company, or by some other party. All this information may be obtained at the nearest land office. Judging by the rush of applicants at all the land offices on the first of September, it is doubtful if there are many good quarters left by this time.

2. There are varying degrees of extent in inbreeding. Probably there would be no harm from the first few stages, but if it is continued for three or four individuals, injury will be sure to result. About the first indications will be stupidity or sterility.

RUPTURE.

The navel of my colt, eight weeks old, has not gone back yet, and it has a swollen fetlock. Do you think it is joint ill, or an injury?

Sask.

Ans.—The trouble with the navel of your colt is "umbilical hernia." This is often congenital in the lower animals. The tumor may contain either bowel or omentum, or both, and is often removed with age without medical or surgical assistance. On the other hand, these tumors often have to be operated upon to bring about a cure. There are many methods known to the surgeon, but the best way for you to

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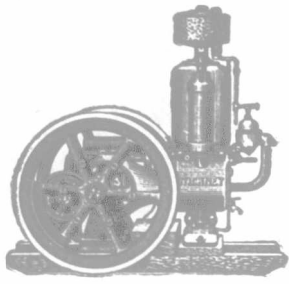
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proceed is to apply a pad or compressor to the part, which is kept in place with a surcingle. The latter must be so fastened so as to prevent the pad slipping. This is worn until recovery is complete.

SHOULD THE PLOW BE PAID FOR?

I bought a gang plow this summer. When buying it I told the agent that I wanted a plow that would do good work, and also be strong, as I had some willow bush to plow through. The agent said he could guarantee the plow to do good work, and to work satisfactorily. The agent came and set the gang up, which seemed to work all right, so I signed the note to meet the payment this fall. After a couple of days the gang seemed to go out of order. I had the agent down three times to try to make it work but he couldn't fix it. He said there must be something wrong in the making of it, and promised to bring a new frame down for it, but after waiting over a week for him to come, I took the plow back, telling him that I didn't want it, as it would not work.

A few days ago I had a notice from the bank asking me to prepare to meet my note when due.

Can I be compelled to pay for this gang when it did not work as guaranteed?

Sask.

B. B. M.

Ans.—In our August 26th number we reported a case of a similar kind tried before Judge Sifton at High River. In that case the farmer won, but the company had guaranteed the machine to do certain work with reasonable care. This is where the difficulty arises in this case. Was the plow guaranteed, and could a plow be reasonably expected to work in willow without becoming "sprung?" Evidently the plow worked well enough in ordinary land since it gave satisfaction the first two days and if it became "sprung" (for that is evidently what the trouble is), while receiving ordinary reasonable usage, then the farmer could recover his notes. Or, if it was guaranteed or represented to be capable of breaking in willow, then there is also a good chance of recovery. But if the plow was sold in the ordinary way without any special representation being made that it would work in willow, and if it became damaged while breaking willow, the agent has a pretty good case. In evidence the promise to supply a new frame would have some weight in the farmer's favor, as would also the fact that the agent knew the plow was expected to work in willow. All things considered, we think the farmer in this instance, has a fairly safe chance of winning a suit, but we could not guarantee that he could recover as law suits are even more uncertain than races. We might suggest that it would be a good thing for all concerned if some farmer's organization backed this suit, as a decision in it would be of value to a large number.

HIRED MAN'S TIME.

Would you kindly inform me through your valuable paper how many days a man is supposed to work when hired by the month, twenty-six days, or from date to date.

Man.

J. C.

Ans. From date to date, from the morning of the 10th, to the evening of the 9th for instance.

RENTING RANCH TO SONS.

I want to rent my farm for ten years to six of my oldest sons. I wish to arrange it so that they will give me for rent a certain percentage of what the farm produces, and be free to take the farm back if I see the ranch is not doing well enough. At the same time I want the boys to put all the money in the bank, and each boy at the end of the year after the rent is paid, to be allowed to draw a percentage, and the rest to be left there for running expenses and other improvements made on the ranch.

I wish to fix the papers according to law, in such a way that one boy cannot cheat the other, and still all have an equal say about the business. Which would be the best way for me to rent my farm so that the boys will not quarrel among themselves and still all have justice.

B. C.

Y. S.

Ans.—There is no way to do all this. Human nature is not so constituted that a lease will keep men honest, and make them agree upon all points of management. Rent the ranch to one of the boys, and let him hire his brothers or any one else to work for him. Family partnerships very, very seldom work out in farming, and especially if there are more than two concerned.

INDIGESTION TONIC POWDER

Will you kindly let me know through your paper what is the best thing to give a horse that suffers from indigestion, also the best tonic to give a horse which is run down?

Sask.

E. C. P.

Ans.—If the horse which is suffering from indigestion is in fair condition, not weak, give him a ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, from seven to nine drams, (according to size of animal); powdered ginger, one dram; soft soap sufficient to form a ball. Roll in soft paper, give him the ball after fasting for twelve hours, then feed bran mash until he commences to purge, then feed about half his usual allowance of feed gradually increasing until purgation ceases. You may now give a level tablespoonful of the following powder in damp feed three times a day. Pow-

Learn Dressmaking By Mail

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

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

Sask-alta Range



How a Sask-alta thermometer earns its money.

By indicating when oven is ready for baking. By cutting out the "peeping" into oven. By showing on its face what is going on in the oven. By saving "door-opening" heat. By substituting certainty for chance in baking results.

"Sask-alta" range thermometer was tested for six months before one range was sold. "Sask-alta" thermometer is to the housewife what the compass is to the ship captain.

McClary's

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

EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

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

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

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

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



The Roof That Is a Roof

A roof that gives only half the service that a roof should is only half a roof. REX Roofing makes the roof that is a roof. REX gives full service and full protection. It keeps out wet and dampness, it protects stock from extremes of temperature, wind cannot penetrate it or blow it off. Falling sparks or firebrands do not ignite it. It will not rot, melt, crack, peel, blister or curl, and withal

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

has the greatest durability—because it is made honest all through. Its quality is in its body as well as in the surface coating—it is made of dense long fibred felt. Any farm-hand can lay REX Roofing—everything needed but the hammer comes in the roll.

