

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 16, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 834



Roof for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 205

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

Insist on having Windsor Salt

It is the famous Canadian Salt, known all over Canada for its absolute purity. There's no comparison between Windsor Salt, and the cheap, inferior salts that are being sold throughout the west.

Windsor Salt costs no more than these imported salts at the present prices.

Insist on having Windsor Salt.

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W. Madeley Crichton

Roland W. McClure
E. A. Cohen

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

Advocate Ads. for Results

COMPETITION CLOSING NOV. 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 November 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 four ten dollars (\$10.00) each, the next eight five dollars (\$5.00) each in gold, and the next ten two dollars (\$2.00) each, all 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, Nov. 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.

COUPON

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.

NAME

ADDRESS

ODORKILL (Registered) is guaranteed to destroy disease germs and bad odors of every kind. It prevents hog cholera and swamp fever; heals cuts and wounds on horses and stock, and should be used on every farm.

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Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

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Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

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797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.



A Hurry Call

for the fire department may not save your property. The only safe way is to have it INSURED, then you are safe either way. The cost of protecting yourself against financial embarrassment is so slight that you should not neglect the opportunity to place yourself on a safe footing. We write risks on real and personal property, stock, etc., etc., and will cheerfully furnish any information desired.

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Room 8, Bank of Hamilton Chambers
Phone 179 Winnipeg P. O. Box 382

A Bird's Eye View



of a city doesn't do justice to it, because it only gives an idea.

The same applies to this advertisement; it only gives a small idea of the Tubular qualities.

We want you to have a thorough understanding of the benefits derived from a Tubular Separator.

The simplicity, durability and efficiency of the Tubular are admitted by our competitors and vouched for by thousands of satisfied users.

It is built to skim clean and last a life time; and it does and will.

The Tubular bowl is so simple and so easy to handle that it can be cleaned in two or three minutes.

There are so many points of excellence to be found in the Tubular, that to get a thorough knowledge of them you must read Catalog 186.

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Vancouver Island British Columbia

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

140 acres: 20 acres cleared and cultivated, 60 acres pasture, 30 acres alder land, 30 acres timber land, suitable for fruit, 8 roomed house and farm buildings, 1½ miles from Railway Station. Price, including stock and implements.... \$6,500.00

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SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made.

SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay.

SIDEROLEUM keeps damp from penetrating.

SIDEROLEUM drives out vermin.

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

SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time.

SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly.

SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside.

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

SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color.

Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers.

Price \$1.00 per gallon on car.

Cash with order. Drums free.

Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

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354 Main St., WINNIPEG
Telephone 3386.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

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

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

Address all communications to

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Grown for

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

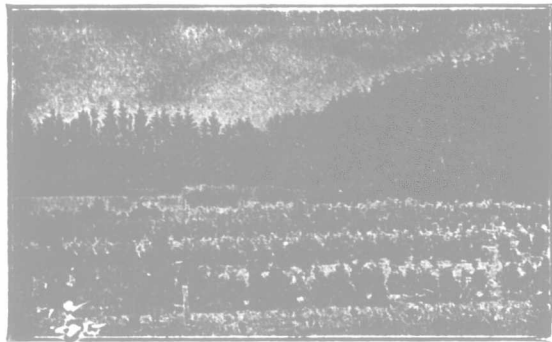
planting in varieties tested and recommended by Experimental Stations at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD

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Established 1837 Over 800 acres

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You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

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Unedea Change

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

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

SLOCAN PARK

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

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

Write for maps and particulars.

Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.
LIMITED
Nelson, B. C.

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

PRICE 25 CENTS

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

SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY.

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



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The Royal Grain Co., Limited

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

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

WINNIPEG

Bonded G. G. G. Co. Licensed

FARMERS! TAKE A LOOK!

Wheat
Flax

Oats
Barley

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

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

When shipping WHEAT



We are members of the GRAIN EXCHANGE



PETER JANSEN COMPANY.

GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

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

JOHN McVICAR

WINNIPEG

GRAIN COMMISSION AGENT

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

Of Interest to Farmers

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

"Weekly Grain Letter"

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

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

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

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

Winnipeg Agents:
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FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks
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Cleared Land \$200.00 per acre
Uncleared " 125.00 " "

Quarter Cash—Balance very easy
Write at once

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

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Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.
SPRING, 1908



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Our stock of Marble and Granite is the largest in Western Canada and you will have no difficulty in selecting just what you want. The goods which we turn out are of the highest grade as regards material and workmanship. Send for catalogue.

BRANDON

Advocate Ads. for Results

The Head of a Great Manufacturing Concern

in the East, resident in Toronto, had occasion, some time ago, to take out a considerable policy for Life Insurance.

The importance of the case and the exhaustive enquiries made by the Applicant, led to exceedingly vigorous competition for the business. After most deliberate consideration, an application for \$50,000 was given to

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

After two years' intimate acquaintance with the Company, the Policy-holder thus summarises his opinion of the contract held:—

"In every particular I am well pleased with the Policy, and am glad to recommend your Company to any intending insurer."

The circumstances of the case lend particular weight to this statement, which clearly shows that the Great-West Policies offer all that can be desired in profitable Life Insurance.

Full particulars of the Company's many attractive policies will be mailed on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG

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MAIL ORDER

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WINNIPEG

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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

CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING & SIDING

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR OUR BARN BOOKLET.

"SHOULD LAST FIFTY YEARS" says Mr. R. Nagle, of Mount Brydges, Ont. about our Corrugated Sheet Roofing. He adds: "I think it is as near perfection as anything I ever saw."

Our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Sheet Roofing and Siding makes an absolutely lightning-proof barn construction, besides being quickly put on. Our Galvanized Sheets show no signs of wear, even on our earliest work years ago. Such Roofing prevents all moisture or dampness.

Clare & Brookes, Winnipeg
ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA

GASOLINE "Stover" ENGINES For Service

It leads them all. Don't buy till you know all about it. Write for catalog to

STOVER ENGINE WORKS
63 River Street Freeport, Illinois
General Agents for Canada:
THE CHAPIN COMPANY
63 River Street Calgary, Alberta
THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.
94 Ocean Street Brandon, Manitoba

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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN" a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool

Stanfield's Underwear is made of the best wool that grows on the best wool-bearing sheep in the world—the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank, the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made. Underwear may be PURE WOOL, and ALL WOOL—and still shrink, ravel and wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the first place.

There are seven grades of wool in the fleece when clipped from Nova Scotia sheep. Only the first three grades of this best wool are used in making Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for men and women.

There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments.

There can be no unraveling, because every stitch is locked.

Garments can't shrink, because of our perfected process of treating the wool BEFORE garments are woven, thus insuring absolutely Unshrinkable Underwear.

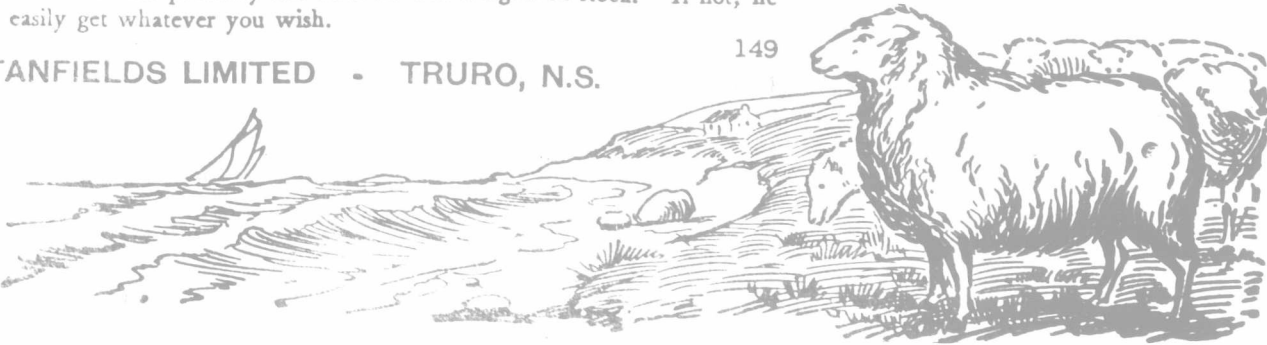
Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right.

In all sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. In three winter weights—RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium weight—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer probably has all sizes and weights in stock. If not, he can easily get whatever you wish.

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

149



Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 16, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 854

EDITORIAL

Politics a Lesser Duty

Farmers, through the farmer's organizations, have a right to see that the election campaign now under way does not monopolize the attention of provincial departments of agriculture. If there is such a thing as a "ripe time" it is surely with us now, with respect to a campaign of education and discussion against weeds, and upon matters of soil cultivation and crop growing generally. Here and there throughout the older settled parts are to be found men who are keeping their farms clean, are increasing their average yields, are growing earlier maturing crops each year, and so are lessening the danger of frosts, are handling their land so that it is becoming richer without becoming ranker, and in many other ways are winning for themselves the reputation of first class farmers. This is a most desirable condition. It is a condition that should be extended by every possible means, public and private, by organized farmers, and by the efforts of each individual. It is too frequently the duty of this paper as well as other agencies of agricultural education, to expose incompetency in farming, to hold up horrible examples of neglect and ignorance. We want more bright and shining lights to radiate the agricultural sphere.

What the Scottish Commission Might Give and Take

From observations in the East, particularly Ontario, the Scottish agricultural commission now touring Canada has come to the conclusion that the Canadian farmer does not work his land as intensively as he might. This conclusion was reached before Western farming methods had been observed, and needless to say, will be unanimously confirmed by the inspection of our farms. This is the common impression carried away by observers from older lands of our methods. We, ourselves, know it is a feature of our farming that can be improved, but our excuse has been lack of time and scarcity of help. There are also other economic objections to the general adoption of more intensive methods; we are too far removed from large markets where the products of intensive farming are in demand, energy employed in extensive farming is better compensated, although the land suffers, than is labor and talent expended upon intensive farming.

The natural course of affairs is first that there shall be a large amount of land cultivated per unit of population, because land is a cheap commodity in a new country, then, as population increases, and land becomes more valuable, greater attention to it is required, and being given, the returns are proportionately larger.

In the early stages of our agriculture we did not all adopt the extensive system. Many of our early settlers began with the same ideals of farming that prevailed in their old homes, with the result that their returns were not as large as they might have been if they had gone more extensively into grain growing. But of late there has been rather too general a movement toward the large wheat farm system, with the result that other lines of farming, that will pay much better in many districts, have been neglected, and much of our most prolific soil has become impaired.

The visit of the Scottish commission will do Canadian agriculture a world of good if it arrests attention and directs thought upon this phase of our development.

But despite the fact that serious faults can be found with our methods of farming, the travelling Scotchmen will find much to recommend to their farmers at home. If our methods can teach anything at all it is on the line of saving time, and time saved is money made. Extensive farming has necessitated the use of machinery of a large type, propelled by double or treble the horse power usually seen on an old country farm. Men in Scotland are paid to drive one or two horses, and each day one man will accomplish just as much plowing as a two horse team and a walking plow will get over. In Western Canada a man will go out with from four to eight horses, and turn over from three to five times as much as the old country plowman, although, in the matter of quality of work the advantage will be altogether with the smaller outfit. Nevertheless a modified adoption of our extensive methods in Scotland would effect a vast saving of time, just as a modified adoption of old country intensive methods in Western Canada would immensely improve the condition of our soil, and increase the yields of our crops. There is yet no perfect method of farming, and Canadians should be free to profit by the experience of others. Less conservative than the Scotch, we should have more benefit from the visitors' trip to the farms of the old land.

it has fluctuated somewhat with, however, a good increase on the whole. In 1901 the crop produced amounted to 156,000,000 bushels. Wheat growing is in a backward condition in the country. The Argentine, truly, is the one place where all the farmer has to do is tickle the earth, drop in a little seed, and watch the soil laugh wheat. Little time is spent in preparing the land, and as a result acre yields are low and decreasing. Some improvement in farming methods are being introduced, but it will take a good long time before new ideas can be worked into so indolent a people. The Argentine may increase her wheat producing acreage to some considerable extent still, and has plenty of scope for increasing the acre yield and quality of the product.

In Europe the largest wheat producer, of course, is Russia. Russia in 1907 (the last year for which statistics are available) produced a crop of four hundred and fifty-five million bushels. This was less than the average yield, the crop for several years previous standing over five hundred and fifty million bushels. France comes second with a crop for the same year of three hundred and seventy million bushels, Austria-Hungary third with one hundred and eighty-five, Italy fourth with one hundred and seventy-eight, and Germany a modest fifth with one hundred and twenty-eight million bushels. Then Spain drops in with an even hundred million, and Great Britain heads the list of smaller wheat producers with a total of about fifty-three million bushels.

Coming to Asia, the British Indian Empire with a yield running annually well over the three hundred million mark heads the list. Asiatic Russia in 1907 produced fifty-six million bushels of wheat. Turkey and Japan supply the remainder required to bring the wheat produced on the continent of Asia in 1907 up to four hundred and forty-seven million, five hundred and eighteen thousand bushels. Japan, it is interesting to note, has more than doubled her wheat output since 1903.

Algeria, Egypt and Tunis, in the order named, are the chief African wheat growing states. The Egyptian output for years has stood at twelve million bushels per annum. Algeria produces something like thirty millions. The British Colonies in the south produce a bare two millions, Natal less than is produced on an average western farm, viz. six thousand to eight thousand bushels.

The Australasian continent is a rather indifferent wheat producer. Drought sometimes cuts down the yield almost to nothing. In 1903 barely twelve million bushels were grown in the six states of Australia. The next year seventy-six million, four hundred and eighty-eight thousand bushels were grown. The yield has been fairly average ever since, running to sixty-eight million, one hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels in 1907. Including New Zealand, where the crop last year was about twenty per cent. off, Australasia produced seventy-three million, nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand bushels of wheat.

The world's total wheat yield in 1907 by continents was:

North America	740,693,000
South America	178,636,000
Europe	1,616,086,000
Asia	447,518,000
Africa	51,626,000
Australasia	73,967,000

Grand total 3,108,526,000
This total is just three hundred and twenty-six million, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels more than the total of 1906, and the lowest figure in a number of years previously.
Since the world began, wheat has been discovered and conquering new worlds. And again in the ages past, men have made such minds that such and such a point marked

The Wheat Fields of the Present and Future

The wheat growing country on this continent is extending Northward. Nobody needs to be told that. In 1890 the United States was producing eighteen bushels of wheat to Canada's one. Now the ratio is six to one. Within the next quarter of a century the available wheat growing land of the Canadian Northwest will be taken up, not occupied perhaps, but no longer a part of the public domain. We have vast wheat growing areas in this country yet, and the next twenty-five years will not witness their entire appropriation, but within that time, at the present rate of increase in acreage, as much land as can be safely put to the crop will be growing wheat. This continent is approaching the maximum so far as acreage is concerned.

In South America the wheat growing areas lie between the 30th and 40th degrees of South latitude, chiefly in the Argentine Republic, though Uruguay, and to some small extent, Brazil and Chili, are exporters of wheat. The Argentine came into world prominence in 1890, by producing a thirty million bushel wheat crop. Previous to that year flour had been imported from the States. In 1900 the crop was estimated at 105,000,000 bushels. Since that year

the limit of wheat growing, that thenceforth the king of cereals would mark time only, and bread eaters would be obliged to look about them for a substitute for their favorite grain. We have had croakers in our own age prophesying the same kind of thing, and while thinking men must admit that the wild land of the world available for increased wheat production is becoming circumscribed, it is difficult yet to foresee where the limit on our own continent is to be reached, or how large the areas are in other parts of the world where wheat growing may be profitably carried on.

Probably the largest area of agricultural land yet untouched lies in Northern Asia, or Siberia, as the Russian Empire there is called. The wheat growing possibilities of the vast area lying between the Ural Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, are as yet unknown. Immigration for some years has been pouring into the country from the West, and the agricultural exports from it are steadily increasing.

It is estimated that the world, taking it all over, could just about double its present annual wheat yield if all the land available for use in growing this cereal were called into use, that is, the land already producing wheat, and the unoccupied lands that might be brought under cultivation. It is estimated that the yield from every acre of that land could be doubled, in some cases trebled by proper methods of cropping and cultivation and that there is opportunity in sight for increasing by fourfold the annual supply of the king of cereals. Against this increased supply there must be charged up a possible doubling, trebling or increasing by fourfold the army of wheaten bread eaters. Figure the matter out along whatever line you will, and it comes back to about the same thing. The world, for as far back as history records, was producing, except in famine years, about as much wheat as was required for human consumption, and generally a little over to spare. There are no indications at present to show that it will not go on doing it indefinitely, or for as long at least, as most of us now alive need bother ourselves about.

HORSE

A photogravure of the prince of Clydesdale stallions, Baron's Pride, 7½x11 inches in size may be had by getting a new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50. The picture when framed makes one of the most appropriate ornaments of a horseman's home. We would like to have the subscriptions and give good value for work done.

The Russian government will, during this coming winter, offer some \$260,000 in prize money for horse racing. Horse racing is becoming popular in Russia, another argument that it is quite an unsuitable form of pastime for more advanced civilization.

At the Iowa state fair there were twenty-three horses in the aged Percheron stallion class, and thirty in the two-year-old-class. The champion was Brilliant, owned by Taylor and Jones. Mr. Alex. Galbraith and Prof. Kennedy made the awards. The Clydesdales were not by any means as numerous. The champion stallion was Galbraith's two-year-old Heather Blossom.

Market prices of grain very seldom bother the horseman who cares for the farm power. It matters little to him if wheat or barley are cheaper than oats. The farm has produced oats enough for the horses, and that is all there is to it—without horses there would be no oats, what further argument is needed to secure for the horses all the clean heavy oats that is good for them. This is a grain country, and a country of the best grains, therefore the horses shall have oats. But from all appearances, oats are to be very valuable property this year. The crop is light all over America. Farmers who have to generate so much horse power might well stop to consider if they cannot do so with cheaper fuel than oats. There is a lot of small low grade wheat in the country and also a lot of barley that will make better stock food than beer, all of which might be used to take the place of oats. But in feeding wheat and barley one needs to be careful. It is better to feed only a small proportion with oats than to try to do without oats

altogether. It's an easy matter to lose the value of several hundred bushels of oats by over-feeding a horse on wheat, but it is not very hard to be careful and save the price of a horse by feeding low grade grains and selling good sound oats.

The Irish Horse-Breeding Scheme has done much to promote the interests of the different breeds in the Emerald Isle. In 1901 the Department registered, and so, in a manner, subsidised 97 Thoroughbreds, 23 Clydesdales, and 8 Shires, or, in all, 128. Last year the Department subsidised 161 Thoroughbred, 51 Clydesdales, 26 Shires, and 38 Half-Bred—that is what are called Hunter sires—horses not eligible for the Racing Calendar or General Stud-Book, but to all intents and purposes purebred. The total was 276, and it will be observed that there is quite a considerable relative increase in the number of Shires. Clydesdales have only about doubled in the six-years, while shires have fully trebled. In respect of the nominations of mares almost the same proportions hold. In 1901 there were 1102 nominations for Thoroughbred sires, 328 nominations for Clydesdales, and 114 nominations for Shires or 1544 in all. In 1907, the relative figures were 2404, 727, 226, and 315 for half-bred sires, a total of 3672. Consequently, while the number of subsidised Shire stallions has been trebled, the number of mares nominated for them has only doubled, whereas, while the number of Clydesdale stallions has only been doubled, the number of mares nominated for them has doubled plus 72. The amount paid in premiums for horse-breeding in 1907 was £8061.

More and larger range horse sales are being conducted in the territory west of the Mississippi river than in any year in the history of the range-horse industry. The range country is being opened to homesteaders and the breaking up of the ranges into cultivated farms is forcing many western horsemen out of the business. Cattle and sheep are crowding out the horses from government land ranches and horse breeding is again reverting to the general breeding operations of farmers. Blooded bulls and pedigreed rams are crowding out the range stallions and their bands of mares.

Judging at Alberta Fairs Explained

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I trust you will give me space in your valuable paper to ask Mr. Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta., a question.

I could have written and asked him personally, but as his judging—in placing "Gold Flake" first in his class, medal for best draft horse, and the Smith and Graham cup for the best animal on the ground at Macleod fair; the next week taking the sixth prize horse at that fair, and giving him first prize in his class and sweepstakes with "Gold Flake" second—baffled the public in general, and has caused considerable discussion so I thought it better to ask him through the press.

I trust you won't think this letter too personal, but in cases such as this, we Clydesdale men are at a loss to know what constitutes a good horse and when we ought to show, and when we ought to keep our horses at home.

INTERESTED.

To this, Mr. Wright replies:

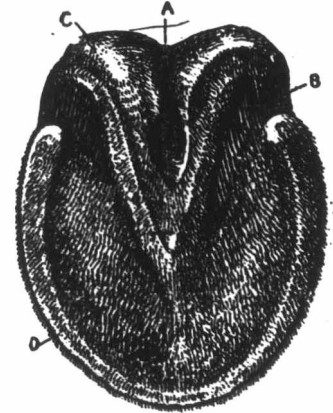
I am in receipt of yours, requesting through The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, an explanation, for the purpose of enlightening a gentleman from Claresholm, "why the Clydesdale stallion Baron Sorby was placed sixth in a class of six at Macleod, and first and champion at Lethbridge the following week, defeating the first prize horse of Macleod at this show."

Any observant and intelligent spectator that was watching my decisions at Macleod could easily see that I left Baron Sorby unplaced altogether in his class as I considered him in his condition there, unfit to be brought into any show ring, owing to his shoes pinching the frogs of his feet and causing him to travel quite unnaturally for a sound horse. I told his owner I would not place him at all and recommended that he should have the shoes removed at once and the horse properly shod, as it was too bad to have a good horse like him in that condition, as he was easily an outstanding winner. He then took the advice I gave him, and the horse appeared the following week at Lethbridge show in perfect condition, and thoroughly substantiated my opinion about him, as he was just what I wanted. In fact his action was the admiration of everyone who saw him move. He is a horse of beautiful quality and conformation and physique, a nice close, straight, never with second foot and legs, and showing any amount of blood character, and the only place for him at Lethbridge show was in the first class.

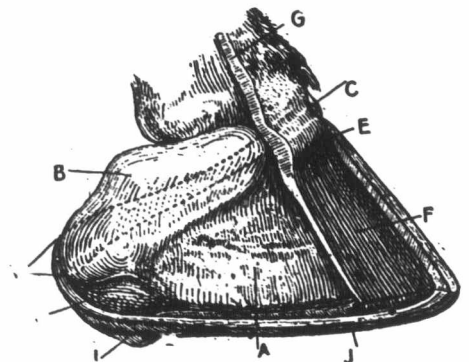
Internal Structure of the Hoof of Horses

(From Professor Wortley Axe's book, "The Horse in Health and Disease.")

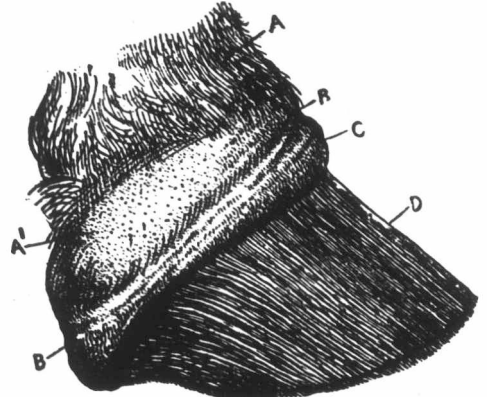
Although the hoof is a firm, strong, protecting covering to the sensitive foot within it, very serious injury to the horse results from defects in its structure, which are often overlooked. These will be appreciated more readily when it is known that within the hoof is a particularly delicate and complex arrangement. When a hoof is removed with care, a beautiful, sensitive structure is exposed, having a contour exactly matching the inner surface of the hoof. The inner surface of the wall is covered with rows of thin, horny plates running from above downwards, parallel to each other, all sloping forwards, like the fibers of the



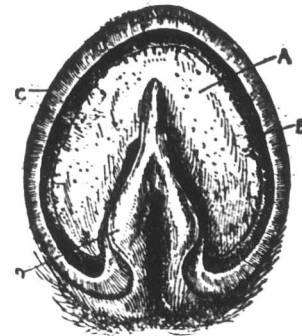
THE SENSITIVE FOOT: SOLE AND FROG.
A, median cleft of fleshy frog; B, laminae of the bars; C, velvety tissue of the frog; D, velvety tissue of the sole.



LATERAL CARTILAGES, ETC., OF THE FOOT.
A, os pedis; B, lateral cartilage; C, peripole; D, peripole band; E, coronary cushion; F, sensitive laminae; G, fleshy leaves; H, section of skin; I, fleshy frog; J, horny sole.



THE SENSITIVE FOOT: SIDE VIEW.
A, skin; B, skin devoid of hairs; C, peripole band; D, sensitive laminae.



