

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JUNE 19, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 769

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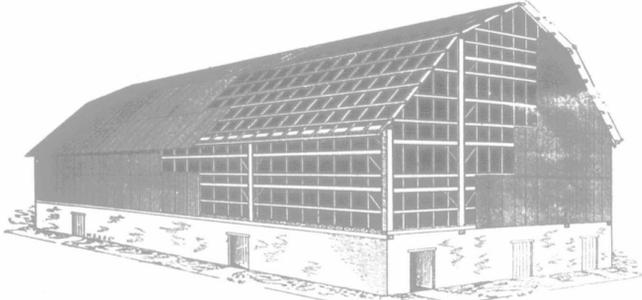
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WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.
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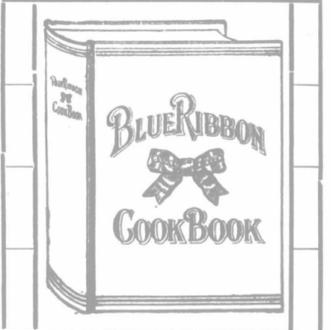
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This cut shows an up-to-date Barn Construction, 40 feet x 70 feet, and the method of covering with Corrugated Sheets. The framework is light, as the corrugated sheets, when nailed in place, make the building very rigid. This drawing is made from actual plans and the barn has been built many times with splendid results.
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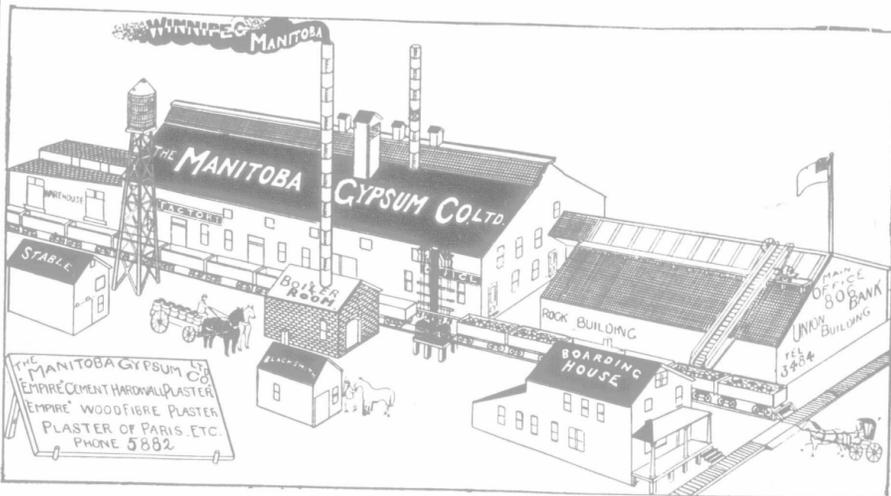
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

IMPORTANT CROP FACTS

Farmers generally in almost every section are very "blue" over the unfavorable grain crop outlook at this time, but there is one crop that they need not feel doubtful about and which becomes of more than usual importance to them by reason of the uncertain outlook as to other crops, and this is the MILK CROP, which continues month in and month out and of which it has well been said "the harvest never ends."

There is nothing doubtful about the outlook for the MILK CROP. Dairy product prices have been high and promise to continue so. The uncertainty about other crops makes it all the more important to make the most of the one that is sure. There is only one way to make the most of it, to be certain of recovering all the butter-fat with the least effort and under the most favorable conditions, and that is with the help of

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Nelson, B. C.

Robson, B. C., 22-4-07

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People in the East, who are intending moving to some other part of the country, where they can enjoy a more favorable climate, and surroundings, would save themselves a great deal of expense and travel, if they would come to Robson. After they had thoroughly examined the property and the location, they would undoubtedly conclude, "They could not possibly wish a better place to live."

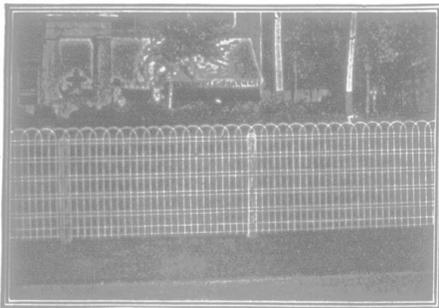
I find all prices for produce and the general description of the property exactly as stated in advertising matter, and not in the least exaggerated.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) H. Hedley.

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A Pure and Wholesome Cereal A Breakfast Food without a Peer

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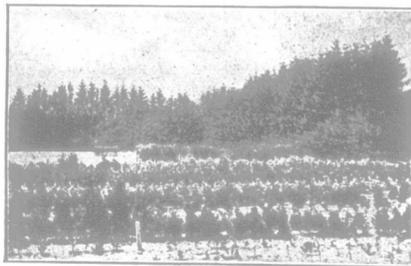
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

June 19, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 769

EDITORIAL

"No trouble to make good manure and to rot it, if only it is properly piled."—S. Martin.

* * *

Farmers ran perilously close to starving their livestock last winter, and many ranchers did so.

* * *

To weigh cattle off cars and then deduct a five per cent. shrinkage looks like robbery of the beef producer.

* * *

President Huckvale of the Western Stock Growers found that it paid him to bill to Toronto and dispose of his cattle in Winnipeg!

* * *

We need clovers, alfalfa and corn to make the great quantities of straw that we have each fall, available and palatable.

* * *

The latest unfairness of the one sex to the weaker (!) one is putting the bull on the tread power to run the milking machine.

* * *

All ranchers seem satisfied that the firms combine to do the buying of their cattle, the Calgary man taking the butcher stuff, a Winnipeg firm the exporters.

* * *

"Raider" in the *Scottish Farmer* says: "Judges—For Winnipeg, A. S. Gibson; Palermo, Shorthorn, W. Wright; Lincoln sheep, H. Dudding; Hackneys, A. W. Hickling. Fine!"

* * *

The reserves of feed this spring, more especially roughage, were never lower on the majority of Western farms. That and the slow growing spring and therefore bare pastures, means thin cattle late on this summer.

* * *

Rather funny, the rejection of Mr. Shaw's motion, that a man loading a car of grain should place a notation in the car stating the approximate amount of grain put in, and how near to the load line. The principle of the motion seems sound.

Lay in your Supply of Fuel Early.

The past winter was exceptional in many ways and many people unacquainted with the vagaries of our climate suffered extreme inconvenience, if not hardships therefrom. One has only to travel the Prince Albert line to note the straits some were put to, if the mutilated snow fences are criteria to go by. In the big district devoted largely to wheat growing lying in that angle formed by Manitoba's western boundary and the international boundary line and south of the C. N. R. Edmonton line, coal must be the staple fuel. Farmers at a distance from a railroad will be well advised to get their coal supply early in the fall or before harvest if possible and in addition get ground ready to plant to trees for future use. The man with a good timber lot can let the mercury drop and the wind howl without being mentally distressed thereby, but it is a different matter for those without the heat producing materials when winter creeps on them.

Demonstrate the Co-operative Idea.

When a nation has been newly conquered or a country just discovered and where the many problems in connection with industrial and commercial organization require the services of strong men to direct, there is apt to be a difference of opinion as to what should be done best or left undone.

Alberta is in the position of a newly discovered country. She has many agricultural problems to solve and although her farmers are all more

or less wedded to the co-operative idea, especially in marketing, they have not agreed upon co-operation or combination in the matter of their organizations. The northern part of the province being burdened with problems of more or less public moment, organizations having the solution of these problems as an object have sprung into existence in several quarters. The older organizations, such as the agricultural societies, the farmer's institutes, and the live stock associations, continue to make themselves useful, but do not appear to satisfy the demand for more strenuous efforts and more urgent reforms. The Farmer's Association is anxious for a greater measure of co-operation between the buyer and seller. The Society of Equity would by co-operation among producers fix the prices of farm products irrespective of the consuming appetite of the public. The Alberta Stock Growers' Association through their organization is endeavoring among other things to secure better service from the transportation companies, in moving live stock, and better markets for live stock, and the other organizations have adhered rather closely to a certain line of conduct.

The question which naturally arises in one's mind by having his attention called to these various organizations is, why do they not first unite among themselves and then proceed in fuller force? If the members as farmers cannot agree upon what is best for themselves and give evidence of it by a unanimous stand, their requests coming from various divided sources must carry much less weight. The co-operative idea would receive a general boost if co-operators would demonstrate their faith in it.

In Alberta there has been too much of an effort to get the others to come in and co-operate and not enough evidence that the "co-operators" will actually co-operate.

Election to the M. A. C. Advisory Board.

The three-year period for which it appears the former members of the Manitoba Agricultural College advisory board were elected, has expired; consequently an election will have to be held by the agricultural societies of the province to elect four men. The retiring advisors, and they are eligible for re-election, are Walter James, Rosser; Hugh Dyer, Minnedosa; Alec Morrison, Home-wood; and Peleg Smith, Indianford. The work done by these men in conjunction with the other members of the board has been fruitful of good results, and they have sturdily kept the college free from the influence or domination of the University element. Proximity of the Agricultural College to the University will have a benign rather than a malignant influence, provided the advisory board is made up of educated farmers with stiff spinal columns, colloquially good backbones,—men who will not permit the assurance of a B. A. that he is necessarily a more thoroughly educated man than a B. S. A. or a man without a degree, to go unchallenged. There's where the rub is, and our old friend Senator Talbot advances that as a reason why the Alberta Agricultural College should not be located at Strathcona beside the University. The Senator's fears, we assure him are groundless, if the right sort of an advisory board and principal are elected. Guelph has kept from being smothered under the University, as has the Wisconsin Agricultural College, although at Madison sophomores and freshmen, male and female, daily intermingle their footprints with those leading from the agricultural department. It is not a question of location so much as a question of men, and the throwing off of the old habit of so many farmers of speaking deprecatingly of their own profession. We do not think any mistake would be made if the quartette mentioned were re-elected.

Prices for Land should be Based on Real, not Speculative Values.

One cannot travel the Canadian West to-day without being convinced that real bona-fide land hunger for the possession of broad acres has been supplanted by the spurious article which is good evidence of a powerful lust for money, in which land is only the means to be used to that end. Unfortunately it is not the middle-man who gets bitten by the speculative mania, but the final purchaser, who has purchased more or less unwittingly, or who has become hypnotized (we know no better term to describe the actual condition which will allow so many of the purchases we have known to be made.) into buying land for agricultural or horticultural purposes at a big price when the remoteness from markets, either selling or purchasing, from post offices, schools, and churches and other advantages of social life are considered. To call a halt in this mad rush to throw money away after a phantom and suggest calm consideration before investment is our purpose. Fictitious values will invariably react to the hurt of the community, and it is against such a day we would warn our readers. *The final value of all farm land is based solely on what it will produce*, and that factor should be considered by every man who makes an investment of the kind. Take for instance virgin prairie at \$15 an acre, and unproductive at that until more money is put into the investment somewhat in the following way: Breaking and back-setting will cost \$5 an acre, fencing \$1.00 an acre at the lowest calculation, \$5 per acre will only go a very little way towards providing the necessary buildings for a quarter or half section, and you have land costing \$26 an acre, and the location in its relation to the cost of marketing the products of that farm and the freight charges on articles to be consumed have not been considered. Many a man has, to chase the elusive will-o'-the-wisp of fortune, given up a good farm and home in the older provinces, and has, in order to save himself from utter loss of the capital he has invested, taken up for five or ten or more years, he knows not how long, the role of pioneer with its attendant hardships. Such a movement is foolish; it does not develop a man, is of no benefit to the country—it leads nowhere!

Consider then before you throw your comfortable home on the market, to chase after a greater quantity of land which is becoming increasingly hard to work each year, on account of labor scarcity. It is too often stated that a man of family must get away out on to the cheaper lands. Granted, if the family are sufficiently grown to have had the usual amount of schooling, but not otherwise. Before deciding then to change your location, look over the ground carefully, size up the situation, consider the disadvantages as well as the advantages, present as well as prospective, and therefore problematical. If after such consideration you decide to invest, your chances of making money on the investment, or of your success as a farmer will be increased a hundredfold.

Competition or Co-operation.

To disagree with the majority in so representative a conference as that held two weeks ago in Winnipeg may savor of indiscretion, yet there are some things for which a person will make sacrifices and even risk antagonizing his friends. One difference with the prevailing opinion of the conference is in the matter of competition. An insistence upon the maintaining of competition in the trade in wheat at local points was one of the keynotes of the conference and we believe a false note. We see nothing commendable in competition as a principle and very much that is obnoxious in its practice. As a principle it means that every man is on the alert to secure an advantage and whenever there is a lapse of

watchfulness either upon the part of a fellow trader or a producer, the buyer is the only person who reaps a benefit. It means that the farmer must trust to the alertness of a dealer whose interests are not his to get the full value for his product. It implies that there must be a continuous sacrifice upon the part of each dealer for the sole purpose of benefiting the producer and taking trade away from a fellow dealer, for the amount of product to be handled is limited and the facilities for handling it are also limited and there is enough of the commodity handled to tax the demands of facilities. It is not with most buyers a question of building up an extensive trade, but simply a matter of keeping up to the limit of their storage capacity or of filling up what cars may be had. Dealers not only in the grain trade but in practically every branch of commerce, have come to realize that a continuous war of extermination by the crude and primitive methods of price cutting or price boosting is not to the advantage of the majority, and in place of competition in price endeavor to substitute competition in service.

There is also a species of inconsistency in endeavoring to maintain competition among buyers, while endorsing the co-operative idea in marketing and the Government ownership and operation of elevators. Co-operation is the more rational principle that is bound to supplant competition; the former is essentially the economical system and the latter the expensive one. And in our attempts to compete with the world at large we must overcome by co-operative marketing the disadvantages of our location in the interior, of our higher standards of living, of expensive labor, and of increasing land values. We must economize in the handling of the crops and in no way can a greater saving be made than in the elimination of the practice of competition. The producers of course realize this, but believe that the saving made where competition has been abandoned has benefited only the dealers. The demand for more competition may be only a protest against the prevailing tendency of dealers to appropriate to themselves the savings made by co-operation and the elimination of competition. Whatever it may be, we submit that it is a false premise and tends to interfere with the advance of co-operative ideals.

Shall I Homestead or Buy Land?

This is a question that newcomers with a little money do not ask themselves frequently enough for their own good. There are in many parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba farms with some improvements in the way of buildings, fences and land ready for crop that would enable the newcomer to get some returns and a living for himself and family the first season. The trouble with land lust is that a person may get hold of a farm that does not suit him or he sees when his judgment is cooler and more sane, farms that would suit him better. The West wants contented settlers, and if we are to have such, newcomers must not be in too great a hurry to settle down. The opportunity to get good land will be here for some time in the opinion of many, as may be judged by the statement of one Canadian to a fellow traveller in the hearing of the writer:—"There'll be lots of cheap homesteads to buy after awhile, when many of these green Englishmen get tired of farming." In the old days, the statement would have applied, but it is common knowledge that of late years Canada has been getting the working type of Englishman who sees everything worth having ahead and with few regrets for what is behind. We opine that a much smaller percentage of this type will throw up the sponge. Briefly the newcomer with some money and experience will do better at first to go on the improved farm, the inexperienced lack-capital man on homesteads, unless the former is a man with a large family of sons, and in that case, he should combine, all take homesteads, and do the duties in relays, when work on the improved farm is not pressing.

The M. A. C. is we understand to give a four year course leading to a degree in agriculture. We regret to note this move, for we believe greater good would accrue to the farming community by building up a strong two year course. The leaven of agricultural education will more quickly and thoroughly permeate the mass by means of a strong two year course, than by a degree conferring four year course.

HORSE

Clydesdale Registration.

The action recently taken by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in requiring a more stringent standard of registration in the case of imported horses and mares, while it is in a sense an anomaly, the daughter making rules of conduct for the motherland if she would continue to do business with her, is calculated to improve the standing of the breed in the eyes of the world, and the pity is that such action had not sooner been taken. While it is true that those animals whose recorded pedigrees show a lack of ancestors bearing registration numbers are no worse individually for such lack, they have been and will be handicapped in their sale by the rules of the pedigree records of the breed in Canada and the United States, two of the largest and most profitable fields for export trade. And since it is probable that the Canadian customs regulations will, after the first of July, be so altered as to require that imported horses and mares must be eligible to registry in the Canadian Studbook, under the amended rule, in order to enter duty-free, importers will require to exercise due caution in their purchases to see that the requirements are fully met. The parsimony, or perhaps we should rather say over-cautiousness, of the canny Scot in saving a few shillings by neglecting to register his brood mares under record numbers, has proved a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy, and should serve as a warning to breeders everywhere to avoid such consequences by keeping a careful private record of the breeding of their stock and attending at the proper time to the registration of their pedigrees and transfers, so that there need be no hindrances to the ready transaction of business when business comes their way. The extension of the time limit under which imported horses are to be accepted for registration under the old rule to July first, and which was suggested by the agricultural press, will be accepted as an assurance that there was no disposition to cause unnecessary inconvenience to importers who have consignments en route, and will give time, if promptly used, for breeders in the Old Land, as well as here, to take steps to put their houses in order before the amended rule comes into force, the only question being, whether, in view of the vastness of the area of country interested and the difficulty of giving due notice, the time for closure should not have been still further extended.

Mares Carried Foals Well Over Time.

Some rather noted brood mares have contributed to our knowledge on the periods that the equine species may carry a foal to birth. (1) Hyères, the mother of the Derby winner and great stallion Hagen and other famous running horses, as Hutab, Hutschachtel and Hans Sachs, gave birth to a stallion foal on March 4th, in Frederick William's stud, by the sensational stallion Ard-Patrick. The mare was barren during the three previous years and this time gestation extended to 368 days. (2) Unorna, one of the less fortunate Thoroughbreds in breeding, also in Frederick William's stud, foaled on March 9th, a brown colt by the original Arabian horse Dziaf-Amir. The mare had been covered repeatedly in January, February, March, 1904. She was successfully served on March 22nd. On June 4th, 1904, the mare showed symptoms of heat plainly while at pasture, and allowed herself to be covered the same day; she refused the stallion on the 5th inst. In November pregnancy was confirmed by movement of the foetus. On March 7th, 1905, her udder enlarged and she foaled a healthy colt on the 9th. Hence, according to

the last date of coition (June 4) the period of gestation occupied only 278 days, so that it can be accepted with certainty, that the mare became pregnant after being covered on March 22nd, and consequently the duration of pregnancy was at least 352 days. It appears, therefore, although it rarely occurs, that a mare which already had been pregnant 74 days, once more showed symptoms of heat and took the stallion—*Berliner Tier. Wochen.*

Two Families that must be registered by July 1st.