Write for Book and Samples—Free

Make the fire test, try its strength, note its pliability; and when you go to your dealer's, be sure you are given the "Look for the Boy" trade-mark kind.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
21 India Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Office: 39 Common St., Montreal
Agents: MACKENZIE BROS.
244 Princess Street, Winnipeg

A \$5.00 TREATMENT FREE

If you suffer with Catarrh, Deafness, Discharging Ears, Weak or Watery Eyes, Itching, Swelling, or any disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat, we will give you a full history of your case and we will send you absolutely free to try a month's full treatment of the Anacropin remedy that cures naturally without pain and has been used by over 100,000 persons. Don't delay. The National Eye & Ear Infirmary, Dept. 117 - Des Moines, Ia.

CATARRH DEAFNESS SORE EYES

dered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered mix vomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 8 ounces; common salt, 3 ounces. Mix well. This powder is also a good tonic and may be used for the horse which is run down in health and condition.

CANNING VEGETABLES IN FACTORIES.

I would like very much to receive, through the pages of your papers, a receipt for canning corn and peas, as they are canned in the factory.

Man. R. S. H.
Cooking.—The preservation of vegetables by cooking them in sealed cases is dependent upon the destruction of all organic germs by the heat of the boiling and the perfect exclusion of air. An example of the simplest form is the canning of tomatoes. The fruits are scalded to loosen the skin, and then dipped in sieves into water, heated by the injection of steam, for one-half minute. They are then skinned and picked over, and passed into the steamer. Thence they fall into the hopper and are fed by the stuffer, a cylinder worked by a treadle into the cans. The filling of these is adjusted by boys, and they are sealed up. The cans are then boiled for two hours, then partially cooled, the air is let out by a pin hole, and they are immediately soldered up, and the cooling is completed.

Many other vegetables are canned in a similar manner. Those which have a green color lose it during the operation, by the destruction of the chlorophyll. The same remark applies to those dried by heat. The green color may be replaced by adding a solution of chlorophyll. It is supposed different canners have their own methods of treating vegetables and fruits, but these are kept secret. Of course vegetables may be canned at home, the following recipe having been used for years by one of our readers and found quite satisfactory:—

Clean and prepare the vegetable, peeled or cut as desired, and thoroughly sterilize it by boiling a few minutes in water containing a little salt. Seal them air tight by filling the jar completely full at the boiling point. Screw the lid down tight and stand the bottle upside down for a few days or longer.

ECZEMA IN FILLY

Filly, two years old, did not thrive well in winter though getting hay and about two quarts of oats twice a day. In the spring she got very weak, and the coat staring. We clipped her, and the skin was coated with dandruff-looking dust and little scales. We put her in a pasture, and she has improved some in flesh, but her body is covered with the scurf of little sores, much the same as appears on the heels of a horse when he has the scratches. What, in your opinion, was, or is, the matter, or the cause of it? The other coits are all healthy. What should I do?
G. R.

Man.—Your filly is suffering from eczema. It is difficult to state the exact cause in this case, but probably it has followed some digestive disorder. Give her, in about three quarts of drinking water, morning and evening, a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Keep up this medicine for two weeks, then discontinue for a week, then commence giving the same dose for another two weeks, then stop. Get the skin in a healthy condition by well grooming; be careful not to injure the sore spots. After grooming, apply Ichthyol ointment with the finger to all the sores once daily. Continue the use of this ointment until cured.

PIGS HAVE INDIGESTION.

What is the matter with my pigs? They have been fed on barley chop made in slop, and have had free run on pasture. They have never been weaned, and are now about two or three months old. Some of them are doing fine, and some are dry and scurvy and very itchy. They are scratching nearly all the time, and

Central Business College

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

SLOAN - DUPLOYAN Shorthand by Mail In 12 Easy Lessons

The most wonderful invention of the age. 12 gold medals awarded. Write for our Free Booklet.

Gibbons Business College, Ltd
SASKATOON, SASK.

WANTED PROFESSOR OF FIELD HUSBANDRY

For Manitoba Agric. College. Initial Salary, \$2,000.00. Applications will be received up to Sept. 20th by G. A. Sproule, Secy. of Board of Directors, Man. Agric. Col., Winnipeg.

not doing well. All my hogs are scratching more or less, and their skin does not look healthy. It is too dry. The old sows have been fed nothing but barley and grass for two years. Are hogs troubled with the itch? Can I do anything for these pigs?
D. E. C.

Ans.—The cause of the trouble with your pigs is an error in feeding, which has brought about a disturbance of the functions of the digestive system. Barley is excellent feed for swine, but may be fed in too large quantities, or continued too long without a change. It is very essential to the health of pigs that their diet should be changed, either by mixing the different grains in proper proportions, or occasionally feeding a different grain entirely. Roots, such as mangels, should be allowed when obtainable. In this case, it is advisable to make a complete change in their diet, allow plenty of fresh vegetables. Give well stirred in their slop with each feed, bismuth sub nitrate, 5 grains; salol, 5 grains. These doses are for each pig, and sponge their bodies with a solution of creolin, 1 ounce, to soft water, 1 quart. Also, see that they get plenty of exercise. Continue the treatment until recovery is apparent.

MADE FOR SERVICE
IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER
AND GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
WATERPROOF



TOWERS FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKERS

This trade mark and the word TOWER on the buttons distinguish this high grade slicker from the just as good brands

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
The Great Traders of the Great West

LEASING OF LANDS

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

Goods Delivered Free from Toronto

WITH all the talk of improved living conditions in the country, no one thing stands out with larger prominence than the ease and facility with which goods can be ordered by mail from Toronto, and delivered on precisely the same terms as though you lived next door to the store itself. The wonderful development of our Mail Order trade has encouraged us to be more liberal with Mail Order customers, and hereafter we will prepay freight or express charges on all orders of \$25.00 or over to your nearest Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; and on all orders received for same amount from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory we prepay freight or express charges as far as Winnipeg with one or two minor exceptions. This National Free Delivery Service entirely eliminates every difference between country and city shopping, and gives to out-of-town people all the advantages of Toronto styles and prices. We will pay all the cost of sending goods to you under the terms and conditions detailed in our catalogue. Send for

Our Beautifully Illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue if you are interested in Toronto styles and prices; all it costs is a Post Card bearing your name and address.