UNDER SURFACE OF THE COFFIN BONE, SHOWING ITS POSITIONS WITHIN THE HOOF.
A, os pedis; B, sensitive and insensitive laminae; C, wall of hoof; D, horny frog.

wall. The corresponding portion of the sensitive foot presents hundreds of similar parallel projecting leaves of soft, velvety, fibrous tissue. These are called the sensitive laminae, and in the living foot are dovetailed between the horny laminae of the wall, so as to afford a firm, secure attachment between the two. The sensitive frog and sole are firmly attached to the corresponding horny parts, but instead of plates, the connecting medium here is a mass of little papillae, so closely arranged as to give a velvety appearance and

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Winter Feeding Steers

Last winter and spring considerable space in these columns was devoted to the discussion of winter feeding steers outside. The experiences of several feeders were given, and illustrations of winter fed steers published. The conclusion of the whole matter was that with the shelter of an ordinary thick bluff, and a reasonably available supply of water, steers can not only be wintered in comfortable condition, but flesh can be added, and the cattle turned off in the spring at a profit. This system of outdoor feeding first received publicity through these columns during the fall of 1905, and since then several proselytes have been won over to it. The system is one that has come to stay. In our dry climate, cattle that are gradually accustomed to low temperatures, experience no discomfort when the thermometer goes down far below zero. Sheltered from the cutting winds with plenty of straw to keep them off the cold earth, with water and salt, with grain depending upon the object to be gained, cattle come through winter in much better condition than they do in ill-ventilated dark stables.

Already Mr. Jas. Murray of the Experimental Farm at Brandon has secured his supply of steers for the second test of outdoor wintering, and the time is right here for others who think of feeding steers this winter to get in their bunches.

The New Union Stock Yards.

Confidence in the cattle business has increased the last two years. Not that the average farmer in the grain belt has made money out of cattle feeding, although many have, but the continuous firm, though low prices for range cattle, have given a feeling of assurance to the trade. This better feeling is due primarily, to the steady demand in old world markets for fresh meat, and to the comparatively short supplies throughout the world. It can in no way be traced to the better handling of our cattle from the range to the shambles. The same conditions as now obtain were in vogue during the years of depressed cattle trading. But it is gratifying to notice that the trade in western cattle has assumed so steady a nature that the railway companies are preparing to facilitate it by providing more convenient stock yards at Winnipeg. This will not mean that the producer will receive more for his cattle as a result of the new yards being built, although it is quite probable that prices will be higher by the time the yards are completed, but it will mean less waste of time in weighing, sorting, reloading or killing, and this in the end is a benefit to the producer, even if the drover and wholesaler appropriate the whole difference to themselves, for in that event they would not be so close in buying.

One thing about the proposed new stock yards that is objected to in many quarters, is that they are to be under the control of the railroads. The railroads, it is claimed, should feel under pressing obligations to handle stock cars with all possible despatch, but with the yards under their direct control, it is insinuated the service will not be as satisfactory. It is also contended that the yards can be kept more sanitary, charges more reasonable, and other desirable conditions secured if the control be vested in a separate unrelated company, or in the city council. But it seems to us a lot of trouble is being met more than half way by these criticisms. However, it may appear on the surface, it only requires a second thought to see that the railway companies will serve their own interests by giving their best attention to the stock trains, and as for internal management, we know of no other institutions so well able to hire capable men. Civic control may ring very musically to some ears, but the best development of any industry cannot be reached where the control is constantly undergoing change through elections. Further, we have to consider that the establishment of stock yards is a matter of the investment of money, and as far as Western Canada is concerned the investment is not by any means as easy as many another proposition, and the amount required would tax a strong organization to raise. All things taken into consideration, therefore, we believe the live-stock interests will be advanced, in the surest and quickest manner, by the plan proposed.

feel to the exposed surface. This sensitive layer, known to farriers as "the quick," is bountifully supplied with nerves and blood vessels. Just where the hair meets the horn—the part called by horsemen the coronet—is a very important structure, seen when the hoof is detached. This is a prominent ring or band, extending round the foot, and covered with very large papillæ. From it the wall grows, and injuries to it are followed by serious defects in the horn. Not only do such easily-recognized conditions as "sand crack" and "false quarter" follow injuries to the coronet, but all the defective qualities of horn, such as are found in dry, brittle hoofs, proceed from the coronet. So, also, do the rings and irregularities often noticed on the front of the hoof.

Growth of Hoof.—The wall grows downward from the coronet at the rate of about an inch in three months. It is constantly growing, and, when protected from wear by a shoe, soon causes a disproportionate hoof. If allowed to grow, it may even produce deformity. Remembering this, horse-owners will understand how necessary it is that no shoes should be worn more than about a month without the superfluous growth of horn being removed from the hoof. Farm horses, in idle seasons, are often grossly neglected by being forced to stand in shoes attached to hoofs so overgrown as to place the foot quite out of its proper relative position to the limb.

Young horses that have never been shod are often injured by being allowed to run in yards or small soft pastures where the hoof is not naturally worn down. Their feet become so overgrown and disproportionate that the limbs are injured and joints twisted permanently. Even foals should be attended to by the farrier when their hoofs become overgrown. No paring is necessary. All that is wanted is the removal of the excess of wall with a rasp. This necessary attention would frequently make all the difference between good feet and limbs, and bad ones.

Cartilage.—It is unnecessary to enter more into detail as to the anatomy of the foot. Within the sensitive layer just noticed are the bones, and attached to them the tendons which move the limb in progression. There are two structures, however, which must be mentioned. The chief bone of the foot—the coffin bone—which gives the general form to the hoof, does not extend throughout its whole interior. It forms the basis of the front and sides of the hoof, but towards the heels is replaced on each side by plates of gristle or cartilage. This elastic material can be felt at the inner and outer sides of the coronet through the skin of the living horse. When diseased and converted into bone it forms the so-called side-bones, which sometimes cause lameness, and always destroy the natural elasticity of the foot. These cartilages, replacing bone at the back parts of the foot, give resiliency to the hoof, and so prevent concussion.

The Frog.—If we examine the under surface of the foot, we find another provision against jar, for, whilst the sole rests upon a bony basis, the frog does not. The body of the coffin bone only extends backwards to about an inch past the point of the frog. It there divides into two processes which extend nearly to the heels, but leaving between them a large space which is filled by a pad of elastic material, over which the frog rests. This arrangement permits the frog great freedom of movement, and gives to the back portion of the hoof the special feature of elasticity so necessary to its function of breaking concussion when the foot comes to the ground during progression. The front part of the foot, by the thickness and hardness of the wall, and by the rigid basis of bone within, is specially fitted to sustain the strain which is placed upon it when the toe takes the weight of the horse, as it does in all forward movement. The back part of the foot, by its thinner and more elastic horn, by its prominent and soft frog, and by the partial substitution of cartilage for bone as its inner basis, is specially endowed for receiving its first impact with the ground during progression. That the foot may preserve its functions intact, the hoof must be maintained in its best form. No parts must be proportionate. A foot denuded of horn may have its sensitive portions injured, and a foot covered by an excessive or disproportionate hoof may so destroy the balance of the limb as to cause grave lesions, resulting in lameness.

The great English classic race, the St. Leger was run at Doncaster Moor on the 9th, and was won by J. B. Joel's horse, Your Majesty, by Per-simmon, dam—Yours.

We don't sell advertising space to any but reputable firms.

The man who advertises is not ashamed of what he has to sell. Patronize him.

Our advertisers are reputable.

Frost or no Frost—Raise Pigs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of August 26th a man in Saskatchewan wants to know what he should do in a district where the crops are frozen every year. Well that is the easiest thing in the world—grow pigs, just pigs, hogs, these four legged animals that make two hundred pounds at six or seven months, and kill out for good human food. If his wheat is frozen, chop it, and feed it to these pigs and he will make a dollar a bushel out of it, and if it is not frozen, chop it, anyway it will still be worth a dollar a bushel. This is a good country to grow peas. Sow peas and oats mixed, cut them with a binder, chop the grain and feed it to the pigs. It is a great help if a few cows are kept, milk starts young pigs off well.

This farmer need not build expensive pens, but he can build very comfortable pens for them with very little lumber. Build a feeding pen eight feet high, leaving cracks between the boards just so wide that a pig cannot get out, cover this over with straw, build another pen behind this three feet high, fill it with straw for the pigs to sleep in then have a passage between the two pens, and pigs can be kept in comfort. If there is a bush near, the pen can be made much cheaper.

Many a mortgage has been paid off with pigs. If this farmer lives near Regina he can sell more hogs than he can raise. Of course in summer he will need to provide green feed such as oats, clover and rape, which will all take work, but a man can't be happy without work, and Western Canada is no place for the "waster."

Laing, Sask.

D. O. C.

Pointers for Hog Feeders

A three-hundred-pound hog at eight months of age, is the ambition of Prof. Dietrich, who is conducting an extensive series of experiments in economical hog-feeding at the Illinois Experiment Station. He has accomplished it in nine months, but is anxious to do it in eight. Of course, he is producing the fat hog, not the Wiltshire singer, but, all the same, the results are interesting. He finds that an all-corn ration is not good for growing pigs. Up to the age of six months, which is to say during the growing period, a ration containing considerable protein, is advantageous; after that, corn may be used to produce fat. One of their most important findings, and one to which hog-raisers the world over cannot give too careful heed, is the danger of over-feeding. A hog can eat more than he can digest, and digest more than he can use.

English Sheep Sales

English ram sales in the last month have been fairly successful. The first draft of sixty ram lambs from the Hampshire Down flock of H. C. Stephens, Cholderton, brought an average of £33 3s. 6d., the highest price being £68 5s.. At the sale of 41 ram lambs, by Messrs. J. Harris & Son, Sir George Cooper paid £78 15s. for the hire of one for the season, the balance selling for an average of £14 14s. each, Mr. Flower paying £47 5s. for one. At the sale of the flock of Col. Le Roy-Lewis, ewes sold from 60 to 81 shillings each. At the sale of the Tarrant flock of Mr. Chas. Bugg, ewes sold up to 112 shillings, and in all 757 head averaged £3 10s. Oxford Downs sold well at the annual sale from the flock of Mr. J. T. Hobbs, 43 making an average of £20 1s. 8d., the highest price being £141 15s.. Mr. Treadwell paid £58 16s. for one, and another brought £48 6s. Messrs. Treadwell's average at their annual sale was £16 3s. 6d., as compared with £22 17s. last year, highest price this year £48 6s. Suffolk ewes at the annual sale from the flock by Messrs. R. Bond & Sons, at Ipswich, sold up to 160 shillings, as compared with 200 shillings last year. The total consignment of 96 averaged £4 18s. 11d.

If breeders who have improved stock to sell will advertise as the manufacturer and business man does in the paper devoted to their interests and that reaches the class they want to sell to—stock farmers, dairymen, and breeders—they will win success if they have sufficient confidence in the merits of their stock to invite the patronage of those who need it. A successful manufacturer says: "When I buy advertising I want to feel assured that the paper in which I have placed my advertisement goes to the men whom I desire to reach, and that the people to whom it goes have a good opinion of it. I place my advertising on that basis. I used to think that I did not receive

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my money's worth unless I could trace a certain number of sales to some particular 'ad.' I am over that. I meet the demand of machinery in my line, and having done that, I want to be known, and known all the time."

Superfecundation in sheep, or the power of producing one pair of lambs to-day and the other at some distant date, is a phenomenon that is puzzling even to the scientist. An Irish sheep-breeder recently reported that he bought a couple of pens of yearling ewes on the 9th of September which were served by the ram on the 16th of the same month. One of these ewes brought forth a lamb on January 14th. This ewe being served by the regular flock-heading ram, its owner came to the conclusion that another ram must have been with her before he bought her, and thought no more about it. But on February 27th, his shepherd informed him that the ewe had yeaned another lamb. Naturally, his employer thought there must be some mistake, so went to the fold with him. There he saw the ewe cleaning her new born lamb and sucking that born six weeks previous. This is but one of the many strange instances of this kind which have come to our notice.

There is no better way for breeders of purebred live-stock to show to the world their faith in the enterprise they are engaged in than by continuing to call attention to what they have to sell through the advertising columns of the live-stock and agricultural papers. It is not strange that those unacquainted with the merits of the different breeds should think lightly of them, if those who are most interested neglect to keep possible buyers posted as to where purchases can be made, and the worth of their particular strains of blood. Under the present financial depression, as great results from advertising possibly may be obtained as when times are good and money plentiful, but moderate returns now might be of more benefit to the advertiser than an extraordinary amount of business under more favorable circumstances. In advertising now, at least, one result is certain: You convince the public that you have faith enough in your business to stand to it under all circumstances. This alone may be worth more than the expense connected with it. If you expect others to join you in an enterprise, you must impress them with the idea that you have faith in it yourself. It will pay well to advertise live-stock if you have the right kind to sell, and want to create customers among farmers and breeders. The fact that but comparatively few breeders are pushing their business through the advertising columns of the papers makes the possibilities of returns all the better.

The Shorthorn heifer Poplar Park Queen, bred by Mr. W. H. English of Harding, Man., and sold to the States, began her 1908 show yard career by winning first in a strong class of two-year-olds at the Iowa State fair.

At the auction sale of Berkshire hogs by Drs. Still & Laughlin, at Kirksville, Missouri, an average price of \$149.95 for 50 head is reported as realized, seven boars selling at an average of \$67 and 43 sows at an average of \$158.50. The high average for sows was largely secured by the sale of Duchess 279th, the World's Fair champion, knocked down to an Illinois breeder at \$2,000. The sellers made an offer of \$600 for the choice boar pig from her by Masterpiece, which greatly stimulated the bidding. Another sow was bid off at \$1,012.50.

Widow Innkeeper—Do you know what people are saying about you and me? Widower Lodger—No, what is it? Widow—Well, they are saying that we are going to be married. Widower—Don't you believe that, till you hear it from me first.

When a new railroad was being run through a populous farming district of Kentucky, it appeared to act as a magnet to all the rickety live-stock of the neighborhood. Many heads were killed; and then sprang on the crop of claims against the railway company. The district had not been noted for its purebred stock, but every animal killed, whether a pig, or a cow, or a raw-boned horse, was represented to be of the best Kentucky breeding. "By jove!" shouted a lawyer as he came to the end of a long line of claims. "I've found the way to improve Kentucky live-stock. Cross it with a locomotive."

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Split Versus Round Posts

As a general rule, despite their greater cost it pays to use round posts of fair size in fence building. Split posts, invariably are from dead timber, and the fungus growth that produces decay finds entrance into the wood much more readily in case of split posts than round. Round posts presents a better appearance too, if that is any consideration, they make a rather neater looking job of fence building and they last con-

vulnerable point, at the ground surface that decay sets in, and this is the part that needs treatment most, if anything is applied to check rotting and lengthen the years of usefulness of the post.

The materials ordinarily used for this purpose are some substances that will seal up, as it were, the minute openings or pores of the wood, that will soak into the interstices between the outer cells, preventing moisture from entering, and the fungus from gaining a foothold. Tar is sometimes used, hot tar, into which the posts are placed and allowed to soak for some time before setting in the ground, or the posts are sometimes charred. The effect of charring is to consume the out-cell layers affording nothing for the fungus organism to feed on, and if carefully done, charring gives about as good results as any other treatment in preserving the timber. Nowadays



AMONG THE GRAIN PLOTS AT INDIAN HEAD FARM IN EARLY AUGUST.

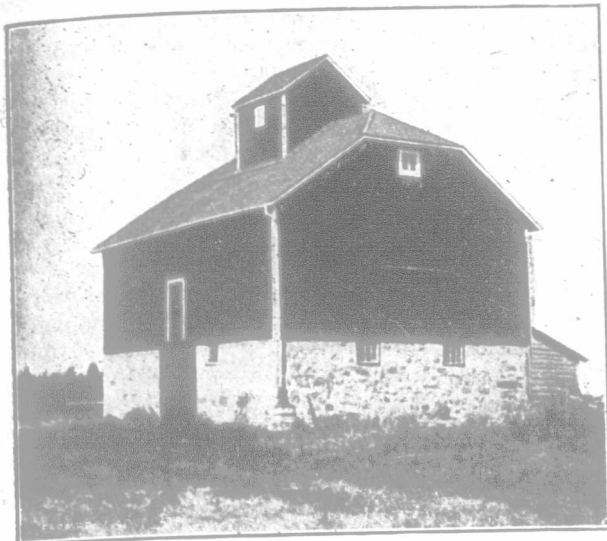
- (1) Second growth of alfalfa after cutting a 3 ton crop to the acre.
- (2) Seed Commissioner McFayden tries to account for uniformity of plots from different grades of seed.
- (3) Field Peas.

siderably longer, which is the main point after all. Fence posts rot most rapidly in the portion that is just at the surface of the ground, or a foot or so below it. It is seldom that the bottom end rots at all. Years after a post has been in the ground, the part buried deepest will come up as sound and free from decay as the day it was put down. It is kept from decaying by the absence of the same elements that prevent seeds from germinating when they are planted too deeply. Timber decays, that is, the cells and tissues of the wood are broken up, by the growth of a fungoid organism, a fungus that eats into it just as mildew forms, and grows on old bread. And it feeds on that part of the post only where it may be reached by the other elements necessary to its growth, viz., heat, moisture and sometimes light. That is, it eats into the wood just at the point where the post meets the ground. A post, sunken in the ground, rots at the bottom, and rarely if ever at the top. It is at this

creosote is the preferred treatment. It gives rather better results than any of the others, at least, experiment stations that have made tests with different materials and different methods recommend this. It seems to be coming into something resembling general use down in the States, where timber is less plentiful than here, and posts higher in first cost.

Between round and split posts there is generally a difference of several cents each in favor of the split kind. But the difference in price does not represent the difference in value between the two. General experience is that round, sound, cedar posts, cut from green trees will last considerably longer than posts split from dead timber, as split posts usually are. Split posts are as readily, but not so perfectly treated, with preserving materials as round posts, and when everything is taken into consideration are not so economical to use.

THE PRIZE WINNING FARMS AT BOISSEVAIN



ELEVATOR ON BROADVIEW FARM, SIZE 30 X 40 FEET, COST \$1,000.

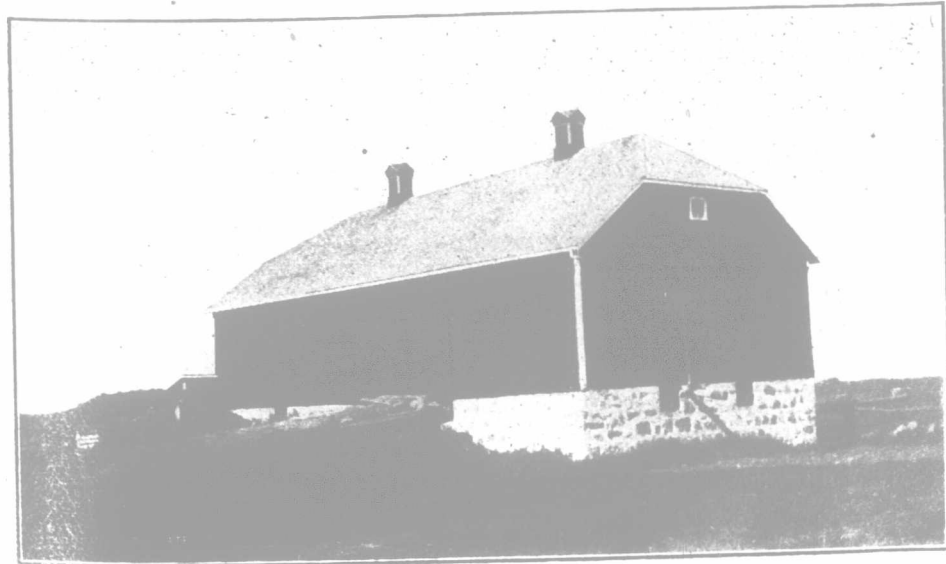
Broadview Farm owned by Mr. Wm. Willson, and lying four or five miles northwest of town, was placed first among the farms entering the competition at Boissevain. The place is well named. The buildings, situated upon a slight incline, command a wide view of the country round in all directions. The farm is three quarters of a section in extent. Down in the southwest corner there are about 80 acres of land unbroken, the remainder is devoted to grain growing. Broadview is a grain growing farm. There is a creek down in this unbroken corner that cuts up into it and furnishes water for the pasturing of stock. The rest of the farm is fairly level, rolling slightly, the soil a loose clay loam.

ROTATION SYSTEM.

The rotation followed is a five year course. Seeding to grass or clover is not followed. Wheat is sown on summer fallow and the same land sown to wheat again next year. The next crop to come off it is oats, followed by barley and summer fallow. Manure is applied during the winter to the land intended for barley. The summer fallowing and system of cultivating the land generally is very similar to that followed on most Manitoba farms. Mr. Willson is a firm believer in the soil packer and uses it on the summer fallow and on spring crop. The area summer fallowed amounts to 80 or 90 acres each year. It is plowed as early in the season as other work will permit, well packed down and then by frequent cultivation, harrowing and discing, the weeds are held in check, the moisture saved and the soil got into the best possible shape for crop.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

The buildings on this farm are modern and complete, some of the best in fact that may be

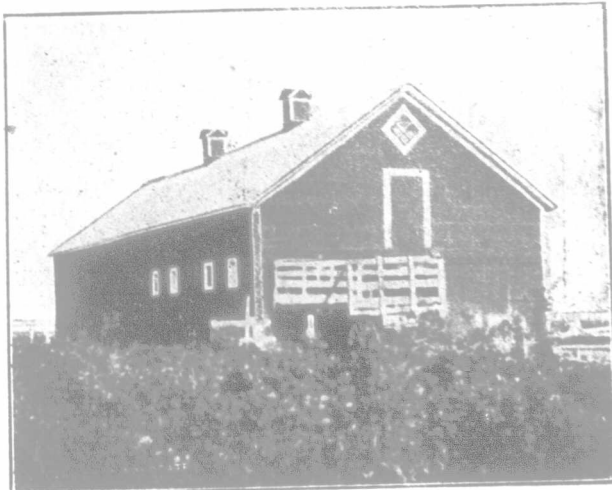


BARN OF WM. WILLSON, BROADVIEW FARM, BOISSEVAIN.

seen on any farm in Manitoba. The house is well situated and well protected, with a lawn in front and a good sized kitchen garden in the rear. The barn is of the basement type, ample stabling accommodation for horses and horned stock being provided. There is a shed for implements and another to shelter a threshing outfit just purchased, but the elevator is the most interesting structure on the farm and may be described at some length.

It is a frame building 30 by 40 feet, 12 feet high, set on a 9 foot stone foundation, and, take it all round, about the handiest place we ever saw for getting grain in and out of. The storage bins are above the basement, six of them in all holding 15,000 bushels of grain. The loads, as they come from the threshing machine are driven into the basement and over the "boot" or dumping hole through which the grain runs down to the elevator shaft. A wagon can be dumped in two minutes, and while another load is coming the horse on the power outside the building gets busy and elevates the contents of the boot up into the bins. The apparatus for elevating is home made, all except the tin cups that carry the grain on the elevating belt. Two old binder wheels are used as pulleys at the bottom and top for the elevating belt, the one in the "boot" below the floor, the other in the cupola above. Up at the top there is a swivel to turn the delivery spout into any bin desired.

Beneath the cupola and eight or nine feet above the floor in the upper part of the building, there is a "stop" bin with a capacity of 250 or 300

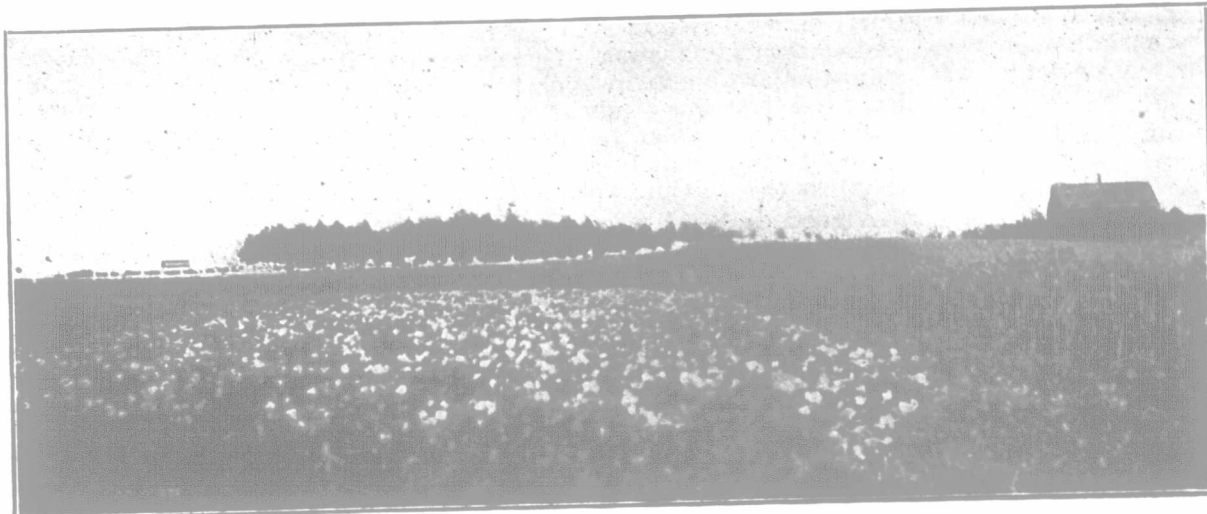


STABLE ON THE SECOND PRIZE FARM AT BOISSEVAIN

built of timber, well finished outside, painted and complete in every way. In the basement there is a good place to store small tools, make ordinary repairs, etc. The south end is a hen house, not perhaps the most desirable place for a hen house but fairly satisfactory in this case.