The fiat has gone forth that certain Clydesdales must be registered by July 1st. Two strains of blood or families are affected, so we are informed; viz., Mains of Airies-Pandora and Moneycorn progeny.

Training of the Colt.

There should be only three commands for the colt, says an expert horseman in *Outing*. First, to halter-break the baby, he is from birth pushed about with the attendant's hand under his neck and behind his quarters for a few minutes every time one goes near the dam. As you push him ahead always say C'lk a few times; as you halt him, say Whoa! sharp and loud; as you push him back, say Back! at each step. He associates the words with the action; what seems to him play is really a lesson; he takes the idea at once, and like all first impressions, it is indelible. At about three weeks put on him a little halter of soft leather fitting snugly about the nose and under the throat, that he may not catch a hind or fore foot in it, and for a few days push him about just a step or two by this; then run a cord through the jaw-piece (better than a snap hook, as it can be at once released), and as you lead the mare, use this also on him, but never let him fight it, or make it irksome to him. At about this time really halter-train him to lead, and to do this have someone hold the mare; put the rope through his chin strap, start to lead him, and when he hangs back, as he will, brace yourself, and let him "pull it out." At this age you can easily handle him; never snatch or jerk him; never look at him (this is very important, as the fixed gaze of the human eye is terrifying and disconcerting to all animals); just let him "pull it out," convince himself that he cannot get away, and sooner or later he will come to you with a rush. Pat him now over the forehead where his brain is. (Always caress the parts of the members involved; indiscriminate caress is worse than none: "If your son learns his lesson, don't reward your daughter," as a well-known teacher once said.) Let him stand a few minutes, have the mare led, and lead him with her, behind, beside, away from, and back again, and in two days you have a baby you can tie up with a string. Be careful to hold his head up if he throws himself, and if he does it several times, hold him down a little while and let him think it over. Remember his mind contains but one idea at a time, and give him ample opportunity to get an indelible mental impression of every step you take, especially when the time comes for punishment drill."

What is a Yeld Mare?

Some horsemen put the matter down hard and fast, and say "a barren mare," a definition that can hardly be termed correct, for it is unsafe to say that any mare with her full complement of generative apparatus is barren. It will be safer, therefore, to accept the dictionary term, "yeld, not giving milk," rather than the term barren, which has a sound of finality, which horsemen know is in very many cases a relative term, for a mare may be barren, or rather sterile, the latter word being correct, which the former is not, to the embrace of one horse and not to another; or as is well known some mares are temporarily sterile to a stallion and not to a jackass; yet after once being stimulated to the fecund state are later on fertile to their own kind. Strictly speaking the mare carrying a fall colt cannot be barred from the yeld mare section.



THE HEALTH OF ANIMALS. DOURINE QUARANTINE, NEAR LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The Laboratory to the Right, the Pathologists House in the Center

Where a Little Knowledge is a Dangerous Thing.

A short time ago a coterie of lecturers on live stock meandered up and down some parts of our Western land and gave lectures on live stock and instruction in the use of the score card. Unfortunately the teaching was in one case, as reported to us, not quite up-to-date, and if taken seriously by the hearers would result in false impressions being planted, as it is well known *error* frequently flourishes apace, or gets such a start that *fact* cannot easily overtake it. In this particular case the doctrine was preached that the Hackney should not be over 15.2, and that fifteen hands was all right. Any person who studies the show-ring records and sales of Hackneys in Great Britain, the home of the breed, will find that very many Hackneys are sixteen hands, and winners at that. We can overlook the old adage that "a good big horse is better than a good little one" for the present, to point out the damage the preaching of the small horse doctrine would result in. The Hackney is especially well fitted to breed coach or carriage horses, especially from mares carrying hot blood, derived from Standardbred or Thoroughbred sources, but almost invariably this type of mare will be found to be lacking in size, and very frequently style and symmetry. The Hackney is an undoubted getter of actors with style if bred to the type of mares suggested, possessing as he does prepotency sufficient to overcome the plainness so common in mares with trotting blood in them. The bulk of the lighter mares of this Western country are so bred and are rarely large enough, so that it is easily apparent the damage that may be done to the horse breeding industry by the utterances of men not yet well qualified by experience to pronounce, who recommend and state that the ideal Hackney is a small horse. As has been already stated the records of show-rings where Hackneys are shown in any numbers refute such an idea, as does the fact that classes for Hackneys and for Hackney ponies are offered at the leading country shows.

Pink-eye and the Foal Crop.

One of the bad effects of this form of equine influenza is the detrimental effect on the horse-breeding industry. Where the disease is rife, the number of expulsions of the half incubated uterine contents is very great. Pinkeye in a breeding stud generally means that the in-foal mares abort at varying periods. But that is not all. Mares which have aborted are hard to settle again, despite the use of most virile and energetic stallions. Evidently the soil on which the male seed is to be deposited is not in a properly receptive condition, and it would appear to be advisable to give some local treatment in such refractory cases. Mares may visit the horse time and time again with unfruitful results. In such cases we would suggest the yeast treatment referred to in these columns some time ago, or injections of a permanganate of potash or boracic acid solution. It has been stated that this disease may be communicated from one stud to another through the medium of the horse. Whether a stallion may be infected now and in turn infect a mare and cause her to later on abort is not definitely known. Stallion owners would be well advised to refuse the use of their horses to mares from stables in which pinkeye is rife, until a period has elapsed long enough that the contagion may have become dissipated.

Stone Floors Best.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to "A Horseshoer's" letter in your May 15th number, section 2. I was in the carting business and dealing in horses in a general way in the City of London, England, for over twenty years and found by experience the best floor a horse can stand on is one of small stones properly laid and grouted in. Do not use boards or asphalt. I have tried both and found them not good.

When a horse had a corn I always found it was caused by the shoe being short or the shoe pressing unduly on the heel. I have never yet seen a horse with corns that had never been shod. I read with interest Mr. Bradshaw's letter on the care of stallions. I consider it good. There is a little alteration I would suggest in the Saturday night mash—a tablespoonful of sulphur in place of the salt. Rock salt is good in a horse's manger.

Man.

EDWIN JACOB.

Records of Graded Stock.

A correspondent at Osler, Sask., writes as follows:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re the article, "Keep the Standard up for Clydesdale Registration," page 724, I have just worked out the following table on which I should be glad to have your advice. Please correct same in case it is wrong.

Name of mare	Bred in the year	Offspring born	Name of offspring	No. of cross	% of pure blood in offspring's veins
X (scrub)	1901	1902	A	1st	50%
A (grade)	1905	1906	B	2nd	75%
B (")	1909	1910	C	3rd	87.5%
C (")	1913	1914	D	4th	93.75%
D (grade or Thoroughbred?)	1917	1918	E	5th	96.875%
E (" ?)	1921	1922	F	6th	98.437%
F (" ?)	1925	1926	G	7th	99.2187%
G (" ?)	1929	1930	H	8th	99.609%
H (" ?)	1933	1934	I	9th	99.805%

In the above table, every first offspring is supposed to be a filly foal and mares bred when three years old.

Clydesdale Breed.—which is the first mare colt entitled to registration and which is the first stud colt entitled to registration according to above table, corrected if need be?

Percheron Breed.—Which is the first mare colt entitled to registration and which is the first stud colt entitled to registration, according to above table, corrected if need be?

I own scrub mare X and grade mare colt A. What course shall I follow in order to have A's great-grand offspring registered, when they are born? Should I get a blank or form now (from whom?) on which A's purebred sire and scrub dam's names would be put down, in order that when A's entitled-to-registration-offspring is born, the ancestry of said offspring may be traced down to its great granddam?

I should be glad of getting an answer to above questions through your paper, as doubtless many farmers will read same with interest.

Sask.

R. M. E. P.

With Clydesdales the rules for registering graded-up stock read: "Stallions having five top crosses with their dams on record and mares having four top crosses in each case by a sire recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada shall be entitled to registration."

This means that in the case of our correspondent D would be eligible for registration and a horse colt from D by a registered stallion would be eligible.

With Percherons we have not been able to get information from all the record associations and the fact that there are several of these associations makes it rather complicated to trace the breeding of graded stock. We believe, however, that the same rule will hold as with the Clydesdales, and where the stallions used are registered in different books the finally produced purebred will be eligible in whatever studbook it is decided to record him or her.

In the matter of keeping records when grading up stock, so far there are no blanks supplied by the breed associations to parties who are endeavoring to breed from grade stock to be registered. Some breeders, however, use the transfer blanks for purebreds for this purpose, and fill them out from memory or from their diaries. This is an instance where the breed societies could do considerable good work and we have suggested to the Clydesdale Association that they prepare blanks and circulate rules for the convenience and guidance of farmers who are breeding in line from purebred sires. These blanks might contain spaces for the names of the mare, the stallion used, the owners of each, the date of birth of the progeny, the name of the progeny, and any other data that might be required. These breeding certificates might also be supplied whenever a mare changed ownership and should have a blank for transfer certificate. Such a system would result in time in increasing the value of high grade mares and in adding many new names to the list of registered stock. We believe this is a phase of breeding operations that should be endorsed and would be glad to publish expressions of opinion upon it.

STOCK

Is Barley Bad for Breeding Females?

It is commonly accepted that an excess of carbonaceous (fat or heat producing) food is inimical to the reproductive functions, and on that ground corn (maize) is condemned for breeding animals, especially females. The heavy losses by the pig breeders this winter, which all will not admit, is due to lack of exercise, are charged up by some to barley feeding. Henry states that barley tends to correct the laxative tendency of roots in cattle feeding, and it is fair to assume that this grain will have a binding or heating tendency in swine which for the breeding female is distinctly the effect not wanted. Almost invariably bad results follow a constipated condition of the bowels in the breeding female. Perhaps the chemist's analyses may throw some light on this important matter. We find the four leading cereals, wheat, barley, oats and corn, are possessed of the following digestible nutrients per 100 pounds:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates	Hydrocarbons
Wheat.....	10.2	69.2	1.7
Barley.....	8.7	65.6	1.6
Oats.....	9.2	47.3	4.2
Corn.....	7.9	66.7	4.3
Bran.....	12.2	39.2	2.7

The quantity of carbohydrates in the quartette is worth studying and the grains usually termed "strong" are found to have a high percentage as compared with the protein amount, oats, the ideal food for live stock, showing a marked difference in the protein-carbohydrate ratio to the other three, and the same may be said of bran. Feeding trials to date have been to determine methods of profitable flesh or milk production, but experiment stations have as yet issued no data bearing on the influence of diet on the carrying of the gestation period of animals to a successful issue. Barley has become very popular in the West, as a help to produce high class bacon and pork and as a quick maturing crop, so that there is a possibility of its too general use, especially for pregnant females. What have our readers to say on the matter?

A Farmer who Combines Stock-Raising with Wheat Growing.

Some people have the idea that, while the various instruments for improving the quality of farming, in the form of lectures on agriculture, farm journals, etc., devote a lot of time and space to preaching and exhorting people to go in for mixed farming, stock raising, rotation of crops, dairying, etc., yet for all the wheat farmers have demonstrated that more money can be made by their system of soil robbing. The Rounthwaite district is noted for its fine farms, and fertile acres and in the Cove, nestling close against the southeast corner of the Brandon Hills, is a farm or series of farms, because such include five sections, whereon live stock feeding is combined with wheat growing without the resultant impoverishment of land bound to follow wheat growing alone. The magnitude of the operations on the farms of S. Clark may be guessed at when one hears that in 1906 eleven thousand dollars worth of cattle and hogs were sold, and that thirty-three thousand bushels of wheat were in the granaries. At the time of our visit (May 31) the wheat was up, healthy and strong, because the owner thereof states (and believes what he says) that he never saw land so good that manure would not help it. In the cattle barn a building 72 x 40 were some 48 head of steers, threes and fours, many weighing fourteen to fifteen hundred, being fed loose for the June beef market. They were being fed cut hay (wild) and approximately twenty bushels of crushed speltz per day, morning eight, noon four, night eight, and the cattle looked well, but the owner thinks that an oat and barley chop combination has given him better results. This opinion is in line with those of big feeders and experimenters, who prefer mixed grain to a single grain ration. The cattle were put in end of November and were fed lightly the first month. We believe improvement would be had if there had been fewer cattle in the barn and if they had had a yard to walk out in and lie down in; they were when seen rather too warm and crowded, especially when the warmth from a foot or two of strong manure is allowed for. Another line of industry is pig raising and feed-



HOG BURIED ALIVE IN STRAW STACK ON OBERON FARM, CARBERRY, FROM NOVEMBER 18TH TO MAY 20TH.

ing and we are informed that through low prices or keen demand Mr. Clark stayed with the hogs. He uses purebred Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire sires, often crosses the two last mentioned breeds, but is of the opinion that rather better results will accrue from breeding from Yorkshire sows. He breeds from young sows, has the pigs come in June. The sows are out all winter, during the forepart of gestation, and the weather is later on good enough to ensure exercise, the latter part of the pregnancy. Pigs are fed off to weigh two hundred and fifty pounds, and no winter feeding is attempted; self feeders and plenty of water in summer-time do the work cheaply. No old sows are kept; after one or two litters they go to the packers. A fine horse barn was seen 90x32 with a cement floor. Eight farm horse teams are used for the daily work during seeding. Some grass is sown annually and if two crops of wheat are taken, then the one of oats is followed by a manured fallow sown to rape and pastured by the cattle as long as they can stay out. The next spring, it is sown to wheat, after a light plowing necessitated by the tramping, and we are reliably informed that as high as fifty-two bushels per acre of One Northern has been obtained after such treatment. The system instituted by Mr. Clark in 1889, the year he came to the country, not over rich, has demonstrated its value by the growth of the holding from one quarter to five sections. A large area is to be sown to potatoes, thirty to forty acres for which an Aspinwall planter has been commandeered.

Do not Let Go of Stockers too Readily.

Already the men of foresight are scouring Manitoba for stockers, ones and twos, and the prices being paid from information received, are not in line with the enhancement in finished beef values. Cattlemen and others who have studied the situation do not hesitate to predict a shortage of beefs, and it is evident from the movement just started that those who look ahead are profiting by it and picking up stockers at low prices, \$10 to \$12 for year-olds. Sell your cattle by weight and you are more likely to get value. Even say a year-old only weighs five hundred pounds, sold at 24c, the price is \$12.50. Think the matter over and do not let your cattle be stolen from you.

Let Championships be Earned, Not Given.

"A society's first duty is to keep the show-yard as far as possible in consonance with the aims of the breeder." This sentence from an editorial by an esteemed contemporary points out the duty very plainly of societies holding shows for live stock. If such a rule were observed we should not see the game played by which an exhibitor may show two animals of the same type and class to cinch two championships. To be brief, it is an injustice to the society, to other breeders and to the visitors to permit a man to show an animal for a championship that has not worked its way right up through its class in competition with others. At some fairs we have seen this done and while such shows get large grants, mainly because of their educational influence, that effect is lost because the real championship is never decided. For the benefit of the public we hold such should be decided and uncertainty removed.

An instance comes to mind where a breeder and dealer showed two animals of the same class. One he let work its way through the classes, to a minor championship; then withdrew it and showed the other for the grand championship. The society lost money by it; the public was not

given the educational training that would have resulted had both animals been made to show together in minor and grand championships, and the only possible benefit was that the exhibitor could say of each animal it was a champion, a form of procedure he followed solely to help the sale of either. No one would object to helping a man push the sales of his live stock, but we contend the rules of the various agricultural societies. Should, in all fairness to other exhibitors and the public, contain a clause to the effect that championship competitions are only open to animals which have at the show of that year competed in the other sections of the class open to them. The various live stock associations should take this matter up.

On Feeding Range Steers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to the article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of May 1st, "Colorado and Alberta Steer Feeding," would say that we are as feeders a long way behind our neighbors to the south, even if we had the feed stuff to hand. The prices ruling for beef steers in the spring or any other time are a long way from being commensurate with the value of feed and labor required. As Mr. Tees remarks, there is very little inducement to feed much grain. That is one of the things I hope to see explained shortly—the difference in the prices going on this side the line, from that on the south. Now as to Mr. Tees' line of management, I would venture to say that if he had let the calves run with the cow till the latter end of November, then put them in the yard right away and fed them all the hay they could eat till there was a bit for them in the spring, they would have been bigger steers. Our bunch that went off this spring were by a purebred Shorthorn bull, one of the right stamp, low down, thick, sappy, easy handling sort, extra well sprung in the ribs the kind that are hard to get hold of, from a lot of grade cows, our own rearing from purebred bulls (Shorthorn). We wean the calves about the first of December, give them all the hay they can eat. We always give the calves the best of the hay; that is, the earliest cut stuff, keeping them in as long as possible in the spring, so that they can get a bit when turned out and have a chance to go right ahead. Their second winter is spent with the bunch. In an ordinary winter they are out all the time. One small feed of hay per day is all they get. They generally come through in thrifty condition, so that we can either ship them in the fall, as threes, or hold them over till the spring, when they are four-year-olds. When we feed them ourselves we have hay in the rack all the time, putting fresh stuff in three times a day. I don't like to keep them waiting for it, as they soon get uneasy if we are not on time. We keep water running through the yard, salt before them all the time, a big shed, open poles in front, where they go in on stormy days. We never dehorn; not feeding grain they don't crowd so much, having plenty of room and getting plenty of hay. They seem to do well enough.