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



WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED—On July 13, from Lot 23, Kildonan, two mile road (McPhillips street), a brown mare six years old, with halter and heavy rope on neck, left hind leg branded figure 2. Also colt about 2 weeks old, brown, with black spot on forehead. Any information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded at above address, or 120 Aikins St., Winnipeg. 22-1f

TRADE NOTES

The firm of Wm. Cooper and Nephews, who frequently advertise sheep dip in these columns have gone to the trouble of tabulating the winnings of the sheep at the Royal Show, England, 1908, and give the following figures:

SHEEP WINNING RECORDS.	
Total Sheep exhibitors.....	147
Exhibitors using Cooper's Dip.....	124
Total Sheep exhibited.....	1124
Total Sheep dipped in Cooper's Dip.....	1023
Premiums awarded.....	268
Premiums won by Cooper dipped Sheep.....	243
Number of breeds exhibited.....	20
Breeds by which Cooper Dip was exclusively used.....	16

SIDELIGHTS ON THE MARATHON

Although this race was not run under the same conditions as that from which it is named, yet it was of a sufficiently severe character to test to the utmost the endurance of the various contestants. Practically every competitor partook of some nourishment in the course of the race; and it is reported that of the 28 who actually finished, no less than 26 made Bovril their choice. Among these were: Hayes, the winner; Dorando, the first arrival; Hefferon, the official second, and Forshaw, the third. It is stated that the quick results obtained from the use of Bovril were really wonderful.

SASK-ALTA, A NEW RANGE AND A NEW NAME.

It may interest our many readers who purpose buying a new Steel Range in the immediate future to know there has been placed on the market a beautiful Range named "Sask-alta."

This name was chosen from among 20,000 sent in by various contestants, and, of course, is a contraction of the two Provinces, "Saskatchewan" and "Alberta."

The construction of this range indicates that if we wish to find rock-bottom merit in a stove, we must go to the manufacturer who has experience, the capital and the brains.

The McClary Manufacturing Company, Head Office, London, and branches in all leading centers, are the largest manufacturers of Stoves and Ranges in the British Empire. This company is national in its scope, and the name "McClary" has become a byword for honesty and square dealing.

The Sask-alta Steel Range combines beauty with service, having every known ordinary feature with such special and exclusive patented features as the following:

Automatic Lift Top and Broiler Door, which makes successful broiling easy.

Direct Draft at front end of stove, which removes all danger of arms being burnt by pots, etc.

Double Duplex Grates, which can be removed at the front and which can be shaken separately, therefore saving red fuel.

Readily attachable or detachable Reservoir, which means that without the aid of hammer any person can attach a Reservoir to their Sask-alta Range.

A series of advertisements explaining the various features of the Sask-alta in detail, will commence in this paper forthwith.

The Gourlay piano is not made for to-day only—it is built to endure. Purchasers of Gourlay pianos, therefore, secure an instrument that in later years, their grandchildren will use with pleasure.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED
BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James A. Colvin, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

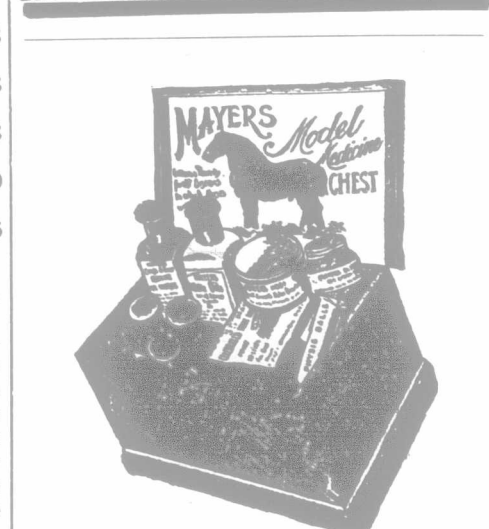
RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163,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

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

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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



This medicine chest contains a perfect remedy for all known animal diseases. Ask for it at our agents in all towns, or write to

The Mayer Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

\$10 a day may be earned by a man using our machinery. Some earn more. FULL LINE for prospecting for water, coal, mineral, oil, etc. Any DEPTH and DIAMETER. PUMPS also. Free catalogue.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES
Chicago, Ill., First National Bank Building
New York, N. Y., 2-4 Stone St.
San Francisco, Cal., 305 Market St.
New Orleans, La., J. H. Menge & Co.
R. B. Whitacre & Co., 205 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dallas, Texas

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 45 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicoele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Ailays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

V. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Sale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

Bog 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—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be initiated. 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 Street, Toronto, Ont.

Try us with an Advertisement

Use
JLT'S
stic
am

Positive Cure
Used. Takes
very action.
in Horses
AUTERY
or of bluish
satisfaction
sets, or sent
directions for
onto, Ont

GOSSIP

Street scenes in Vancouver, fishing and salmon canning pictures on the Fraser River, panoramic views of the picturesque valleys of the Fraser, and a score of other sights which will be useful in the advertising of the province, will be caught by the machine in various districts of the province during the next few weeks.

Some novel advertising in Europe is to be done by the British Columbia government in the way of moving pictures. A contract has been made with an English firm to prepare the pictures and a representative is now at work in Vancouver. He has been instructed to take special care in the preparation of a series of pictures showing the fruit-growing possibilities of some of the interior valleys, as the Government wishes to advertise the horticultural resources of the province as widely and intelligently as possible throughout Great Britain.

In writing us to insert their "ad." for Clydesdales, Jas. Burnett of Napinka, says: "The shipment of colts and fillies arrived safely from Scotland and look like the genuine goods. Four of the two-year-olds have been bred, two to Baron Cedric (12811) at service fees that would be considered prohibitive here. Two of the colts are two year-olds, one by Baron Mitchell and the other by Revelanta. The other colt is a yearling by Everlasting. Manitoba farmers will make no mistake in patronizing the Napinka men, they are thorough horsemen and their success would be a big advantage to farmers in the southwest of the province.

Gourlay pianos are all of one quality—the best. Better cannot be made. Though a Gourlay may cost more than another, it will prove to be worth more than the increase.

CHIMNEY FLUES.

The location of the chimney flue is not of material consequence, although for convenience in installing the system it is well to arrange for it near the center of the building.

The character and size of the flue, however, are of the greatest importance, and that our readers shall fully understand this we shall speak of some of the elements necessary to a good flue. The draft in a chimney flue is spiral. This is doubtless due to the presence of the atmosphere, and the friction caused by the draft in overcoming this pressure. For this reason a tile flue 12 inches in diameter, with an area of approximately 113 square inches, is just as effective as a 12x12-inch tile flue with an area of 144 square inches, and because of this fact a chimney flue should be built round, or square, or as nearly square as possible.