Broadview is first of all a grain farm. Some cattle are kept, most of them pure-bred Short-horns, but nothing is done in the way of dairying other than the making of butter for home use. The place is well protected by wind breaks and the whole appearance of the farm strikes one favorably as he turns

into the broad lane that leads up from the main road to the house yard. Mr. Willson is trying to follow as much as possible the scheme of cropping outlined above, tries to get all the stubble land he can turned over in the fall, at least all that intended for wheat the following year. He would be better, however, to seed some land down each year instead of working against weeds by the summer fallow alone. The most advanced farmers of this province are either discarding the summer fallow altogether, or aiming to supplement



MR. TYREMAN'S ROOT FIELD AND GARDEN PATCH

bushels. This bin is used in connection with the grinder, or when cleaning or bluestoning grain. Mr. Willson does considerable chopping for neighbors during winter. When a load comes in to be chopped, the grain is dumped into the "boot", elevated to this bin and fed from there down into the grinder. When cleaning grain the mill is placed over the "boot" in the basement, connections made by means of a spout from the bin to the hopper and the grain as it is cleaned falls into the elevating spout to be carried up to the storage bin. If the grain is to be bluestoned, all that is necessary is, to set the bluestoning outfit beneath the stop-bin and let the grain slide through. It can be bagged on the upper floor and loaded into wagons from the doors at either end all the operations necessary for cleaning the grain, treating it with blue stone and bagging, if necessary, being done by one man.

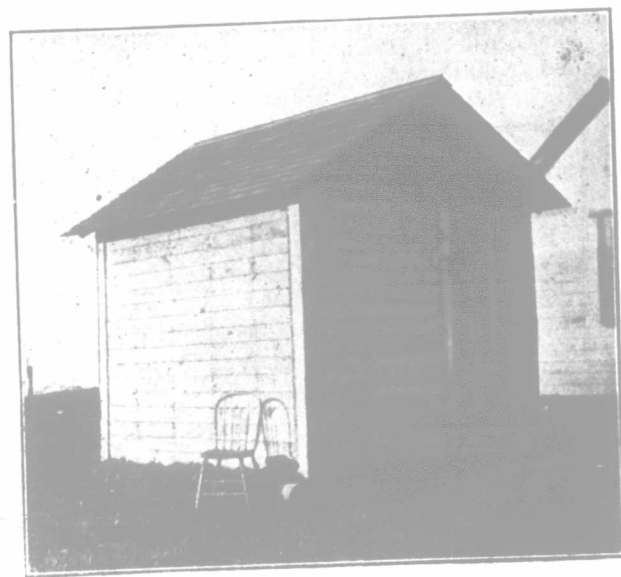
When grain is to be taken out for market all a man needs to do is drive the wagon in through the basement doors, turn the spout from the bin he wants to load from into the wagon and let the grain slide till the box is full. A wagon can be loaded up in five minutes or less.

The cost of this elevator was somewhere around a thousand dollars four years ago, not including the work done by the owner. It is

it by the use of timothy and clover, or other hay and pasture crops.

THE SECOND PRIZE FARM.

The Tyreman farm, lies just a little south and west of town, probably a mile and a half or two miles out. It comprises 640 acres. Strangely enough Mr. Tyreman is a tenant. Certainly it's a little unusual in this country to find a renter with a farm in good enough shape to go into a good farming competition, but Mr. Tyreman's is. It is rather more of a mixed farm than Willson's, cows and hogs, as well as horses, are kept in the live-stock line, cattle are fed to some extent in the winter and the cows milked all through the



SMALL HOUSE ON THE TYREMAN, SECOND PRIZE FARM, BOISSEVAIN. Mr. Tyreman home-cures bacon and finds it more profitable than selling hogs alive.



MR. A. E. WILLSON'S FARM STEADING.

year. Eight or ten are being milked at the present time. The cream is not churned but sold to confectioners in town, selling for 20 cents per quart during the summer. The hogs produced are butchered on the farm, the bacon cured and smoked and sold to dealers for 15 cents or around that per pound. Mr. Tyreman finding it more profitable to sell hogs in this way than to depend upon getting a profitable price for them alive. The system employed in curing will be given at some future time.

On the farm, wheat growing receives first attention. About 100 acres are summer fallowed each year, and 200 or 250 acres sown to wheat. In the line of special crops some field peas and turnips are being grown. The peas look like yielding 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The summer fallowing is done on the ordinary one plowing system. The land is plowed as early in the summer as other work will permit and by constant cultivation afterwards, the weeds are held down and the soil thoroughly cleaned out. The manure goes on to the summer fallow previous to plowing, or is applied to the root or potato soil.

A Farmer's Observations on Field Competitions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am sending you some suggestions, which I gathered from observations during my trip of inspection in judging standing fields of wheat on the Canadian Northern Railway, north and west of Warman.

What impressed me the most was the great improvement in both the care taken to prepare the land the previous year, and the care which farmers were taking to grow better and purer seed, especially in districts in which they had had two previous competitions.

Farmers are realizing it is useless to enter these competitions unless they have a piece of land either breaking or summerfallow, properly prepared the previous year, and anyhow fairly pure seed, free from wild oats, which has been properly treated with either formaline or bluestone, and everything else in good shape.

The Dominion seed grain department, and the Provincial agricultural department, are to be congratulated on undertaking this pure seed grain competitions and seed fairs in this province. The Dominion department is providing judges at their own expense, both for the standing field competitions, and the seed fairs.

The Provincial agricultural department works in harmony with the seed grain department, giving a grant of \$100 to each agricultural society that has a standing field competition, and paying two-thirds of the amount paid in prizes at the seed grain fairs.

The seed division has been fortunate in having a good live man to represent them in this province, who has the interest of pure seed grain at heart, and who was determined to make this work a success right from the start. The judges have been chosen irrespective of politics, which has given the seed grain department a better opportunity of picking the best men, and has given the farmers and agricultural societies every confidence in these competitions.

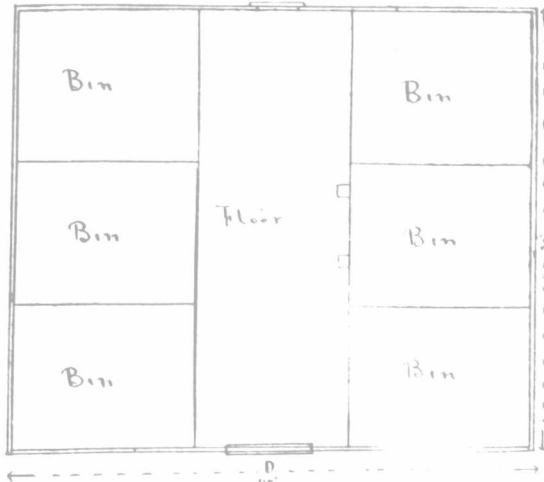
I advised farmers at the seed fairs last winter, to use formaline in preference to bluestone, on account of having weaker seed last spring than we generally have, and I noticed among thirty-nine competitors only three had used bluestone. In each of these three cases I found ball smut fairly plentiful, two out of the three had the purest wheat I found among any of the competitors I judged. One of these two won first prize last year, and first at the seed fair last winter. With the exception of two out of the thirty-six who used formaline, I found practically no ball smut, in the majority of the fields it was almost impossible to find one head of ball smut. I noticed this same condition on the experimental farm at Indian Head, ball smut was easier found in plots which had been treated with bluestone than where formaline was used.

A good deal of low grade wheat was used for seed all over the prairies last spring, but fortunately for the farmers who used much poorer seed than they would ever think of sowing after any normal season, we had a very favorable spring, and the poorer seed made a good stand besides. It is to be hoped the farmers in this province will not repeat the experiment of sowing lower grade wheat, it might be years before we have such a favorable spring again, and farmers are simply courting disaster to continue sowing anything but the best grade of wheat they own or can buy.

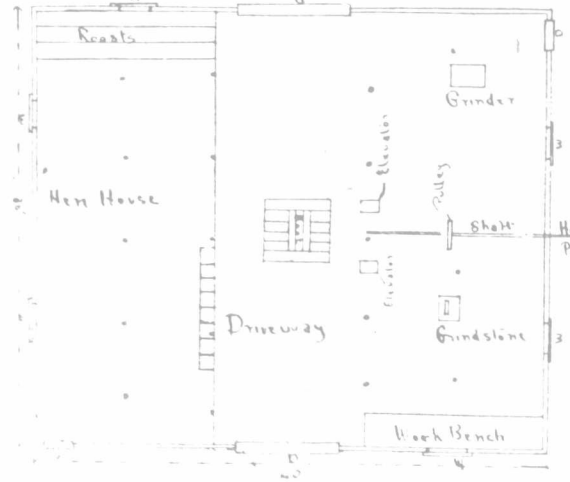
I noticed a good deal of the purest seed was started from a three pound bag of wheat from the experimental farm. I know of several cases in which a farmer had an eight acre field from seed obtained from the experimental farm three years ago last spring.

It is hard for farmers with old land to compete on an equal footing with farmers growing the first crop on breaking. The farmer on new land well worked up, if he sows clean seed free from noxious weeds, always has an advantage over a man on older land.

The seed grain department gives the agricultural societies the power, to a large extent, to make their own rules to govern these field grain competitions, the same societies give old land a preference of five per cent. over new land, as a man has to show more skill on an older farm on which noxious weeds have got a foothold, than a farmer taking a first crop off new land.



Second floor showing bins FLOOR PLAN OF MR. WILSON'S FARM.



Basement showing grain bins and other equipment.

I am pleased to see farmers are realizing that to continue to grow good crops of wheat and clean up the land, they must either summerfallow every third year, or grow some rotation of crops to clear their land. It has been clearly demonstrated that a good part of this province, will not continue to grow wheat year after year without summer fallowing, and I noticed in older districts like Restern quite a fair amount of summerfallow in good shape for another year's crop.

These seed competitions and seed fairs are opening farmer's eyes, especially in new districts to the danger of allowing any noxious weeds to spread in their districts. Before these competitions, in many districts, bad noxious weeds were allowed to spread without any effort made to fight them, one reason was, many farmers did not know when they saw a noxious weed. Now they are waking up to the fact that it is an easy matter to eradicate a few noxious weeds by hard pulling, and almost impossible to get clear of them when they once get a good hold on any district. One grain of wild oats in a bag of grain will throw out any exhibit at a seed fair. I am of the opinion that for this one reason, these competitions are worth the money they are costing the two departments.

Sask. A. E. WILLSON.

DAIRY

American Dairy Notes

A students' judging competition will be held in connection with the third annual National Dairy Show at Chicago, December 2 to 10 inclusive. Any student of an agricultural college may enter. Six institutions have already expressed a desire to send teams to the contest.

Minnesota State Fair which opened at Hamline, Minn., on Aug. 31st, brought out one of the finest displays of dairy products ever seen at any of the forty-nine state fairs previously held. Butter entries were particularly heavy.

Some of the Michigan creameries seem to be sailing too close to the wind in the matter of the 16 per cent. water limit for butter. One prominent creamery of that state, already penalized once for exceeding the limit, is in trouble again. Such work rarely pays.

A trio of Massachusetts butter makers have formed a company for the manufacture of glue. They have discovered that a number of kinds of glue and pastes of different consistency, and applicable in a number of useful ways, may be manufactured as a milk product.

The United States agricultural department reports that there are 19,000,000 cows in the United States and that they produce nearly 68,000,000,000 pounds of milk annually. From this milk is manufactured 1,650,000,000 pounds of butter and 300,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Very few club headed, thick necked, steer horned cows are any good. Even with the cow, the tail tells a tale; the heavy club tail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good one.

The Ontario Provincial Department of Agriculture has 34 instructors whose sole duty it is, during the cheesemaking season, to go from factory to factory and creamery to creamery, with a view of assisting the makers in producing a first class article of cheese and butter, and in establishing uniformity which could not be secured in any other way.

Up to the present the export of cheese from the Dominion is some 130,000 boxes below last year which was considerably below the season of 1906. This is accounted for largely by the fact that many cows were sold and slaughtered in the Eastern provinces because the farmers had not sufficient feed to carry them over winter, and those kept, were in many instances, in poor condition when the season opened. Then the percentage of farrow cows this year is much larger in number than usual.

More creameries fail through lack of proper management than from any other cause. Dairying has grown to such dimensions in these days, competition among creameries has become so keen, that only well-informed men can succeed in it. Indifference to the changes that are constantly taking place, unprogressiveness, getting behind in method or equipment, will sooner or later affect a creamery's business disastrously. The dairy science is developing. A man nowadays, who makes butter, or manages a creamery, has to know a lot more about his business than the operator of twenty years ago knew, has to be informed in matters which the maker of that period never dreamed of.

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A St. Paul man has introduced a new method of refrigerating perishable products in transit, which, it is claimed, will effect a great saving in ice. A carload of 22,000 pounds of butter was recently brought through five days of record hot weather on an expenditure of only 3600 pounds of ice, preserving inside the car a temperature of 38 degrees, while outside on the roof the thermometer registered 110 to 115.

The car is built with double walls, divided into circulating flues, which make the car available for either refrigeration or heating, according to season, yet economizing ice, it is claimed, 40 to 50 per cent. over present methods. Further, the space economy of the refrigerating features is such that there can be packed into 28 cars what now requires thirty-eight, and the butter is kept better cooled and ventilated and perfectly dry.

Official Testing of Pure Breed Cows

In 1906 the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, caused to be instituted, under the supervision of the Live-stock Branch of his Department, a system of yearly testing of milk and butter-fat production of registered cows in pure-bred herds, with a view to the improvement of the average productive capacity of the dairy cows of the country, through the use of sires bred from dams qualifying for Records of Performance provided for under this system, and by the weeding out of inferior cows. The dairy breed societies were invited, and several have agreed to publish these records for their respective breeds in an appendix to their herdbooks, accepting the rules and conditions prescribed, and fixing a standard for each of their respective breeds, the Department assuming the expense of the supervising inspectors appointed by the Minister to make unannounced quarterly visits of two days' duration to the herds, verifying the private records kept by weighing and taking samples for testing by the Babcock method of the milk of the cows entered for the test, taking also a record of two previous days' milk for comparison.

The classification of cows is in four sections, namely, for two cows two to three, three to four, four to five, and five years old or over. Applications for official supervision of the test must be made to the secretary of the Canadian society for the breed to which animals belong. The owner of a cow entered in the test is required to weigh each milking and keep a correct record of the same on forms furnished for the purpose. At the end of each month the owner is required to report, on forms furnished for the purpose, a record of the weights of each milking, with the total yield of milk from each cow for the month, and at the end of the year a compiled report of the year's milk record, taken from the monthly reports sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace. Each breed society fixes its own minimum standard of milk and butter-fat production required to render animals of the various age classifications eligible to have their names and records published in the Record of Performance. Some societies have adopted higher standards than others, although this in itself does not signify anything beyond the ambition of the society. In our opinion, a medium standard is desirable, so as to admit all cows of genuine merit. Those which make exceptionally good records in the official test have these standing to their credit.

In case of Ayrshires, the minimum year's production to qualify for the record is, for two-year-old heifers, 5,500 pounds of milk, and of butter-fat 198 pounds. And for each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in one year is determined by adding 2.75 pounds per day to the 5,500 pounds required for an even two-year-old; while the amount of butter-fat increases at the rate of one-tenth pound for each day over two years. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount of milk will be 8,500 pounds, and of butter-fat 306 pounds, which are the minimum amounts of milk and butter-fat required of all Ayrshire cows five years old or over. For Jerseys the milk standard is the same as for Ayrshires, but the requirements as to butter-fat production are 10 per cent. higher. The standard adopted by the Holstein-Friesian breeders calls for a minimum of 2,000 pounds more milk than demanded by the Ayrshire and Jersey breeders, and a little more fat than the Jersey minimum requires.

The Guernsey standard specifies in each class 500 pounds less milk than the Ayrshire standard, but from 2 to 14 pounds more butter-fat. The French-Canadian breeders will record the performance of a two-year-old heifer if she yields

4,400 pounds of milk and 198 pounds of butter-fat, while from a mature cow they demand 6,800 pounds of milk and 306 pounds of fat, from which it will be noticed that their fat standard is the same as for Ayrshires, although their milk minimum is considerably lower.

After a cow has finished her milking period and calved again, the owner of the cow makes an affidavit that the records of milk sent by him to the office are correct. The butter-fat is computed from the inspector's reports and tests. The fat reading of each report covers a period extending half-way back to the previous report and half-way on to the next report. Report of the cow's production and date she dropped her calf, number of days in milk, average percentage of fat, etc., signed by the Live-stock Commissioner, is sent in duplicate to the secretary of the association; one of these reports is to go to the owner of the cow, and belongs to the cow, the same as a certificate of registration; the other is for the secretary's use. That completes the work of the Department with that cow for that year. But she may be tested each consecutive year if the owner wishes; in fact, consecutive testing is advised, because a cow that can qualify and make a fair record for more than one year should be considered a better cow than one which does only one year's work. The inspectors are now making more frequent visits than the quarterly ones originally provided for, and expect, in the near future, to make one a month. In case "stuffing" of milk records is suspected, more frequent visits will be made, and if the inspectors are satisfied the weights given by the owner are not correct, no more testing will be done for that party; and what that would mean to a breeder is readily understood.

In order to insure that the records published shall be made by regular-breeding cows in an ordinary lactation period, there is a rule, as follows:

"In the four-year-old class and the mature class no cow will be accepted for entry if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test. Every cow under test must drop a calf within fifteen months after the beginning of her testing period in order to qualify for registration of performance. No milk from a second freshening within 365 days will be considered in a test."

About 25 cows that would have qualified had they dropped their calves in time, are now out of it for two years. Some breeders, desirous of making big records, went too near the danger point, and missed all.

Mr. Dan Drummond, an experienced dairyman, of Quebec, was the first inspector of this work appointed, but as applications increased, and the desirability of making more frequent inspection of cows was recognized, assistance was found necessary, and Mr. G. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., was appointed; while the probability is that an additional inspector will be required in the near future to keep up with the work.

Below are the number of applications to July 1st, 1908. It will be noticed that the list embraces representatives of but three breeds—Ayrshires, Holsteins, and one French-Canadian. It is to be hoped that owners of the other breeds will take hold of the work in future with equal interest. We might add that the Holstein breeders have, in addition, a well-established Record of Merit, based on official weekly tests, in which a goodly number of their cows are entered. This Record of Merit is entirely independent of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Table with 2 columns: Application status and count. Applications: 345, Qualified: 41, Failed in breeding (qualified otherwise): 25, Still running: 142, Withdrawn or failed: 137

Reject the First Few Streams of Milk

Some recent English investigations, carried out on behalf of some of the County and Borough Councils in Yorkshire, demonstrated that the first milk drawn from each cow contained an enormously greater number of germs than either the mid-milk or the strippings. The first or fore milk represented the first 25 cubic centimeters drawn from the teat, the mid-milk being taken when the milking was half accomplished.

The numbers were quite variable, but the results largely confirmed those of other investigators, one of whom found 97,000 bacteria in the first milk, as compared with about 9,000 in the mid-milk, and 500 in the strippings. It seems that the bacteria clustered in colonies about the

end of the teat are largely washed away by the first few streams of milk drawn from the quarter. The practical lesson is, of course, to reject the first two or three streams of milk from each teat, not even allowing it to come in contact with the inside of the pail. As the fore-milk is very thin and watery, practically no butter-fat is lost, while the bacterial content of the mess of milk will be very much reduced, and its wholesomeness and keeping qualities accordingly improved.

POULTRY

Any experienced, close observing poultry raiser knows, at a glance, the laying hen; the small feminine neck and head count again, the bright, alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale, and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down, we have another pointer.

Turkeys often show swollen heads and sore eyes this time of the year. This may be caused by running through poisonous weeds, but more often than not is severe cold taken on by roosting in rain and cold. Remedies for acute catarrh are suggested in these cases, and shutting up at night or giving roosts under shelter.

It is doubtful if the 200-egg per year hen will ever be excelled to any great extent. There is a limit to increased production, and the 200-egg point seems very near it to us. But the ordinary farmer's flock isn't in much danger yet for a while of crowding the limit very seriously. Hardly any of them but what can be improved to a point where the 200 egg mark would fit where the 150 mark, or even less, fits now.

A close observance and constancy with the flock enables us to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other day, or do not lay at all, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are half the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.

Eggs and their Food Value

By Prof. J. F. SNELL, Macdonald College.

Someone has poetically described eggs as—"Treasure houses wherein lie, Locked by angels' alchemy Milk and hair and blood and bone."

The lines were no doubt designed to express tersely the relation of the egg to the chick hatched from it, for enclosed within the shell is not merely the germ, with its marvellous power of development into a new individual of its species, but also a store of food, suited to the requirements of infant life, and sufficient to provide the chick with the "hair and blood and bone" with which it emerges, fully armed, into the outer world. Indeed, to the great majority of feathered infants (the pigeon being one well-known exception) the contents of this storehouse is the only milk that nature provides. The inference is an obvious one, that, containing as they do, ingredients naturally adapted to the earliest stages of animal life, eggs should constitute an appropriate article of food for children, and we shall see that chemistry lends its support to this inference, though it likewise confirms the observation of experience, that bad cooking (which, in the case of eggs, is usually overcooking) may materially alter the condition of the food, and render it so difficult of digestion as to be utterly unsuited for the use of the young.

Like all succulent foods, eggs contain a large proportion of water. The quantity amounts to about seventy-four per cent. of the total weight of the contents of the shell, not including the shell itself, which is of course, much drier. Thus, water constitutes very nearly three-fourths of the contents of the egg, the proportion of water being almost exactly the same as in the flesh of a broiler, but considerably greater than that in the flesh of a full-grown hen. The water of the egg is unequally distributed between the white and the yolk, the former being seven-eighths (accurately, 85.7 per cent.), the latter only about one-half water (50.9 per cent.). From this standpoint, then, the yolk of the egg is a much richer food than the white—just as solid meat is richer food than soup. To get the same weight of solid food from white of egg as from one pound of yolks, we should have to take one and three-quarters pounds of white. We shall see later that there is another sense in which the yolk of the egg is to be regarded as a richer food than the white. Our present point is merely that, weight for weight, it is a more concentrated, a less watery, food than the white.

But although the yolk is the more concentrated portion of the egg, it is the smaller of the two in size and weight. I wonder how many egg-eaters have ever stopped to compare the relative quantities of the two divisions of the egg. Doubtless most of us know

that the white is the larger, but how many have any idea how much larger? As a matter of fact, the white is, on the average, nearly twice the weight of the yolk. In other words, roughly, one-third of the edible weight of the egg is yolk, and two-thirds white. More exactly, the average figures are: Shell, about 12 per cent. of the whole egg; white, about 58 per cent. of the whole egg; yolk, about 30 per cent. of the whole egg; or, of the edible portion the white constitutes 66 per cent., and the yolk 34 per cent.

Taking these figures in conjunction with the respective proportions of water in white and yolk, we see that, of the total solids of the egg, about one-third is contained in the white and two-thirds in the yolk; for the yolk forms one-third of the contents of the egg, and about one-half of the yolk is solid matter, so the solid matter of the yolk constitutes (one-half of one-third =) one-sixth of the total weight of the egg contents. And, of the white, which constitutes two-thirds of the total weight, only one-eighth is solid matter; accordingly, the solid matter of the white comprises (one-eighth of two-thirds =) one-twelfth of the total contents. The yolk solids, therefore, weigh twice as much as the white solids; or the yolk contains two-thirds, and the white one-third, of the solid matter of the egg, exclusive of the shell.

If the solids of the yolk and white were identical in composition, then the food value of the yolk of an average egg would be about twice that of the white. But the solid matter of the two is by no means identical, and, to explain the difference, it will be necessary to define some chemical terms probably not understood by some of our readers, though doubtless familiar to many.