Owing to the deep snow coming last November we had to feed the whole bunch right from the start two months and a half before our usual time. As a result we had to arrange with a neighbor, Mr. Wilson, to feed this last bunch. He did very well by them; fed them three times a day, salt and sulphur before them all the time, all the shelter they had being some small willow brush. The severe cold never seemed to

trouble them a bit. It was just a question of lots of good hay, so that they came out right side up averaging 1540 lbs., one of them going 1710 lbs. One thing in their favor, they were in splendid shape when put in, in the fall. They brought 4½ c. per lb. I wonder what would have happened if the Chicago price had held. I should like to remark before closing that if the farmers and feeders were to put the young things up to feed right from their dams their would be more profit and better cattle. As things are, they are just allowed to exist, just struggle along anyhow, and as a consequence they can never be such good cattle as they might have been, instead of going off at two years, dawdling on till four or five.

JOHN LEITHEAD.

Sullivan Lake District, Alta.

Where some Shorthorn Families came from.

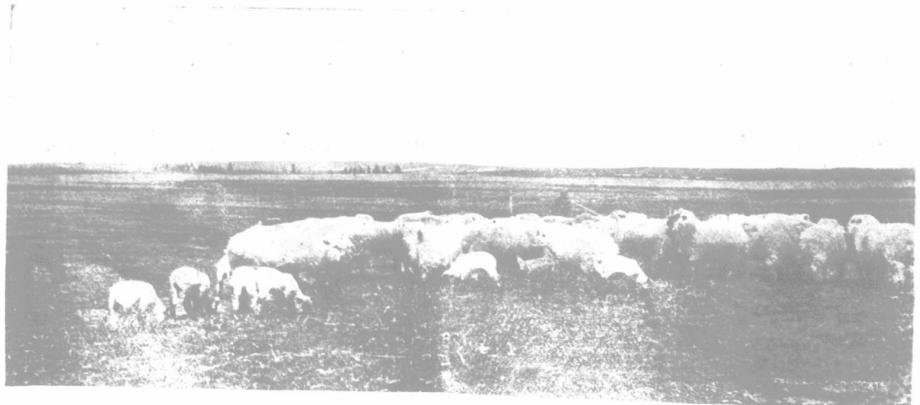
The novice at Shorthorn breeding is often perplexed by the family idea which he finds some difficulty in co-ordinating with the pedigrees as laid before him. The family idea does not really mean so much as some would have us believe, because the old adage, there is a black sheep in every flock, applies to cattle as to men and sheep. Some of the leading families may be mentioned and the herds in which they are strongest. Missies, Nonpareils, Roan Ladys, Princess Royals, Claras, were to be found at Uppermill, the famous breeding farm of the Marrs, father and son, now occupied by Jno. Marr, a nephew of the elder Marr. At the Duthie farms, Tillycairn and Collynie, are to be found Village Maids, and many other of the following Cruickshank families, Butterflies, Lancasters, Orange Blossoms, Minases, Clarets, Duchesses of Gloucester, Clementinas, etc. Bruce of Inverquhomery had the Augustas and Rosewoods; Lord Lovat the Broadhooks and Julias; Deane Willis, Victorias, Crocuses, Lavenders and many other Cruickshank families. Gordon of Newton has the Clippers, but it will be found that the families mentioned are now distributed into many Scotch, English and Irish herds.

A liberal sprinkling of the blood of the families mentioned is to be found in many Canadian herds, especially of those who have been importing of late years. Other well-known families are Brawith Buds, Wimples, Emmas, Bessies, Marigolds, Goldies and Lady Dorothys. The defect of the family idea is that speaking generally it only takes cognizance of the influence of one side of the breeding, that of the dam, hence is only of partial value, and alone is not to be depended upon as a basis on which to purchase an animal.

Principles of Breeding.

But few occupations possess the exquisite fascination of animal husbandry. The breeder is brought into immediate relation with nature, and has the opportunity to watch the unfolding and operation of the laws of heredity. If ambitious, there is no impossible achievement in developing perfection in quality of the different breeds of domestic animals. There is always a rich pecuniary reward to encourage the supreme effort of the breeder in the improvement of any class of live stock. The breeder may commence experimentation as a mere child in understanding of the fundamental laws of methodical selection and breeding.

The common-sense law that "like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor," is the basic principle on which the evolution of breeds has been consummated, and at no stage in breeding



SHROPSHIRE FLOCK AT BATHURSTIAN STEER FARM
Property of John A. Park, Esq.

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operations is this primary law to be eliminated. Without a reasonable certainty of the operation of this primordial law, there could be no uniformity in the production of domestic animals. Evolution of breeds is predicated on like produces like. The truth of this law makes the breeder master of the class of animals that he chooses to raise.

An apparent contradiction to the primary law of breeding is the principle of variation in the progeny of the sire. Without the potency of the law of variation, there would be no possibility of improvement in animal husbandry. Inferior animals would always produce low-grade offspring, and choice animals would never produce progeny superior to themselves. To follow the law of variation is one of the fascinating functions of live stock improvement. The progeny may bear a striking resemblance to the parents, or it may represent some ancestor.

In breeding horses, the sire is more than one-half of the harem. A prepotent sire must be a full-blooded animal of the breed which he represents. A stallion needs to trace for at least five generations to purebred ancestors to possess the characteristics of the breed to a degree that he will transmit with uniformity the leading qualities of the breed to his offspring. A mixed-bred stallion will show an inclination in his progeny by the law of atavism to reproduce characteristics of different breeds.—*Drovers' Journal*.

Delay in Getting Herd Books.

Five months have elapsed since the annual meetings of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, when copies of the new volumes of the herd books were shown, but up to date all the members have not yet received their copies. In the old days similar delays occurred, but under the new regime better things were promised and expected.

Central Alberta Stock Growers Convention.

The annual convention of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association met at Erskine on the 5th and 6th insts., but as train connections were not good the real work of the convention was deferred until the 6th. A large crowd of ranchers, stock farmers, buyers and others interested in the stock business were present and all enjoyed a profitable and pleasant outing.

Tents were pitched for those attending and visitors from a distance were royally entertained. President G. F. Root and the officers of the Association were indefatigable in their efforts to make the convention a success.

A very forceful and comprehensive address was given by President Root. Every part of the wide universe was included in its scope to-day. He said: "We are going to journey abroad, we have competitors in many lands in Argentina, for instance, and in Denmark, as well as in other lands. We aim to have markets for our products, say in Germany, where cattle production is going backwards, while the demand is gradually increasing." The president is of opinion that the Dominion Government should take steps towards making more favorable arrangements with that country. German butchers are making determined efforts to have the duties on meats lowered, the Americans are endeavoring to secure the entrance to the German market on the basis of a minimum tariff. "Are the ranchers," he asked, "to be left with only the British markets to cater to." He praised the energy that the Argentina Government displayed in cultivating markets, and the encouragement given in securing high class sires to top their herds. The Argentine found loss in the shipment of grass-fed steers, but they now "finish" the prime article with grain. They also suffered loss by rough treatment on the trains and by sea. Now, however, the greatest care is exercised in these matters and bulletins are issued keeping the farmers informed regarding prices the world over.

President Root expressed disappointment at the non-appearance of Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., Mr. Niblock and Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioners and read a letter of regret from the last named.

Hon. P. Talbot addressed the meeting and complimented the association on their president and on the place of gathering. He was sorry that President Root had not trekked into the West much earlier, when the prices were not as favorable as they are now. He had in mind the time when butter was a drug in the market at 5 cents per pound, when horses that are sold now for \$200 brought only \$75. The senator strongly

advised grain feeding to the stock, instead of growing grain for the market. He felt that buyers had not always paid as good prices as they should—competition, however, was the best corrector of evils of this kind. He further advised the raising of the highest class of steers, that would attract buyers from the East and insure good prices. First class goods will always command first class prices.

The senator then enumerated many ways in which the Government's, Dominion and Provincial, have assisted the farmers and ranchers.

Mr. McMullen of the C. P. R., outlined the efforts that his company are putting forward to assist the ranching and stock growing industries.

After luncheon Mr. S. S. Brogden, who is representing in this country, Poels, Brewster and Duckham of London, England, gave a straight business like talk, upon cattle shipment to the Old Country, and claimed that he had, been the means of very materially raising the price of cattle in Southern Alberta. W. S. Roberts, representing Armour and Co. of Chicago, gave place to G. B. Goodell, of the Chicago Union Stock Yards.

The latter told of the immense business done at the Chicago stock yards, and said he considered Alberta a stockman's paradise, and sees a wonderful future before her.

Several local men spoke upon the different phases of producing and marketing stock.

An urgent plea was made to have the regulations with regard to dipping for mange set aside in a large district north of the Moose Creek and East of the Red Deer river which it claimed was free from mange.

The following are the more important of the resolutions passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the local members of the Prov. Government be approached and requested legislation to compensate owners for live stock destroyed on public railroads.

Seeing that there is a difference between the diseases known as blackleg and anthrax and the treatment thereof; it is resolved that the secretary be requested to ask the Department of Agriculture in our behalf that a qualified veterinarian be sent throughout the districts to inspect diseased or dead animals and report immediately the actual cause of death in order that no mistakes be made as to the treatment to be followed.

That in the opinion of the association the granting of leasing areas of more than 9 secs. (5760) acres, is not in the best interest of the ranching industry of Central Alberta, and further that lessees of tracts who are not carrying out the regulations be registered to file such, for their lease shall be cancelled.

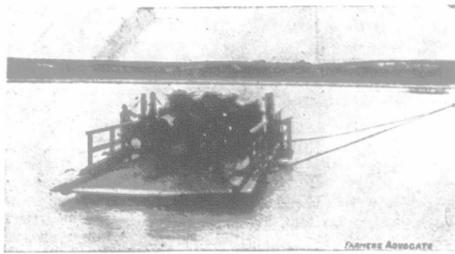
That this association wishes to place on record the urgent advisability of keeping the ranching interests before the editors of the local press, and that every member consider himself a correspondent in the interests of the association and advise his local paper of matters of ranching interest, which may occur in his neighborhood.

That impounded or astray stock be inspected by certified brand inspectors before being advertised for sale, inspectors to be compensated at the rate of \$1.00 per head by owner or buyer.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to have cards printed of brands and owners of stock to be posted in conspicuous places and in ranchers' homes.

Moved that the Provincial Government be asked not to allow the Imperial Ranch Co. to close road allowance through their lease.

Resolved that the secretary be instructed to write the Ranch Inspectors, Calgary, for information



NEW SETTLERS CROSSING THE SASKATCHEWAN AT RUDY.

re the conditions and time of granting of the lease obtained of townships 34, 33 and 32, ranges 18 and 19 west of 4th.

That we affiliate with the National Live Stock Association.

FARM

Books for the Farm.

A beginner wishes to know what books he should have to read on farming. He can only invest a small amount of money. Our book list advertised from time to time affords a considerable variety to choose from, treating on agricultural subjects. We would suggest "Horticulture in the North," by W. W. Buchanan; "Swine," G. E. Day; "Veterinary Elements," A. G. Hopkins; "Judging Live Stock," J. A. Craig; and Shepherd and McDowell's "Elements of Agriculture"; and if the funds will allow, Dean's Canadian Dairying; "The Soil," by King; and "Fertility of the Land," by Roberts. The above can be bought for less than ten dollars and are worth the money to any farmer. The list may be extended to meet the needs and capacity of one's pocket.

Twenty Five Acres of Clover Doing Well.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed in your valuable journal something in regard to growing clover. Now, as I have been farming all my life here and in Ontario, I thought I would write you a few lines in regard to some twenty-five acres of land I seeded with red clover and timothy last spring. I mixed the clover and timothy together and mixed it with the wheat when sowing. It came up as fine a catch as I ever had in Ontario. When we harvested the wheat there was quite a lot of it, so high that the binder cut the tops of it off. And in the fall I found a number of heads ripe and had as fine seed in them as I ever saw. Well, I was rather anxious about how it would survive the winter, but I am pleased to inform you that I have as fine a patch as ever I had in Ontario. I did not sow any this spring, as I should like to see how it will survive the cold another winter and another reason was perhaps I could raise my own seed next fall. I also think that if we can't get a fairly good stand for a second crop it makes rather dear seeding at \$8.50 per bushel. I have heard some people say that it would not grow on alkaline land, but I beg to differ from them from experience. Wishing you and the ADVOCATE and clover growing every success.

Holmfild.

GEO. W. JACKSON.



A CORNER IN G. B. MURPHY'S HOG YARDS, OBERON FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.

Mr. Murphy has 200 young Pigs with 30 Sows yet to Farrow

A SYMPOSIUM ON WEEDS

PLENTY TO KEEP FARMERS THINKING. WEEDS MAY BE A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. WHEAT FARMING IS FAVORABLE TO WILD OATS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The common weeds infesting the farms in this locality, I beg to say, are wild oats, French or stinkweed, common Canada thistles, hare's ear, and ball mustard. Weed inspectors are appointed by the municipal council for each township, who insists on the above not going to seed, by regular summer-fallowing and good cultivation.

Bridge Creek.

ALEXANDER MILLER.

GROWS BARLEY TO CHECK WILD OATS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Wild oats are the worst round here. Some are growing barley and others are summer-fallowing. I find either is all right if done right. For barley plow land thin in the fall or early as you can in the spring and let the oats grow up. Then plow them down and put in your barley up close to your plows, as every day counts with the barley keeping ahead of the wild oats. Then cut the barley a little green as there will be some wild oats that will mature then and fall out in the stooks. After stacking it, plow as soon as you can and pack or roll it to get it to grow in fall if you can. If one year does not kill them this way, two years in succession will make the land quite clean. For fallow skim as for barley; then harrow as the weeds are just coming through the ground. This is where some farmers make the mistake: they wait till the fallow begins to look green; then start to harrow when the weeds have got too strong a hold of the land. Some try the cultivator, which won't work in loose soil where there is stubble; also the disc harrow, which covers more weeds than it cuts. Then after a wind the fallow will be green again. I find the plow is the best of all. Be sure and not plow deep, as wild oats won't start in the fallow if either too deep or too near the surface. I have plowed my field three times in the summer and never had the crop to lie down yet. The main thing is to have the fallow solid for the crop.

A READER.

APPRECIATES OUR INTEREST IN CLEAN FARMING.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re noxious weeds the most common are Frenchweed and wild oats. The means employed to eradicate are surface cultivation by using the disc in fall and following summer, and harrowing each time after the disc, which causes all seeds on the surface to grow; then plowing in July and fallowing with wheat the next spring. Some prefer to sow to barley, disc in fall and plow after all other seeding is done, and seed from 5th to 10th of June. By this means no crop is missed and the return from the barley will be equal to that of wheat; that is in money. Six rowed barley is best as it will be ripe before the wild oats. One point I would strongly advocate is burning of stubble where there are noxious weeds, especially for wild oats, as the fire will burn the bristle and fur of the oats and makes it much easier to germinate and when the above weeds get in patches the farmer should thresh his straw which he intends to burn on such patches and in this way a great part of the fallen seed will be destroyed. We followed the above plan in Ontario and found great benefit from it. Thanking you again for the interest you take in clean farming.

W. J. HIGGINS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding the means being used in this district to rid the farms of noxious weeds. The most common weeds are mustard, French weed and wild oats and sow thistle.

Where the weeds have not got a very great hold of the land they are hand pulled and in places where there is a thick spot it is plowed several times during the summer. In the older cultivated fields where the weeds have got quite thick, the only successful plan adopted so far is to grow late crops of barley, or oats for green feed.

A number of farmers are still persisting in growing wheat on land that is not fit for it, simply because they don't want to be bothered with the stock that must be kept if this coarse grain and green feed is to be a profitable crop.

These noxious weeds may yet prove a blessing in disguise to the farmers as *the really great problem facing them in the older districts is the impoverished condition of the soil.*

JAMES ADAMSON.

NOT MUCH EFFORT BEING MADE TO EXTIRPATE THE WEEDS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The noxious weeds infesting the farms in this locality are wild oats, Canada thistle and stinkweed. No effort is being made by farmers that I can see to keep these weeds in check, except that the land is summer-fallowed occasionally.

WM. LAUGHLAND.

HAVE VARIETY ENOUGH IN WEEDS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Our most common weeds and those which give us the most trouble are wild oats, purple cockle, cow cockle, and blue-weed, while pennycress or stinkweed, tumbling mustard, night-flowering catchfly, and Canada thistle are altogether too common. Ball mustard, wild mustard, shepherd's purse, and false flax are plentiful, but not giving much trouble.

The principle methods followed by the farmers so far are clean summer-fallowing, trap crops and sowing the cleanest seed available.

H. N. THOMPSON.

BARLEY LARGELY USED AS A CLEANING CROP.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re most common weeds in this locality and means employed by farmers to control them; the most common weeds in this locality are perhaps the ball mustard, and false flax. These, however, are fairly easy to control and farmers are giving more attention to checking the spread of wild oats and stinkweeds, which are increasing of late years. Most farmers are using barley as a cleaning crop for these weeds, and for this reason barley seed was at a premium in this district this year. The land intended for barley or summer-fallow is disced in the fall previous to germinate the foul seed, and then plowed late in the spring. The barley land is plowed and harrowed the fall succeeding the crop.

C. L. STRACHAN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have hardly any stinkweed. For one farm here that has any there are a dozen without, so I won't say anything about that. The worst and most persistent noxious weed we have here is wild oats. They were not much trouble until three years ago, and since then have been getting worse, until now some fields are nearly useless on their account and I don't know of a farm in the country that has not some.

Summer-fallowing is the only means tried so far for their extermination. In some cases that has proven a check, but in lots of cases it has not acted very well in that capacity. As a rule the fallow is disced early in the spring, as soon as wheat is in; then left until June 15th or July 1st and plowed; then kept cultivated. Some people plow early and then plow deeper again in July. I cannot see much difference in the two methods so far as oat extermination is concerned, but the former method gives a better crop of wheat on account of land being firmer.