There must be a sufficient air supply through the grate of the apparatus to properly burn the coal, and the chimney should be of sufficient area to pass the residue of this air after it has expanded, together with the gases of the products of combustion. The following table will prove of service to our readers:

TABLE OF SIZE OF CHIMNEY FLUE.		
Sq. ft. Radiation for steam.	Size of flue, Inches.	Sq. ft. Radiation for hot water.
300 to 400	8x8	300 to 700
450 to 700	8x12	800 to 1,200
700 to 1,200	12x12	1,200 to 2,400
1,200 to 2,400	12x16	2,400 to 3,600
2,400 to 3,500	16x16	3,600 to 5,500
3,500 to 5,000	16x20	5,500 to 8,000

Chimneys 16x16 inches and larger should be at least 50 feet high; otherwise a flue of larger area should be used.

No chimney flue for the use of a heating apparatus should be less than 8x8 inches, and a flue 8x12 inches would be safer, even for a small apparatus.

A tile-lined flue is best, but if for any reason this is not practical, the flue should be smoothly plastered. It should be built straight up, without offsets of any kind, and should extend well up above the roof of the building and above the roofs of any surrounding buildings. —Keith's Magazine.

SILVER FOX FARMING.

The United States department of agriculture believes it practical for the farmers in certain portions of this country to breed and raise silver foxes for the market. Civilization is encroaching on the breeding grounds of many of our fur bearing animals and the price is correspondingly advancing. Silver fox skins have a market value of more than \$100 apiece and sometimes pure black skins range from \$500 to \$2000. It is evident that silver foxes can and are being propagated in confinement. The expense of raising them is comparatively small but the profits are so large that it is evident that a moderate income may be derived by raising comparatively few foxes. At the present stage of the business the sale of foxes for breeding stock is very profitable as the live animals in good condition often bring twice as much as their cured skins. In fact good live silver foxes seldom can be obtained for less than \$500 per pair and much higher prices have been paid.

Increasing population and wealth insure a large future for fine furs and no great decrease in prices is likely to occur until production reaches large proportions. Furriers also state that changing fashion is not likely to alter prices, for the market is world-wide, and a diminished demand in any one or more countries is invariably offset by an increase elsewhere. At present the higher priced silver fox skins are sold mostly to France and Russia, but the demand in the United States is increasing.

The favorable facts are that silver foxes are easily and securely kept in simple wire enclosures; that suitable food for them is cheap and easily obtained; that they are not subject to serious diseases and that their disposition and the quality of their fur can be improved by selective breeding. Opposed to these are the unfavorable facts that they are by nature suspicious, nervous and not inclined to repose confidence in man, and that largely for these reasons they do not breed regularly and successfully except when cared for by experienced persons more or less gifted in handling them.

The Roof that Needs No Painting.

Yes, I'm re-covering every roof on the place with Amatite

WHEN you once put Amatite on one of your buildings you will be impatient to get it on all the others. That is the experience of everyone who uses it, because Amatite is its own best advertisement.

Not only is the first cost of Amatite low, but its real mineral surface does away with all the bother and expense of painting.

Once you have finished nailing down Amatite according to directions, you have a roof that will give protection for many years and which will require no attention whatever to insure it from leaks and trouble.

The busy farmer of to-day cannot afford to have his stock and farm products suffer because of leaks, nor can he spend time on repairs and painting.

For these reasons thousands of successful farmers all over the country are buying Amatite. They realize that painted roofings are out of date.

Amatite is as far ahead of the "painted roofings" as the farm implements of to-day are in advance of those used by our grandfathers.

FREE SAMPLE

To the progressive farmer we say—Send for a Free Sample to-day and get in touch with the best ready roofing made.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
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Getting Up
A Party—

The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

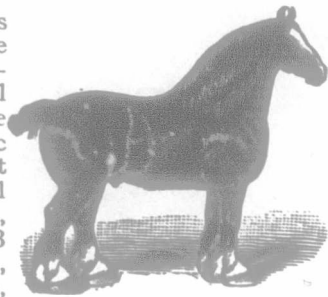
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The kind that is used on lines that carry messages 1500 miles. The kind that can ALWAYS be depended upon. Write us for prices and information on rural and suburban equipment.

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MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG. USE ADDRESS NEAREST YOU.

HORSEMEN!

The Souris Clydesdale Horse Association will offer for sale by public auction at the Imperial Stables, Souris, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Friday,



September 11th, their celebrated imported, pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, "Montrave Ruler", No. 10598. Montrave Ruler is a light bay, foaled May 8th, 1897, bred by Sir John Gilmour Montrave, Leven, Fife, Scotland, and won the Caithness Premium of One Hundred Pounds in 1900. He has travelled the Souris district for the past five years with excellent success, his stock taking first prize at all the local exhibitions. Terms for sale, 10% on day of sale, 40% Dec. 1st, 1908, and the balance Dec. 1st, 1909, with interest at 8%, upon the purchaser providing approved security. For any further information write W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.



FOR SALE Stallion Graphic

by Baron's Pride, dam Seabreeze by MacGregor. This is one of the best stock horses in the province, having travelled for six years in this district.

Apply to
A. Clark, Callmount P. O. Sask.



We have a bunch of the best bred Clydesdale Fillies

that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotlands most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale: Aged bull, Neepawa Chief, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old. Write for particulars, **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

SHORTHORNS

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



JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS



This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.



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



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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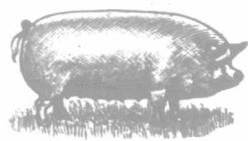
The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



SHORTHORNS!

As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$10 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 4 to 5 mos., at \$10 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds to Sept. 15th, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A1 individuals in both breeds. Write for information. Also shorthorns.

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

Yorkshires & Berkshires

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE THE
ONLY KIND THAT CAN BUY
SPACE IN THIS PAPER.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

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

Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford 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.



STOCKMEN

Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.

Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The first volume of the Canadian Aberdeen Angus herd book is being circulated. The volume registers 2693 animals but does not keep bulls and cows separate. Several half tones are published of prize winners at recent large shows, but as these are not made from photographs their value is considerably diminished.

* * *

Mr. Jaques of Ingleton, Alta., is in England making a selection of Suffolk Punch horses and Suffolk sheep for sale in Alberta. The Jaques Bros. are regular advertisers in these columns and their announcements will tell of their operations from time to time. No pains are to be spared to make the Suffolk stock popular in Alberta and other parts of the west.

LOCATING FARM WELLS.

Locate the well so that surface water may not get into it, and the waste from the barns may not contaminate it. The house and its well should always be on higher ground than the stables. If you can do no other way, you can fill in about the well so that this water shall be turned away.