If we were to remove all the water from an egg, or from a chicken, or a piece of meat, we should find that the remaining substances—constituting the "dry matter" or "total solids"—could be divided into two classes, those which will burn, and those which will not. The former constitutes the organic substances of the egg or meat, the latter the inorganic substances or "mineral matter." When the dried egg or meat is burned, the mineral matter is left behind as an ash, while the organic matter disappears (being converted into gases, which pass off into the air). But if, instead of burning out the organic matter, we were to extract the dried substance with ether or with gasoline, we should find that a part goes into solution, while the remainder remains undissolved. The part which dissolves in the ether or gasoline is the fat. Fat is one sort of organic matter. The undissolved residue contains the mineral matter (ash), but also a quantity of organic matter, more abundant than the ash, and quite different in composition and properties from the fat. In the case of the pieces of meat, the organic matter left undissolved by the ether is the lean of the meat, the muscular fiber of the animal. It consists of what we call protein or nitrogenous organic matter. Fat contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen but no nitrogen. Protein is about one-sixth nitrogen, the remainder being mostly carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

Food has two functions: First, the replacement of worn-out cellular tissue; second, the production of heat and muscular work. For the purpose of the second of these functions, the supplying of heat to keep the body warm, and of energy to enable it to work, fat is the most concentrated, the richest, of our foods. One pound of fat supplies nearly two and a half times as much energy (in the form of heat or work) as one pound of protein or one pound of sugar or starch. On the other hand, protein alone can build up new muscular tissue in the growing child, or replace the used-up tissues of the body of either child or adult. Protein is thus the most essential, the most indispensable food. It must form a part of every diet. One could not live on fat alone, nor on sugar or starchy foods. Fat requires, as accompaniment, either some lean, or a vegetable rich in protein, such as beans or peas. Even fat pork and potatoes would not form a satisfactory diet, since neither contains more than a very little of the indispensable nutrient, protein.

The organic matter of the egg consists of these two important nutrients (protein and fat), but the relative quantities of the two are very different in white and yolk. The diagram makes this very clear. The organic matter of the white is practically all protein (albumen), with the exception of a minute quantity. The yolk, on the other hand, has twice as much fat as protein. If we leave the water out of consideration, we find the proportion of the dry matter in white and yolk to be as follows:

	Protein.	Fat.	Ash.
White.....	94	2	4 per cent.
Yolk.....	33	65	2 per cent.

Remembering that the yolk contains twice as great a weight of total solids as the white, we get a better idea of the relative quantities of each class of solids in the two divisions of the egg by multiplying the second line of the above table by two. On doing so, we find that the white and yolk of an egg have about equal quantities of ash (the yolk actually somewhat the larger quantity—see below.) and that the yolk has two-thirds as much protein and sixty-five times as much fat as the white. We can compare the energy-producing powers of the two by multiplying the fat in each case by 2½ (more accurately, 2.4) and adding the protein. Doing so, we find that the yolk has nearly four times the value

of the white. From this very important standpoint, then, nearly four-fifths of the nutritive value of the egg is concentrated in the little yolk. In energy-producing value, or "fuel value" (as it is often termed), egg yolk is about the equal, weight for weight, of wheat flour, roast beef, or medium fat mutton; while the white is hardly equal to a poor milk. The egg, as a whole, is about equal in fuel value to its own weight of very lean beef.

When we leave out of consideration the shell, which, with the exception of about four per cent. of binding material—similar to that in hoofs and horns—is entirely made up of mineral matter of the same composition of limestone, the mineral matter of the egg, like that of other foods, comprises only a small proportion of the total weight. The ash of the white only amounts to about 4½ per cent., and that of the yolk to only 3 per cent., of the total dry matter. But as the total dry substance of the yolk is, as we have seen, nearly twice that of the white, the yolk actually yields a somewhat larger quantity of ash than the white. What is more remarkable and more significant is that the ashes of the two divisions of the egg are entirely different in composition. Those of the white are alkaline, those of the yolk are acid. The ash of the white consists chiefly of common salt, and the allied substance, potassium chloride. The yolk ash, on the other hand, is rich in lime and exceedingly rich in phosphoric acid.

Phosphate of lime being the chief constituent of bone, egg-yolk is a food peculiarly adapted to the formation of bone, and therefore an appropriate food for growing children. Excepting milk (which has over twice as much) no other food contains as large a proportion of lime in its ash.

In respect to phosphoric acid, egg-yolk stands at the head of the list, the proportion of this valuable mineral ingredient being more than twice as great in the ash of yolk as in that of milk. Egg-yolk contains, also, a notably large percentage of iron, and the iron is present in a form in which it is readily absorbed and utilized for the enrichment of the blood. Hence, eggs are good food for anaemic persons. Regarding their value as food for children, we cannot do better than quote Hutchinson's words: "The great richness of yolk of egg in fat, in lime salts, and in organic compounds of phosphorus and iron, make it a peculiarly valuable food for young infants, especially those who are suffering from rickets, for it is just those very compounds which a child needs, and a rickety child needs them most of all." (Hutchinson, *Food and Dietetics*.)

Though rich in protein and fat, eggs, like meat, do not contain any of the other great class of organic food substances, viz., carbohydrates, but the protein and fat are present in eggs in a condition in which they are readily combined with food materials rich in carbohydrates, so as to form a properly balanced ration. Among the food materials rich in carbohydrates are flour and other cereal products, rice, sago, tapioca, cornstarch, etc.

Both yolk and white flow readily, and are easily mixed into the batter of cake or pudding. Moreover, the white has the valuable property of being readily beaten into a froth to render cakes light or to form soft icings. This adaptability to a variety of treatments is one of the characteristics which render eggs so acceptable to the cook, who produces many delicious dishes owing their protein and fat largely to the eggs contained in them, but supplementing this protein and fat with such carbohydrates as sugar and the starch of flour, rice, sago, etc.

HORTICULTURE

Fruit Notes From The Kootenay

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The season of 1908 has been a year of progress and development as far as fruit growing is concerned. More trees were planted than in any previous spring. All of the nurseries were sold out of most of the leading varieties early in the season. Some of the newcomers and inexperienced growers have not paid as much attention as they should, to the needs of the young growing trees, but they are fast learning that this is absolutely essential. As Farmer Vincent used to say "Trees are like children. In the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, but in the end we are proud of them."

The energy and enthusiasm of the fruit growers was evidenced early in the spring by the re-organization of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association. They secured a practical fruit man of many years' experience from Hood River, Oregon, to act as manager, signing a three year contract with him at a high salary, and although for several reasons that we will touch on later, their operations have not been singularly successful from a financial standpoint, yet they are full of hope and determined that with a big pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, they may overcome the difficulties of selling and transportation that now lie in the way.

The strawberry crop, the first fruit crop on the market was a heavy one. For several reasons it was not as remunerative to the grower as in some former years. The Hood River crop was late, and that threw the berries of Hood River and Kootenay on the market at about the same time. Commission men also complained that the depressed financial conditions on the prairie had a bad effect upon the market. Pickers were hard to obtain, and as a result some of the berries became too ripe to ship, and as a consequence were thrown on the local market causing a glut. The berries shipped through the Association netted about \$1.60 a crate. One grower placed letters in the crates as he sent them out requesting the consumer to write and let him know what kind of condition the berries were received in, and what he had to pay for them. He received seven replies all stating that the berries were delivered in good condition, prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a crate in Winnipeg. Thus the producer only got half the retail price—a rather big leak. Some growers have become rather discouraged, while some of the perhaps, shrewder ones, have intimated their intention of doubling their area in strawberries affirming that if handled right they are extremely profitable. And indeed, this is amply proved by the well-known success of O. J. Wigger the Creston strawberry king, who last year sold \$4,300 off four acres.

Cherries were a fair crop and good prices prevailed. The production of peaches is not large enough to be considered commercially as yet. Plums, prunes and apples are a good crop. The B. C., Fruit and Produce Exchange reports having received a large apple order from Australia, but intimate they will not be able to supply more than about thirty cars. Of this amount the Grand Forks district will supply fifteen cars, being guaranteed \$1.15 per box f.o.b. Grand Forks.

A large number of settlers have come in from the prairie and from the British Isles. Also a few from Washington, Oregon, and California. The latter maintain that land can be procured more cheaply in British Columbia, and the better market facilities also appeal strongly. Outside small fruits, the home market is not yet nearly supplied. Nelson wholesalers imported last year forty thousand boxes of apples alone.

The migrating of a large colony of Doukhobours under the leadership and direction of Peter Veregrin from Saskatchewan to Kootenay has been the subject of a good deal of both favorable and unfavorable comment. They have located on the east side of the Columbia River near Waterloo. Many citizens have expressed themselves as being desirous of in every way assisting desirable immigration, but that people of that class were not wanted. However, the Doukhobours have gone quietly to work, already have a lot of land cleared, and expect to have one hundred and fifty acres ready for planting next spring. In view of the aggressive and industrious way they are conducting themselves, and, as so far they do not appear to have consulted the fashion plates of the days of our first parents, public sentiment is regarding them in a new light. Peter Veregrin intimated to your correspondent that as soon as arrangements could be made, he proposed bringing out a large number more, about seven thousand in all. The great difficulty is to get enough good land in one place, upon which to locate the colony.

Much interest is being taken in the prize lists of the local fairs. Kalso Fair will be held on the 17th and 18th, and Nelson Fair 23-26th. The competition for the district challenge cup will be very keen at the latter fair.

Our Bird Friends

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Much has been written both helpful and harmful of late about birds, and yet people do not fully realize the value of our little feathered friends. There is one bird here that few people ever see, but that is amongst our most active insect exterminators.

It is of the nuthatch I speak. A careful observer may often see this little bird flying about amongst the trees; hopping from branch to branch; clinging to the bark, searching in all the nooks and corners for its food, which consists of myriads of insects of all kinds. The nuthatch is no larger than a canary. It is slate colored on the back and wings. Just over the eyes are two stripes of pale fawn-color, and the same color covers the under part of the body, shading from very light at the throat, to quite a deep shade on the breast. The tail of the nuthatch is short, and square, while the beak is long and straight, and very sharp.

Sometimes the nuthatch finds its way to the houses and stables up on the plains. There it catches all sorts of flying and crawling insects. Our little friend

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does not seem easily frightened, but it moves from place to place so quickly that it is hard to get a good look at it.

About a week ago one flew into our woodshed, where house-flies were quite plentiful. There it was caught, and brought into the house by my mother. While she held it in her hand I put my finger close to it, to stroke its head. The little creature pecked me viciously. We shut it in a bedroom. At first it flew a couple of times against the window, half-stunning itself. I feared it would die, but as it did not try to fly out again we decided to let it remain where it was till morning. Within two hours after sunrise next day it had eaten the stray flies that were in the room. Later in the day it perched on the mirror and watched inquisitively while I brushed my hair. Next day we brought it down to the dining-room and kitchen, where the flies were thick. All farmers understand how hard it is to keep a house free from flies in August. We had been fighting them with fly-paper and fly-poisons, but they were steadily on the increase.

Well, Mr. Nuthatch went at once to work to catch flies. He caught them on the windows and ceilings and walls, and went into every corner. We put away all the fly-poisons, leaving the work all to the smart little bird. And he has done his work well. Hardly a fly is now visible, and we are wondering how we will let in enough to feed him till fly season is over. With a little dish of clean water, and the freedom of the house, he seems quite contented, his only wish being for more flies. If we could only provide for him in the winter time, the problem of flies about the house would be solved.

Now farmers, just count the flies in one sheet of tangle-foot, when it is full. Then count the sheets your wife uses in a week or two; and notice that there seems as many flies in the house as ever.

If one little bird can in a few days not only eat as many flies as the tangle-foot catches, but also so many more so that the house is free from flies throughout, then we can have an idea what a farm would be like without any birds.

All through the summer, birds in large numbers hunt insects over our farms. If a few of them like a taste of grain or fruit in the fall, I think we can spare it to them ungrudgingly. They have earned it fairly enough.

And in connection with the insect-eating birds comes the question of raising trees. When the settler first moves out on to a bare prairie farm, only a few varieties of small birds are seen. These are the birds that build their nests on the ground, sheltered by the tufts of thick grass. But if the settler plants clumps of bushes and trees about his house and grounds—almost at once more birds come. They love the shelter of the trees. It does not require that the trees be large ones either; but they should not be severely pruned. Many branches will answer best to coax the birds to take shelter amongst them. Thick bushes like the lilac are especially inviting to our friend Mr. Robin; while the spreading branches of the Manitoba maple make a splendid home for the blackbirds, wrens, and wild canaries.

Of course it will be better if Mr. Robin does not build too near the strawberry patch. Do you know what he did here once? He raised his family in the seclusion of a hedge of wild choke-cherries, and I felt that the strawberries were safe. Just when the berries were ripe Mr. and Mrs. Robin told their babies it was time they learned to fly. As soon as they could fly that distance they moved to the strawberry patch, where I often saw them hiding beneath the leaves. I thought it showed quite a lot of wisdom on the part of the parent birds. It was so much easier to take the baby birds to the berries, than to take the berries to the baby birds. I did not drive them away, but I often wished that they would not wake up quite so early in the morning. I think they deserved a few berries after hunting worms and bugs all summer.

Before I close let me say a word for another friend of ours. He is not so attractive as the birds, and as far as I know he sings no song, but he hunts up worms and beetles and grasshoppers without number. He never does hurt to any man, but many men are inclined to hurt him. He is the bright-colored garter snake, than which we have no better friend. Do not kill him, boys. He will not do anything any harm. You might pick him up and carry him about in your hands all day, and he would never try to hurt you—he could not hurt you if he would. Let him crawl away unmolested. Your fields may be saved from the ravages of cut-worms or grasshoppers by him, for I assure you he eats myriads of them.

Many people in the West think that our little brown lizard (or properly speaking, "newt") is poisonous, and will bite. I have handled many of them, and have found them very harmless and very timid. They always make me think of helpless babies. You will think the same if you look closely at their tiny hands, so much like a young child's. Instead of biting, the lizard will press its lips so tightly together that it is almost impossible to force the mouth open without making the delicate gums bleed. I know one young lady who will not go to the cellar alone for potatoes, because she fears finding a lizard there. It is such an absurd notion, when the poor creature thinks of is to hide away when someone comes near. I think the lizard sometimes goes into cellars in search of beetles and crickets.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the week.

CANADIAN.

The Railway Commission is holding court in Winnipeg this week.

Randall Roberts, a first cousin of Lord Roberts, died in the asylum at Brandon last week. Deceased was an old soldier, having seen service in India and other parts of the world.

Dr. Saunders, director of government experimental farms, has just concluded a tour of Vancouver island, with the object of selecting a site for an experimental farm.

Nothing new develops in the strike of the C. P. R., mechanics. The company is reported to be bringing in several hundred skilled men from England for the western shops. The strikers are depending on the expected grain blockade to end the trouble.

The Canadian Pacific lately has been having serious difficulties along its main line from Winnipeg to North Bay. Floods this side of Port Arthur, bridges burned out further east, and other accidents of a minor nature, have necessitated the sending of the trans-continental trains on several occasions east and west via the Soo line through Sudbury and St. Paul.

Serious forest fires have been raging for the week past within a few miles of Port Arthur and Fort William. The mountain to the west of the cities has been burnt over, the fire at one time reaching in between the two cities and grave fears were entertained that the two places would be destroyed. Later reports indicate that danger for the time being is past.

After 46 years in Fort Chippewyan, where for almost half a century he remained constantly without a visit to outer civilization, Wm. Wylie, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Edmonton recently and leaves shortly to visit with his wife and sons, his old home in the Orkney islands. Wylie came to Fort Chippewyan overland from Norway House in 1862 and has remained at that post up to the present time as blacksmith for the company.

W. J. Rutherford, professor of animal husbandry in the Manitoba Agricultural, is reported to have resigned his position to accept of the deputy commissioner of agriculture in Saskatchewan. Professor Rutherford came to Manitoba from Iowa when the college was founded here two years ago, first serving in the agronomy department, and for the past year in animal husbandry. His withdrawal at the present time leaves the institution in a serious way. Only three men now remain on the teaching staff. The three most important departments, field husbandry, animal husbandry, and dairying are vacant. Principal Black is in the east, convalescing after a serious illness. The board is advertising for men for these three positions.

Dr. J. Rutherford, the veterinary director-general and live stock commissioner for the department of agriculture, has been elected president of the American Veterinary association. This is the largest and most influential body of its kind in the world, and it is the first time a Canadian has been elected to the presidency of it.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The battleship St. Vincent launched the other day at Portsmouth is the largest and heaviest warship in the world.

Chisholm, a town of 6,000 people in northern Minnesota, was burned last week by forest fires. The loss is in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. Other cities and towns in that part of the state are threatened with similar destruction.

The International congress on tuberculosis will assemble in Washington, D. C., on September 21, and continue in session until October 12. Some of the most eminent physicians and specialists in the world will take part in the proceedings, and notable papers on tuberculosis or subjects related to it, will be read. President Roosevelt will preside.

The Eucharistic congress, a convention of Roman Catholic churchmen from all parts of the world, is assembled this week in London. Protestant societies in Great Britain have objected strongly to the congress being held in London, and riots or disorders were feared. Nothing, however, occurred. The Eucharistic congress will be held in 1910 in Montreal.

The Standard Oil Company is submitting reasons to the United States Court of Appeals for a re-hearing of their appeal against Judge Landis' "unheard of fine" of \$29,000,000, and charge that judge with allowing outside influences to govern his decision. The company is preparing to fight the case to the last ditch. The case will come up again in October.

For the first time in many years a member of the British royal family has been hooted and mobbed by the public. Prince Arthur of Connaught while reviewing the Boys' Brigade in Glasgow the other day, met with an extraordinary demonstration, in which five thousand idle men sought to mob his carriage. Foiled in this by the police, they hooted and jeered, sang the Marseillaise and other revolutionary songs for several hours. "Down with all Royalty," was the slogan of the mob, and "Keep the Red Flag Flying," its refrain. A large number of men in Glasgow are out of employment, and urged on by socialist agitators and anarchists, were evidently led to organize the demonstration. A recurrence of disorder in the city is feared.

Hints on Shipping Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Now that the grain shipping season has arrived, I thought it well to write a short letter advising how loss and trouble can be avoided, to a large extent, by the shippers using a little care. There has been considerable frost in some districts of the provinces, and low lying parts of fields are most likely to be caught with frost. Before threshing or stacking is the best time to guard against loss, by stacking or threshing the frosted parts first, taking care that part of the best grain goes with the frosted, rather than the frosted with the good. If this is carefully done it will save serious loss to the shipper. Last season I advised a party to do this, with the result that the greater part of his crop graded No. 1 Northern, part No. 3 Northern and the balance No. 5. A man called at my office a short time ago, and I asked him his opinion in regard to the damage from frost this season. He told me he thought the higher parts of his land had escaped, but that the lower parts were damaged. He told me that he advised his tenant to thresh the lower parts first, and keep the grain separate, I have known of some cars losing two grades on account of a slight mixture of frosted grain in them.

As smut is much more prevalent in the wheat this season, farmers should take great care to keep any wheat that is even slightly tagged, separate from the better grades, as when a car is graded rejected on account of smut it means a serious loss. I have always found it best to sell this class of wheat without being treated, as long as there are buyers in the market for it at a reasonable spread in price. And I have found it the case with all grain that has been graded as no grade tough, while there are buyers in the market for it in this condition. Sometimes it cannot be sold without being dried.

In regard to wheat that is badly mixed with wild oats or barley, the best way to handle it is to secure one of the latest improved fanning mills and clean at home before shipping. Your men cannot earn their wages to better advantage than by cleaning, as it can be cleaned to grade, and you will have a large amount of good feed that can be used to advantage on the farm. I have advised farmers and threshers to get together and come to an understanding in regard to using a proper seed sieve when threshing, to remove all the smaller seeds from the grain. Threshers claim they have no right to thresh this for nothing, which is quite true, but they can easily estimate the number of bushels under the mill at each setting, and it will be better for the farmer to pay for this and have it at home, rather than to draw it to market and in some cases pay freight on it to Fort William, and receive little or nothing for it. There was a car arrived here a few days ago that had 9% of small seeds such as pig weed and French weed seed. I am glad to know that several threshers this season have adopted the plan of cleaning. J. H. Ashdown of Winnipeg, has a supply of V perforated zinc that will take out buckwheat and other small seeds, and will not take out any wheat that is fit to market, and we find here that it does not choke with wild oats as the wire sieves do. As an example of what can be done by special cleaning, during the slack season, I had one car that was graded No. 6. I called Mr. Horn's attention to it, and he agreed if I could get the terminal elevator to clean it specially, he would be willing to have the grade changed. The result was we received an outturn for 92% of No. 5 wheat and an outturn for 8% of feed wheat, which meant a gain to the shipper of about \$78.00. In the busy season it would be impossible to have this done at the terminal elevators, but you can see that it would pay well to have this work done at home.

Seeing that grain is so dry this season, care should be taken in threshing to guard against breaking the wheat, I have seen cars of wheat from 6% to as high as 14% of broken wheat in

them. When loading cars, sweep clean and watch well for any crack or sign of leak. When securing the grain doors do not use heavy nails, 2½ inch nails, if driven at the end of door in the post and bent up to the door, will hold it secure, and will not interfere with the opening of the door at terminal elevator.

When you have two kinds of grain it will pay to partition the car and ship them separately. Be sure to keep the partition clear of the grain doors, or part of the better grain will be mixed with the lower grade in unloading. Do not put your worst grain in the bottom of the car thinking it will escape being found out. The Inspector has a right to grade the car according to the worst sample found in it. If for any reason you are forced to put your poorest grain in the bottom of the car, write the Inspector, or myself, saying that you had to do this, and you will get the best that can be done under the circumstances.

When the car is loaded, be sure and level the grain in the car and note on the face of the shipping bill how it compares with the grain line. Be sure that your notations are correct, and in case of leak or accident in transit this will assist very greatly in helping to secure your claim. It is always well to have your grain, where this can be done, accurately weighed before loading. One man in Saskatchewan who saw that I had been recommending leveling the wheat in the car, wrote me that he loaded his car one inch above the grain line. The Inspector's notation of that car when it arrived in Winnipeg was, "Loaded to the line." I have secured several claims by the Inspector's notations as to how the grain was loaded without which I could not have established the claim. If it is worth while spending weeks growing a car load of wheat, surely it is worth while spending about ten minutes securing correct shipping records for it. Another man delivered a certain amount of grain to an elevator, the out-turn for the car was nearly 100 bushels short. I collected the shortage for the shipper from the elevator company, and it will be their place to collect from the railway company. The Inspector's notation for this car was "one end loaded three inches above the grain line, thirty inches below in the center of car, and seven inches below grain line at the other end." By this you will see how it would be impossible to give a correct record of what this grain would level to.

Any one wishing me to look after the Inspection of their cars should send me the number of the car as soon as possible with the initials of same, and the station shipped from, and also their P. O. address and sign name distinctly. I have received letters that the writers had omitted to sign, and others that might as well have not been signed as I have been unable to make out the signature, though in some cases they were Bank Managers.

Farmers shipping their own grain and having it sold by a good commission firm have nothing to fear by doing so. There is no charge whatever in connection with my work here in behalf of any shipper who wishes me to assist him in any difficulty that he may have in regard to it.

D. D. CAMPBELL.

D.G.S. Agent. 240 Grain Exchange.

(Note.—If anyone is in doubt as to the proper form and practice in billing cars, he should send Mr. Campbell a letter giving number of car, name of Railway Company, to which commission firm he wants to sell the wheat, and date of shipping. The disposal of the grain will then be in safe hands. A registered letter would of course be the safest way to send such matter. ED.)

Tobacco Crop in Ontario and Quebec.

The area planted in tobacco in the Counties of Essex and Kent, Ont., has been considerably reduced in 1908, overproduction in the two previous years having caused such a fall in prices that many growers have decided either to cease their cultivation of tobacco, or to restrict it until such time as the market for Burley, which is the principal tobacco grown in the district, becomes more favorable. Meanwhile, says F. Charlan, Chief of the Tobacco Division, Ottawa, a good many growers, have renewed the cultivation of black smoking tobacco.

It may be roughly estimated, he proceeds, writing under date of July 31st, that about 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco will be produced this year in Ontario. Of this quantity, the largest proportion consists of Seed Leaf, Big Ohio (Walkerville), Havana Seed Leaf, Comstock-Spanish, and the Zimmer-Spanish.

Seed-leaf plantations, and tobacco derived therefrom, are usually made by growers under contracts with the district buyers. These contracts fix the price for the sale of the produce and the area to be

grown. The plantations have, as a rule been established very late this season, and have suffered from drouth; but, since the rainfall of July, the situation has reverted to normal.