I have noticed that where a very heavy crop of wild oats would grow in fall (I mean patches through fallow), the next season in that same place there would be a big crop of oats again in the wheat. I always thought that frost killed them in the fall, but now I am in doubt about that. What do you think? I have been trying a different method here, but have not been at it long enough to know if it is going to be better than fallow or not. I had sixty acres very bad with wild oats last spring, 1906. I disced it early; then left until June 1st before beginning to plow. By that time there was a good crop growing all over the piece—result of discing. I plowed the whole piece in June and put it all in six rowed barley. It grew a good heavy crop of barley with thousands of wild oats all through it. Before any oats had a chance to drop I cut the piece, threshed 2,400 bushels of barley and wild oats, bought eighteen steers in the fall and fattened them on it; also fed all my other cattle and hogs and still have enough to do me all summer, besides selling a few hundred bushels. Last fall I disced the land again and harrowed it and very soon now will begin to plow again and will put the whole piece in barley again and expect to be rid of wild oats on that piece for some time, but will let you know results this fall. I saw in some paper that seeding down for a couple of years in grass would kill oats. Last year I had wheat in a piece of land that had been in grass for five years. I was particular with seed in that place and did not sow any wild oats on it, and yet there were some in the crop last August when we cut.

I don't think we shall ever be able to clean our farms or keep them clean, unless we adopt some other method of farming. We all grow nearly all wheat. It takes longer to ripen than any other grain and oats get a better chance to drop off and re-seed than with any other kind of grain. In the face of such prices as we get here for stall fed beef, it seems folly to advise farmers to grow barley and feed it, but I think that method is the best for keeping farms clean.

We had no Canadian thistles around here until 1905; at least I did not hear of any, but now nearly every man has a few patches. Some people dig them up; others pile manure on place not less than two feet deep and leave it there a year, when they are smothered. These methods are all right when spots of thistles are not very numerous or large. There is no other kind of noxious weeds in this locality.

R. K. SMITH.



SPRING WORK ON THE FARM OF J. L. BASTIDO, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

STINKWEED THE WORST IN HIS LOCALITY.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have not got many weeds, but what they call stinkweed is the worst. The only way to get rid of it is to pull it. There is also what they call the tumbleweed, but summer-fallowing kills it.

Saskatchewan.

HUGH HAMMEL.

JUST BEGINNING TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH WILD OATS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think perhaps the most prevalent weed hereabouts is the stink or French weed and it seems a case of the survival of the one with the greatest tenacity. I believe it is the hardest weed we have to get rid of, although there are others more destructive to a grain crop, if the ground gets badly infested with them. Take hare's ear mustard or tumbling mustard. The stinkweed ripens much earlier and dies often or ripens in time for a fair crop of wheat to grow on badly infested ground, while the other two will smother out the crop. Summer-fallowing is the means adopted chiefly in this district for the destruction of weeds, and on our heavy soil we are often prevented from getting the best results by rains in June and July. We cannot get good results after plowing, with a cultivator if there is much rubbish turned under as it gets on the shears and prevents good work; double discing is resorted to, followed by the harrow. This is a slow job and takes an immense amount of work to do a fallow properly. If well done most all the weeds will have been exterminated except French weed and I have been tempted to think sometimes that the seed came in the air. It certainly does in the wind. I was telling some experiences along that line to a farmer from Manitoba and he said, "Say, you don't know anything about weeds till you get a dose of wild oats." I said, "If they were worse than French weed we might quit." "Well," he said, "stink weed is not a patch to wild oats." And to-day I believe him. I did not know I had a wild oat until last season, when I discovered I had on one field a good dose of them and on investigation I find nearly all my neighbors now know something of them, but all say they don't know where they came from. I don't know what we shall do, for this is such a terrible district for things to grow. People who live where wheat grows about twenty bushels and oats forty or fifty bushels per acre know nothing of what it means to attack a weedy field which when made clean will produce forty or fifty bushels of wheat or one hundred or one hundred and twenty bushels of oats. The most effective method we have found to kill weeds, is to scorch them. If we can get a good burn on stubble, it is simply wonderful what a withering effect it has on our enemies in disguise. Yes, *disguise*, because the thorough cultivation usually necessary to their destruction is a superb preparation for a magnificent crop.

Western Saskatchewan.

FRED W. GREEN.

THE WILD OATS GIVES THE MOST TROUBLE.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re weeds on farms in this locality. We have I think almost every variety that is common to the country, but the wild oats is the one that is giving the most trouble at present as it is always in evidence and appeals directly to the pocket in the marketing season, when others that are as bad or worse are forgotten. Ball mustard and false flax are getting bad on some farms; stinkweed I hear is getting hold on many places near; but we have no experiences of it as yet and from what I have heard of it I dread it more than any other weed, and we are liable to get it any season from threshing machines and stook teams. Last summer I found a few plants of sow thistle at two settings, showing the necessity of carefully watching these places. The farms on the rented system, this being especially the case with those farms now under the control or in process of being controlled by the mortgage or loan companies or their agents, are great nurseries for anything noxious liable to be distributed during the threshing season. The timely discussion that has lately been going on through the columns of the *Advocate* about small outfits for individuals or a few neighbors owning threshing machines has been followed with keen interest by many readers seeking to solve the question of clean farms and keeping them so.

As to means taken to get rid of or check the wild oat trouble, the general plan is either discing in fall early as possible after the crop is cut (some have disc following binder), or discing in spring and in both cases plowing after general seeding is done and sowing barley, and if bad repeating the following year. We prefer seeding to grass with a barley crop. Summer-fallowing is not much in favor in this neighborhood, as the following crop goes too much to straw.

Going a little outside the subject, I may tell you our clover catch this year does not look so encouraging as the previous year, which I am inclined to account for by sowing along with wheat instead of barley. The earlier maturing of the latter crop gives the young plants a better chance for getting a stand before winter. Anyway, we are going to try along with barley this year.

RICHARD STOREY.

Rosedale Mun., Man.

Getting Rid of the Weeds.

The first and most important thing is to know the nature of the weed, whether annual, biennial or perennial, so that means may be devised to check and destroy it. The North Dakota Experiment Station some years ago conducted an experiment to determine the length of time seed would retain their vitality in the soil. It was found that some wild oats would grow after having been buried twenty months, but were all dead after fifty-six months. Some of the mustard and French weed seeds grew after being buried fifty-six months. These facts need not discourage the farmer, for a season of careful cultivation will bring most of the weed seeds into conditions which will cause their germination. The few remaining to grow later can be removed cheaply by pulling or subsequent cultivation.

The most difficult to eradicate are the perennials such as quack (couch or twitch) grass, Canada thistle and sow thistle. Many weeds produce seeds or ripen earlier than do grain crops. This is especially true of wild oats, mustard and French weed. Others, such as pig weeds, pigeon grass, etc., send up new shoots or branches after they are cut off by the binder and produce seed in the stubble fields before they are plowed under. It will be seen that the ordinary methods of continuous grain growing cannot help but get the land full of weeds, for when once they get a foothold there is nothing to prevent their increase. Numerous fields in the province which are yellow with mustard at certain seasons of the year and the thousands of car-loads of grain that are docked from one to twenty pounds per bushel for wild oats, attest this fact.

DISCING STUBBLE FIELDS.

Stubble fields may be disced as soon as the shocks are removed, to cover some of the weed seeds and cause them to germinate. Germinating the seed of an annual weed is usually sufficient to kill it, and the only thing to look out for is that the plant resulting from its germination is killed before it has a chance to produce seed.



H. T. PAYNE.

Recently appointed Fruit Experimentalist at Vegreville, Alta.

Many of the annual weed seeds if covered in the fall will germinate and be killed by the frost or by subsequent cultivation. Wild oats from the 1905 crop were planted at the Minnesota Experiment Station in September and seventy per cent. of them germinated. Quite a large per cent of wild mustard and wild barley (squirrel tail) germinated under the same treatment.

PASTURING STUBBLE FIELDS.

Live stock, especially sheep, may be turned into the stubble fields during the fall, if convenient. They will eat many weeds and weed seeds. Tramping the weed seeds into the earth will cause many of them to germinate, thus killing them. By sowing rape and turnip seed with the grain crops quite an amount of fall feed can be grown in place of weeds and if fed off with sheep or live stock of any kind, many weeds will be destroyed. Corn fields at the Minnesota Experimental Station in which three pounds of rape seed were sown per acre just before the last cultivation, produced an excellent crop of rape and particularly no pigeon grass or other weeds. Corn fields without rape usually allow more or less weeds to go to seed after cultivation is stopped.

USE QUICK GROWING CROPS.

Barley and similar crops are beneficial in eradicating weeds. Under favorable conditions barley will ripen soon enough to check to a large extent the seeding of such weeds as wild oats. To use barley to advantage for this purpose it is well to cause as many weed seeds to germinate in the fall as possible. This can be done by discing or by shallow plowing (two inches deep) and harrowing, as soon as the crop is removed. This can be done at a cost of from forty cents to one dollar per acre. Such treatment will conserve soil moisture, and will cause many weed seeds to germinate that would otherwise lie on top of

the ground, to be plowed under later and give trouble. Plow later in the fall after a good many of the weeds have started to grow. Harrow as soon the next spring as the land is dry enough. This will warm up the soil and help to germinate the weed seeds.

It is important to get as many seeds to germinate at this time as possible. During the first or second week of May disc and harrow the field to kill all weeds growing. Prepare a good seed bed and sow as early a variety of barley as you have. Sow two bushels per acre to insure a good stand. By sowing barley late many of the weeds are killed by cultivation before the barley is sown. The warm weather at this season promotes the rapid growth of barley which checks the weeds, and the barley will mature before most of the weeds, and will allow early fall plowing, which is very desirable in killing weeds.

Other similar crops, as millet or rape may be used in the same manner with good results. This will not clean a field completely in one year, but is a long step in the right direction.

Cultivated crops such as corn, potatoes etc., are the best class of crops with which to combat weeds. If neglected, such crops are but breeders of weeds. However, there is no class of crops on which better work can be done or which respond more generously to good cultivation than do cultivated crops. As a general rule all the labor put on a corn or potato crop is repaid by an increased yield of the crop. The frequent cultivation of the soil kills all weeds before they mature seed, and bring into the proper condition for germination, most of the weed seeds in the soil. Cultivated crops if properly handled are rightly named "cleaning crops."

PULLING BY HAND.

When some of the bad annual weeds, as wild oats and mustard, are but thinly scattered through the field they may be removed quite cheaply by hand pulling. This method is not in general favor with Western farmers. It is, however, often economical to remove weeds entirely by hand pulling or to pull the few weeds remaining after some other method of eradication. A year of cultivated crops, as corn, or a year of bare fallow, usually leaves the soil in good condition for a grain crop. Neither of the above methods is likely to entirely free a badly infested field of weed seeds. The few remaining seeds will germinate and unless the plants are removed from the grain field are liable to seed and leave the soil as foul as before. In such a case hand pulling is certainly practical.

THE TRUE REMEDY IS ROTATION.

Where a practical system of rotation is followed the fight with weeds is forgotten. Rotation of crops consists of some systematic alteration on each field, of the three general classes of field crops; namely: grain crops, grass crops, including clovers, and cultivated crops. The object is to produce the grain, pasture and forage needed on the farm, at the least expense of labor and fertility. Grass crops give weeds a very poor chance to produce seeds, as they grow thickly and ripen for hay earlier than most of the weeds produce seeds. If the land is very foul of weeds when seeded to grass a corn or other cultivated crop should follow the grass crop to insure killing the weeds from the seeds which have lain dormant during the time the land was in grass. Grass crops, especially when wholly or partially clover, enrich the soil and leave it in good mechanical condition. The succeeding crops grow heavier and more rapidly, thus giving the weeds less chance than on poorer soil. If the land is reasonably free of weeds one to four grain crops may follow the grass crop. A cultivated crop should then be introduced to again clean up the land and to prepare the soil for the next grass crop. Discing corn stubble furnishes one of the best conditions for getting a stand of grass.

SUMMER-FALLOW.

When all other methods fail or are for some reason impracticable a thorough bare fallow can be resorted to as a very effective remedy against annual weeds. To get good results from bare fallowing three principles must be kept in mind: 1st, all weeds that germinate must be destroyed before they produce seeds; 2nd, all seeds in the soil should be brought where they will germinate; 3rd, seeds will germinate only under the proper conditions of heat, air and moisture. To illustrate: Stubble fields may be disced or plowed in the fall to cover weed seeds, thus bringing them in contact with the moist soil so they will germinate. Harrowing land in spring warms up the soil and lets the air in, thus promoting germination. The seeds near enough to the surface will germinate, while those deeper in the soil where it is cooler and where the air does not penetrate freely, will lie dormant or decay. Thus only a small portion of the weed seeds in the soil are brought into conditions favorable for germination at any one cultivation. When the weeds started by the spring harrowing are plowed under late in May or early in June (just before they are large enough to produce seed) the seeds that were too deep to grow are now turned on top, where, if the soil is harrowed to retain the moisture, they will germinate, thus ridding the soil of some more weed seeds. The usual practice of plowing in June and leaving the soil as plowed does not give the best results, because the furrow slice dries out and the seeds turned up cannot germinate. It is sometimes necessary in dry seasons to roll land as well as to harrow it at this time of year to pack the furrow slice down

to the subsoil so that the moisture necessary for germination can move up from below by capillary action. Always try to keep the soil moist and loose and plow before weeds can go to seed and summer-fallowing will give good results. To get best results from fallowing it is usually necessary to plow twice during the season and harrow the first plowing two or three times. Summer-fallowing is not to be recommended except in rare instances. One year's crop and considerable labor is lost and it is also very wasteful of plant food. It is wholly unnecessary to summer-fallow where rotation is practiced.

Success with Clover, Grass, and Alfalfa.

At the Terra Nova farm of S. Martin, where the Doddies of Sam Martin luxuriate in grass and winter on fodder corn, efforts are being made to vary the diet by means of legumes. Martin's alfalfa and red clover look well and were each sown at the rate of 12 pounds per acre mixed with grain. Growth enough was obtained to make two cuttings a year, the first being as early as June 18th, one ton at a cutting being obtained. Alfalfa, as far as Mr. Martin's observations go, does not spread, wherein he likes it better than brome grass. A plot of English rye grass, introduced by Kenneth McIver of Virden was seen. Mr. Martin likes it and states that it is ready early and late. He believes that in Western Manitoba and on similar land better catches will be had by sowing the grasses and clovers mixed with the seed grain in the drill, thus getting the small seeds down to the moisture.

At the English farm at Harding alfalfa and red clover stands were also seen that had been down two years. In each case the seeds had been sown alone on a piece of summer-fallow, May 27th, 1905, and off two acres six loads were taken at the first cutting, August 6th, 1905; a good crop was also taken off August 1st, 1906. A portion of the seed was treated with nitro-culture and although Mr. English states there was no apparent difference other years, this spring the treated portion is much the stronger in color and foliage. The alfalfa (lucerne) appears to do the better, although the red clover was also quite strong. Twelve pounds of seed were the quantities sown by hand on a piece of rather exposed land. Another grass which has met with much favor at Mr. Martin's hand, is corn, which is preferred to roots, it being less bother to handle. He stooks in big stooks, and thinks a lot might be cut and mixed with the straw just before the snow gets deep. Everything eats the corn, over one hundred loads of the fodder being fed last winter. The corn planter is used, this season the intention being to try check-rowing, so that cultivation may be done each way. In Mr. Martin's opinion alfalfa improves with each year and he is quite enthusiastic about it as a plant for Westerners.

Alfalfa Supreme as a Forage Crop.

The Old Country farmers are noted for their attention to green food for stock, so that their testimony re alfalfa is worthy of consideration.

Alfalfa or lucerne is already extensively grown and very popular in some parts of the country, but there are still some unenlightened districts where it is never seen. As a forage crop it has no equal. A small patch of four or five acres of lucerne will throw up an enormous amount of greenstuff. It comes very early, and it should appeal very strongly to exhibitors of stock at the early shows, who are often at their wits' end for something to cut green at this time of year. It is very useful to give to the working horses on the farm, and by cutting a good load every day and putting down for them on the grass when they are turned out at night, not only enables them to have a good fill without having to walk the fields after it, but is also a great saving in grass. It is excellent feed for sheep, both young and old, and is most valuable as a forage crop for dairy cows. It will both increase the yield and the quality of the milk, and as it will stand drought better than anything else of the kind, is most valuable in a dry time, when any green succulent food is almost unobtainable. Its quick growth enables it to be cut several times in a season, and any that gets too old is easily converted into fodder. It is best sown on a piece of land near the farmstead, so that it does not require much time or labor to fetch it when wanted. When it has exhausted itself, which, however, will not occur for a period of seven or eight years, it must be broken up and the roots being an excellent manure when ploughed in, heavy crops of wheat can be grown after it. It

is well to manure it every year so as to keep up the strength of the land. The above crops should be more extensively grown, and on farms where there is a short acreage of pasture land or where the land has become stale from overstocking it will be found a great boon, inasmuch as a greater head of stock can be kept with its aid, and it is a more profitable way of dealing with a piece of poor, unkind land.

In the West, corn is a strong rival but is not the equal of alfalfa in renovating the soil.

Plowing Match Dates Changed.

Owing to a misfortune the dates for the Blyth and Carroll plowing matches had both been fixed for the 27th of June; but arrangements have been made between the match committees to change the dates for both matches. Blyth to be held on Wednesday, June 26th and Carroll on Friday, June 28th.

WM. J. ELDER.

Farmer's Excursion to Experimental Farm.

The excursions that have been run to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head during the past have been much appreciated and well patronized so that the Department of Agriculture has decided to continue them this year. On July 9th, special excursion trains will leave from Fleming on the main line C. P. R., Antler on the Arcola line and Prince Albert on the C. N. R. The following day, July 10th, trains will leave from Gainsboro via Soo line, Caron on main line, of C. P. R., and probably Balcarres on the Kirkella line, all having the Indian Head Experimental Farm as their destination. Arrangements are under way whereby excursion rates may be secured on the main line of the C. N. R. to Warman, so that while no special train will be run on this line, excursion rates may be secured to Warman and the excursion train used to Indian Head.