And no waste from the house ever should be permitted to run into the well. We may either have a good tile drain to carry the water away or a box made of good hardwood, oak if possible, in place of the tile. If neither of these ways seems prac-

clean water rinse the stones off and dip this up from the bottom of the well. Now adjust the pump, and put the platform in shape again. This is hard work, of course, but it pays.

Drilled wells are not so apt to furnish cause for apprehension, especially if they are well cased for a number of feet below the surface; but even these should be fortified by good platforms and proper attention given to the drains from the buildings.

* * *

The Gourlay piano responds in sympathy with the temperament of the artist, and places within the hands of the musician the entire range of musical effect—while it gives to the student a revelation of musical values in their correct relations.

CANADA'S NORTH LAND.

Persons interested in the possibilities of development in the northland of Canada can find much food for thought in studying the conditions in Western Siberia, particularly the remarkable progress made in that country since the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The future of the great new country in Canada has been much discussed, and some months ago Mr. R. E. Young, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, surprised a Toronto audience by a lecture, showing the value of a region beyond Edmonton



MARJORIE.

Champion Shorthorn female at the Royal. Calved January 1906; Owned by H. M. the King.

ticable, one may have a large barrel or a big pail for the house slops, and carry that out to be used in the garden or somewhere about the farm crops. Such liquids are very rich, and will do much toward bringing good crops.

Every open well should be provided with a good tight plank platform to keep out rats, mice, and other intruders. For a foot or so from the top the wall should be laid up in cement or else well pointed up with mortar so that no such creature can dig its way through to the inside of the well. Were this always done, danger from drowned vermin would be greatly lessened.

But with all these precautions, the farm well will sometimes get impure, so that the water is not fit to use. Then the only thing to do is to clean it all out. In the late summer, when the water is lower than it is at any other time of the year, is a good time to do this work. The pump may need to be taken out in order that it shall not be in the way of the man who goes down into the well. After the water has been pumped out and the pump put either to one side of the well or lifted out, let some careful man go down the stone of the well and dip up all stuff that may have found its way into the water. It is surprising how much stuff may accumulate in even a well-kept well.

When the bottom has been thoroughly cleaned out, the walls should be washed carefully, scrubbing them with an old broom. Then with good

on which no value had been set.

The following extracts are from a report on the prospects of British trade in Siberia, published by the British Government in 1905. Tiumen mentioned in the extract is on a branch of the railway in the Province of Tobolsk. In latitude it is about 250 miles north of the latitude of Edmonton. Kourgan, on the main line of the railway is about 110 miles north of the latitude of Edmonton. Omsk near the south boundary of the Province of Tobolsk, and also on the main line of the railway is in latitude about 100 miles north of Edmonton.

"The butter-making industry of Western Siberia is one of the first direct results of the construction of the railway, and, from the point of view of the general well-being of the peasant population, the most promising outcome of the changed conditions now prevailing. It is at present the main resource of the inhabitants of the entire region.

"The progress made has, indeed, been wonderful. Previous to 1893 no butter was produced in Siberia for export abroad. The first to engage in butter-making under modern methods was an English woman, married to a Russian, whose dairy-farm at Chernov, Betchka, in the district of Tiumen, was in 1885, the only one in Siberia, and is still a well-known brand of its kind. The market difficulties encountered, she found to be extremely depressing. No experienced hands were to be found, the peasants did not under-

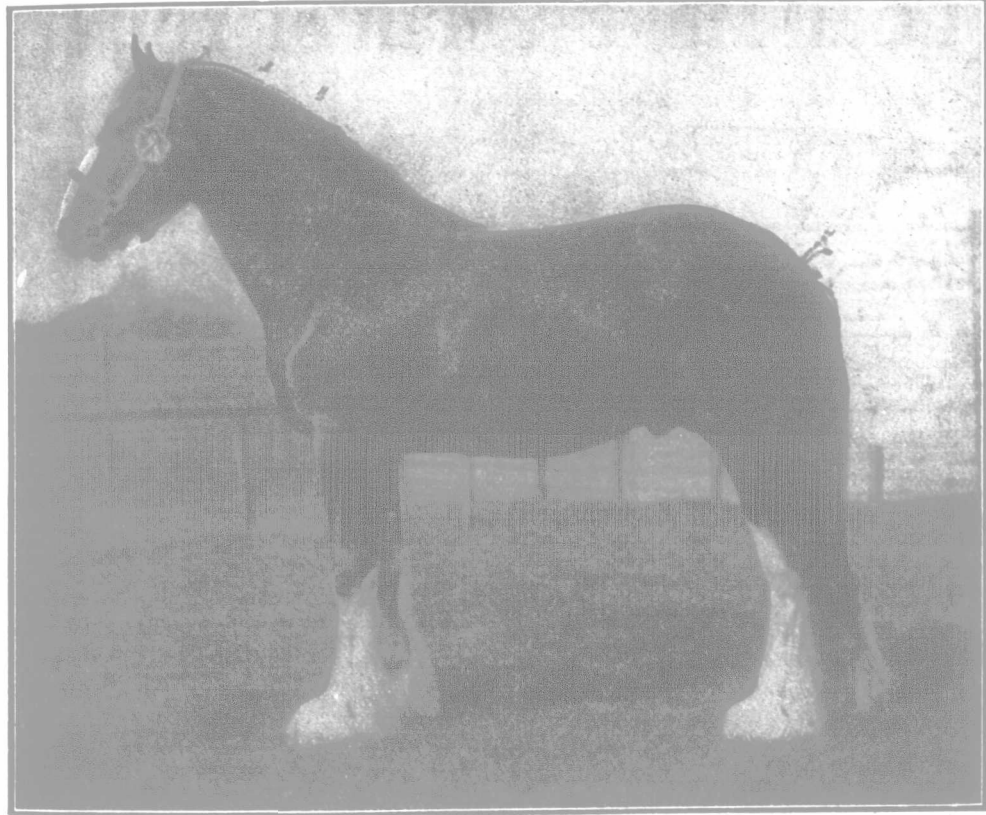
stand that cows had to be properly fed or attended to, the distances were enormous and communications were non-existent or primitive, while the people in general, with the exception of the few who could afford to order supplies by the then communications from Moscow, had but faint ideas as to the difference between cheese and butter, and how they were to be eaten. The first separator—the first in Siberia—was purchased in 1887 from Sweden. Common peasant cows, small and yielding little milk were utilized at first, and the breed gradually improved by the introduction of Simmental cattle. The farm now has 180 head of its own rearing.