In Quebec, late plantations suffered at first from the drouth, but the present position is good, and the yield of tobacco in 1908 for Quebec may be estimated at 4,000,000 or 4,500,000 pounds. The area devoted to Comstock, especially, has increased, to the detriment of previous plantations of Connecticut Seed Leaf, or of heavier tobaccos. Provided that there are light showers of rain between now and the autumn, sufficient to sustain vegetation, the yield will certainly be very good, both as regards quality and quantity.

A large part of the Comstock-Spanish and Havana Seed Leaf plantations has been made with the distances closer than formerly. The object is to produce lighter tobaccos, of finer tissue, in order to meet the demand for tobaccos capable of use as cigar-binders. Upon the whole, the yield of tobacco in Quebec is expected to be a good average one, somewhat late; that of Ontario is considerably reduced, and is restricted to plantations of different seed-leaf varieties. The growth of Burley is practically nil. In both Provinces the yield will be governed by the atmospheric conditions of the autumn and end of the summer. Prospects are good, provided that there is more rain, and that the autumn frosts do not arrive too early.

MARKETS

Wheat is coming forward in liberal volume, but the market thus far has not reflected in any way the increased deliveries. Local demand is good, so strong in fact that while Liverpool, on several occasions last week, fell off a point or two, Winnipeg and the chief American wheat centres refused to follow suit.

There are several reasons for the strength the wheat markets of this continent are showing. For the moment the most potent one with speculative operators is the report of a probable serious shortage in the acreage that will be sown in the winter wheat states. The dry weather which has prevailed over a large portion of the winter wheat country, remains unbroken, plowing in some sections for this crop has ceased, and whether or not the shortage will be as large as it is being made to appear, the fact is being taken advantage of to bull the market. In addition to this the U. S. August crop report was slightly bullish, not so much so on wheat as on corn and oats, but wheat has reacted most to the news.

Sentiment down through the States, if the sentiment of wheat speculators can be gauged by what they say, inclines to be bearish. Deliveries from the great wheat growing northern states and from the Canadian provinces is not yet at full flood. It is expected that during the next month, when the requirements of wheat users for the moment are satisfied, and growers continue to pile their grain on to the track, as they must necessarily do, when speculators are required to buy wheat for carrying over for some time, that prices will shade off to some extent from present quotations. Wheat for the next thirty days is not likely to be a very scarce commodity, and unless export demand shows marked improvement, the speculative element will have to take a heavy part of the deliveries, and wheat is not carried over by anybody free of charge.

Other grains are quiet. On the face of things it looks as if oats are going to be a little less plentiful than was expected earlier in the season. On the other side of the line especially, prospects in this cereal are poor. The government crop report places the condition of the oat crop at '69 which would indicate but little more than two thirds of a normal crop. Oats, however, just at present, are inactive. To a considerable extent this grain's future is linked in with corn. Corn, from latest reports, promises none too good. It is a little early yet, however, to expect any decided movement in oats.

If the weather continues fair and unbroken for the next month, roads good and the farmers of the spring wheat country are enabled to market the crop as rapidly as it is being threshed, a slump in prices for wheat ought to be the natural result. An active foreign demand, while it may do much to overcome the weakening tendencies of heavy deliveries, is unlikely to be strong enough to offset entirely the immediate effect such marketing will have. It may, but it doesn't look as if it would do so just at present.

For the rest of the wheat growing world conditions are unchanged. Russia, it is believed, has harvested an average crop which brings European production for the year up to normal.

Prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 northern	99
2 northern	96
3 northern	94
No. 1	91
No. 2	80
No. 3	69
Feed 1	63
Feed 2	59
No. 2 3/4	40 1/2
No. 3 all the oats	39
No. 3 barley	19
No. 4 barley	17
Flax No. 1	119

OPTION QUOTATIONS

Wheat	Sept. 96 1/2	Oct. 95 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	May 99 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.			22
Winnipeg			

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bu.	\$0.55
Beets, per bu.	.60
Celery, per doz.	.35
Onions, per doz.	.10
Carrots, per bu.	.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

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS

Deliveries in the local yards continue heavy. The run from the ranges is keeping up strong, and each week large shipments are going east. From the number that have passed through here to date, it would appear as if range cattle were getting pretty well cleared up, though no falling off is yet noticeable in supplies coming forward. To date, somewhere in the neighborhood of 45,000 head have gone east, as compared with about 10,000 head at this time last year. Probably 70 per cent. of the export stuff is now out of the country. During the week just closed rather heavier receipts than usual were the order. For some reason the Manitoba cattle coming in for the past few days have been unusually numerous.

In the matter of prices there is a falling off of about a quarter all around. British markets are dull. Supplies are coming forward rather more freely into the British importing cattle centers and prices as a result shade off a little. Three and three-quarters is top price for exporters these days, with butcher cattle running \$2.25 to \$3.00. Hogs are scarce and a quarter higher, selling at \$6.75 for select bacon and heavies or off-type pigs going for \$5.50 or less. There is every probability that hogs will be selling at seven cents inside of a fortnight. Sheep are quoted at \$5.75 with only an odd bunch moving. Calves are worth \$4.00.

CHICAGO.

The cattle market at Chicago has been fairly steady. A good active demand exists for stock of all kinds. Supplies have been average. Prices are: Native beef cattle, \$3.70 to \$7.70; with bulk of sales running from \$5.10 to \$7.00. Hogs, mixed packing, \$6.40 to \$7.15; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.85; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.25.

TORONTO.

An active demand exists for exporters through prices show no improvement. Good shipping steers are quoted at \$4.80 to \$5.40; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25. Prime butcher cattle are worth from \$4.80 to \$5.00, the average selling from \$4.40 to \$4.70; common stuff, \$3.80, cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; calves, \$3.50 to \$5.75; export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; hogs, \$6.50 for selects and \$6.25 f.o.b. at country points.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Dr. William Wilfrid Campbell, the Canadian poet, who has for years held a position in the Canadian Privy Council Office, has been transferred to an appointment in the Dominion Archives, for which he is particularly well fitted by reason of the study he has made of Canadian history. Dr. Campbell's new position carries with it a promotion to a higher grade than he has heretofore held in the Civil Service.

The lifting of the curtain on the new Barrie play has the importance of an historic event for the English stage. J. M. Barrie's latest production, "What Every Woman Knows," was produced under Charles Frohman's management at the Duke of York Theatre last night, and it proved the equal of its predecessors. Perhaps it will be considered the best that he has done.

Japan has decided that she has neither time nor money to get ready for her World's Fair proposed for 1912, and has officially announced that the date has been postponed to 1917. Japan has recently located two battleships sunk in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, the 'Yashima' and the Russian warship 'Sebastopol.' The approximate place of the cruiser 'Takasago' has also been found, and search is going on for the battleship 'Hatsuse.' All news of the sinking of the 'Yashima' was suppressed for six months after the disaster.

Prof. Bier, the distinguished surgeon of Berlin, is using cocaine for operations on arms and legs, by bandaging the limb above the wound and then filling the veins with a weak solution. This prevents all pain, while leaving the patient still conscious. Before the bandages are removed all trace of the cocaine is washed from the veins.

Prof. Adam Shortt, whose appointment to the Civil Service Commission has been announced, will retire from Queen's University, where he has been professor of political science since that chair was founded. Besides being a scholar, Prof. Shortt takes an interest in athletics, and at present is one of the board of reference of the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Athletic Union.

More than \$4,000,000 is left to charitable institutions, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Yale University by the will of Frederick Cooper Hewitt, one of the wealthiest men in Tioga county, who died at his home in Oswego, N. Y., last Sunday. To relatives and friends less than half a million dollars is left. The estate is estimated to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The supposed Leprechaun, or greencoated fairy, who has terrified the children of parishes near Killough, Ireland, for the past two months, has been captured by two policemen in a wood near Killough and taken to the Mullingar workhouse. This modern specimen of the ancient little people of Ireland proves to be a dwarfish man, who eats greedily, but does not talk, answering questions put to him with grunts and squeals.

No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, dispatch of a strong one. A weak man in an office is like a squirrel in a cage—is laboring eternally, but to no purpose; like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with the few that are he burns his fingers.—COLTON.

Admirers of Count Leo Tolstoy, the world over had hoped in some way to express their love and respect for him on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, but when the day came, August 28th by our calendar, he was dangerously ill and his condition this week is reported to be very grave. Count Tolstoy has long been talked of as a prodigy of vigor, in spite of his great age, but a recent writer draws attention to the fact that he is really five years younger than Goldwin Smith, six years younger than Edward Everett Hale, and eleven years younger than John Bigelow, who scarcely a year ago was publishing vigorous comments on the condition of Russia since the peace of Portsmouth.

Outside "Elizabeth's House," Brixton Hill, England, a notice-board has been placed intimating that flats are to be erected upon the site.

Not only is this doomed structure the oldest house in the district, but it is stated that in its garden the first potatoes in Britain were grown. Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced the potato to Britain, lived at Brixton, near to the house in question, which Queen Elizabeth used as a country seat. The Effra was at that time a real tributary of the Thames, and Queen Elizabeth was in the habit of making the journey to Brixton and back by means of her state barge.

THE HUSHING OF A CONSECRATED VOICE

It isn't extravagant to say that in half the houses in North America you will find a copy of what is best known as the Moody and Sankey hymn book. "Gospel Hymns" has reached a total now of fifty million copies, a record not reached by many books outside the Bible and Pilgrim's Progress. This book of sacred songs was compiled by Ira D. Sankey, who died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, on the 13th of August. Many of the hymns contained in this volume are set to tunes of his own composition. Among these are, "There'll be no Dark Valley," "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," "A Shelter in the Time of Storm" and "The Ninety and Nine." The words of the last named song were written by Elizabeth Clephane and found by Sankey in a newspaper. He clipped the poem and learned the verses, struck by the thought expressed so fervently in them. A large meeting with Moody was just beginning in Edinburgh. The opening service failed to arouse the interest and attention for which the evangelists had hoped, and just before the dismissal, Mr. Moody asked Sankey to sing. On his way to the organ the remembrance of the verses he had clipped on the train occurred to him. He laid the verses on the desk and began to sing:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold."

He had no idea what note would come after the one he was just sounding, and no thought that the second stanza would be anything like the first, but he sang on to the end, and left the audience in tears.

The story of his meeting with Mr. Moody and of the work they jointly carried on is told by the New York Sun:

"As the story goes, Mr. Moody, who was as devoid apparently of all musical sense as was Dean Swift, heard him render a revival hymn at the International Y. M. C. A. Convention in Indianapolis in 1870. Turning to his neighbor, Mr. Moody asked with some excitement, 'Who is that man over there that sings so?'

"The neighbor was H. K. Porter, president of the Y. M. C. A. in Pittsburgh. He knew Sankey very well, and told Mr. Moody all about him and his fine voice.

"Well," Mr. Moody rejoined, 'I don't know anything about his fine voice, but I do know that he feels every word he sings, and believes every word he feels. I want to meet that man. Bring him over to the hotel.'

"Six months later Sankey was assisting Moody at the latter's church in Illinois Street in Chicago. They never separated afterward except twice—once, for three months when the Chicago fire burnt them out, and again when Mr. Moody left Mr. Sankey in charge of his new church, the new Tabernacle, while he went to England on his first foreign tour. It was during Mr. Moody's absence that Mr. Sankey composed many of his gospel tunes.

"All the songs he made up during this time he put in a scrap book, which was the only book he carried abroad with him save the Bible, when Mr. Moody called him over to assist in the revival. From the time of the great English tour, in 1873-75, till the time of Mr. Moody's death in 1899, the two evangelists were never separated. They had addressed some of the biggest audiences of modern times. Agricultural Hall, London, which seats twenty thousand, was the scene of many of their meetings, and it was always full. In New York their meetings were held for the most part in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rink, Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Tabernacle; or in Carnegie Hall. In these New York meetings Mr. Sankey sometimes had a choir of as many as five hundred voices under his leadership."

THE DOLLAR VALUE OF THE MISSIONARY

It is popular among certain classes of men, who assert that business and religion should be as separate as church and state, to sniff at foreign missions, and contend that the money and effort should be kept at home. Apart from the fact that the most strenuous objectors to the outgo are those who spend no time and very little money on worthy objects at home, there are some facts recently compiled by Miss Loveridge concerning the value of the missionary to commerce that might profitably engage these gentlemen's attention for a few moments.

For one thing Christianizing means civilizing, and civilization means a demand for the costumes, goods and chattels in use among other civilized nations. The manufacturer of clothing, furniture, and machinery finds new business when he follows the missionary. The industrial result of a mission in Natal was the ordering of five hundred American plows. Saw-mill machinery has been installed in Rangoon by a missionary who wanted to give employment to his converts. In other than strictly manufacturing lines the missionary has proved his value in the business of the world. Here are a few of them:

China, which is now being opened up to world trade, owes her written, printable language to a missionary, and the same profession brought into China the first metal type. A missionary made type-writers possible for the Japanese language, and they are not all manufactured in Japan.

There are in existence a hundred and a half of important dictionaries. A missionary made the original of each one of them.

The missionary explorer, from the days of Livingstone until now, has done good service. In China, Africa and South America, he had travelled and made correct maps and observations for the use of the commercial powers that prepare to follow him. The English Academy of Sciences has accepted the report of Redmond and Craft, foreign missionaries, for a million square miles in Africa.

The only reliable and thorough botany of Assyria was compiled by a missionary to that country, and that valuable drug, quinine, was discovered by another.

Missionaries discovered the Moabite and Nestorian tablets in Egypt, and for years a missionary in Luxor, Egypt, has been the buyer of Egyptian antiquities for the British museum.

The Quiet Hour Ingle Nook

UNCONSCIOUS ACTIONS.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth: that thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee.—St. Matt. vi.: 3, 4 (R. V.).

"May every soul that touches mine—
Be it the slightest contact—get there—
from some good,
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One inspiration yet unfelt, one bit of
courage
For the darkening sky, one gleam of
faith
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond
the gathering mists,
To make this life worth while,
And heaven a surer heritage."

The text given above is a remarkable one. It may be quite possible to give alms so secretly that a person in the same house knows nothing about your action, but it seems impossible to hide it from yourself—the text does not demand forgetfulness, but unconsciousness. This command fits in with the account of the Last Judgment given by St. Matthew, where those on the right of the King express surprise at the announcement of their kind actions, while those on the left are equally surprised to hear that they have let slip their opportunities of doing kindnesses.

It seems to me that the only way actions may be absolutely unconscious is to make them habitual. A lame person, who is painfully taking a few difficult steps, is conscious of everyone, but most people walk without thinking of their steps—walking has become a habit. A beginner in the art of reading or writing or any other task, works consciously, with laborious effort; but when the business has become habitual it is done easily and almost unconsciously. Now, in doing kindnesses, as in everything else, if we wish to do them well and gracefully we must have practiced the art until it has become second nature. Then, and then only, are we likely to pour out kindness unconsciously, as flowers pour out fragrance. Good habits sway us just as easily as bad ones. Take the matter of a pleasant tone in the voice, for instance. We all know people whose tones are always aimable. To hear a cross ring in the voice from such a person would startle us considerably. And we make no mistake when we say that such a person finds it easy to speak in pleasant, friendly fashion to every creature within reach—even to the cat and dog. Of course it is easy, as easy as reading is to you, because it has been steadily persevered in until it has become second nature, and to speak crossly would be next thing to impossible. And it is the same way in the matter of "giving alms"—and surely alms must include more than money. I live with a dear lady who finds the doing of kindnesses as natural as breathing—but it is simply the result of life-long habit. The Jewish children who come in at all hours to see me, are regaled with any dainty that happens to be at hand; the grocer comes in for a cup of coffee or a bit of pie; the clerks in the stores are her personal friends, though she seldom knows their names. As for me, all through my time of lameness she even excelled her usual self in the way of heaping kindnesses upon me. And she is perfectly unconscious of all this. It has become a habit with her, and her left hand is entirely unconscious of the good deeds of her right. On the other side of our street a man is living whose harsh voice never seems to have a pleasant ring. I know nothing about him, except the certainty that I know his habitual voice is far from kindly as he calls out to his children on the street, ordering them to come in. It seems hardly possible that a man with such a rude way of speaking can be a pleasant man to deal with. Yet he probably has not the slightest notion that he is failing in kindness. He has spoken rudely

so often that now it is a second nature, and he does it unconsciously. Yet, if the parable of the "Sheep and the Goats" is true, we shall be rewarded for unconscious acts of kindness, and punished for unconscious acts of unkindness. We are making the habits which will control us, and have the power of forming good or bad ones. It is the little things which make up the bulk of life; it is the little things which bring us into vital touch with our fellows, or separate us from them. Alice Preston, in one of her delightful chats in the Ladies' Home Journal, tells of a darky who was lazy, but who could not possibly be spared from the home of her Southern friend. This was simply because of his way of opening the front door to visitors. She says: "He flings it back wide, and smiles as though his one and supreme delight is to have people come to the house.

We certainly cannot afford to do without Uncle Jimmy's welcome! It enriches the whole place." Probably "Uncle Jimmy's" habit of welcoming people was quite unconscious to himself.

Think of the way some mothers are piling up these unconscious acts of kindness in the treasury of the King. He will not lose one "cup of cold water" held to a fretful child's lips by the weary, smiling mother in the dead of night. He never fails to notice when she lays aside her work to join in a game of play, or go off on some little outing to please the children. And He sees, too, when she fails to seize the opportunity of doing a kindness, when she thinks that the credit of being considered a "hard worker," or a "first-class housekeeper," is of more value than the chance of getting into warm, uplifting personal touch with her own family or neighbors. Dean Hodges commends the mother who subordinates to the nurture of her children "the washings, the ironings, the sweepings, the bakings, breakfasts, dinners and suppers—these tasks which to some women are the chief reasons for existence." He says: "For her the most important room in the house is not the kitchen, nor even the parlor, but that merry chamber which is the terminus of railways, scene of building operations, . . . parade-ground of infantry and cavalry, and battlefield of contending armies. To be a mother is her high and splendid vocation, the most ancient and honorable and influential of all professions."

God does not make life too hard for us. He gives us "Habit" as a valuable servant. When we set ourselves to doing anything as a duty, habit soon makes it easy and even pleasant. For instance, last October I was most unwilling to become the superintendent of a settlement, the burden of the responsibility kept me awake at nights, and weighed me down by day. I would have been only too thankful if my conscience had allowed me to refuse the position, and yet now—only a few months later—my great fear is that I may have to resign the post which habit has stripped of its horrors. Queer, isn't it?

"Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive
To strip them off—'tis being flayed
alive!"

HOPE.

If loving hearts were never lonely,
If all things wished might always be,
Accepting what they looked for only,
They might be glad, but not in Thee.

We need as much the cross we bear
As air we breathe, as light we see;
It draws us to Thy side in prayer,
It bends us to our strength in Thee.

"My friends," said the itinerant preacher, "the scriptural rule for giving was one-tenth of what a man possessed. If you feel you can't afford so much, just give a sixth or a fourth, according to your means. We will dispense with the next hymn, and take up the collection."

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

Bella-Coola is still busy with hospital work. She sent to the office a fine aluminum calendar with a picture of the Bella Coola Indians on it. Many thanks.

Scotch Lassie's husband lost some of his crop through frost, but she still writes cheerful letters and sends good recipes for the benefit of the other members.

Our friend, Ohio, sends a message of thanks to Nameless for a parcel sent to her some time ago. I know the sympathy of every member goes out to Ohio for the loss of her husband this spring.

Lancashire Lass has gone home to England on a visit. I was so sorry to miss her as she went through Winnipeg on her way east. Hope to have better luck on her return trip.

Mrs. Thomas Gregg, Strathcarroll, Sask., author of the song, "Papa, I Love You," would like to inform members of the Ingle Nook that she will forward copies to them at 20 cents each.

HOME FROM A HOLIDAY.

Dear Chatterers:—I have been back in the office for four days and could almost persuade myself that there had been no holiday at all, only a clear and delightful dream of home.

In spite of the remonstrances of superstitious people I left Winnipeg on a Friday, and they must have had an I-told-you-so feeling when we got stalled on the line, and were held for ten or twelve hours while the track was cleared. But, bless you, there was more good luck than bad about that:—We stopped in a lovely spot in New Ontario, by the side of a little blue lake, and the sun shone brightly all day. I sat in the sand on the shore and read "Joseph Vance" when tired of hearing people discuss routes and decide and re-decide what they would do when they got to Port Arthur. We got very well acquainted during that day and when a message came that the boat was waiting for us, the whole crowd gravitated to one centre to give three cheers for the Captain. The centre was a young man on his way down to Ontario to be married, and the cheerful grin that overspread his face was a beautiful contrast to the gloom it had worn all day at the prospect of having the bride "waiting at the church" for a laggard bridegroom.

But all went well and late at night the train pulled in at Port Arthur and the passengers gathered bag and baggage and raced down the wharf to the waiting steamer. We hadn't had regular meals that day and the Majestic's captain won our hearts (through our stomachs) by providing a midnight lunch that sent us to bed comfortable and happy. Lake Superior was as still as a mill pond. They tell stories of what the big lake can do in a storm, but I have always found her in her most peaceful mood. The next day was passed out of sight of land until supper-time. Then we approached Sault Ste. Marie and everybody went on deck to watch the "locking through" the big canal. No matter how often the trip is made, no one ever neglects seeing the water rise and fall and the strong gates open and shut as the ship passes through. The view of the rapids which the canal was built to avoid is very fine from the deck. Shooting through those swirling, foaming waters in a bark canoe must be a thrilling experience, and only the comforting stolidity of the Indian guide could make the passenger conceal a pang.

The boat tied up for several hours in the Canadian "Soo" and we had an opportunity to inspect the town. Being Sunday, there was no business, but one could see the wide main street compactly built up with stores, warehouses,

banks and offices. The great steel and pulp works that are helping the town in its rapid growth were very much in evidence. The multiplicity of docks and wharfs made getting back to the boat rather a problem, but we played Sherlock Holmes and looked for a sputtering electric light and a cow tethered to a boulevard that had been observed near the head of our steamer's wharf. I tremble to think of what might have happened if any careless person had moved the cow to pastures new! Monday morning we were on Lake Huron and had a beautiful long, warm day when everybody lived on deck. Complexions suffered, but appetites didn't, and everybody was happy.

It was dark when we reached Sarnia, and our first glimpse of old Ontario had to be deferred until next morning. The prairie provinces may spell energy and quick prosperity and other desirable things, but Ontario spells home. Even if you had never been there you would be impressed with the home-like, comfortable aspect of the provinces. "Oh, look at the dear little fields!" was the delighted exclamation of one woman who was used to fields of a quarter-section each. And they did look good, with their fringe of maples around the front fence, and elder-berries and wild raspberries along the sides of some of them. Many a giant elm or maple had been left in the clearing, by some wise man who respected its years and beauty, and who knew it could never be replaced in the lifetime of himself or his children. The little wooded pastures on the hill-sides, where the cattle fed or contentedly stood chewing in the stream, the garden patches, and the splendid orchards hiding the farmhouse almost from view, were scenes restful to heart and eye; yet they did not leave any impression of slowness or inefficiency on the part of the possessors. It looked like real living as well as making a living.

My own home town had improved wonderfully in four or five years. That long ago it verged on the untidy and careless in appearance. But now the roads are good, streets well paved, boulevards kept trim and neat, and to look at the lawns and gardens you would think that there must be valuable prizes given for the best kept place. The flowers were lovely, though Manitoba can beat any place in Ontario for sweet peas, I think. The town was growing, too, in a manner that would surprise Westerners who are apt to get the idea that the best of Ontario's citizenship are coming west.

The three weeks spent there were not strenuous ones at all. I did just enough housework to avoid a charge of laziness, and tried some of the dishes that were given in the Ingle Nook. They were all good, too, and met with the family's approval. There were drives to nearby waterfalls and launch rides on the bluest of blue bays, one long trip when the white caps were on the waves and the spray drenched me to the skin. Then there was a ten-mile drive into the country to a farmhouse on a hill, from which altitude you could see bits of half the farms in the township. The memory of the horse we had that day, that had to be urged mightily to accomplish three miles an hour, is lost in the recollection of a warm welcome, stewed chicken, Astrachan apples at their best, country cream, and the view mentioned above. The good seems to more than counter-balance the evil in our lives if we only put an optimistic thumb on the right side of the scales.

There was a flying trip to Niagara of which I'll tell you again. Looking over this I fail—as you will when you read it—to find any real information and instruction. There should really be a sprinkling of statistics—the age of this, the length of that, and the output of this, the length of that, and the output of the other. My own fault, too,

BABY'S
The Best Thing in the Home
—except the baby.
"BABY'S OWN" is the nicest, purest and safest soap you can use. Best for Baby—Best for You.
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MANUFACTURERS
MONTREAL
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that these are conspicuous by their absence, because there was a nice earnest-minded young man on board ship who fairly spouted facts and figures about almost everything under the blue canopy. But the sky and the water and my meals seemed so much more important at the time.