The crops at the Experimental Farm, while somewhat late on account of the backward spring, are fast approaching the growth of a year ago and by the time billed for the excursion should be in a flourishing condition.

* * *

At the Wisconsin station it was found that an acre of rape when grazed off by pigs gave returns which indicated a food value equal to 2,600 pounds of grain. The seed is inexpensive and the crop one of the easiest to raise. Sow two or three pounds in drills, or four or five pounds broadcast, on good rich soil. Seed any time from early spring until July, this depending upon season and locality.

DAIRY

Dairymaids or Those who Would Be, N.B.

The Manitoba Agricultural College has arranged for a special train for the purpose of giving demonstrations in butter-making, milk-testing, the operation of cream separators, etc., at a number of points located in the districts specially adapted for dairying. This train, which will be known as "The Dairy Special," will have one car fitted with cream separators, churns, butter-workers and Babcock milk testers. There will also be seating capacity for a large number. The staff of lecturers and instructors will include Principal Black, of the Agricultural College; Prof. Carson, chief of the dairy department; Prof. Rutherford, A. R. Greig, B. A., Sc.; L. A. Gibson, inspector of creameries, and N. J. Kuneman, inspector of cheese factories for Manitoba. In addition to the demonstrations above mentioned, lectures will be given on such subjects as the "Best methods of caring for and handling milk and cream," "The management of dairy herds," "The best type of cow for dairying," "How to increase the profits of the dairy," "Methods of butter making," "Management of cream separators."

Farmers and dairymen are requested to bring to the train samples of whole or skim milk which they would be interested in having tested. This work will be done free of charge to everyone and report given if possible at the close of the meeting. It is believed that the attendance at these meetings will be large. The ladies are very specially invited.

The following is a list of the points at which the train will stop, and the time during which the meetings will be held:

June 24.—Ely, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Gladstone, from 1.30 p. m. to 3.30 p. m.; Plum, from 4.15 p. m. to 6.15 p. m.; Glencairn, from 7.15 p. m. to 9.15 p. m.

June 25.—Neepawa, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Makinak, from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.; Dauphin, from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m.; Sifton, from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m.

June 26.—Swan River, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

June 27.—Woodlands, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Lake Francis, 11.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.; St. Laurent, 2.14 p. m. to 4.14 p. m.; Oak Point, 4.40 p. m. to 6.40 p. m.

Why Not Swap Skimming Forces?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Why not Swap Skimming Forces?

And have an easier time.

And more dollars for the work you do.

You can come near to doubling your dairy profits—perhaps even more than double them—simply by swapping the force of gravity for centrifugal force in the skimming of your milk.

Suppose we get right down to rock bottom regarding this skimming business.

Cream and skim-milk don't separate just to accommodate anybody, but because some force compels them to.

There are just two forces known to man that can be used for the profitable skimming of milk. One is the force of gravity—the old time crock, pan or can setting system in use ever since man learned how to milk. Let us take a look at gravity systems first and the other and stronger force afterward.

Gravity is the force that pulls every object downward—the force that gives all things weight. The force of gravity does not change. A pound is the pound the year round. When milk is set in pans, crocks or cans, the force of gravity pulls down on every particle of skim-milk or cream the crock, pan or can contains. But this force of gravity pulls harder on the skim-milk particles than on the butter-fat particles, so that we say skim-milk is heavier than cream, bulk for bulk. In consequence of this difference in weight, or pull of gravity, the skim-milk settles down and the cream is squeezed up. But not all the cream is squeezed to the top. Some of it fails to rise. There is a reason for this.

When milk is set away in pans, crocks or cans it begins at once to grow stale. One of the constituent parts of milk is the casein, or cheese part. The instant milk begins to grow stale, this casein or cheese part begins to coagulate or thicken. It first forms a sort of invisible net or web all through the milk and this web grows gradually thicker and thicker until it forms the solid curd or clabber of sour milk. This web cannot easily be detected until it has become very thick, but it is there, even though we do not see it. As this web forms it entangles and holds fast many of the butter-fat globules. The force that skims the milk must be strong enough to pull the entangled fat globules out of this cheesy net or a considerable portion of the butter-fat will be left in the skimmed milk and be lost.

It doesn't take a man with much imagination to comprehend that the results he'll get in the skimming will consequently depend very largely on the strength of the force he uses to do the skimming. Realizing this, it is not likely that a man will turn up his nose at a strong force and keep on using a weak one; to do so would be to hug failure and shove success out in the cold.

But how strong is gravity? Is it strong enough to be used successfully as a skimming force, or does its use result in direct, positive, twice a day loss of cream in skimmed milk to every farmer and dairyman who uses it? These questions are wedged right under your bank account. Since the success or failure of your dairy depends upon yourself, hadn't you better give these questions some pretty careful thought?

Gravity is weak. Being weak, its effect is slow. Being slow, it allows the casein net to form. Gravity is not strong enough to prevent this casein net from entangling and holding down part of the cream.

Because it is weak and slow, gravity must be allowed, say, twenty-four hours to skim a batch of milk. And all that time the milk and cream are standing round taking up odors from the air, growing stale or sour and the fat entangling casein web is getting in its work to your loss. The result is bad in every way. The loss of cream frequently amounts to from one-third to one-half; the other third or half left in the skimmed milk goes to make six-cent pork or veal instead of twenty-five to thirty-five cent butter. The cream that is secured will be off flavor, the butter will show the effect, and stale or sour skimmed milk is not the best sort for your young stock, even though such milk be warmed before feeding. In this way gravity causes the dairyman a great falling off in quantity and quality of butter and in the value of the skimmed milk. This figures up a heavy cash loss in a year.

Gravity is a hard task master. It entails much needless work upon dairymen. When gravity systems of skimming are used, there are all the pans, crocks or cans to be filled, set away twice daily; later, they must all be brought out, skimmed, emptied and washed; also, the cold skimmed milk must be warmed before feeding if the farmer desires to avoid bad results in his calves. All this takes time and strength—both of which should count as part of the expense of operating the dairy.

These are some of the many reasons why the use of gravity systems of skimming are unprofitable and unsatisfactory. Is it any wonder that the dairyman who uses a gravity system fails to make dairying pay? But how about this other and newer skimming force—this centrifugal force? How does it work? How strong is it? What does it accomplish that gravity fails to do?

Old varieties of fruits are constantly being re-named and sold as new varieties. All sorts of nostrums are advertised as insecticides, and in a hundred and one ways the public is induced to pay a big price for something which, when they get it is worse than useless.

One of the recent introductions of this kind is the so-called perennial celery, introduced as the "Silver King Hardy Celery." This plant is being widely advertised by a prominent Michigan nursery company. The following are some of the claims made for it:

"The most sensational discovery in the vegetable kingdom. A celery that is everlasting, and perfectly hardy in any climate. The root never dies; once planted, it stands for a lifetime. Four to five plants sufficient to supply a large family. It bleaches clear white, never rusts, is crisp and tender, and superior in quality to the common celery. Makes an astounding growth of two feet in four weeks; produces two or three heavy crops in one season. First crop ready for the table early in May. It matures in spring when there is no other celery in the market; is enormously productive. A veritable gold mine for the market gardener. Different from any celery in the world. One plant will produce from fifteen to twenty choice stalks during the first year, and forty to a hundred the second year. Will grow on any soil that is in good condition for garden crop. Has been thoroughly tested since 1895, and plants are now for sale."



Photo by J. L. Stocks.
A PEAR CLUSTER.
The Product of the Kootenay Valley.

It is claimed that this new variety of celery originated in Elgin County, Ontario, and was discovered through an act of carelessness, by some common celery being left out over winter and proving to be perfectly hardy. The plants are sold at the rate of \$1.50 each, no order being accepted for less than two plants, and every purchaser must promise not to propagate, sell or give away any of the plants purchased.

In order to test this much-lauded new celery the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural College procured plants and tested them at the college. As was expected, the fraud has been discovered, and the plant turns out to be an old one, commonly known as Lovage, the botanical name of which is *Levisticum officinale*. The plant is hardy, makes a strong growth, and has a peculiar, strong aroma, a little like that of celery, but it would require a strong imagination to convince one that in eating it he was eating celery. Stalks when blanched may possibly be used the same as celery, but they are so woody and possess such a rank, strong smell and flavor that very few people would like to use it a second time. Those who are familiar with the plants as Lovage know that it is sometimes grown for its aromatic seeds, which are used like caraway in confectionery. It might prove an interesting plant in any herbaceous border, but will never be of value as a substitute for celery.

H. L. HUTT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Rev. Dr. Gaetz, of Red Deer, Alta., died at his home at the age of sixty-six.

Rev. Dr. A. B. Chambers of Toronto has been appointed governor of the city jail.

The British Columbia contingent for the Bisley rifle matches will reach Liverpool on June 22nd. The matches open on the 8th of July.

The Japanese Government is said to have ordered from Vancouver mills five million feet of lumber for cars for the railway through Manchuria.

John Mather, the pioneer miller of Keewatin, director of the Bank of Ottawa and president of the *Manitoba Free Press* company, died in Ottawa at the age of eighty-four.

The General Assembly of Presbyterians meeting in Montreal carried a motion favoring church union negotiations by a vote of a hundred and thirty-seven to eleven.

The Sacred Heart Church in Ottawa was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$155,000 with insurance of \$90,000. Steps have already been taken to rebuild the edifice.

Cow Lee, a New Westminster Chinaman, is collecting the bones of his fellow-countrymen who have died in British Columbia, preparatory to shipping them to China for burial in the tombs of their ancestors.

Fire in the Walter's coal mine near Strathcona, Alta., caused the death of six men, five of whom were from England and the sixth from France. Foreman J. R. Lamb was not in the mine at the time the fire broke out, but lost his life in a heroic attempt to rescue his men.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

For the first time in Australia iron has been smelted for commercial purposes.

General Booth has returned to England from Japan. He is highly gratified with the result of his visit to the Mikado's kingdom.

Severe earthquake shocks lasting for four seconds, have been felt again in Kingston, Jamaica. There was little or no damage.

The progressive party in Japan are insisting on the demand for redress for the outrages inflicted upon Japanese trading places in San Francisco.

French grape growers have gone on strike until such times as the Government shall stop the wholesale adulteration of wine.

Lord Dundonald's retirement from the British army has taken place. He says the Government has given him nothing to do since he called attention to the political corruption existing in Canadian military affairs, especially in the appointment of officers.

The Foreign Cattle Trade in Great Britain.

The Glasgow trade in foreign cattle has developed immensely during the past thirty years. Mr. John Bell landed the first foreign cattle at Glasgow in 1876. During that year he imported 392 head. Last year the number landed at York hill was 46,000. No less than 663,000 head of cattle were imported in 1906, and of that number about one-half—374,510 head—came from the United States. Glasgow received 40,276 head for the year ending June 30th, 1906, and a very large proportion of these came from the United States. No one pretends that the United States can be guaranteed free of contagious diseases, and so long as that is so it is idle to talk of any other policy than that now in force in this country.

The Land is Going Fast.

During the year 1906, 42,012 homestead entries were made, or approximately six and three-quarters millions acres of land was given away by the Dominion Government. A comparison of the values of these lands based on the crop yield, when arrived at by the outturn of hard wheat from the soil is

	Average yield for Wheat per acre	Proportional wheat land values per acre.
Average for 7 North Cent'l States	145.1	Actual average value \$39.40
Saskatchewan	23.09	Would be worth 64.10
Alberta	21.46	" " 59.60

Convention of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The convention of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was held in Lansing, Mich., during the week of the Semi-centennial celebration of the Michigan Agricultural College last month. This concourse, as usual, was widely representative of the states of the Union and Provinces of the Dominion. The program included many technically scientific, as well as some bright dashes in the way of popular addresses. From the more noteworthy of these latter, we cull a few points, most of which apply quite as pertinently to Canadian as American conditions. Further extracts will be made use of in later issues. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, J. L. Snyder, President of the Michigan Agricultural College; 1st vice-president, director E. A. Burnett, of Nebraska; 2nd vice-president, Pres. H. H. Harrington, of Texas; 3rd Vice-President, President E. A. Bryan, of Washington Territory; 4th vice-president, Director C. D. Woods, of Maine; 5th vice-president, Dean H. C. Price, Ohio; Bibliographer, Director A. C. True, Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Director J. L. Hills, Vermont.

THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, President of the Association, expressed some sound thoughts in forceful words in his opening address. We quote somewhat at length from his speech:

EAST AS GOOD AS WEST.

"The person who works his own land is usually a strong individualist. This individualism conduces to isolation of ideas. The farmer's work is founded on personal experience, and when he is not able to analyze his experience or to understand it, he falls into the 'experience routine' of the season and his ideas become crystallized. As the community-sense has grown into nationalism, and as loyalty to the first of the local leaders has developed into patriotism, the organism of the nation has felt the necessity of interfering with the land workers as with other workers for the benefit of the nation at large.

"What is wise for the state to do in aid of the farmer? We live in a time of great shift. The center of population is moving westward. The popular mind has pictured a great decline in eastern agriculture. New York State has declined more than 80,000 persons below the maximum in the rural counties. This is due to migration to cities and to other regions, and to lower birth rate. Of the 227,000 farms in the state, 34 per cent. are encumbered. Between 1880 and 1900 there was an annual decline in value of farm property of seven and one-third million dollars.

"Markets, however, are as good as ever. The land is still productive, and good farmers are better off to-day than ever before. We must not take alarm at abandoned farms. They are only an expression of social and economic conditions. In the breaking up of old conditions under the development of manufacture and transportation, persons clung to the farm as if it were a divinely ordained unit, but new farms will be built on the basis of the old ones. The possibilities of agriculture in the east lie in a new adaptation to conditions. Farming used to be easy; it has become complex, demanding much higher integrity and business ability. Agriculturally, under the new regime, New York is a newer state than Illinois or Iowa. Opportunities lie east as well as west.

COUNTRY SOCIALLY STERILIZED.

"American agriculture is yet raw and undeveloped. I look for its first real evolution in the old east rather than in the new west. The east has reached the point where it is willing to look facts squarely in the face. Rural life is in a state of arrested development as compared with city and town life. The nativeness of rural institutions has died out. The country is left socially sterilized. The organizations that control farmers by controlling their products are in the city. The tariff for protection system has fostered this movement and has tended to the concentration of wealth. If it has aided the farmer it is only because it has first aided someone else more. We have been living in an epoch of city development. It is a process of dump everything and everybody into the cities. We are now entering the era of the small city, which will drain the farm still more. I think that no agricultural work has any justification unless its one purpose is to allow native individual responsibility and initiative to develop in the man who stands directly on the land. When the people come to look beyond their own institutions they lose opportunity to help themselves in much the same way that they are hurt by the aggressiveness of the city, and the present tendency of the city as a rival to the farmer must be overcome. I believe the agricultural colleges are now on the right track. They teach in terms of daily life, but the city control over the farmer still continues. There are only three sources of raw material—the soil, the mines and the sea; but were one to judge by the temper of recent events we might almost think some of the raw material in the cities is derived from the wind.

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NEED SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

"As to country schools, they are good, but they ought to be used more. And they do have this fault: They fail to teach the things of their own environment. Three movements look toward the betterment of country schools—aid by Congress, consolidation of existing schools, and the establishment of secondary agricultural schools.

GOOD OUTLOOK IN EAST.

"Some years ago the western migration was at its height. The middle western lands were cheaper than in the east. Farmers went west and found that on those cheap lands and with the advantages of the railroad rates they could supply the east more cheaply than the eastern farmer himself could.

"New England young men went west. So long as cheap lands continued so in the west the migration continued. New England farms are rocky; they are not so fertile as the western farms, and they cannot be cultivated at so low a figure.

"Consequently, many New England farms were abandoned, but the most of these were the most rocky.

"Now the tide has turned. Western farms that used to cost but \$10, \$20 or \$30 an acre are now worth \$100 per acre.

"Good New England lands can be bought for \$20 to \$30 an acre. To-day I would rather invest at \$20 or \$30 an acre in New England than at \$100 an acre in the west. More money can be made on the investment. A lot of New England farms are being taken up to some extent, it is true, by foreigners, but mainly by Americans.

"A lot of those who have gone west and made money are returning to take up their old homesteads and make of them summer homes. New England is dotted by such. A huge Old Home week is being planned for August in Boston, for which \$100,000 is now raised. Home comings on smaller scales are held yearly at many places by these returned New Englanders, who have come back out of the west. Things are looking up in the New England agricultural districts."

Some of the other points on which he touched were fairs, roads, and a better mail service. On the subject of roads, he pointedly observed that we need good roads connecting one side of the country with another, as well as good roads connecting the country with the city. The latter drain the country to fill the city; the latter would improve matters in the rural districts.

EARLY BEGINNING OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

"Geo. Washington was one of the earliest and most influential Americans to take an active public interest in agriculture," said Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education. "First in war and first in peace, he was also, it would seem, the first American farmer of his day. His outlook over the educational needs of the new nation included proposals for the establishment of boards of agriculture, a military academy and a national university.

"It would be difficult to say just where and how systematic instruction in the principles of agriculture took its rise in this country. Such instruction was given in some sort in Moor's Indian school, out of which Dartmouth College arose, back even in colonial days. Benjamin Franklin proposed such instruction for the academy at Philadelphia, the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania, but it does not appear that this part of his plan was realized.

"When we grow more skilful," said Dr. Brown "we shall make schools of a better-rounded type, in which the book-learning that has long been the distinctive province of the school shall join to itself the best things in the old system of apprenticeship, and from that combination shall arise something better than either one it its lonesome isolation. Already we are beginning to make institutions somewhat of this order, and it will be done much better yet as time goes on."

ENGINEERING EDUCATION: WHAT IT IS AND DOES.

Following Dr. Brown came President Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, of Purdue University, who spoke on the "Development of Engineering Education." In this, the land-grant colleges have borne a large part. The curricula of the engineering schools are characterized by the omission of the dead languages, although all retain as much as possible of non-technical and cultural studies, such as English, history, economics and modern languages. The fundamentals of these courses are mechanics, shop practice, drawing and the physical and chemical sciences, in pure as well as applied form. Upon this groundwork, administered for the most part in the first two of the four years' course, is built the specialized and professional training of the last two years, pertaining to a wide variety of engineering fields.

Civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are most commonly taught; after these come mining, sanitary, municipal and architectural engineering. The equipment of these institutions is a distinctive feature, involving extensive laboratories, not only for the natural sciences, but also in steam engineering, hydraulics, materials, testing, electricity, shop practice, etc.

Standards of scholarship are high from the nature of the subjects taught, which admit of nothing but absolute mastery of facts. The immediate product of these colleges consists in thousands of men trained in scientific methods of thought and study, and skilled in the application of scientific principles and practical affairs.

Summing up broadly, the distinguishing features of these engineering colleges are an adaptability of instruction in theory and practice, a high efficiency in training men, and in conducting research for immediate and practical use in doing the world's work

AMERICA NEEDS TRUE SCIENTISTS.

One of the most forceful and valuable contributions to the program of the convention was the address of Prof. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, who discussed "The Authority of Science." He raised a protest against the great mass of superficial, incomplete and sometimes inaccurately-conducted experiments carried on in the name of science. He called for trained young men to engage in the real patient, persevering, intelligent work which alone can produce reliable results. While rejoicing that we had got away from the mediæval point of view, which disparaged any tendency to make practical use of science, and commended utility as the aim of the investigator, nevertheless he warned against the tendency on the part of many professional men of to-day to set salary before service. The need is for men who will pursue science and learning animated by the zest of discovery itself, rather than the money to be made by the investigator out of his discoveries. To quote Prof. Jordan's words:

"The present fundamental need is for young men endowed with a love of learning, of scholarly habit, and with integrity of mind and heart, whose ambition is not for notoriety, but for the conquest of truth, and who, with more thought for service than for salary, are anxious to aid in laying broad and deep the foundations of human thought and activity. For this reason, in the progress of agricultural knowledge, I place the influence of the teaching institutions as the primary factor, because when there exists a body of men really possessed by the research impulse and with adequate training, inquiry will not wait on legislative authority and support, but will proceed even under adverse circumstances.

"It is a serious matter if the new education that is now attracting to it thousands of our young men is to serve chiefly in commercializing, rather than intellectualizing, the most virile manhood of a nation that is already grossly materialistic."

Winnipeg Horse Show a Success.

The coterie of horse fanciers who are associated in the Winnipeg Horse Show Association have every reason to feel proud over the success of the show held last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The show was a huge success in every way except from a financial standpoint, but this was not due to sparse attendance but rather to the enormous initial expense in preparing a place to hold the show and to the fact that it is not subsidized by a Government grant. To meet the running expenses of the show the directors pledged their personal credit and then erected a special pavilion in which to show the horses and accommodate the spectators. The weather was most propitious and the city horse owners were most liberal in their patronage of the show in their entries and attendance, and appreciative crowds watched the judging throughout each afternoon and evening. In all some 450 entries were made and exhibitors were prompt in bringing in their horses. Considerable zest was imparted to the show by the recent purchases of harness, saddle and road horses by several exhibitors who contested different classes. Only a few outside exhibitors were present but these showed some of the best horses in the ring. The grand champion for the best horse of the show was won by Miss Johns, shown by J. A. S. MacMillan of Brandon. She is an imported English harness mare that shows to particular advantage as a ladies' driver. In the class for ladies' drivers she won first, and in the class for harness horses under 15.3 she was first again. Three horses recently purchased by Mr. Hugh Sutherland from Tichenor of Chicago, carried off several prizes in the harness and saddle classes and for runabout horses. In the latter classes the judges settled a doubt in many peoples' minds as to what a runabout horse should be by sending out of the ring several entries that were after the roadster type and retaining those that were more after the carriage build, but with a dash of speed in them. The winner of this class was a high stepping Standard-bred, but a purebred Hackney mare with a smart dash of speed got third.

The heavy drafters made a noble showing in singles and doubles, the first in singles being a

grey Clyde-Percheron cross and in the doubles a pair of grade Clydesdales were first.

On the last afternoon the show was favored by a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan, who enjoyed the display of ladies' hunters, tandems and roadsters very much.

The judges were Geo. H. Webb of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; R. H. Taber of Condie, Sask.; and A. G. Galbraith of A. Galbraith & Son, Brandon and Janesville. In every class their work was eminently satisfactory and the exhibitors, even where turned down, appreciated the capable manner in which the awards were made.

The show is now in capable hands. The secretary, G. F. C. Poussette, works constantly to make it a success and to please the visitors.

The work of this show in creating a market for high classed horses of different types is such as to commend it to the consideration of the provincial Government when appropriations are being made for the assistance of agricultural work.

The officers and directors this year are president, A. M. Nanton; vice-presidents—R. Ross Sutherland, C. C. Chipman, D. E. Sprague; treasurer—W. A. Machaffie; directors—C. W. Graham, Geo. A. Carruthers, Fred W. Scott, F. S. Jacobs, Chas. Little, V. S.; F. W. Weir, W. E. Gunn, G. H. Miner, A. A. Gilroy, Joseph Maw, Roy W. Armstrong, W. J. O'Connor Thos. Billington, A. Kingdon.

To Meet Breeders Association Delegates.

Robert Sinton and P. M. Bredt have been appointed by the Saskatchewan Breeders' Association to confer with the delegates from the Manitoba and Alberta Associations re opening the annual sales to all parts of Canada. Jas Murray resigned the secretaryship of the association and is to be succeeded by John Bracken, the new superintendent of fairs and institutes in Saskatchewan.

Judges for the Winnipeg Industrial.

Clydesdales and Shires—Arthur S. Gibson, England.
Other heavy horses—W. J. Rutherford, Agricultural College.
Light horses—Alex. Galbraith, Brandon.
Shorthorns—Arthur S. Gibson, England.
Other beef breeds—Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.
Dairy Cattle—W. B. Richards, Agricultural College, N. D.
Sheep—John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
Swine—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.
Poultry—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.
Pigeons—A. P. Mutchmore, Winnipeg.
Dairy products—H. H. Dean, Guelph, Ont.
Field grains—D. Horn, and S. Spink, Winnipeg.
Field seeds—C. J. Turnbull (Steele Briggs), city.
Fruits and flowers—Professor Baird.
Honey—E. B. Nixon.
Domestic manufactures—Dunwoody, R. J. Whitla Co., city.
Preserves, pickles, etc.—Mrs. Hample and E. B. Nixon.
School exhibits—D. McIntyre.
Racing—Nat. Boyd, Carberry, Man.; J. A. Mitchell Victoria, B. C.; Ald. Sam. McBride, Toronto, Ont.

Verdict For "Hired" Man Who Was Required To Do Unusual Work.

The only case on the docket at the session of court at Carlyle recently was David vs. Vanderweide, in which the plaintiff was suing for wages. The interesting point was raised of how far a farmer is justified in engaging a man at ordinary wages and demanding that he should go threshing and thereby make a profit for his master, a practice very commonly tried on with new hands by unscrupulous or greedy farmers. His Honor Judge Wetmore laid it down definitely that to go out with a threshing gang could not be considered part of the farm duties of a hired man—not even though, as in this case, the man agreed to do whatever work he was asked or that his master did, and the master herein went on the gang for a few days.

First.—The threshing gang wages were from \$40 to \$60 a month, and the farmer had no right to expect his hired man to make a special profit of this kind.

Second.—The work was under special conditions of discomfort and absence of home comfort and often very dirty work.

Verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

The Quarantined Area Extended on Account of Rabies in Dogs.

WHEREAS, it has been further reported that the contagious disease known as Rabies exists, or is suspected to exist, in Townships 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20, Range 23; Townships 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20, Range 24; Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20, Range 25; Townships 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Range 21, Townships 13, 14, 15, and 17, Range 22, all west of the first Meridian in this Dominion.

MARKETS

THEREFORE, I DO ORDER that the restrictions hereinbefore referred to as imposed upon dogs in Townships 16, Range 22; Townships 16, 17 and 18, Range 23; Townships 16 and 17, Range 24; Township 17, Range 25; all west of the first Meridian in this Dominion, be extended to all dogs in Townships 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20, Range 23; Townships 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20, Range 24; Townships 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Range 21, and Townships 13, 14, 15, and 17, Range 22, all west of the first Meridian in this Dominion, and that all dogs within said Townships, except when securely attached to or kept within a kennel, stable, house, building or other like place, be properly and effectively muzzled.

AND I FURTHER GIVE notice that failure to comply with the provisions of this order will render owners or persons in charge of dogs liable to prosecution under the Provisions of the Animals Contagious Diseases Act.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Ottawa, June 1st, 1907.

Plowing Match at Portage.

The annual plowing match at Portage la Prairie is to be held this year on June 27th and although the prize list is not yet complete the prizes will be in advance of those given at any former match.

- The following classes have been arranged for:
- 1st class—14 inch walking plow open to all comers.
 - 2nd class—14 inch walking plow open to all local men who have not won a first prize in previous competition.
 - 3rd class—14 inch walking plow, boys under 18 years of age.
 - 4th class—14 inch walking plow, boys under 16 years of age.
 - 5th class—14 inch gang plow open to all comers.
 - 6th class—14 inch gang plow, open to local men who have not won a first prize in previous competition.
 - 7th class—14 inch gang plow, boys under 18 years of age.

The Portagers put up an interesting match and extend royal hospitality besides the plowing match is doing a world of good in developing interest in good cultivation.

International Independent Telephone Convention

(Special Correspondence.)

The annual convention of the International Independent Telephone Association was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, June 4th to 6th, 1907. There were present, approximately, 1,000 delegates and officers interested in independent telephony. Among them was a large representation from various parts of the Dominion of Canada, among the more prominent being Alpheus Hoover, President of the Canadian Independent Association; Francis Dagger, telephone expert for the Government of the Province of Manitoba; Dr. W. Doan, of Harrietsville, Ontario, president of the Harrietsville Telephone Company, and Dr. J. T. Demers, general manager of the National Telephone Co., of Quebec.

The principal subject that came up before the convention was the question of connection of the Independent with Bell companies, and the sentiment was unanimous that no such connection should be made by any of the Independent companies in the United States and Canada, as such contracts would have a tendency to stop the development of independent telephony, and to restore in a great measure the Bell monopoly. It was the sentiment of the convention that the Independents should develop not only their local stations, but pay particular attention to the construction and standardization of toll lines.

The reports made by the Canadian delegates of the progress of the Independent movement in the Dominion were most enthusiastically received by the convention, which showed its appreciation of the importance of the Canadian field by electing Mr. Hoover, president of the Canadian Association, fourth vice-president of the International Association, this being the first time in the history of the association that such distinguished honor was conferred on anyone residing outside of the United States.

Reports made by the various states and provinces showed that there are now in operation in the United States and Canada, approximately, 3,400,000 Independent telephones, which are connected by a splendid system of proper long-distance lines. Mr. Dagger, of Winnipeg, announced that the Government of Manitoba had begun the construction of 1,500 miles of copper toll lines, which will make connection with the Government lines of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also with the Independent telephone lines of the Tri-State, T. & T. Co., of Minneapolis. In an easterly direction the Manitoba toll lines will connect with the municipal stations at Neepawa, Fort William and Port Arthur. This statement was received with great applause, as was also the statement made by Mr. Hoover, that the Independents of Ontario were connected with the Independent lines of the United States, by means of a cable under the Niagara river, this being done by the Provincial Long-distance Telephone Co. We append a copy of resolutions passed by the convention:

Whereas the Bell Telephone Company is insidiously proposing long-distance connection to local inde-

pendent telephone companies in various parts of the United States and Canada, offering in consideration of entering into such connection to abandon the local field; and

Whereas, it is the sense of this convention that any such connection is bound to injure the Independent telephone cause as a whole:

Therefore, be it resolved, that this association frowns upon and denounces any affiliation or connection of Independent companies with the Bell Company anywhere on the American continent as being injurious to the people as a whole.

Whereas, there are difficulties and dissensions arising from an infringement by an Independent Company on the territory already occupied and served by another Independent Company; and

Whereas, such an infringement is injurious to the case of independent telephony;

Therefore, be it resolved, as a sense of this convention, that the company on the ground and satisfactorily serving the public shall be entitled to recognition by this association, and any company or individual infringing on the rights of such Independent Company shall be repudiated, and shall not be admitted to membership in this association.

Things to Remember.

- Shorthorn Sale, A. & G. Mutch, Regina Exhibition Grounds..... June 26
- Blyth Plowing Match..... July 26
- Calgary Exhibition..... July 9, 10, 11 and 12
- Portage la Prairie Exhibition.. July 9, 10, and 11
- Hackney Sale, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary..... July 24
- Winnipeg Exhibition..... July 13 to 20
- Brandon Fair..... July 22 to 26
- Regina Exhibition..... July 30, August 2
- Killarney..... July 30, August 2

MANITOBA SUMMER AND FALL SHOWS.

- Glenboro..... July 1
- Springfield..... July 3 and 4
- Wawanessa..... July 3 and 4
- Morris..... July 3 and 4
- Neepawa..... July 3 and 4
- Carman..... July 4 and 5
- Miami..... July 6
- Emerson..... July 8 and 9
- Birtle..... July 8 and 9
- Elkhorn..... July 9
- Minnedosa..... July 9, 10 and 11
- St. Pierre..... July 10
- Cypress River..... July 11
- Virde..... July 11 and 12
- Souris..... July 29 and 30
- Hartney..... July 30 and 31
- Oak Lake..... August 1
- Swan Lake..... August 1
- Dauphin..... August 6
- Gladstone..... August 6
- Strathclair..... August 6
- Melita..... August 6
- Oak River..... August 6
- Deloraine..... August 7
- Boissevain..... August 7
- Shoal Lake..... August 8
- Swan River..... August 8
- Manitou..... August 8 and 9
- Hamiota..... August 9
- Holland..... August 9

ALBERTA FAIRS.

- Edmonton..... July 1-2-3-4
- Innisfail..... July 4 and 5
- Calgary..... July 9-10-11-12
- Okotoks..... July 16 and 17
- High River..... July 18 and 19
- Red Deer..... July 22 and 23
- Strathcona..... July 24
- Port Saskatchewan..... July 26
- Macleod..... July 31, Aug. 1-2
- Lethbridge..... Aug. 6, 7 and 8
- Leduc..... Aug. 8 and 9

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

- Battleford..... July 24, 25 and 26
- Hanley..... July 30
- Prince Albert..... August 1 and 2
- Saskatoon..... August 6, 7 and 8
- Rosthern..... August 8 and 9
- Indian Head..... August 13 and 14
- Ft. Qu'Appelle..... July 31
- Sintaluta..... August 2
- Moosomin..... August 6 and 7
- Grenfell..... August 8
- Wapella..... August 9
- Fairmede..... August 9
- Broadview..... August 13
- Wolseley..... August 14
- Yorkton..... August 15
- Saltcoats..... July 9 and 10
- Churchbridge..... July 23
- Dubuc..... July 25
- Strassburg..... July 26
- Abernethy..... July 30
- Carlyle..... August 2
- Arcola..... August 6
- Gainsboro..... August 8
- Regina..... July 30, 31 and August 1 and 2
- Milestone..... August 2
- Moose Jaw..... August 6 and 7
- S. Qu'Appelle..... August 8 and 9

The "shaking out" process was in full swing in the markets last week, and it is probable that the public lost a large part of the money it made in May. On the 10th the United States Government June crop report came out and although as compared with other years it indicated lower total yields, still the Chicago trade seemed to think that it was more hopeful than had been expected and began to harness the markets down by heavy selling. Brighter reports from the country also discredited the sentiment of the report and helped on the downward tendency. On the week there was a decline in the American markets of from 5c. to 8c. and on the Winnipeg market about the same amount. This is the natural result of carrying prices up with a rush and what was expected by many dealers, although the tenacity with which the public kept the prices up was rather surprising. It now looks, however, as if people were more hopeful of the crops and are taking losses. This, however, does not imply that crop conditions have so wonderfully improved, for there is still every prospect of a short crop in America. The weather has been fine for growing and the people have become more hopeful; hence the change of tone in the trade. Export demand, however, is springing up, which has a tendency to bolster prices and indicates that the world's markets are bullish.

The situation is well summed up by Thompson, Sons & Co. in their week-end letter which says:

"The decline has brought forward an export inquiry, and a large quantity has been worked for export. This is satisfactory as showing our prices are on export basis. Including wheat in store Fort William we have probably 16,000,000 bus. of the old crop still to dispose of, but there will be a good market for it. Almost greater interest is manifested in the prospects for the new crop than in present markets for the old.

The recent rains which were believed to be general all over the country were only liberal in the Red River Valley. Outside of that there seem only to have been light showers and we are already receiving complaints from Western points of too little rain, backed up by customers instructing us not to sell wheat we are holding for them. On the other hand should we have plenty of wet weather from this out, the crop may grow so rank that it will run into a late ripening, and late harvest, with all the risks of frost and inclement weather. It seems to us, therefore, that the American and Canadian spring wheat crop is likely to turn out a short yield should we have a hot, dry summer, or a damaged crop should we have the kind of weather that would produce an average yield. Should our summer turn out to be hot and dry we shall not only have a reduced wheat crop, but it will be unfavorable weather for the production of other crops, especially oats, barley and hay; prices in our Winnipeg market are as follows, viz.: 1 Hard 87½c, 2 Nor. 86½c, 3 Nor. 85½c, 4 No. 4 wheat 79½c, spot or June delivery. Futures, June 86½, July 87½, August 89, September 90½, and October 89½. All prices are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Prices for oats, barley and flax have held firm during the week, flax advancing slightly."