"In 1893, Mr. Wolkoff, a Russian, opened near Kourgan the first dairy producing butter for export beyond the Urals. 400 pounds (14,400 lbs.) were exported in 1894. Ten years only have passed, and now butter-making is the staple industry of the country as regards international trade, and the chief resource of its peasant population. Over 2,000 dairies are now scattered over Western Siberia, their export in 1903 being 2,185,000 pounds or 78,904,720 lbs. One has but to visit Siberia, or to scan its press, to see how very large-

of milk to produce 1 pound of the manufactured article, the average price paid for milk being 18 to 19 copecks (about 10 cents) per pound.

"Omsk, with a population variously estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, the capital of the Governor-Generalship of the Steppes and of the Akmolinsk territory, is a large village-like town, of rising influence from its position on the railway and on the Irtysh. It has 15 offices engaged in the export of butter, half of which are Danish, the rest Russian or German, with one British establishment. Kourgan, a district town of the government of Tobolsk, with some 12,000 inhabitants, is a large straggling village in appearance, and has sprung into prominence since the construction of the railway as the most important center of the Siberian butter trade. It has 17 export offices, including Danish, German, Russian, and one British. 545,842 pounds (19,711,445 lbs.) or 25 per cent. of the entire Siberian export, was despatched from this center in 1902, and 510,078 pounds in 1903.

"The first dairy for the manufacture of butter for export abroad was opened in 1893. By 1902 the number of Siberian dairies amounted to over 2,000. They are termed in



BONNIE BUCHLYVIE.

Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion. (Champion at the Royal.

ly the butter industry bulks in the general economic position. The fame of Siberia is, in fact, being rapidly transferred from the hitherto traditional gold and wealth of grain to the more prosaic appearance of the foreign breakfast table. Butter, thanks solely to the Siberian supply, now occupies the sixth place in value in the Russian export trade, and promises to exceed all other items except grain. The insatiable British market gives Siberia its largest field of consumption, Denmark, in this respect, acting more as a forwarding agent than a home consumer. Russia, i. e., Siberia, now comes second or next to Denmark, in value and quantity, as the source of supply of the British demand for butter. In 1899 the import from Russia was so inconsiderable as to be merely included in the Board of Trade returns under "other countries." In 1900, as the Russian press points out with pride, it forced its way to an individual heading, the import from Russia amounting according to the Board of Trade returns, to 378,452 cwts. in 1901, to 490,091 cwts. in 1902, and to 484,328 cwts. in 1903.

"The extent of the advantages of this new industry to the peasantry of Siberia may be realized when it is remembered that prior to 1893, 'top-milk,' i. e., boiled and melted butter, alone was manufactured in Siberia. This sold at an average of 6 rubles (about \$3.00) per pound (about 36 pounds) requiring 32 peads

Russian 'zavodi,' or 'works.' They have, indeed, little in common with the ordinary conception of the word dairy, or of its accompaniments and surroundings, as understood in Western Europe. Hurried up and hastily equipped in the first flush of the movement, both suitable and unsuitable tenements were adapted to the purpose, with a total lack of technical knowledge and experience on the part of the villagers, and it is only lately that the stress of competition, backed by the endeavors of the authorities and the special instructors, has begun to work some improvement in the general conditions of production. The dairies in general are either the property of individual owners or of two or three combined, who buy milk from the peasants around, or else they belong either to artels or to entire village societies, both of which supply the milk from their own cows. The artel dairy is defined as "one created by several peasants who distribute the proceeds provided."

"Good pianos that are regarded as first-class and to-day are as fine as they ever were, are not only out-classed, but appear at a disadvantage when compared with the Gourlay piano, because of its greater achievements in construction and tonal quality.

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These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tilsonburg, Ont. who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

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—AND—

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

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

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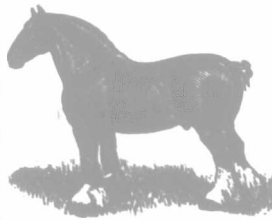
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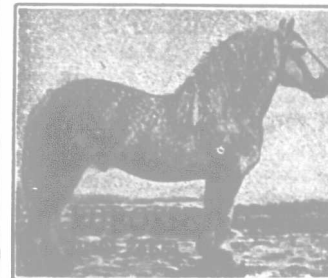


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Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

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

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



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Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance 'phone at farm.

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Rare Bargains in

Fairview Shorthorns

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

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

Fairview, C. N. E. Station
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You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

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Was Troubled With His Back for Over Twenty-five Years

Got Him Every Kind of Medicine, But

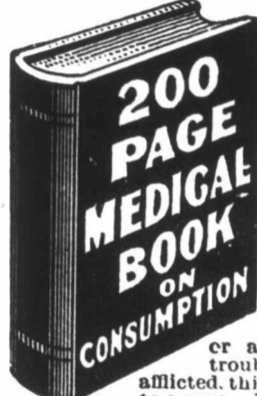
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FINALLY CURED HIM

Mrs. H. A. Pippert, Fesserton, Ont., writes:—I can certainly recommend your Doan's Kidney Pills. My husband had been troubled with his back for over twenty-five years. I got him every kind of medicine I could think of, but they did him no good. A friend advised him to get some of Doan's Kidney Pills, so he got two boxes and they cured him completely. He feels like a new man, so he says, and will never be without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in the house.

The price of Doan's Kidney Pills is 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Consumption Book



FREE

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

Write at once to the Yockerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1230 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

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CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

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

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

PowerLot--God Help Us

(Continued)

"There Bingham Teazler, for one, says he asked ye twice over last time his boat was in," said I rather harshly, for I resented the look of composed martyrdom that had suddenly spread itself over Cuby's capricious and beautiful features.

"Is it your beezness, Jeem," inquired Cuby sweetly, "to go aroun' tellin' folks who they shall to marry? I thought you had a boat and went a-feeshin'. I did not know you had change' your beezness. Me—I should theenk you would be a-shem' of yourself to go aroun' on such beezness, lak' a ol' hen, fooss, fooss, fooss—"

"My business is sailing and fishing still. Only once in a while there's a little wildcat ashore that is more than old hens can manage; she needs a big man to train her. She's a vixen and a torment, and a whole handful. I've got more folks to look after and more things on my hands now than I know what to do with. But here's another—a 'married' woman, too—that ought to be behaving herself respectably."

Cuby laughed. "Married! I would tell anybody go mind their beezness eef I was married to tham only so little as I am married to Rob Heelton. Get away, you, from my father's house. You are stupeed. You have no br'ens. It is a peety, for somtam' I theenk I lak' you—it is a peety God have give you no br'ens."