DAME DURDEN.

A HARVEST LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I thought I would call again this afternoon for a little chat if your time is not occupied.

Harvest is now on, and I suppose everyone is busy. The grain is looking very good. A big hail storm passed through this township about three weeks ago. Nearly everybody was hailed a little; some were total, but fortunately ours was not very bad. I think the farmers have a lot to contend with—the hail, frost and drought.

It was very kind of Dame Durden to plan our harvest and threshing meals, and I am sure it will help a great many who have a lot of work to do.

We have been feeding our hens three and four barley sheaves, (which are small ones) to a meal to about two hundred hens and chickens, letting them pick the grain from the straw; and lately we notice some of the hens are dying. They seem to lose the power of their legs and their heads turn dark. Can you or any of the Chatterers tell if it is the barley that caused it? We are feeding wheat now.

I was very interested in the description you gave of the Winnipeg Fair, and would like to have been with you.

Carnduff has a fair to-day too, and does well for a small town. The buildings in which the fancy work, and vegetables and grasses are, are just lined on shelves and walls. There are also lots of horses, cattle and poultry.

Well, I think I will have to run home, as I am afraid I am making this more than a chat, so will wish all good luck all through threshing. I remain,

A WESTERN MAIDEN.

P. S. Can you or any of the members give me a good recipe for an orange cake, and thanks in advance.

W. M.

(I am pleased that you liked us well enough to call again. A first visit may be one of convenience, but a second argues the success of the first.)

Orange Cake.—Take 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 4 eggs, (beating whites and yolks separate), juice of 1 1/2 oranges, grated rind of 1 orange, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 cup water, 2 cups flour (more if juice requires it).

Barley is a satisfactory grain food for fowls if fed in reasonable quantities and other grains fed with it. No grain should be fed all the time alone. It may be that the sheaves are a little green and the grain is affecting the birds injuriously on that account, or, if you are feeding the barley all the time in large quantities, the hulls are liable to affect the digestive organs. We should judge that your birds are affected with congestion of the liver, as indicated by the dark-colored head, and the lameness may either come from that or rheumatism. Change the diet. If they are confined closely turn them out. Feed less, and see that the birds are free from parasites. Give them

Epsom salts, about twenty grains per hen in mashed food and rub the joints if they are swollen with camphorated sweet oil. Above all, exercise them. (D. D.)

GETTING RID OF A PEST.

Dear Dame Durden:—I wish to thank Roanoke, Irish Girl, Yankee Girl, Grandma, and the others who so kindly replied to my queries about bread mixers, etc. It is a great help when the housekeepers tell of their little labor-saving devices. I am always on the lookout for anything that will help me with my work.

Can any one tell me about fumigating

with sulphur for bugs? Would meat, flour, etc., need to be removed from the house? Would the sulphur fumes injure them? How would one do it? How much sulphur would be required, and how long would the house need to be shut up?

Some one wrote some time ago suggesting the giving of amateur lessons in botany. I should like very much to see this idea carried out especially if cuts of the flowers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were given together with scientific and common names. Hoping to receive a reply soon,

EVELYN.

(Continued on next page)

Power Lot == God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XXV.

SCARECROW AS COMFORTER

When a man starts out to take more interest in other folks than he does in himself, he's got business before him, and plenty of it; orders to fill by day and by night, and no dull times in his profession.

It's a profession for a particular kind of fool, that's built that way, and it's never overcrowded; the air is fresh all 'round ye, and nothing to obstruct the view—when ye take to running the universe for the sake of other folks.

Mary, on her part, was running the universe to try to save Bate, and she wondered and worried over his continued absence from home.

"But he has done better of late, Jim. Much of the time he has worked faithfully on the place. His crop of corn is the best anywhere about—so they say. Perhaps—he has gone so long without—this will be his last 'speer. If I could only get him home again. Don't you think that he has done better for a good while past?"

"Well, yes," I answered desperately, "I think he has done more."

"You won't give him up, Jim? I could not work still to redeem him—without your help."

Now, I had kissed Cuby as a gull in gay and chatty flight leans to his companion on the wing. But Mary—that adoration of her was a life-long habit—I should never kiss her; that I knew, though she lifted to me the soul in her dark eyes with a trust that rived me, for the love I had for her, and had nurtured for her, against hope, this many a year. Verily, there are some seas a woman like that does not sail, or she would not have lifted to me a look like that, who must only suffer through my love for her.

"I'll never give up aught that I can do to help you. Did you need to ask me that?" I smiled at her.

Rob, with his able arm, was rigging up a scarecrow—over in the corn field where I went to work—to keep the crows away from Bate's corn. He arranged a decayed hat at a defiant angle on the head of the dreadful creation he was producing. "This is just fit business for me," he declared, "some one-handed fool job like this."

"It's not so bad, considering," said I "trying to keep the crows off the corn of a man that tried to—murder you."

"I've got the habit of working at something all the time, Jim," he went on seriously, "and it is all I'm fit for. I'd better be working than making an ass of myself on high lines, like trying to read Shakespeare and Browning aloud to a woman college president. Did you hear me trying to read aloud to Mary? I wish I had at least a little decent fear, but I'm such a fool I don't stick at anything."

"Rob," I suggested, to turn his thoughts, "you ought to put that hat that Caroline Treet gave you on that scarecrow. It would not be matched then for a success, of its kind, in any kingdom. The crows wouldn't so much as flutter anywheres near all summer."

Rob's shoulders shrugged with a laugh. I saw, though his back was turned, that he faced me, and there was the

queer spirit that I liked so, and that always floored me, in his blue eyes. You couldn't controvert it or touch it anywhere, it was that steady and deep, though it was only over a little thing that it showed, now.

"Jim, I wouldn't put that hat on a scarecrow for any money, or anything on God's earth. I wouldn't make game of that hat though it was worn to shreds—and I know some 'round here do put Caroline's hats on their scarecrows. I wear it often—when she's looking—and I shall as long as I'm at Power Lot, God Help Us. It's a nice hat, and I like it. You keep quiet about that hat, old man, or you and I'll have a quarrel."

"You've got a good many girls on your string," I adjured him solemnly. The smile grew broad on his face. Then he sobered.

"Ah, Jim," he said, arranging some straw under the tattered vest of his dreadful piece of sculpture in order to give it the similitude of a mortal stomach and some proper pride of bearing; "ah, Jim, you ought to have been in my shoes—at birth, I mean—you would have plodded into the advantages that I tossed in air; you would have used them like an expert, and made a great man of yourself, and—married Mary Stingaree."

He became intensely interested in the processes of the art he was pursuing, and stood off to view his uncanny work. "Mary Stingaree is for neither you nor me," I said. "It would be a shame for her to marry either of us, after all. We both know she is spoken for from a high source, and where she will probably make up her mind to go in the end. We'd better put her out of our minds as far as that is concerned."

"Doctor Margate is too old for her," Rob replied, giving an English cant to the trousers set up on two old broom handles which constituted the legs of his masterpiece. "Too old for her. Perhaps you think she's sort of prim and schoolteachery, Jim, but she isn't. She's great! She's jolly and full of 'go'—didn't you know that? Why, Mary Stingaree is a society woman more than anything else, and a brilliant one, too. She has had a hard, uncongenial life of it, but the music and the dash are all there. She ought to marry a young man, and travel, and entertain at her own house, and all that sort of thing. How she would shine!"

"Doctor Margate is not too old to travel, and by all accounts his house is big enough for even her to shine in. You and I are poor devils with our own work cut out before us, and we've got to stand up to it without frittering our thoughts away in hopeless moonshine. We can be men she can respect, anyway."

"Yes," said Rob, his face settling again to severer lines, with a sharp pallor round the lips. "I can't hang 'round there so much with her, though. I—I wouldn't have dreamed, when I first came to Power Lot, God Help Us, that a man could ever love a woman as I love her now. When she does up my arm, I don't dare breathe, for fear she'd know how I wish that I could die when she touches me, and go off that way, happy, in the bliss of it; quit it all—that way—all this mess that I've got into, that I don't rightly know how to

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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."
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manage. I'm not afraid, old man. I could stand up to anything if I saw my way clear. Once or twice I've thought she—Mary—well, I could not believe it, of course—but I've thought—just for a moment, you know—I've thought—

"Don't think it any more—that's only just her way. You get to thinking that, too hard, and you fall on your head every time, and find you're badly cracked. Stand on your own feet, Rob. Good Lord! stand up independent, and steer."

"You couldn't talk just like that, if you cared for anybody as I care for her." "No?—but it's a safe rule to go by. It's the only way she'd ever care for you."

I pitied the lad's working face. But he climbed out of this quarry before my very eyes. You can tell by the look on a man's face when he has given up his own way and settled down again to sail as true to chart and compass as he knows.

I left him smoking his pipe beside his scarecrow, friendly, and human-close, as though the communion lay deep between him and that uncanny offspring of his genius. I stopped at the house on my way home for a word with Mary. There are lots of ends to pick up when you are running the universe for the sake of a lot of eccentric individuals such as I had to manage.

(Continued on page 257).

THAT NASTY TASTE IN YOUR MOUTH MEANS INDIGESTION

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Getting rid of a Pest—Continued

(I am going to begin preparations right away to have those botany lessons made a success. It is a good idea, and now that several of you have asked about it, we will find some space somewhere for the articles.)

To fumigate with sulphur, take every thing out of the room, plug up all the windows tightly and close the openings to the chimney. Put a pan of hot coals on the floor in the middle of the room, and at the last minute before going out empty an ounce of powdered sulphur on the glowing coals. Go out quickly, shut the door and cover all the cracks. Look through a window to see when the sulphur has all burned out. Then open the windows and leave the room to air for several hours. Paint all the cracks in the floor and the baseboard with a strong solution—equal parts—of corrosive sublimate in water. (This is a poison and must be handled carefully.) Go over the furniture with the same solution, especially the bedstead and springs. Then if you will fill all cracks up tight with hard soap forced in, you will materially lessen the number of places where they can thrive. I hope this will be some help. D. D.)

Children's Corner

SUMMER IN SCOTLAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have again great pleasure in writing to your column. We are having splendid weather just now, sunshine nearly every day, but a good shower would do much good to the parched soil. Rain is required for the good of everything, both in field and garden. Despite the dry weather, the crops are making good progress, and within the last week much of the hay crop has been cut down. Our hay is all cut and made into loose coils. Many picnics are being held just now at the seaside and other places. Summer is now in full swing and the country is looking beautiful. Nothing is more pleasant than a walk along the roadsides, listening to the chanting of the birds and the babbling of some brooklet. It is a pleasure just now to sit in the garden among the sweet-scented flowers, and watch the bees as they fly from flower to flower, gathering pollen. The cultivation of a garden has been the common favourite of public and private men, and it is a possession for which no man is either too high or too low. I will now close, with kindest regards to all the boys and girls, from Scotland (a) HELLEN BRUCE.

WENT TO THE BIG FAIR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I also would like pen-names and a new name for the corner. I have been going to school two years and have just passed into the fourth book this summer. I was in for three days at the Calgary Fair. I will close with best wishes to the Corner. Your faithful Cousin, Alta. (a) ETHEL EDGE. (11)

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE CORNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a very interested reader of this corner for some time, but seemingly could never find enough time to write a few lines till now. I was reading in this week's issue that there had been a great many members who had wished for a name for their club, and I, for one, would like to see a name given to this very interesting corner. I would suggest that "Young Canadian Camp Fire" would be a very suitable name. When I first heard of the papers giving a corner in their pages for the children, I thought it was a very wise act, for when the children find delight in writing to, and reading the letters in the corners, they are getting more headway with their lessons at school; but when some children write to these clubs they expect to see their letter

in the paper the next week, that is if it is a good letter. But if they would only consider the amount of letters the editor receives, they would have more patience, and wait until the turn would come for their letter to appear in print.

Well, dear cousin, I hope I have left enough room for our other friends, so I will close with best wishes to the members and the club.

Sincerely yours,
Man. (a) HESTER E. MOOREHEAD

A RANCHER'S PICNIC.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time. I like reading the interesting letters in the Children's Corner and I thought I would like to write too. Mamma likes the Ingle Nook and papa likes the Quiet Hour.

I live on a ranch eighteen miles from town. The ranchers held a picnic on the first of July. There was a game of foot ball between the ladies and gentlemen. One of the cowboys rode a bucking broncho. They had a dance in the evening.

I have a mare and colt and heifer of my own. I help mamma and I do house work. I can bake. Sometimes I help papa. I can drive a team and I can ride well now.

Sask. (a) BIRDY. (12)

A DOG AFRAID OF THUNDER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my sister was writing I thought I would write too. I like to read the Children's Corner. I go to school and am in the third reader. We are having holidays now. I have three sisters and three brothers. I am learning to ride. We have a cat whose name is Jerry, and a dog named Leo and they are both ten years old. Leo is afraid of thunder and lightning. We have four pigs and seventy-five hens and four pigeons. I have a cow and horse I call my own. I would like Cousin Dorothy to put her photo in the ADVOCATE.

Sask. (a) EMERALD. (9)

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GOSSIP

"Begorra!" old Paddy O'Flaherty cried, "Ye'z c'n say what ye'z like, but thot newspaper lied. It said I c'd see the eclipse if I'd smoke A small bit of glass. Sure a piece I hov broke And filled up me poipe with the bits nate and small, And divil a bit c'n I loight it at all!"

THE ALASKA WHEAT FAKE.

It is astonishing the amount of free advertising which the originator of the story of the two hundred bushels to the acre Alaska wheat got for the product of his imagination in the press of this country and the United States. It is surprising the number of reputable journals, news, general magazine and agricultural papers that published the stereotyped slush about this brand-new cereal sensation. Anyone who knew anything about agriculture at all, surmised at once the nature of the game being worked, and denounced the whole thing as a fake. Some magazines, though, of continental repute and boasted foresight and shrewdness in editorial direction, fell ready victims to the publicity-seeking Idahoan and his wonderful wheat. The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, fell in at once with the Alaska wheat promoters' suggestion that the circular he was broadcasting over the continent should be reproduced in its columns, or maybe for that exclusive journal a special article was prepared. At any rate at the Post's advertising rates the doctory promoter got several thousand dollars worth of space and was paid for his article perhaps in the bargain. An American publication makes some comment on the Post and Alaska wheat in the following:

"The Post is so sensitive to ridicule that it made no mention of the fact that Alaska wheat needs no grinding or kneading in order to make the finest bread. It is only necessary to dump a quart or so into a fireless cooker, and, in the course of half an hour, it is trans-

formed into the most attractive loaves of bread. Some farmers claim that the bread is already buttered when taken from the cooker, and instances have been known where thin pieces of boiled ham were found between the slices.


"A farmer in Idaho says that he planted hops in rows between the wheat rows; the hops became yeast in due season, just as the wheat ripened; he then kindled a bonfire at one end of the field, and the wheat and yeast mixed themselves together and were baked into Vienna loaves, which commanded the highest prices at Boise. It is a peculiarity of Alaska wheat that it binds and shocks itself, and, if given a flail,

will also thrash itself. It is said to be an affecting sight to see a sheaf of Alaska wheat thrashing its fellow sheaves, and stacking the straw in symmetrical piles.

"Another Idaho farmer was disturbed one night by a noise from the direction of his wheat field; going out to investigate, he found the Alaska wheat shredding itself with steel combs, the intelligent cereal having heard that shredded wheat was popular.

"The Saturday Evening Post made no mention of these historical incidents, but confined its remarks to generalities, which convinced nobody, and did a real injustice to the discover of the

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OFFICE and MILL WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE WINGOLD CATALOG

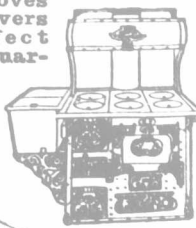
NOW READY

Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, is ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you 1/2 to 2/3 from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves made. Fuel Savers and do perfect work. Fully guaranteed in every respect.



Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$37.75



High Closet 16 gal. Reservoir \$24.95



20 in. Oven Base High Closet Enamelled Kest. \$33.85



Coal or Wood \$4.75



Hard or Soft Coal \$9.50



Sheet Steel lined \$1.75

NEW STOVE CATALOG

We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$10 on every purchase by direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue A

The WINGOLD STOVE CO. Ltd., 245 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

wheat. However, Truth shall not be forever upon the scaffold, and the day is approaching when the merits of this magnificent grain will be universally recognized, and it will be seen growing in flower pots in every window, as luxuriantly as the whiskers of a Democratic vice-presidential candidate."—*Wichita Eagle*.

AN OLD TIMER.

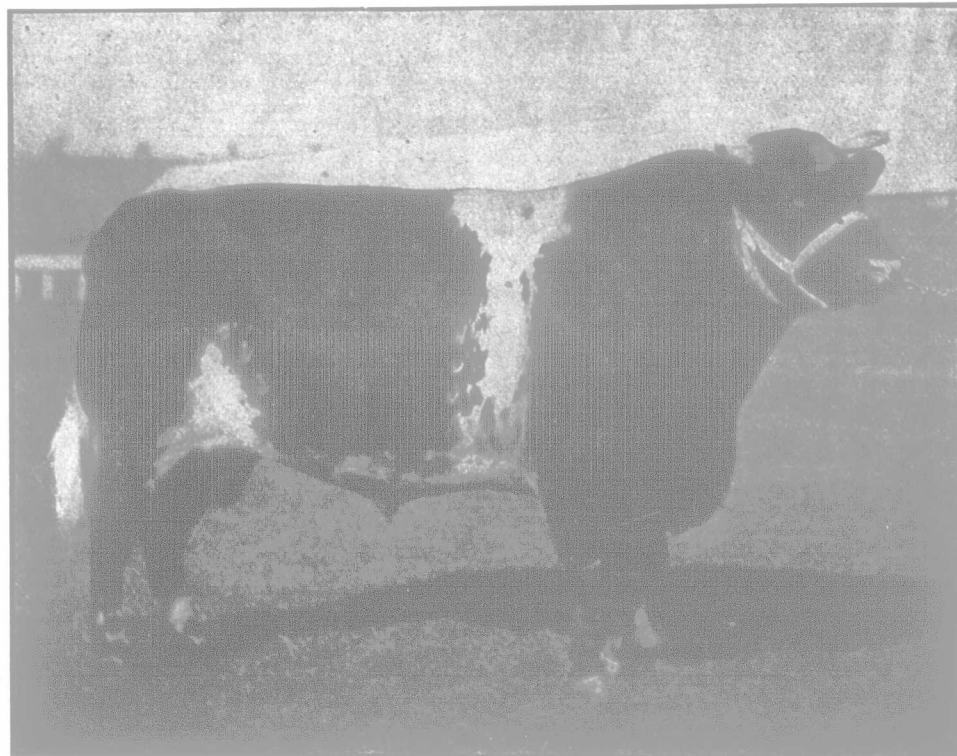
One of the real old-timers of the West—one of the men whose reminiscences, when related, are as interesting as fiction, or more so, is now revisiting in an official capacity the country in which he lived away back in "the seventies." This is Mr. W. F. King, of Ottawa, who is commissioner for the survey of the boundary line from the Pacific to the Great Lakes and from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. This survey is taking place under the treaty entered into last summer for the re-survey of the line and for the better marking of it. The old line is generally adhered to, but additional monuments have to be sometimes erected, as in the old survey the posts were placed too far apart.

Mr. King is also commissioner for the survey of the Alaska boundary from the Portland Canal to the Arctic Ocean. This work has been going on for a couple of years, and is of a most interesting character, as

in astronomical work on the prairies up to the North Saskatchewan, and he was also inspector of survey at the time of the construction of the C. P. R. He tells of the time when he lived in the first house in Medicine Hat, and says it is strange to come back and see what were once bare plains throbbing with life.

THE USE OF DENATURED ALCOHOL

Denatured alcohol is a very important source of light, heat and power. For lighting purposes, alcohol is burned in a lamp provided with an incandescent mantle, or Welsbach burner, of precisely the same character as the burners now generally used with illuminating gas and with the same results. Gasification is secured by burning a little alcohol around the burner to heat it up at the start. No further attention is necessary, and a steady, white light is obtained as long as there is a supply of alcohol. This method of obtaining light has a decided advantage over burning kerosene in a wick lamp. Alcohol gasifies quite readily, and because of the small amount of carbon present, the gas burns with a blue flame without introducing air for complete combustion. There is, therefore, an entire absence of the production of soot or unconsumed carbon.



TARREL UXOR

Three-year-old Shorthorn Bull, winner of President's Medal for best Shorthorn, either sex, at the Highland Show, 1908.

the southern part of the line runs over mountains and glaciers, making the work of a very difficult character.

Mr. King went to the West as early as 1872, or two years before Col. Walker loomed on the Calgary horizon. In 1872 he held a subordinate position on the international boundary survey from the Lake of the Woods to the Rockies, the work being completed in 1874.

"At that time," said Mr. King to a Calgary newspaper interviewer, "buffalo roamed the plains in their thousands, making a very striking picture to one seeing them for the first time.

"Of course," said Mr. King, "there was very little of what is now the present city of Calgary. The first time I came here was in 1880. There were a few mounted police, the old Hudson Bay fort, and the store of I. G. Baker & Co., but very little else. They were all located, if I remember right, east of the Elbow, the town on the other side not building up until the advent of the railway.

"I remember," Mr. King went on, "the delightful time I used to have when we were camping on the banks of the Bow at that time. Sometimes, when I got tired of making observations, I would throw a line into the river. Many a trout a foot long did I pull out, making a very agreeable addition to our meals of bacon and beans."

After 1880, Mr. King was engaged

Alcohol burns without a disagreeable odor, and is a most clean fuel. It does not quite equal the petroleum products in the production of heat and cannot be expected to compete with them in price for some time yet, but it has a marked advantage, especially over gasoline in its greater safety, because a gas is not given off at ordinary temperature. It is slightly more inflammable than the best grades of kerosene, but it has the advantage of being much more readily extinguished by the use of water, with which it readily mixes in all proportions, and when diluted it will not burn. The kerosene, however, will float on the water, and, even there, will continue burning.—Ex.

Billy Crane brings this story from San Francisco to the Lamb's Club:

A friend met an Irish citizen who had plainly suffered all that was the fate of the hardest hit. "Well, Pat, how are you making out?"

"Oh, Oim on me uppers yet, but I have a fine job in Honolulu, and have paid. I sail to-morrow."

"Sure, man, you'll never be able to work there. The temperature is a hundred in the shade."

"Pat, did you endure too much cheerfulness to be discouraged?" "Well," he replied, "I'll not be worried in the least all the time."

TRADE NOTES

\$5,300 IN PRIZES.

This is an opportunity that does not come every day to the readers of the **ADVOCATE**. It includes a farm near Battleford valued at \$4,000, and six lots in the city of Brandon, besides many cash prizes. Full particulars telling how these prizes may be won are given in the Odorkill Manufacturing Co's. advertisement on the front cover of this issue. It requires a little work, but surely a \$4,000 farm is worth half a day's work. Odorkill is a disinfectant that should be on every farm. If you use it once, you will use it forever.

LOW PRICED ROOFS.

Some ready roofings have so little protective quality of their own that they require painting every year, although there are better grades which can be left as long as three years without this protection.

The cheapest way out of the difficulty is to buy a roofing which needs no painting whatever. Such a roofing is Amateite, which our readers will find frequently advertised in these columns.

The mineral surface of this material scorns the protection of paint and faces the weather boldly. Rain, snow and wind have no effect whatever upon it, and it will give good service year after year in the most extreme exposures without any care or attention.

A sample of Amateite can be obtained by requesting same on a postal card addressed to the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

A SOUL IN A CORPORATION

A recent issue of "*Harper's Weekly*," contained a long article, by J. Kimberly Mumford, on the conditions of the factory hands in the International Harvester Company's several plants in Chicago.

The International Harvester Company has \$120,000,000 capital, it dispensed \$21,763,307.95 in pay-roll wages alone last year, and \$16,783,000 in sales commissions; it makes eighty-five per cent. of the harvesting machinery used in the United States, and a good part of everything else the farmer uses in planting, tilling, and garnering his crops. It takes ore from its own iron mines and wood from its own forests, makes its own pig-iron and steel, owns its own coal lands, and at every step of the multifarious processes of manufacture up to the moment when the grain pours, like a stream of gold, into the farmers' bins, clears something by way of profit. That is what it is in business for.