- Oats..... 40
- Barley..... 54
- Flax..... 33
- Bran..... 17 00
- Shorts..... 18 00 @ 19 00

FEEDS—

- Barley and oats..... 24 00
- Barley..... 22 00
- Oats..... 27 00
- Hay per ton (cars on track)
- Winnipeg..... 17 00 @ 18 00
- Loose loads..... 18 00 @ 19 00

POTATOES, in cars or small lots, less freight, track Winnipeg..... 75 @ 85

BUTTER—

- Prints, fancy, in small lots..... 21 @ 22
- Dairy, in tubs..... 19 @ 20

CHEESE—

- Manitoba new cheese at W'peg..... 11½ @ 12

EGGS—

- Manitoba fresh gathered f.o.b. Winnipeg..... 17½ @ 18½

POULTRY (Cold storage stock)—

- Spring chickens..... 16 @ 17
- Spring ducks..... 16
- Fowl..... 13
- Young turkeys..... 10
- Geese..... 15

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts are not liberal and grass stuff will be late arriving. Some of the winter fed cattle have been arriving and more are expected. Some of the best bring from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Other stuff runs down to \$2.50. Sheep bring from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt. and hogs \$7.25 for best bacon types, with heavy, light and coarse lines down to \$6.75.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Miss Julia Magruder, the American novelist, died in Richmond, Va., on the ninth of June.

Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago, the noted preacher and orator, gave lectures in Winnipeg on Gladstone and Savonarola.

Caruso, the great tenor, has signed a contract with Conried for four years at a salary of a million francs a year.

Thorlief Larsen of New Westminster has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship for British Columbia for this coming year.

Sketches by Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and two drawings by Raphael have been stolen from the Haarlem Museum, Holland.

Jesse James, son of the notorious bandit of the same name, has graduated from the Kansas City School of Law at the head of a class of thirty-eight.

A vaulted edifice containing gold ornaments and believed to be the palace of the Homeric king, Nestor, has been discovered by German archaeologists near Pylos, Greece.

Edward Sells, of St. Louis, believes he has identified a painting that he purchased a year ago for less than a hundred dollars, as the famous "St. Jerome," painted by Titian about 1531 and missing since 1629.

The board of Laval University, Montreal, has promised to loan twenty pictures to the Toronto exhibition. The pictures represent historical events, many being portraits of early Canadian pioneers.

A Chinese newspaper, the *King Pao Metropolitan News*, has just celebrated its 500th anniversary. During that time many of its editors have lost their heads literally when their productions displeased the court.

A shrine is to be erected at Waubaushene, Ontario, in memory of the French Catholic missionary Brebœuf, who died a martyr there in 1615, where the friendly Hurons on the Georgian Bay shore were attacked by the Iroquois.

Recently in St. Mary's Church, Montreal, two beautiful memorial windows were dedicated. One, representing a woman with a child in her arms and another at her feet, was presented by the members of the church in honor of Miss Sarah Maxwell, the teacher who gave her life for her pupils. The other, representing the Good Shepherd, was a gift of the St. Mary's Sunday School in memory of the little children who lost their lives in the fire.

A UNIQUE WILL.

The following last will and testament, written by a man who died in the Cook County Asylum, Illinois, was read by the justice into whose possession it came before the law school alumni association of New York University:

"I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheep bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposal of in this my will.

"My right to live being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things excepted, all

else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath:

"Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

"Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields and blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"Item: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast; and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with clover blossoms and butterflies thereof, the woods and appurtenances, the squirrels and birds, and echoes of the strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fire-side at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

"Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

"Item: To young men jointly I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength, though they are rude; I give them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully, without tithes or diminution.

"Items: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep."

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Helpless and infirm old age has no attractiveness. Everyone would like to pass the limit set by the Psalmist if he could do so with eye not dim, and natural strength unabated. The question is, How can it be done? To ask that question aloud is to be inundated with advice—advice of many shades and complexions, but with this in common, that it all recommends the doing of what we do not like and the leaving undone of what we do like if there is to be any health in us after sixty. Beyond that the several varieties are very contradictory. We are almost persuaded by one counsellor to abstain

from alcohol and tobacco, but abandon the resolution when a hearty nonagenarian vows he has used both for the last three quarters of a century. We are tossed to and fro similarly over eating meat, taking cold baths, committing matrimony or going to funerals, until we are in danger of dying young from the effects of reckless mixed advice.

But it can be done. One class of people have discovered the secret of longevity without searching for it, and possess it unawares. They are the men and the women having a healthy interest in humanity and living a life of activity for the benefit of other people. They are not self-centered and the machinery of being seems to run more smoothly when we are not continually engaged in watching the wheels go round. This living from the inside out, instead of from the outside in, appears to be as conducive to lengthening one's days as the scriptural one of honoring father and mother.

There are any number of examples to be cited in support of the truth of this statement and to disprove the more common one that the good and those whom the gods love die young. The "goody-goods" may, but the genuine article, barring accidents and epidemics, is too busy forgetting himself and remembering other people to do anything but live on to a happy old age. Do you want a better example than General Booth, the Little Father to Britain's poor and discouraged home-seekers. Considerably over seventy he is as full of energy and enthusiasm as other men forty years younger. Then there is Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimea. The hardships of the primitive army-hospital did not prevail against her unselfish courage. The years since then have been filled to overflowing with efforts to relieve others' pain, and now, at eighty-seven, she is still heartily interested in the outside world of men and women.

Lord Lister, whose antiseptics have eased the pain and saved the lives of thousands, was, ten years ago, when I had the privilege of seeing him, a hearty, rosy little man still studying and experimenting to perfect the balm of healing which he has made his life work. A few weeks ago his eightieth birthday was celebrated by his friends with great rejoicing. Among those who have gone, but whose lives were long, honored and happy, there are no better examples than the great philanthropist, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and Victoria, England's Good Queen, the one laying down her burden of dispensing her wealth to the poor at ninety-three and the other completing the good rule of a great people at eighty-two. John G. Paton at eighty-three passed to the reward befitting a man who took his life in his hand to carry civilization and Christianity to the cannibals of the New Hebrides; while Dr. William Bayard of St. John, N. B., who has devoted his life to the healing of men's bodies, has lived ninety-five years, seventy of them in his profession, and still visits a few patients.

MAKE MEN HAPPY.

I would much prefer that people should try to make me happy than that they should try to do me good. They have ninety-nine chances out of a hundred to succeed in the first, for the desire for happiness is the highest common factor in the make-up of humanity, and to a very great extent the same things make us all happy—a word of cheer; praise that has been earned; a gift, large or small, inspired by love. There is no danger of making a mistake in giving these to anyone, no matter what his peculiarities may be. And in making him happy you go a long way toward making him good.

To dispense happiness is to give out sweet bread and pure water. Every one can take and use what you have to give. But "doing people good" is bestowing upon them certain dishes that suit your own palate and digestion, and expecting them to make a full meal before your very eyes regardless of the effect it will have on their systems.

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REMINISCENCES OF CAMP FIRE COOKERY.

I wonder who my next cook will be? To-night the little Chinese restaurateur placed before me a feast for the eye, as well as the taste. Beefsteak, with yellow-fat trimmings; potatoes fried to a golden brown, crimson strawberries drowned in cream, and, with an airy flourish, a neatly-folded napkin. And I leaned back watching him indolently, as if it were one of life's commonplace events. What a brazen deception! If he could only see the other side of my existence, would I not be treated to one of those superior stares with which "seedy" individuals are chilled when they dare rest their shiny elbows upon Hum's table! It's as well Hum doesn't know that I've eaten from a tin plate held between my knees and without even the saving grace of a napkin; that, after wiping up the last traces of congealed bacon grease with a lump of bread, the same plate received a dab of jam. That is only one of the vicissitudes of my career.

My first cook fitted me to appreciate even a rudimentary knowledge of culinary matters in his successors. He was a great, broad-backed fellow, who amused himself while the bacon was frying, by opping down young saplings with single cuts of his butcher-knife. At night he laid aside his paddle, with which he was a true artist, seized an axe, and roamed off in search of firewood. The metallic click of his chopping would be followed by a warning shout of "Tim-ber" and the wailing crash of a falling tree. Presently he would emerge with a neatly chopped log on one shoulder and another dragging along by the axe sunken into it. Wet or dry, Bill always lit his cook-fire with one match. Sometimes the grey lichen from a spruce tree or a bundle of dry twigs, was the tinder; sometimes, when everything was soaked with rain, a roll of birch bark or a few resin-covered chips taken from a scarred evergreen.

But he made sad use of his splendid fires. His bannock-making was the source of as great tribulation to us as of indifference to himself. Three of the ingredients—flour, salt and water—were usually in the desired proportions, since they admitted of no very great variation, but the baking powder was a mystery whose workings seemed obedient to no law. Of its vital importance to the production of good bread he was confident, and it was probably on that account that it was one of the first ingredients to be used. He gave it plenty of time to "mix up," never dreaming that the little bubbles rising through the water and escaping irrecoverably, were accountable for the delectable holes that breadmakers desire. His inquiring mind groped for a rational explanation of his too-substantial results, but arrived at a false one, like many philosophers, that the baking powder was not "full strength," and must be used in larger doses. Happily his experiments in that line were terminated by a shortage of material.

Always we got bannock quite devoid of porosity. Indeed, in the long strips into which Bill, with his great knife, sliced it, his bread gave the expression, "staff of life," a disagreeable literal significance. These rod-like strips were usually charred badly on one side, and it was our cook's habit to trim them into shape before bringing them to the table. Holding it by one end, the black coat was partly whittled off; then, with a dexterous toss in the air, reversed, and the other end treated in like manner. These stake-like pieces, when arranged on a tin plate, resembled a bundle of stout tent pegs.

There was such a convincing assurance about our chef that we never dared remonstrate with him. When the porridge had no salt in it, as was often the case, he would scan us with a look of tolerant scorn and explain that a little sprinkled over our platefuls would remedy so trivial a matter. Wondering that we had not thought of it ourselves, we would flatteringly thank him, and proceed to eat alternate spoonfuls of porridge and salt. But a worm will turn when trampled too severely. One Saturday we shot three partridges, turned them over to Bill, and went to bed to dream of ponds of fragrant soup.

Once I had a great steaming bowl before me, starred over with pale-yellow globules; as I raised a spoonful it changed to ink. Next morning that black dream haunted me until Bill poked his head in the tent door and inquired whether we would have the soup first or last. We demanded lots of it immediately, and presently he entered with two tin plates, each heaped with a stodgy pile of boiled rice, through which protruded various fragments of partridge. Our jaws hung loose, and for a while there was a thick silence. Bill's real forte was acting, for he assumed an air of calm dignity, before which we seemed miserable culprits. W— finally got his voice and insinuated, "Weren't you going to bring on the soup first, William?"

"Soup? You not like this kind soup?"

"Oh, I guess so; but it's middling thick." Then, seeing a hard expression settling, "White men are very queer in their tastes you know."

When we were alone, W— dragged a partridge leg out of the tenacious heap and proceeded to scrape off the adherent rice. "Soup be hanged! Let's fire him!" And the next day we told Bill that the work of padding and cooking steadily was too much for one man, and that, for a while, Barney would have to relieve him.

Human experiences are all comparative. Bill became a pleasant memory after Emile took charge of the frying pan, or, rather, the pots. We had been rather in awe of Bill, and admired him without stint when, at the head of a big rapid, he waved his paddle and yelled a challenge to the white breakers. Shooting rapids was a mania with him; Emile's idiosyncrasy was boiling. He boiled everything that came his way. The tea was boiled assiduously; so was the bacon. Unfortunate trout and pike were cast into that insatiable pot. The ordinary cook has the weakest conception of the utility of a kettle. When at last we got released from Emile, his resourcefulness showed no sign of exhaustion. His kettle contained as many surprises as a witch's cauldron, and, through irresistible and fearsome curiosity, we watched it daily. The last operation was a masterpiece. That day it frothed and bubbled longer than usual, and when the wizard, armed with a sharp stick, began to prod into it, every member of our wandering household was an onlooker. The third strike proved successful; he dragged up a slimy, white mass, which on being deposited on a plate, slid across it, and was only maintained thereon by a skilful bit of balancing. This mercurial object was "chokedog." To his long repertoire another number had been added; chokedog, or, to use a less effective term, boiled dough, was the last word in breadmaking.

Bob followed Emile as sunshine succeeds rain. He was a white man, and a Scotchman at that. You could tell that by watching him shave the rind off a slab of bacon. His bannock was a veritable spongecake, and the rolls and pies he concocted transformed an abstemious dyspeptic into a reckless gourmand. Young Nimrod loved him as a farmer's wife loves and cherishes a hen with a red comb. He split the wood, and enthusiastically suggested new lines of research in the art of confectionery.

The memory of Bob glows brightly among these dull camp-fire satellites. As with other truly fine characters, even his failings have become exalted to the position of virtues. Bob's shortness of stature was exceeded by a like deficiency in temper, which became evident when he boiled beans. The white bean, so dear to the heart of his predecessor, stirred the worst of phobias of my last cook's nature. Being a white man he scorned the primitive "gib stick" and placed his kettles directly upon the logs, going about other affairs while they boiled. But white beans require an infinite amount of boiling. They were usually scarcely "phased" when the supporting logs were nearly burned away. The two Indian members of our camp took a deep interest in affairs about this time, and, when a leg collapsed, upsetting the bean kettle, their excitement was convulsive. The great column of steam and spattering

coals would bring Bob from some other occupation on the run, arriving only to find the execrable grain in the ashes and two solemn dark-countenanced spectators viewing indifferently the disaster. Having ascertained the damage to be irreparable, he would glare silently at the two meek redskins until the vials of his wrath overflowed in a stream of invective, whose volume left no doubt concerning the width of his earlier experiences as sailor, miner and railroad man. To his violent abuse the Indians would listen with broad grins and reply, "Well, we're not the cooks, you're the cook."

As a white man, Bob was troubled by a temptation unknown to all Indian cooks. He was fond of bathing. At noon while he perspired over his cook-fire, the rest of us sported about in the water, the water at whose very edge he was forced to watch a frying pan. But on Sundays he had greater liberty. When the bread was all ready and baking before the fire, he could shake off his few clothes and rush for the lake. While he swam and splashed about, he kept a watchful eye on the bread-baking. At intervals it became necessary to go ashore and investigate matters closely. Fancy, then, this short, broad-shouldered fellow, arising like some domestic mermaid from his favorite element, to dance round the fire in a shocking state of nudity, and, having turned his loaves, scamper back again.

C. Of the Geological Survey of Canada.

A LEADER OF FASHION.

Nancy lugged the baby over to the window.

Now, don't jump at "illusions," as the old lady calls them.—She loved the baby, even when his face was dirty and he howled; but she was eleven and small, while he was two and heavy—so heavy that his fat limbs would not support him for long at a time. So "lugged" he was of necessity, though with the kindest intentions.

Nancy with difficulty got him arranged, and then forgot him; for her heart was out in the spring sunshine. The puddles were not all dry yet, but here and there on the walk were patches that were almost dusty, and on the least muddy places in the road the boys were playing marbles, to the satisfaction of their souls and the detriment of their trousers. Doubts as to the cordiality of their reception at home did not trouble them yet, for "agates" and "pures" and "crockeries" in season are of more value than many garments, and "hinchin'" a greater crime than being late for tea.

But the skipping girls engrossed Nancy's attention as she flattened her nose against the window-pane that looked "mussy" in the strong light of the spring sunshine. She would not put the window up or John Edward would catch cold; but sight of unusual keenness was hers, and duller ears at twice the distance could easily have heard the shrill child-voices.

"There's Mamie Wark doing 'pepper' My, can't she go fast!—Jess has got up to eighty-two, but she'll miss pretty soon.—John Edward, be still or you'll fall out and bump your head!—I bet I could go to a hundred if I tried.—Mag Brow's skipping backwards. She's got her Sunday shoes on, too. I wouldn't skip in my Sunday shoes—if I had any. Here comes Bessie. Their baby must have gone to sleep early to-day. I wish John Edward—"

The wish was unuttered, for the girls had stopped skipping and were surrounding the new arrival in a compact body from which ascended a cloud of "Oh's" and "Ah's," and "How lovely," somebody even said "Sweet," and Nancy grew momentarily more excited as the girls seemed determined not to move so that she could see.

After what seemed like a day of waiting the group broke up, and Nancy added her adjective to the contribution. "Sweet," she said, as she saw Bessie's new red and blue skipping-robe with white handles and an unusual cloud of envy swept over her clear little soul, and she wondered "Why?" just as we all do.

Her nose hurriedly left the pane and resumed its normal shape, and her thoughts left the unsurveyed wilderness of speculation to come back to the beaten track, and to John Edward venturingly expressing his admiration at the

skilful way an early fly was tickling his nose and eluding his fat hand. By the time he had been kissed and consoled, stayed with flagons and comforted with apples, speculation had been deposed from Nancy's mind and determination ruled in its stead.

After this manner she resolved: "I will have a skipping-robe of my very own—red and blue with white handles."

And she did. But resolve without works being dead, the necessary fifteen cents, saved penny by penny, was not forthcoming until September. It might have arrived sooner, but tending baby in that household was a labor of love; at least there was no pecuniary reward attached thereto, and it was so constant an employment as to leave very few spare moments to get gain from other forms of labor.

However, as all things come to him who waits—and works while he waits—the treasured fifteen cents passed over the counter, and a pair of eager hands clutched the long desired robe. The proud possessor sallied forth without delay to display it before the eyes of her friends. For this is human nature, and Nancy was human.

John Edward was obliging enough to be still asleep when she reached home, which made it possible for Nancy to go out on the sidewalk just at four o'clock and to perform an amazing series of "salts" and "peppers," backwards and up to a hundred just as the girls came rushing round the corner from school—Mag Brown at the head.

They stopped short. Then Mag led in speech as she had in action, and there was a pitying contempt in the speech that stung worse than the rubber strap at school:

"Why, Nancy Fulton, don't you know that nobody skips now? It ain't in fashion any more."

This utter condemnation was almost too much. For a quarter of a second the rope wavered. Then it steadied itself and with its owner's aid performed some marvellous acrobatic eccentricities to accompany the Declaration of Independence delivered with staccato effect:

"I don't care-if-it-ain't the fashion. It's going to be."

And it was. Contrary to all precedent, EVERYBODY skipped that September.