"Well, you have got to promise me one thing before I leave here; you won't go drowning yourself or swimming out too far? I know you will keep it if you promise. Now look me straight in the eyes—will you promise?"

"Get away from my father's house, and go you mind your beezness. For I will not promise you not'ing—no, I will not."

"Promise," I said, striding toward her, and I took both her hands, holding her at arm's length. The little hands were helpless in mine.

Her fearless, wild eyes smiled at me. I never knew just how it was done, but in that instant I held her at arm's length no longer. I held her in my arms, and I kissed her with a fierce will on her, sweet rebellious lips.

"Promise me, Cuby."

"Jeem, I promise-a you," she said.

(To be continued)

FAILED IN ITS PURPOSE.

In a certain public school is a little girl pupil who is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography, and it seems impossible to teach the study to her. The other day her teacher, made impatient, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, however.

"And did your mother read the note, Rosie?" said the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"What did she say?"

"My mother said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' you know geography, an' you didn't get married."

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, sternly, "on my way home just now I saw the policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him—"

"Oh, shure, that's all roight, ma'am. Oi'm not jealous."

The reputation of the Goulay piano is due to the achievements of today—it does not rest upon the past, or the labor and ability of a former generation. There are pianos that have been known longer than the Goulay, but none that will wear or last as long.

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens early in October, 1908. Course of study extends through three college years. Fees. \$60 per Session E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S.H.S., Principal Catalogue on Application

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

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

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I Can Make a Man of You



Men who want to regain the vigor of youth, who want to attain the highest standard of physical vitality, can do so by wearing

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

You know how easily electricity runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am a man."

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—About five years ago I had Rheumatism in my ankles, shoulders, elbows and fingers. I used your Belt, and was cured in about forty days. Your Belt is the best investment I ever made.

John Hensworth, Hazelwood, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir—Your Belt is all you claim for it. It has quite cured my backache, and I will recommend it to anyone to whom I think it will be of any use. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, and wishing you every success, I remain,

E. Mason, Portage la Prairie, Man.

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

What more can you ask? I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will assume the use of my Belt at my risk and

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In a Lighter Vein

HOW TO KNOW THEM

- The Soda Water Man—By his phiz.
- The Temperance Man—By his no's.
- The Conceited Man—By his I's.
- The Surveyor—By his feet.
- The Captain of Industry—By his hands.
- The Military Man—By his arms.
- The Stovepipe Man—By his elbows.
- The Rubber Man—By his neck.
- The Miserly Man—By his chest.
- The Tourist—By his trunk.
- The Dairy Man—By his calves.
- The Iron Man—By his nails.

The *Chicago News* fails to name the hero of this story, but has it that the visitor to the home of a well-known Hoosier State author found his three youngsters romping in the hall-way. "What are you playing, boys?" he inquired. "We are playing pirates," said the smallest. "Pirates? Why, how can you play pirates in Indiana? There are no seas bordering on this state." "Oh, we don't need any seas. We are literary pirates, like pa." And five minutes later a chorus of yells from behind the barn told that the hand that wields the pen can also wield the shingle.

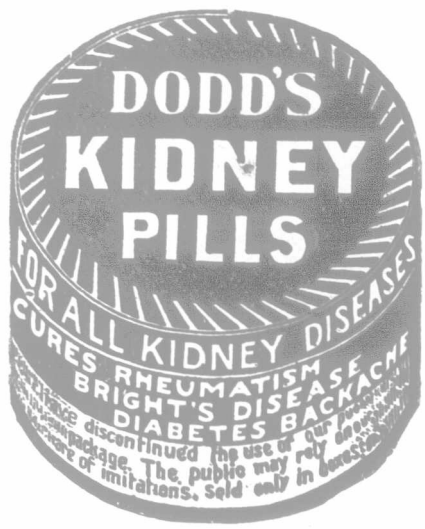
On the boundaryline of two farms in an Austrian village there is a large gooseberry bush, from which the two farmers have for years gathered the product. "What grows on my side is mine, and you may have the rest" was the agreement.

Three years ago the neighbors had a misunderstanding, and this came to a climax when the gooseberries became ripe. A lawsuit followed, and appeals were made to higher judicial bodies. The final decision has just been recorded in an Austrian paper.

Each party is to have the right to pick the berries which grow on his side of the line, just as it was originally, but neither may destroy the bush. The costs are charged half to each litigant. Each farmer had to pay two hundred and twenty-five krone. The yearly yield of the bush is worth about one-half krone, and the judge told the fighting farmers:

"With good luck, it will take you only eight hundred years to make the bush pay. Take good care of it."—*Youths' Companion*.

The secretary of a periodical published not far from New York city, and noted for the literary flavor of its editorial pages, recently received a letter from a subscriber asking for the address of George Meredith. The secretary had a careful examination made of the long pay roll of the company, but the search was in vain. A reply was, therefore, sent to the subscriber couched in this language: "We are very sorry that we are unable to give you the address of George Meredith. But if you will write to Joe Meredith, of our St. Louis office, perhaps you can ascertain it from him."



It is interesting to know that the railroad between Jaffa and Jerusalem was made possible by locomotives from Philadelphia. They were originally made, writes Prof. H. W. Dunning, in 'To-day in Palestine,' for a road in Central America, which unfortunately could not pay for them when they were ready for delivery. They happened to be just right for the Jaffa-Jerusalem line, and were at once purchased and shipped. I happened to be in Jerusalem, he writes, the day the first locomotive arrived there, Aug. 20, 1892. Not only the people from the city, but many from the villages came to see the new wonder. Among them was a Bedouin from beyond Jordan. He carried back the report to the tribe: "It is like a big iron woman. It gives one screech and then runs away." This ingenious description spread rapidly through the ancient land of Moab.

After all, it is the praise of the users and purchasers of a piano that counts, and, judged by this standard, the Goulay piano is pre-eminent in Canada. The unsolicited praise which has come from the thousands of satisfied users throughout Canada is the sincerest and most convincing form of appreciation.

THE LAY OF THE LAZY MAN

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
"To-morrow morning I will rise
Before the sun lights up the skies."

"I'll set this clock so it will ring,
Before the birds begin to sing;
Its strident bell will me awake,
An early morning walk I'll take."

And when at an ungodly hour,
Next morn, the clock with all its power,
Made noise enough to stir the dead,
And woke the man upon the bed—

Breathes there a man, I now repeat,
Who wouldn't chuck it in the street,
And back into the bed then leap,
And with a sigh go off to sleep?
—From the *Bohemian*.