Naturally a management of a business of this size would, if they undertook "welfare work" among their employees, do so on an extensive scale, and with the same degree of thoroughness with which their machines are made. This is what Mr. Mumford found: Foremen who have a human interest in their fellows; men with the instincts of courtesy developed and exercised every day toward the women workers in the plants; large, clean, white restaur-

For local and long distance telephone equipment—use apparatus made by

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL & WINNIPEG

Makers of everything pertaining to a telephone

ants, serving midday lunches for 15c.; a piano with dancing for those who wanted to dance at noon hours; magazines, papers, etc., for those whose tastes led them to such forms

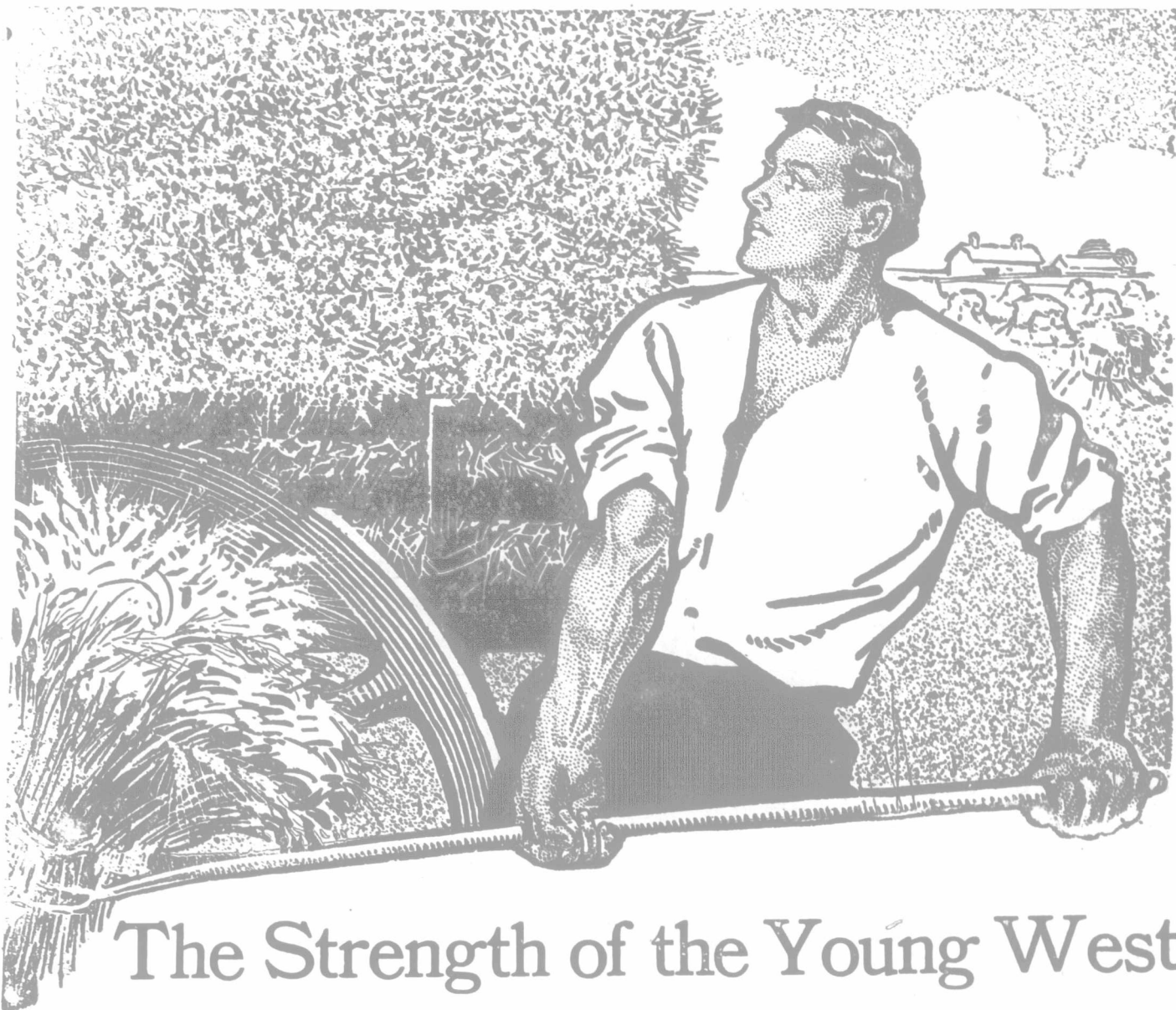
of diversion, a trained nurse to advise and administer to the girls at noon hour, a physician constantly at the service of all employees, club houses, improvement associations, and, in fact, the human element is prominent in all departments of the immense works and offices.

To those who feel an interest in their machinery beyond simply its utility and cost, there is a great satisfaction in knowing, that, although the price is high (30 per cent. of which we impose ourselves), a fair

A \$5.00 TREATMENT FREE

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

amount of the profit of manufacture goes to maintaining the men who sweater in the shops where it is made, in a fair degree of comfort.



The Strength of the Young West

is what makes this Canada of ours richer every year, and in exchange for this wheat-wealth that is distributed to the ends of the earth, **THE WEST IS ENTITLED TO THE BEST OF EVERYTHING** that the world can send her. The Robert Simpson Company are in the closest touch with New York, London, Paris and all the great manufactories of Europe. Our buyers are there all through the year, getting you the best and newest goods from all the famous markets. As a result our latest Catalogue will put before you

**LATER STYLES
LARGER RANGE
SUPERIOR QUALITIES**

than are possible for any store in the West to carry. This Fall we are doubling our equipment for handling mail orders, and follow this up by publishing in our new Fall and Winter Catalogue the most **COMPELLING PRICES** you ever saw. **COMPARE** them and prove for yourself that **IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO SHOP IN TORONTO AT TORONTO PRICES.**

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

as far as Winnipeg and, under certain conditions, to points beyond. Send us a postcard with your address, and receive our new Catalogue with full details about our National Free Delivery System.

Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Most complete veterinary book ever printed. Free given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

THE **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED
ROBERT
TORONTO

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 700 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. Recommends 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

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Right on Price

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CHEERFULLY
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

POULTRY MARKET

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

GEO. SWALES, 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

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

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

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

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-t

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., Ellsboro, 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.

Questions and Answers

SCOPE OF A PATENT

Can a man make and use a machine that has been patented by others?

Sask. H. M. P.
Ans.—Yes, a patent is intended to secure to the holder the right to profit by the manufacture and sale of the article patented, but not to prevent others from making use of the idea for their private purposes. A case in point is the building of rail fences in Eastern Canada. A man devised a scheme whereby a straight rail fence could be built on top of the ground thus making a saving of materials and of post holes. A patent was given him for his fence, but it did not prevent other farmers building fences after his pattern, although the idea was sold wherever it could be before the matter was understood.

What if a Gourlay piano does cost a few dollars more? You get your money's worth. You obtain the extra value in its added durability, and your assurance of minimum expense for tuning in its use from the very start, because of its supreme tone charm.

HEIFER GIVES BLOODY MILK

I have a two-year-old heifer that has given bloody milk off and on for the past six weeks. Sometimes the milk looks all right, and again it is quite bloody. She seems healthy and I cannot notice any swelling. The trouble started first in one teat, and has now spread to three. I am sending a sample of the milk for examination. What is the matter? Will she come all right, or had I better kill her?

Man. R. S. R.
Ans.—The bloody milk is due likely to the rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the udder. It may be caused by hereditary weakness of these vessels, and in such cases recurrence of the trouble cannot be prevented. Or again, it may be due to some injury to the udder, hooking by other cows, from being chased by dogs, etc. Bathe the udder well and often in cold water and give one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold—but not ice cold—water twice daily until blood ceases to appear in the milk. We wouldn't kill her. If the trouble continues, or if it stops for a time and then returns, you may conclude that weakness of the blood vessels is the cause, in which case a cure cannot be expected, and she might as well be fattened up for the butcher.

PAYING FOR OXEN

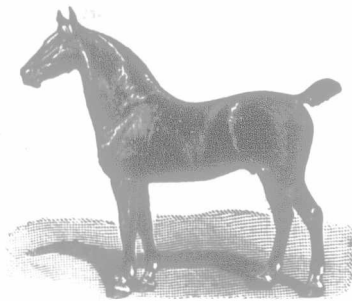
I bought two steers and one cow this spring and gave a registered lien note for \$168. The steers were valued at \$70 each, and the cow with calf at \$38. The steers were supposed to be three years old, but they now tell me one is past four and the other past five. The steers were sick as soon as I got them home, and they did not work all summer, except go to town which is eleven miles away five times, with empty wagon, and another journey of thirty miles. The real value of steers is about \$30 each. I signed a blank lien note with just the \$168 on it, and the party I bought the animals from got the rest filled out by a lawyer. What is my best course to take?

Sask. G. L.
Ans.—In business it is perfectly legal to get all one can for goods so long as he does not misrepresent them, and when the buyer is at liberty to verify statements as in the case of ages of cattle, there cannot very well be misrepresentation. Besides it is only hearsay that the ages are more than

BELLS
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, B. I., U.S.A.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three & minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,

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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!

LOONIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONT.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The Great Franchise of the West

INCORPORATED

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.

A \$5.00 Bill Will Bring YOU THIS COLLAR—

Mr. T. H. Atkinson says:—"I take great pleasure in recommending this Rope Rimmed Collar to others as I have five in use now, and the last one I purchased has given me an extra horse to use as he was useless until I got the collar owing to a sweeney. Knowing that this testimony is going to be made use of, I take pleasure in stating that I have dealt with Mr. Stewart for the last three years and have found him reliable in every respect."

NO MORE SORE SHOULDERS. If you have a horse unable to work from a sore shoulder you need this collar. It will give you the use of another horse. This collar is made throughout by hand, is of superior workmanship, and is very flexible, readily adapting itself to the peculiarities of the shoulder. Hundreds of these collars are in use in the Regina district alone and are giving entire satisfaction. You can't afford to be without this collar during this busy season. Send me \$5.00 for a trial collar and you will never regret it.

J. N. STEWART
Harness Maker Box 6 REGINA, SASK.

represented, so far there is no proof. That the cattle were not able to work after they were taken home, could be used as a ground of protest, only when it can be proved that they were in such a condition when the seller owned them, and that he knew of it. The seller could not warrant that they would not take sick, and there is a strong suspicion that more food would have cured them, or if they were organically weak it would have been so evident that the price should never have been offered. It does not make any difference that the note was filled in, so long as the essential parts, the amount and signature were not changed. We therefore see no legal reason why the note should not be paid, except that it might be proved that the cattle were sick at the time of the deal, and the seller knew of it. It might be possible however, to arrange a settlement for less than the amount of the note on moral grounds. Perhaps neighbors could assist in such an arrangement.

FEEDING A FOAL.

I have a filly foal, now on the mare, which I am about to wean. It is a fine big Clyde colt, but a little thin, owing to the dam being a poor milker, and I would like to know, through your valuable paper, the most satisfactory way of feeding it ready for the spring shows, without causing grease or scratches on its limbs.

1. How many pounds of hay should it have, and what kind, cut or long?
2. How many pounds of oats or bran? Do you advise feeding stock foods or boiled feed?

Please state how this feed should be increased, according to its gain in weight. It has a large box stall, and I would like to grow it as much as possible.

Ans.—To make the greatest growth, and secure the most flesh, judicious feeding with cow's milk, together with a liberal ration of oats and bran, is advised. The gradual addition of even two quarts of new milk daily to the food of a foal will cause considerable improvement in its condition, but it should start with less than one-half this amount, fed twice or three times a day, and about six quarts in three feed daily is as much as should be fed at eight to ten months old.

1. The best cured hay, fed long, as much as the colt will clean up twice or three times daily.
2. About a quart of equal parts whole oats and bran, three times daily. We do not advise feeding stock foods as a regular diet, though for unthrifty animals they are often helpful. We do not think boiled food is necessary to the attainment of good condition, though some good breeders use it. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to increasing the quantity of food. The feeder must use his judgment, and only increase the feed according to the appetite of the animal, keeping always within safe limits, and watching closely the effect. Keep salt, also water, within reach, and exercise regularly.

LAMENESS IN MARE.

I drove my mare 12 years without lameness. She has excellent-looking legs. Last autumn a bog spavin developed. I applied a mild patent blister; I also let her rest. She goes now with little lameness, but is stiff; is 22 years of age, but looks more like 10 years. Is blistering merely a palliative? What should I do? She was never bred. Would she breed now if she got the chance? She was in oestrus lately.

Ans.—In most cases of bog spavin of but a few month's duration the lameness and stiffness can be cured by repeated blistering with two drams each of bichloride of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts, tie so she cannot get them, rub well with the blister daily for two days, and on the third day wash with warm water and soap and apply sweet oil. When the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and if necessary repeat again. Cases have been reported of mares over 20 years of breeding for the first time, and it is the possible yours may, though the chances are slim.

FATALITY IN COW.

1. Cow roped for two days and she failed in milk supply. She then commenced to breathe very hard, and there seemed to be a rattle in her throat. She refused food, but drank freely. Saliva flowed from her mouth and she died, evidently from suffocation. A post-mortem revealed the lungs twice the normal size, and covered with black spots.

2. Cow had caked udder. This is better now, but she does not eat well and is dull. Is there danger of infection?

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate that the cow was tubercular, and from some cause the lungs became inflamed, and this caused death. Tuberculosis explains the enlarged condition of the lungs, and inflammation the dark spots. It is not probable that any treatment would have been successful. Of course a careful post-mortem by an experienced man would have determined whether she really was tubercular.

2. Take equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica; mix, and give a heaped tablespoonful three times daily. There is no danger of infection from this case, but if No. 1 was tubercular there is danger that other cattle may have contracted the disease, the symptoms of which may not be noticed for a long time.

The improvements in every Gourlay piano are the result of its makers' long experience with the world's best pianos. Every original idea in piano building has been tested. The Gourlay piano is the embodiment of those which the tests proved to be valuable—the others are left out.

IT PAYS TO BORROW MONEY TO BUY A MANURE SPREADER

If you do not have to borrow, so much the better. But in any event have a spreader of your own this year. The increase in the first crop through the use of your spreader will more than pay the principal and interest. It will cut down the labor of manure spreading. It will make the work agreeable. There will be no waste of manure. You will have a more fertile soil for future crops.

A manure spreader should be considered as a permanent investment, not as a running expense. For the only way you can get all the value out of the farm manure every year is to use a spreader. There is absolutely no comparison between results produced by hand spreading and machine spreading.

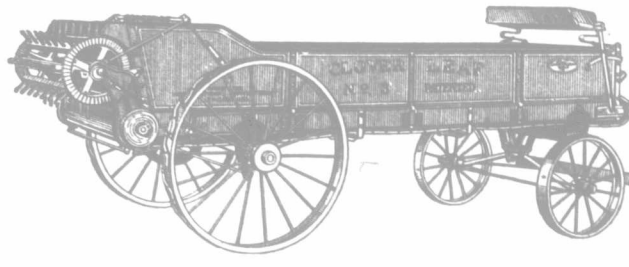
The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader
The Corn King Return Apron Spreader

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg
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You will make no mistake in buying either one of these right working, durable I. H. C. spreaders. I. H. C. spreaders are not built excessively heavy, but they have the strength required by such machines. The draft is as light as possible in any spreader.

The machines differ in certain features, but each have good strong broad tires, simple and strong driving parts, are easily and conveniently controlled, and do first class work with any kind of manure.

Any I. H. C. local agent will supply catalogs and explain the distinguishing features of each machine, or show you a machine at work so that you can choose wisely. If you prefer, write direct to our branch house nearest you for any information desired.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

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

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



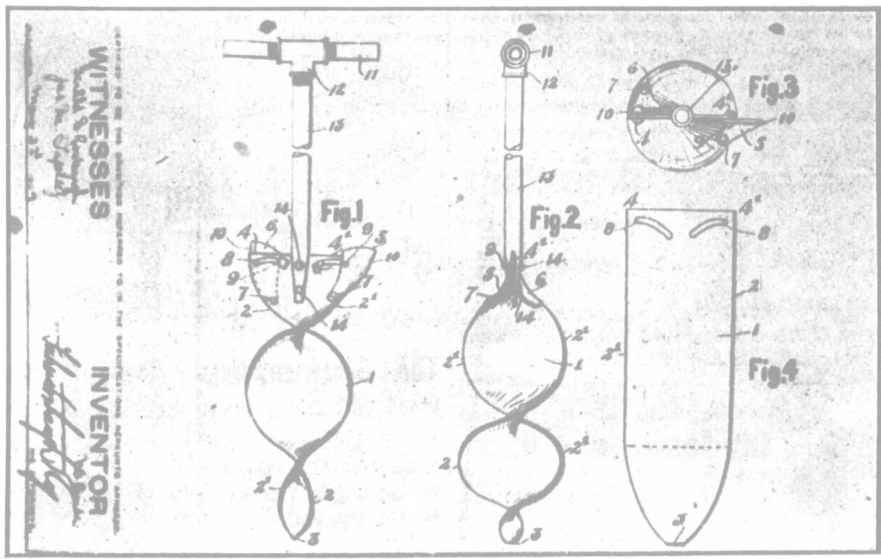
Patent Rights For Sale

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

Am desirous of selling my rights

ADDRESS,

John McBride,
Oxbow, Sask.

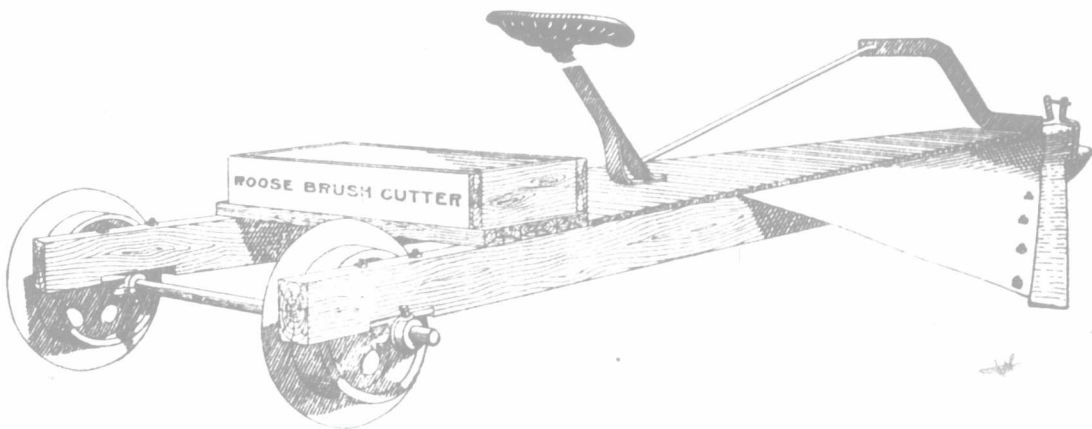


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For full particulars write to the manufacturers—

McNAMARA & RUBBRA, WETASKIWIN ALTA.





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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.

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.

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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.

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



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**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.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (9194) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Erica's, Frides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

Geo. G. Melson
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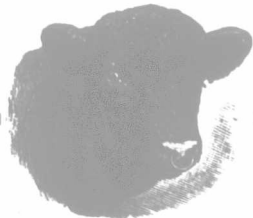


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that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotlands most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



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Farmer's Advocate
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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$10 EACH

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

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

Yorkshires & Berkshires

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

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RED POLLED CATTLE

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS

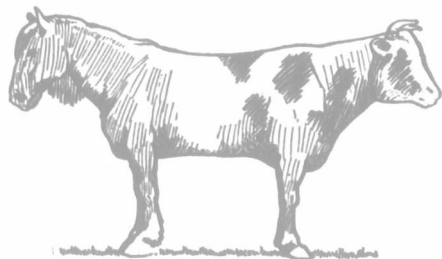
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.

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.

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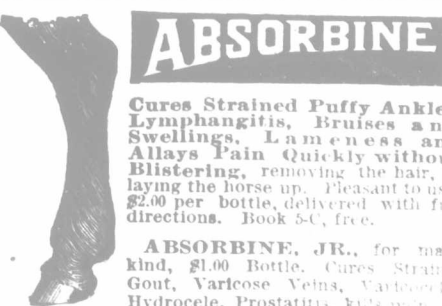
What you have been wanting for years

- This chest contains: Price: **\$3**
- 1 Colic Draught
 - 6 Cough Powders
 - 6 Diuretic Powders
 - 1 Wound Lotion
 - 6 Diarrhoea Draughts
 - 12 Condition Powders

Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3.00 you get drugs that would cost you \$10.00 in the ordinary way. Send for one of our medicine chests at once, you may have a sick horse to-morrow and by spending \$3.00 now may save \$300.00 in a week.

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LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bale & Wynne, Winnipeg and by the National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and by the Hudson's Bay Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

LUMBER FOR SHACK.

Will you kindly give me an estimate of the amount of lumber required to build a shack 12 by 20 feet. Two ply of lumber and two thicknesses of paper, also the number of shingles for roof and cost of lumber at \$25.00 per thousand?

Alta. W. H. L.

Ans.—It depends to some extent on the height of the shack, and the kind of roof you intend putting on. You want to have it about 7 feet clear inside anyway, so that if you use a shanty roof, the building will need to be at least 10 feet high in front, and 7 feet at least in the rear. For the walls of such a building, with the lumber double ply you will require 884 square feet for the sheathing; allowing for an extension of the roof all around of one foot over the wall, 320 square feet, bringing the total to 1204 square feet of lumber for roof and walls. The floor contains 240 square feet, and if you put in a ceiling you will need 240 feet of lumber more, making the total 1684 square feet, which at \$25.00 per thousand costs \$42.10, or for walls and sheathing alone, the cost of lumber would be \$30.00. Laying the shingles 5 inches to the weather you will need 2300.

UNTHRIFTY COW.

After cow was on grass for some time her feet became sore and she failed in flesh and milk supply.

Ans.—She probably has "foul in the feet," which is caused by standing in, or walking through, irritating substances,

during milking. The vents of the milk ducts are very small, hence the trouble in milking. Various methods are recommended to remedy this, but it is seldom they are successful. Probably the safest treatment is the insertion of little plugs slightly constricted in the center, in order that they will not fall out. These are left in between milkings, with the idea of dilating the opening. I believe plugs made of gutta-percha can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments, or they can be made of hardwood, made very smooth. Treatment is not often successful, and unless very carefully conducted will set up inflammation of the parts and complicate matters. I would advise you to allow her to go dry and fit her for the butcher.

At a reception held in a great hall in England some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were honored guests. During the evening it happened that Mr. Gladstone was in a gallery directly above the place in the parquet where Mrs. Gladstone was chatting with some ladies. In the course of their conversation a question arose which the ladies could not settle satisfactorily. Finally, one said: "Well, there is one above who knows all things, and some day He will make all things plain to us." "Yes, yes," replied Mrs. Gladstone, "William will be down in a minute and he will tell us all about it."



A CORNER IN PORK
On A. D. Macdonald's farm, Napinka.

as liquid manure, wet ground, rushes, etc. Keep her in a clean, dry stable; apply hot linseed-meal poultices to the feet until soreness ceases. If eruptions occur, dress three times daily with carbolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, 20 parts. Feed well and give a heaped tablespoonful of equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, three times daily.

FARDEL-BOUND.

Heifer was brought home from pasture two weeks ago. In a week she began to fail, refuses food and water, breathes jerky, and emits a grunt when breathing. When lying she is very uneasy.

Ans.—She has impaction of the third stomach, and it is doubtful if she will recover. Give her 1 1/2 pints of raw linseed oil. Give 2 drams nux vomica three times daily. If her bowels do not act freely in 24 hours, give 1 pint raw oil and 1 pint treacle, and repeat daily until her bowels act freely. Continue the nux vomica, and keep her strength up by drenching her with boiled flaxseed and ale.

BLOODY MILK.

Heifer is very hard to milk, and there appears to be a soft substance in the teats that moves up and down as she is milked. At first we noticed bloody specks in the milk, but now the milk is bloody all through, and clots of blood are forced out when we commence to milk.

Ans.—The blood escapes from the small vessels, which become congested

PROTRUSION OF VAGINA IN A COW.

I have an aged cow which I dried off about six weeks ago, and turned out to pasture. A short time after she apparently aborted, for her womb had become inverted, but I found no trace of the calf. I washed the womb with a carbolic acid solution, and placed it back in position. After several hours, as she was not straining, and seemed all right otherwise, I let her loose again. Ever since then, it has been appearing at short intervals, once every five or six days, and has some slimy matter hanging to it which I always clean before putting back in position. What is the cause of this and the remedy?

Ans.—This looks like protrusion of the vagina. This condition is somewhat common during pregnancy, from chronic relaxation of the vaginal walls. In some cases the cause is lying in stalls which are much lower behind than in front. This disease can be distinguished from protrusion of the uterus by making a vaginal examination. If the vaginal wall is relaxed and protrudes as a small rounded tumor, it is the uterus which is protruded, and the protrusion will be seen. If the protrusion is a large mass, disappears immediately after milking, but should not be milked, and a pessary should be applied.

the same as would be used for eversion of the uterus.

In either disease the animal will do better if kept in a stall, with the rear part of the stall raised from six inches to a foot.

BONE SPAVIN.

Horse is slightly lame after a drive of a few miles and after standing. When he starts up he is apparently quite lame for a few steps, and then shows no lameness. He seems sometimes to put the foot down, striking the toe to the ground first. The trouble is in the left hind leg. What is the trouble, also a remedy?

A. X. B. Ans.—The symptoms indicate "bone spavin." Examine the hock on the affected side for an enlargement, compare it with its fellow; the deposit of bone may be very small and not noticeable unless carefully looked for.

If spavin is found to be the cause of the lameness apply the following blister: Powdered cantharides 2 drams; biniodide of mercury 2 drams; lard 3 ounces; mix well. Clip the hair off over the enlargement, then rub in well for fifteen minutes about half the ointment, tie his head up so that he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours, then wash off blister with warm water and soap, smear with vaseline every three days. Apply the second blister in three weeks. Keep him in a single stall until after the second blistering, then turn him loose in a box stall for six weeks.

POWER LOT—(Continued)

"This is just between you and me as old friends, Mary," said I. "You might go kind of careful with Rob Hilton, if you don't really care anything about him. He—he's very fond of you, Mary."

"Is he?" said she, meeting me very frankly, and with great quietness of demeanor. "Well—I am fond of him."

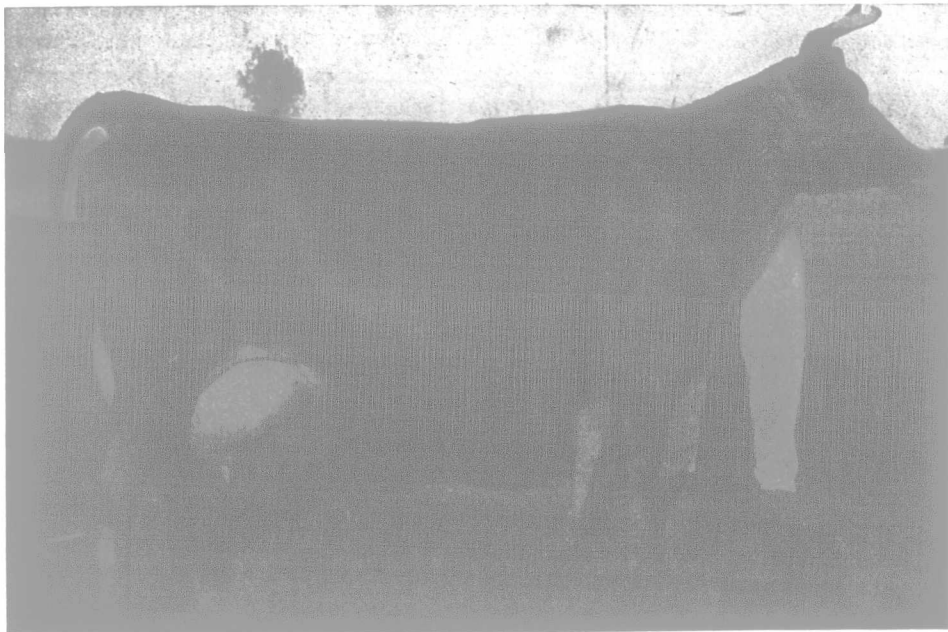
"Oh, yes; I know. But that is not the way Rob feels it. He is deeper than you think. He—he—it is tough for Rob, Mary. It's hard—it's vital hard for him."

"And how do you suppose I care for him? Am I incapable of affection for any sort except drunkards and the superannuated and all the curious of creation? Is it not possible that I could love someone young and straight and tall and pleasant to look upon, and joyful to hear? Someone who has erred, possibly—like the rest of us; for we are none of us quite perfect, Jim."

She flashed that at me as though I'd been sizing up poor human flesh and condemning it altogether because it didn't touch ideal attainment; that is the kind of justice you get meted out to you when you're running the universe—your little part of it—for the sake of a lot of hotheads.

"Is it not possible that I might care for someone who is admirably, simply normal in his nature and in his craving for happiness?"

She was up and speaking at last. Not so much her words as her manner glued my tongue in my mouth.



FINANCIAL COUNTESS
Champion Jersey cow. Record in year's test: milk, 13,248 lbs.; butter-fat, 795 lbs. 4.6 ozs., equivalent to 935 lbs. 10 ozs. butter 85% fat. Owned by C. E. Parfet, Colorado.

DISPUTE ABOUT HAY.

I rented a farm, and when I wanted to cut hay went to the neighbor of the adjoining lot and asked him to show me where the line ran between my hay meadow and his lot, no fences being up. He was unable to go at the time, so I told him I would go on and cut anyway. He now says that I cut over the line and demands two loads of hay drawn to his place in settlement, failing which he will take legal proceedings. Kindly advise what I had better do.

Man. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—If the mounds that mark the corners of the lots are discernible you should have marked out the line for yourself before cutting, otherwise having cut on the neighbor's farm you are liable for the equivalent of the hay before it was cut. If the mounds have disappeared and nothing in particular is at hand to show where the line is, you are not liable. It is not advisable, however, to let cases like this go to court. Would advise calling in some of the neighbors to look the ground over, and settle the matter that way.

Nothing but the best is good enough for a Gourlay piano. This applies to both materials and workmanship. More than this, its makers are the severest critics of the instrument. The purchaser of a Gourlay is, therefore, assured of permanent satisfaction.

"It was a shame," she went on, in a flame of indignation, "a shame for Rob Hilton to be entrapped into that dreadful, false marriage down there. He was not married," she believed. "He was not of their sort, and he could never become so through any amount of degradation. It was wicked. If there had been anyone to take any interest in him—"

"A woman," she continued, "could not go rummaging about in the purlieus of that dreadful River down there to see what was going on, or to protect the defenseless; but it really seemed as though a man could have protected his friend."

My tongue still stuck tight on unmoving hinges.

"I said Rob Hilton was charmingly normal," said she. "He is not, he is superior. Why, he has a heart like a lion. He would do and dare anything for anyone he loved."

"Mary," said my creaking tongue at last, and I climbed a tough pitch in the waves then, and swallowed injustice, and threw back magnanimity and patience at her for her wild, cruel handling of me, God knows that; "Mary, if I have not been all the friend I ought to be to you and Rob Hilton, why, I shall have a chance to make up for it later on."

She hesitated, and gave me a bit of attention, just a bit. I reckon my face was screwed up in some distorted shape.

"Jim," said she softer, "I did not mean that. There was never anyone like you. I did not mean to hurt you."

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Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
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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.

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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 Carberry P. O., and C. P. R. Station

JOHN G. BARRON

"Never mind," said I. "I'm one of the 'curious'—one of the freaks. But now, I want to know one thing, if an old life-long friendship may put the question to ye, Mary. If Rob Hilton were proven to be free, would you marry him?"

"You seem to cast some reflection upon him," she answered; "and the question you ask me would be impertinent—did it come from anyone but you. But you seem to cast some reflection upon Rob," she said, very gently now. "Did you ever think, Jim, it is greater to win a battle over self and temptation than to sit at ease with those who have not been tempted?"

"I have thought—a good deal, Mary," I said.

"I know you have. But you seem not to have thought of that. No woman of character could despise Rob Hilton and his splendid fight."

"I believe that you would marry him," I murmured aloud, a sort of helpless incredulity in my tone.

"I do not know," she said. "This much is certain—she punished me with the new light that shone wide and soft in her glorious eyes—I do not believe that I could bear to marry anyone else."

So the die was cast—the song was sung, the word was said. I retreated, I do not know how, except that I stalked away automatically, as a man whose life-springs are dead.

Rob had finished his pipe, and left the scarecrow standing solitary. The gatepost was conveniently near. I leaned against it for support, and as I did so I could feel the rags of the crow-frightener's right arm fluttering caressingly against my cheek.

Some things rose very clearly before me then; how Mary had chosen Power Lot, God Help Us, up here with the wind for a watchdog, had accepted it deliberately, rather than a softer life, for Duty's sake. How barren a life it had been for her, into which Rob had come with his brightness and theatrical position of dependence, with his qualities of eternal youth and his spectacular fight against temptation.

"But she was all the world to me," I blurted out, clenching my hard fists in a kind of agony, being alone with the scarecrow. "Deep down in my heart I was always thinking that perhaps somehow, sometime—"

"But she loves him—she loves Rob Hilton," I brought myself up standing. "The story's told, the dream's over. There's nothing left but to 'Steer right on.' That is all the story now."

"There's a storm brewing in the east," shivered Scarecrow.

"The more storm the better," said I. "I like storms. When a poor devil's stripped of everything else in the world he's got the storms left, anyway. Give me a storm and a boat and I'm all right."

"Other folks? Other folks?" screeched Scarecrow, the wind wrenching the hat clean off his head.

"Oh, all right," said I, capping him again. "Yes, other folks. Well, I'll do my best. If that's the way to ride the gale out, I'll go that way." My own words came back to me, spoken though they had been with a gush of blood at the heart—"Mary, if I have not been all the friend I ought to be to you and Rob Hilton, why, I shall have a chance to make up for it later on." Aye, and so I will. I'll clear a way for them somehow. That's settled.

I saw old man Trawles coming home along the lane, driving his cow, and I, not being in the mood to be seen, or to chat with him, jumped over into the tall corn so that he might not discover me.

Jacob Trawles wore his tall hat, as usual, and swung his cane. The cow stopped and gazed fearfully at Scarecrow standing crazily bold in his rags by the gatepost.

"Sir," said Jacob Trawles in his best urban style to Scarecrow, whose features and tatters he discerned but vaguely from where he stood; "sir, will you kindly step aside till I have passed with my cow?"

Poor Scarecrow whistled through all his shackling constitution, and twirled his own rakish hat with his hooded brows in sniggering contempt of Jacob's supplication.

"Sir," said Jacob to Scarecrow with

severe dignity, "step aside at once, sir; you are frightening my cow."

I held my breath in a spasm of interest and attention, lest I should shriek aloud even as the gay wind shrieked. Scarecrow, rattled, waved, and whistled in jaunty defiance, and the cow turned and plunged in frenzied retreat.

"Sir," Jacob sternly accused the insensate tatterdemalion by the gatepost, "sir, I requested you, with courtesy to step aside. No gentleman, no decent person, sir, would conduct himself as you are doing."

Poor Scarecrow shook his hoe-handle right arm in a tiltish way, as full of glad menace and challenge to approach. Now I saw that Jacob Trawles did not essentially lack for courage.

"D—n your impudence!" cried the insulted old man, advancing upon Scarecrow with upraised cane and whirling it over that unshrinking creature's hat, scathless, for he had no mind to commit murder. It was when he had cooled down enough to prod his unspeakable enemy persistently in the stomach with his cane that Scarecrow yielded up, unregretfully, his brief reign on earth, and fell in astonishing disintegration at his assailant's feet.

In the general collapse of material before him, the familiar aspect of old broom and rake handles, laths, straw, old garments, and a battered hat sped from a headless trunk, reassured him and advised him of the nature of the opponent whom he had so valiantly attacked.

"Now, who played that trick, I wonder," he commented aloud, with a bitter inflection of contempt for the wit of the perpetrator; "some lorn shifless fool 't didn't know no more 'n to rig up a scarecrow right here where everybody's cows is passing. If I ketch him, I'll—"

He wiped his brow, looked long and cautiously about him to make sure that no one had witnessed the remarkable scene, and then started back down the lane in pursuit of his cow.

I collected the shattered framework and constitution of what had been so late my companion in misery, picked up his forlorn garments, transported him a piece, and set him up to what I trusted might be a long and useful existence in the center of the field. By chance, as I was making my exit from the tall and tangled corn, I came face to face with Jacob Trawles returning with his cow.

I was conscious on the instant that I colored high and leered guiltily in his face.

"Jim Turbine," said he, relapsing wholly into the vernacular, "ain't you gittin' to be purty old to be playin' that kind o' half-witted, dodderin', aimless, shifless tricks on folks?"

I felt that I was leering only the more broadly into his questioning face.

"Wal, wal," said he, fixing me with his dun-brown eye, "you keep your mouth shet, Jim, and I'll keep mine. Ha, ha!" he laughed with an artificiality in which the effort involved was something painful to hear, "boys will be boys, Jim. Yes, boys will be boys. I ahen I shall invite you to my wedding, Jim."

I accepted his cajolery without resentment. "Aimless, shifless," he had called me; and, faith, I had been hoeing out the corn of my enemy, for charity's sake, till every bone in my body ached.

Sure, a man gathers up sweet plums of appreciation and reward when he's running his little universe for the sake of other folks!

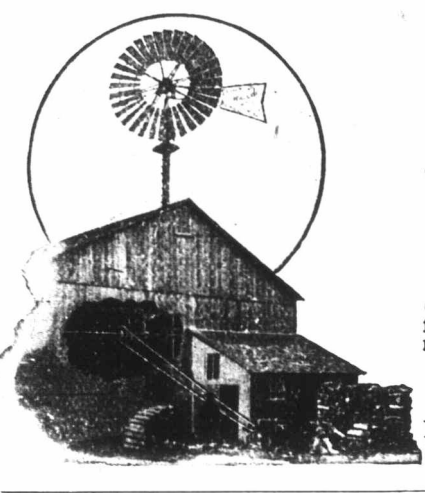
"Did ye hear, Jim? You keep your mouth shet, and I'll keep mine. I'm a goin' to invite ye to my weddin', Jim." Old man Trawles leaned on me.

"Thank ye, I'll come, sure, if I'm ashore, Jacob. I'm a master hand at going to other folks' weddings."

Maybe tomorrow, he said, and general cata-tropha would be settled with my appointed voyage, and I had no grief to stay in the country any longer. There was always the next day's work.

(To be continued)

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THE STORY OF THE MARATHON

The Marathon, the greatest long-distance running race in the world, is over. The prize in the event goes to Hayes, the sturdy, deep-chested American athlete; the honors of the day go to Dorando Pietri, a confectioner's assistant from Capri, Italy, a pale-faced little man, ridiculously small, merely a bundle of nerves, but a greater man than the winner himself. Dorando arrived at the Stadium for the finish far and away ahead of any other of the fifty-five athletes who started out in this greatest of all races of modern times, on that gorgeous July day, for the twenty-six-mile run from the gates of Windsor Castle to the Stadium, and then, with only a few yards to go to win the honors for which he had so nobly fought, he collapsed. His countrymen in the arena, wild with enthusiasm, crowded him over the finishing line. He was the first to cross, but, being aided, in fact, actually pushed along for the last few yards, the executive of the sports were forced to give the decision to Hayes, the American runner who crossed the tape just one minute later entirely unaided.

The *Standard of Empire* in its report, thus describes the race, the second greatest Marathon, second only to the first, and the best perhaps that will ever be run:

One hundred thousand people had waited hours, squeezed tight in the suffocating Stadium, to welcome the winner. Here was a huge amphitheatre, crowded until its sides threatened to burst. Men and women from all over the world were here, intensely excited, overwrought by the strain of it all, ready to cheer to the echo the first man to reach the greatest prize of the history-making Olympic games. Strong men revelled after the fashion of the rollicking schoolboy. There was a conspiracy to run riot when the end came.

A tall liveried man, after many hours' waiting, yelled down a megaphone, "The men are now approaching. Dorando, of Italy, is the leader." Such a cheer, deep and long; such a cheer that made one go cold because of its great depth of feeling, and then, as if by magic 100,000 folk were hushed into silence.

The name of Dorando was only whispered; there was now no full-throated shout of joy. A tragedy was feared; and a tragedy there was indeed. While the great throng within the arena waited with breathless expectation, poor Dorando, broken and crushed, lay in the door of the Stadium, through which he was to pass. Few, if any, of the expectant crowd within knew what was happening; and strong, hearty men, who coaxed and cajoled the semi-conscious Dorando to make one more Herculean effort, wept. Here within the precincts of the Stadium lay and writhed the man who was only a few short yards of success. Everybody wanted to help him, but

help was given. One feared that the little man would die. His wan face, caked with the white dust of the road, was pitiable to behold. It had no intelligence. The eyes were dull and glazed; the handkerchief, which in his strong moments he had improvised into a sunshade, was wet and grimy.

"Vive l'Italie" was shouted by his frenzied compatriots. "Dorando!" And the half-dead Italian, as if by instinct, scrambled up by the wall and stood upon his dithering, knocking, drunken legs. And, swaying to and fro in an utterly helpless fashion, scared, almost wild, he tottered into the arena. The one hundred thousand people who were waiting to greet him were made dumb by the sight of the tragic figure they beheld. One tried to cheer but failed. One was fascinated by the crushed man he saw. One's speech had gone. One could only stare at the crumpled man who was fighting to sustain himself to creep halfway round the track and thus win. But Nature won. Dorando fell on the scratching, cruel track. Men rushed to his side and lifted him to his feet. Dorando struggled heroically to move his legs, but they were twisted and completely worn. They would move, and that was all. He could not make progress. Four times did he fall all of a heap, after being held up by the officials, who broke all rules governing the race, and so brought about his disqualification. By this time Hayes, who in comparison to Dorando, was running tolerably fresh, but obviously drawing upon his last ounce of vitality, appeared. The Italian lay almost dead; too tired, too exhausted, even to groan. Hayes came slowly but surely on. He was being carried to the finish on a wave of enthusiasm, and as he drew nearer Dorando was lifted again and practically carried to the winning post a few yards in front of Hayes. It was impossible to give the race to the Italian, though everybody knew that morally he was the winner, and his quick disqualification was expected. Dorando was removed on a stretcher more dead than alive. We felt that the original stirring story of the Marathon race was being told all over again. One sickened. There has never been anything like the finish of this race before. It was terrible; a pitiable end to a battle that had captured the imagination of us all.

There are many tragedies, many cruel scenes, long before the end. The heat was almost tropical. Though the greater part of the course had been carefully prepared, the roads threw off clouds of choking dust. The sun was almost blinding. As it beat on the roads, it became a terrible white flame; motors reeked with petrol; cyclists were often a serious nuisance; and we had not proceeded very far on our journey when we saw stout-hearted men lying prone on the roadside.

With a lamentable lack of generalship, the English representatives, who were confidently expected to do exceptionally well, if, indeed, they did not capture the prize, began to race one another. They set out as if they were running a five-mile race. At times they were positively sprinting, and half the distance had not been covered when it was obvious they could never stay. A. Duncan, a market gardener, from Kendal, who, like Lord, a Yorkshire stoker, had accomplished remarkable performances in the trials; Appleby, who had twice beaten the great Alfred Shrubbs, and held the record for fifteen miles; Price, of Birmingham, a prime favorite—all soon held out signs of distress. Lord had a sunstroke in the back; the others I have mentioned were more or less seriously troubled. They were beaten at the end of ten miles. Having sacrificed themselves on the altar of their own folly, they paved the way for Heffron, the South African. Dorando, who, from the moment he left Windsor, ran steadily and with delightful unconcern about those who were making the pace, and Tom Longboat were at this stage the

most likely men. Heffron was the most fancied. He did not mind the sweltering heat in the least, and took such a big lead that he seemed certain to win. After he had gone seventeen miles I asked him how he felt. He smiled, as if he was enjoying it all. He waved his hand gleefully. And then I rushed back on my motor car to pick up Dorando. He, too, was moving sweetly. He was strong and well, and, without any great exertion, was shortening the distance between him and the South African. And further down the long, straggling line of runners I found that Longboat had given out.

The news came as a great surprise. When I had last seen the Indian he was running as if he were enjoying a holiday. Then he was challenging Dorando for second place. His attendants declared that he was as sound as a bell, and they, like Longboat, were confident of success. And though Heffron had at that time such a commanding lead, and one saw and felt that Dorando was destined to play a big part in the race, Longboat was striding out so well, his red face wreathed in the broadest smiles, that he appeared to have as great a chance of winning as any of his rivals. But Longboat, when apparently at his strongest, stopped running, and took to walking. His face wore a pained expression. He held his hand ominously to his side. He was surely failing. He looked pathetically to his trainers, and told them that he feared he would be obliged to retire. He was induced to make another attempt, but he had not got very far when he cried, "I must quit." The poor fellow was completely undone. He had then reached Harrow. He was assisted into a motor car at a time when his prospects were especially bright.

Tom Longboat, though he failed to finish, is all that he is represented to be. His style is well nigh perfect, and if he were running the race again tomorrow I should think most highly of his chance. It was not the distance that beat him. He succumbed to the heart-breaking conditions. The wonder was that any man ran those long 26 miles. Longboat was bitterly grieved. "It is your climate that did it," he said.

When the Stadium appeared in view Heffron began to walk. He threatened to collapse at any moment. By this time Dorando had taken the lead, and everybody cheered him frantically. Only 200 yards remained, and then Dorando, for the first time, began to reel from one side to the other of the narrow path on which he was running. One instinctively looked round for Heffron, but neither he or any other runner was in sight. With a mighty effort, clenching his teeth despairingly, his face distorted with pain, Dorando conquered his fit of dizziness for a moment, and on he went a few yards further. One could hear the people in the Stadium roaring. Everybody was on tiptoe; everybody was razor-edged. One's nerves tingled. A few minutes before one had heard the band in the Stadium playing "See, the Conquering Hero comes." And here was Dorando, again tottering, on the verge of a complete collapse. A great shout suddenly went up from some hundreds of foreign attendants, mostly Italians engaged in the exhibition, who, hearing that the runners were in sight, climbed the hoarding and beheld Dorando. "Vive l'Italie!" they screamed. And a moment later Dorando, as if he had suffered a great shock, was on the point of falling again.

With unbelievable pluck he kept jogging on. At last he reached the door of the Stadium. He seemed to despair of going any further. He stretched out his arm to feel for the doorpost. He missed it, and fell like a log. No one, except a few officials in the arena, knew what had happened. And it seemed hours before Dorando regained his feet. Then, like a drugged man, he fell into the arena, and the sight of him silenced a multitude of shouting, bawling folk.

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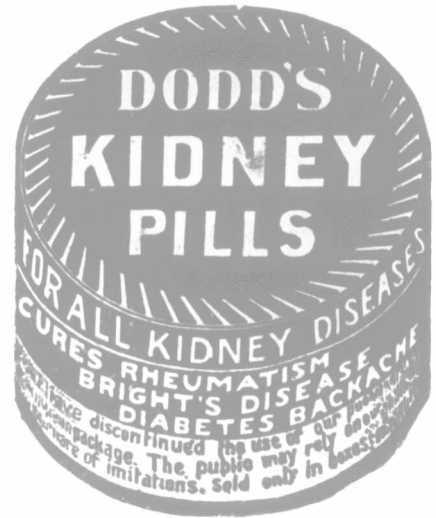
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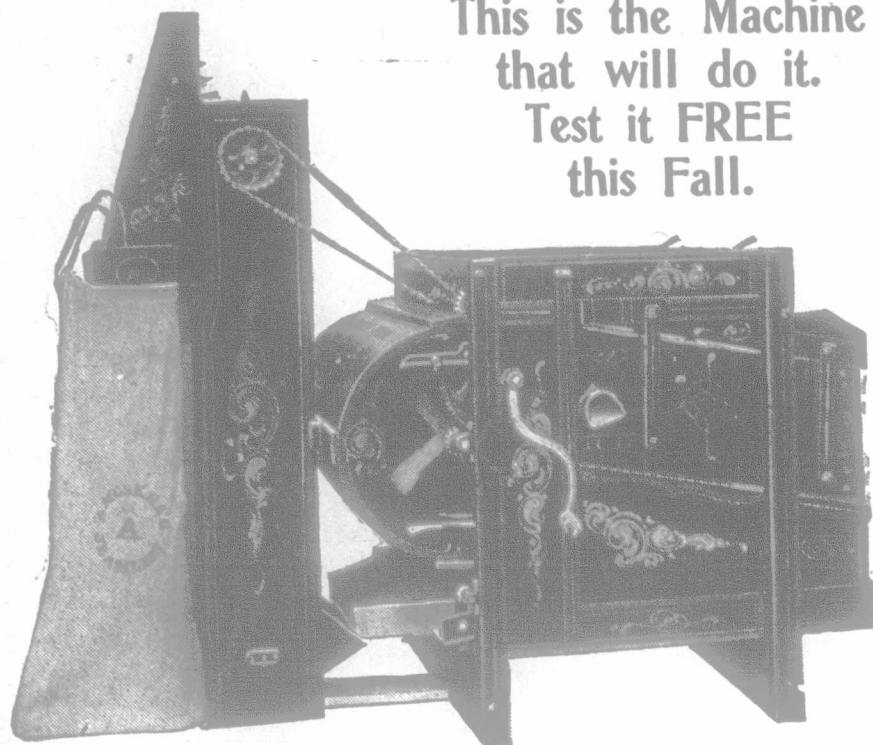
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