THE AVERAGE MAN

When it comes to a question of trusting
Yourself to the risks of the road,
When the thing is the sharing of burdens
The lifting the heft of a load,
In the hour of peril or trial,
In the hour you meet as you can,
You may safely depend on the wisdom
And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other
Who does his plain duty each day,
The small thing his wage is for doing,
On the commonplace bit of the way.
'Tis the average man, may God bless
him,
Who pilots us, still in the van,
Over land, over sea, as we travel,
Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence,
All mingling in shadow and shine,
We may count on the everyday hero,
Who haply the gods may divine,
But who wears the swart grime of his
calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,
The commonplace, average man.

A court-martial was held, with grandma as president. "Johnnie," she said, "who destroyed those flowers?" "Johnnie thought a moment. Then: "Sister Kathleen," he said. "Now, then," reproved grandma, "be a man! Tell the truth! Say I did it." A beaming smile of relief illumined Johnnie's countenance. "Oh, yes," he cried, "that's right. Grandpa did it!"

Surgeon-General Rixey was talking about his recent statement concerning the harm that cigarettes do sailors. "Let them defend the cigarettes as they please," he said, "whenever I hear these defences I think of the sick horse and the turpentine." "Tom met Bill on the road one day." "Bill, I want a word with you," he said. "Be quick, then," said Bill. "I'm in a hurry." "What did you give your sick horse the other day?" "A pint of turpentine." "Tom hurried home poured a pint of turpentine down the throat of his own ailing nag, which at once grew worse, and in an hour was dead." "Then Tom, disgusted with Bill's veterinary ability, sought him out." "Why, Bill," he said, "I gave my horse a pint of turpentine and it killed him." "So it did mine," said Bill. "Why is a pancake like the sun?" "Because," said the Swede, "it rises out of der yeast and sets behind der vest."

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is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself. Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers." Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free sealed, by mail. Address—

DR. C. F. SANDEN

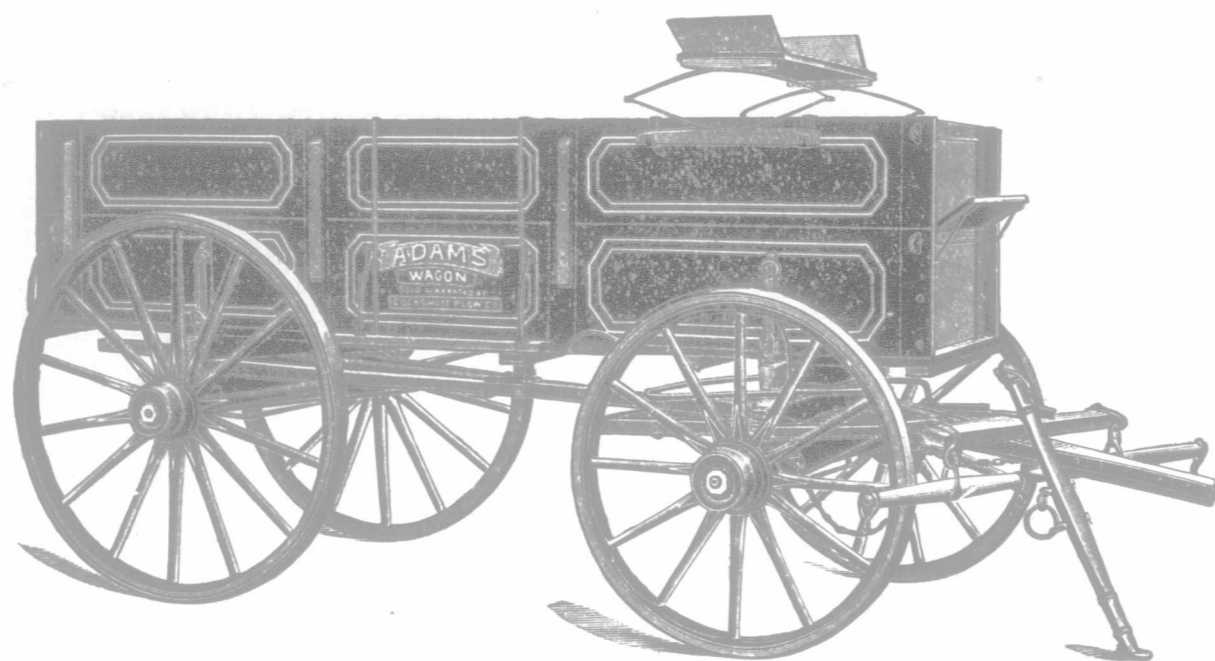
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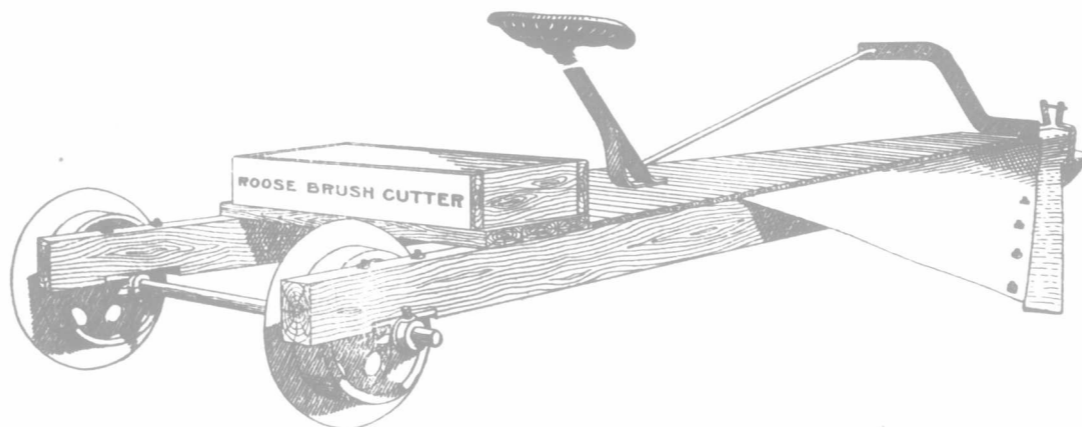
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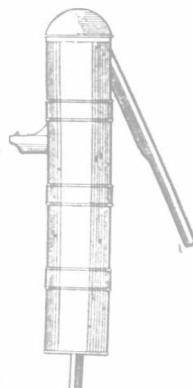
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