THE BALLAD OF THE ANGEL.

"Who is it knocking in the night,
That fain would enter in?"
"The ghost of lost delight am I,
The sin you would not sin,
Who comes to look in your two eyes
And see what might have been."

"Oh, long ago and long ago
I cast you forth," he said,
"For that your eyes were all too blue,
Your laughing mouth too red,
And my torn soul was tangled in
The tresses of your head."

"Now mind you with what bitter words
You cast me forth from you?"
"I bade you back to that fair hell
From whence your breath you drew,
And with great blows I broke my heart
Lest it might follow, too."

Yea, from the grasp of your white hands
I freed my hands that day,
And have I not climbed near to God
As these his henchmen may?"
"Ah, man, ah, man! 'twas my two hands
That led you all the way."

"I hid my eyes from your two eyes
That they might see aright."
"Yet think you 'twas a star that led
Your feet from height to height?
It was the flame of my two eyes
That drew you through the night!"

With trembling hands he threw the door,
Then fell upon his knee.
"Ah, armed vision cloaked in light,
Why do you honor me?"
"The angel of your strength am I
Who was your sin," quoth she.

"For that you slew me long ago,
My hands have raised you high;
For that you closed my eyes—my eyes
Are lights to lead you by
And 'tis my touch shall saving the gates
Of Heaven when you die!"

—Smart Set.

THE SCORN OF CHRIST.

Instead of writing anything this week, I shall give you an extract from a wonderful book, written by Dean Slattery, called "The Master of the World." This book was published in 1906, and is well worth reading. I have not room for the whole of the chapter on "His Scorn," but will place part of it before you, trusting that you may some day have an opportunity of reading the whole book, which describes our Lord's graciousness, gladness, beauty, vitality, etc. HOPE.

Because Christ was the tender physician in the presence of all degraded people who admitted the sickness of their souls, because He was patient and forgiving with many of the worst types of humanity there has come to be a feeling that He was always tenderness, and that the Lamb was the only symbol of His character. To this end many passages in the records of His Life are softened, or altogether explained away. Such violence to the documents is not only unscientific, it is irreverent. We must face the facts as history records them. He was not always gentle: He was often fierce as lightning.

It is quite certain that He had no personal anger; that is, He did not resent insults or wrongs done to Him as an individual man. But in so far as opposition to Him kept men from the happy life to which He tried to lead His people, He did resent men's opposition. The resentment was official. Moreover, as we shall see, the resentment was often against those whom He loved; and so, though it was, in a real sense, anger, anger is perhaps not the best word to describe His attitude. It was never that slow, sullen rage, which often is suggested by the word "anger"; but was always a quick, fiery intensity, by its very brilliance and heat calculated to burn the sin to ashes. For these reasons, the best word available is "scorn."

In the attempt to disclaim for Christ any wrath against persons, it has sometimes been argued that this scorn was for the sin rather than for the sinner. The sophistry of such a distinction was as far as possible from our Lord's spirit. If sin were disowned by its victim, Christ counted it separated; but if the sin were cherished, tolerated, Christ counted it identical with the sinner. His resentment, His contempt, His anger, His scorn, were for the concrete, personal sinners of His day, not merely for abstract qualities which hung about their lives.

People who think that they follow Christ, sometimes become insensible to sin through an exaggerated tenderness for bad people. They reach the depth described by the Psalmist, "Neither do they abhor anything that is evil." Because bad men are tolerated, excused, their villainous influence spreads. Christ was a surgeon, cutting evil men out of the great organism of humanity, to check the progress of Death. Because His pity was not soft, but strong, He was pitiless to the man who barred the progress of Life to the whole human system. It is possible so to emasculate Christianity that its neglect to destroy sin is more than its power to build up righteousness. The writer who did most to reform English life in the nineteenth century was not Thomas Carlyle, who wrote violently of sins, but was Charles Dickens, who wrote vividly of living, concrete sinners. The schoolmaster Squeers, the nurse Mrs. Gamp, the employer Mr. Pecksniff, the ruffian Sikes, and a host of other evil persons were held up for hatred; people came to a sense of the blackness of the crimes which made human nature bestial, and public opinion rose to a great reform. Into his open grave in the Abbey the poor threw flowers continuously for one whole day; because he had forced men to hate and depose the sinners who had been allowed to make miserable the weak and defenceless. Nor, in such a connection, can we forget that superb force of righteousness, Thomas Arnold. It was said that many an Englishman buried back temptation in the thick of public life because he remembered how as a boy he had seen the face of Dr. Arnold flash disgust and scorn in the presence of any person who had done a mean or low act. The tempted man's imagination

THE QUIET HOUR

brought to mind how Dr. Arnold would look upon him, his once loved pupil now identified with such sin—he saw again the indignant gaze, the anger, and the contempt—and so, with that memory, he dropped the temptation, he kept himself unspotted. Surely we need to remember that the most gracious Saviour, who had only pity for Zaccheus and the Magdalen, had the most burning scorn for certain types of sinful persons,—the persons who drag down humanity, and, so far as they can, blot out the kingdom of heaven. We need not try to explain away or even tone down the invectives and the curses: they are part of His redeeming love for humanity, and must be studied just as they stand in the narrative.

I. AGAINST TEMPTERS.

Christ had very evident scorn for those who consciously or unconsciously tempted men from the right. He expressed this scorn not only when people tried to turn Him from His Messianic duty, but also when He saw that His earnest followers were being beguiled from "the way."

The purity and splendor of such indignation we feel when we see the face of a mother who has discovered that to her boy, hitherto unspotted from the world, some villain is holding out the temptation to depart from righteousness.



A SHADY COUNTRY ROAD.

There are men who take a fendish pleasure in watching the unspoiled life make its first timid plunge into gross sin. They are the tempters of innocence. The mother who discovers that such a malign personality is approaching her beloved has the right of a tigress to spring upon this murderer of her child's soul. Tenderness has its limit: there comes a time for scorn, for hatred. When the youth sees the horror on his mother's face, he will know at last how loathsome is his temper—and he will be saved. "It must needs be," said Christ, "that occasions of stumbling come; but woe to that man through whom the occasion cometh! Better for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depths of the sea."

II. AGAINST HYPOCRITES.

Christ was especially vigorous in His denunciation of hypocrites. On these people the Saviour poured out the vials of His wrath. He called them "fools and blind," "blind guides," "unclean," "whited sepulchres," "serpents," "generation of vipers." He exposed them to biting sarcasm as he pictured them standing up and offering to remove motes from other people's eyes—when in their own eyes there were beams. And the "woe," "woe," "woe," of His invective falls with the force and regularity of a bludgeon. If ever people were cursed, Christ cursed the hypocrites. The cursing of the promising but fruitless fig-tree removes the last doubt, if any could exist, upon our

Lord's estimate of the hypocrite. He said quite definitely to such men, "How shall ye escape the judgment of hell?"

A large share of the disgust roused by the recent investigators of the great Insurance Companies comes from the fact that these trustees of enormous funds, who have been using them for their own crooked and selfish ends, have been appealing piously to the thrifty wage-earners of the country so to deposit their savings that should death overtake them their widows and their orphans might be provided for. "Deny yourselves in the present," is the pathetic cry of the insurance tract, "to make safe the future of your families." Very proper language this, had these officers of insurance companies really cared for working men, widows and orphans; but hideous and contemptible jargon, if these pleaders turned from their tracts, with an amused twinkle at their own astuteness, to vote themselves outrageously high salaries, to pension the members of their own families, to buy up legislators, and otherwise to contribute to their own wealth and power. The mere villainy is bad enough—but it is all intensified with the rankling remembrance of the philanthropic pamphlets sent out by these would-be benefactors of mankind. A villain who is a hypocrite is an arch-villain. If a man is a plain, straight-forward murderer, the

world is content with a legal penalty; but when it is the kiss of a Judas that starts the crime, the world never forgets. And no one dare say that the world in such a mood is un-Christian.

III. AGAINST THE HARD-HEARTED.

Another class of men upon whom Christ vented his scorn were the hard-hearted. These, too, for the most part seem to have been Pharisees. They shut their lives into so hard a case of stubbornness and prejudice that no truth or persuasion could penetrate to their hearts. They came then to have what has been called "the ossified heart."

This scorn for hard-heartedness is perhaps most clear in the Fourth Gospel, particularly in the fiery dialogue between Christ and the prejudiced opponents which is recorded in the eighth chapter. "Ye are of your father the devil," He cried, "and the lusts of your father it is your will to do. He is a liar and the father thereof." His vituperation, as well as His assumption of authority, so incensed them that they took up stones to kill Him.

It must be kept in mind always that the Master who had moments of such anger and scorn was, notwithstanding, first of all tender and loving. Only the love was not soft and flabby, but had all the elements of perfect strength. It was organic. There was justice in it. The servant who stubbornly hid his Lord's talent away was stripped of his little all; and the servant who tried hard and did his best was rewarded. Just as the merciful schoolmaster detects the

hopelessly bad boy and sends him away from his privileges, lest, remaining in the school, he drag others down to his own infamy, so the merciful Christ rejected the tempter, the hypocrite, the hard-hearted, the worldly, from His kingdom.

Some men feeling the heat of His scorn must have come to a sense of their condition. For the scorn of a perpetual blusterer does not hurt; what does hurt is the scorn of the gentle, the kind, the loving. . . . We can be candid with ourselves and measure exactly the attitude which Christ will have for any of those qualities in us which once He faced on earth with terrible scorn. He was fierce as only the Gentlest can be fierce. There is no paradox between His forgiveness and His anger; only completeness, in love. —From "The Master of the World."

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

You take a swim,
You say you've swum;
Your nails you trim,
But they're not trum;
And milk you skim
Is never skum.

When the words you speak,
Those words are spoken.
If a nose you tweak,
It's never twoken;
Nor can you seek
And say you've soken.

If a top you spin,
The top is spun;
A hare you skin,
Yet 'tis not skun.
Nor can a grin
Be ever grun.

If we forget
Then we've forgotten;
Yet if we bet
We haven't botten.
No house we let
Is ever lotten.
What we upset
Is not upsotten.
Now, don't you think
Our language rotten?
—New York World.

Editor (to stranger)—We have all the manuscript we can find use for during the next six years, every page of which is furnished by the leading thinkers, essayists, historians, philosophers, journal—
Stranger—But this is a page advertisement for mother-of-pearl soap.
Editor—Ah, I see. Take a seat on the sofa, sir. We will try and find room for your copy by killing an essay or two.

"You don't mean to tell me you called Jim Jefferies a liar?"
"That's exactly what I did."
"What did he say?"
"I don't know. He was in San Francisco at the time. I was in Chicago."—Cleveland Press.

Charles F. Raymond, in Raymond's Record, Oakville:—They tell me that you are thinking of leaving the farm this spring. Don't do it; keep close to the soil. You are tired feeding the cattle, the sheep and the pigs, tired of chopping the wood, tired of cleaning the stable out, tired of the store on the corner—tired of it all. You have visited the city, and its roar has fascinated you. Everyone seemed well dressed and happy, and the laughter and conversation of the passers-by were music to your ear. Stay with the farm, for it is a healthy spot to live on where you get a complexion from nature's brush, and an arm made strong in God's gymnasium, where you need no medicine to make you eat. Stay with the farm, where life is natural and friendships more real where you can wear what you want when you want, and there is none who will criticize. Stay with the farm, with its spirit of trust and friendliness from the collie who follows up and down the line to the swallow who builds in the barn.

ROBIN THE COLT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the C. C. I wrote to it in November and my letter was in print. Our school started the 1st of March. We have the same teacher as we had last year; her name is Miss H—. I have three sisters and two brothers. My eldest sister is teaching school at Aikenside and she is coming home next Thursday for her holidays. I have a little colt about a year old and I call him Robin. My sister and I take music lessons from Miss K— in Brandon. I may get my pictures taken and may send you one. My sister, brother and I go to school together. Last fall we drove to school ourselves. I am in the fifth book and my studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, Canadian and English history, composition, grammar, geography, drawing and writing. My birthday was on the 25th of February. I got a photo frame for a present.

Manitoba. (a) RUTH KILFOYLE. (13)

A NEW MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. My father gets the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I go to school every day and I am in the fourth reader. I have four brothers and one sister. My father keeps the livery barn; we have ten horses.

LILLIE LAST. (12)

NO TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have ten head of cattle, seven horses and about thirty hens. Our school is not opened yet on account of our having no teacher. I walk to school a mile and a half. We have two dogs; one is a pup. I have two brothers and one sister. I like to read the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Manitoba (c). RUSSELL PORTER. (9)

A LITTLE GIRL ON THE FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and if it is not too much trouble I should like to see it in print. Father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for years, and we would not be without it. I have four brothers and two sisters. One of my brothers is a policeman. He has been in South Africa in the war, but got back safe. My eldest sister is going to Winnipeg Business College. I live on a farm of 480 acres, two miles east of Moosomin. I like farming very much. We have seventeen horses and fifty head of cattle.

Saskatchewan (b) ETTA McLEOD. (12)

A TRIP HOME TO ENGLAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live between two towns, Sintaluta and Indian Head. We are four miles from Sintaluta and six miles from Indian Head and about a quarter of a mile from Dingley Siding. They are talking about putting an elevator up. It would be close to many farmers to draw their grain. The name of the coulee running through our farm is Red Fox. There are lots of rabbits in the coulee and lots of fun shooting them with the twenty-two rifle. I am going to tell you about my father's and mother's trip to England last winter. They had not been there for nineteen years. My father and mother were pleased to see their friends again. They thought they would not come to see them again, but they did. The boat they went on was a good boat, but the one they came back on was a rocky one. There was an English couple came out with them to try farming. But the man did not like it; it was not his trade. His trade was plastering, so he went to Edmonton to plaster. He says he does not have late hours like farming. There are quite a few coming out this year.

Saskatchewan (a). JOHN WILSON.

ST. BERNARD AND COLLIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is so long since I have written to your paper that you will think I have stopped writing altogether. Now I am going to tell you about my pets. I have two dogs and four cats. One of the dogs is a St. Bernard, and the other is a Collie. The St. Bernard I hitch to my little sleigh and he pulls me, but he is kind of lazy and does not like to work. I have a pair of skees and snow-shoes and last winter I have had lots of fun on my

skees sliding down the snow-banks. My snow-shoes I did not use so much, because I cannot walk on them very well. In the summer I have lots of fun on a pony whose name is Jessie. She is a good saddle horse and I am very fond of her, but she is pretty cross.

Manitoba. (b) ADDIE CAWSTON.

SHELTER FOR THE CATTLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We came up here from East Boston five years ago and like it well, but it is rather cold in winter. I was born in Washington, the capital of the United States, twelve years ago. It is a fine large city. My birthday was on the twenty-fourth of March which was on Sunday. The people who came up here thirteen years ago said last winter was the coldest winter it has been for thirteen years. Many cattle died in this district. We have not lost any animals this or any other winter, because we keep all of them in the stables.

ERICK ARTHUR PETERSON.

Alberta. (c)

A FIRST LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My chum is Jennie Wilson. My father has two horses and has an engine to plow. My brother has two cows and a calf. I have two brothers, and one sister sixteen

PUREBRED STOCK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We subscribed for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE two years ago. We have two Clyde mares, two purebred cattle, two purebred pigs, three sheep and two other calves. Mr. L— and I milk the cows. I went to school half the winter. We have got twenty-four horses, sixty-seven cattle. We have one kicking cow. I have a sister and she is twelve years old.

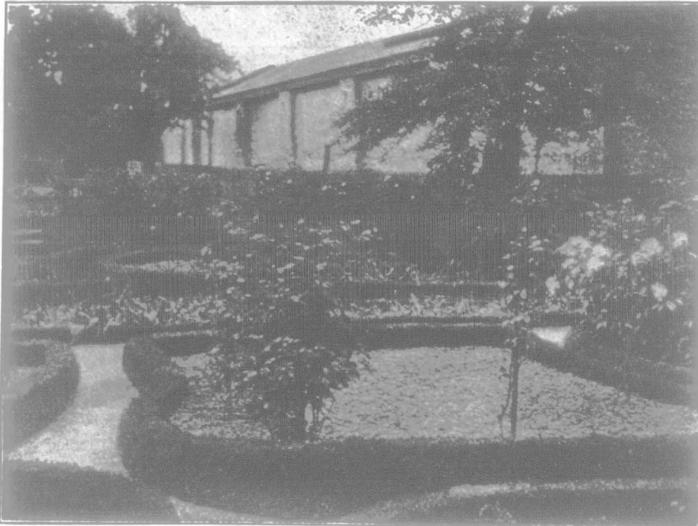
Manitoba. (c) ROSE MORROW. (10)

KEEPING HOUSE FOR MOTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is nice to have someone to write to when you are waiting for answers to your letters or are lonesome. To-day I am keeping house as mother is sick. It does seem bad to miss school but it is necessary here, isn't it? Wouldn't it be nice for the girls and boys of the Children's Corner to correspond with each other? I would like to hear from Sadie Munroe; also Lillian Anderson. If they don't object please send my name to them. We live eight miles from town. Our farm is very large, about a section and a quarter. We have eighteen horses, thirty cattle or more, and a number of other stock. I have three brothers and no sisters. I am the eldest.

MYRTLE McCONNELL. (15)

Manitoba. (b)



AN ENGLISH FORMAL GARDEN.

years old named Lillian. I am not a good writer.

HAZELINA CAVANAUGH. (9)
Saskatchewan. (c)

LIKES THE PAPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for only two months, but for that length of time I like it very much. I have not been to school for three years so this is not a very good letter. Papa has five horses and four cows, two pigs, two turkeys and about seventeen hens. He has a farm of 160 acres of land and my brothers have a farm each.

JENNIE FIELDING WILSON. (11)
Saskatchewan. (b)

FUN AT THE LAKE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about two years. I read the stories in it every week and enjoy it very much. We have a horse, one cow, two hens, two pigeons and one dog. The horse's name is Tally-Ho, the cow's is Bridget and the dog's name is Tray. I have two brothers. The eldest is eight years old, the other is one. I am in the sixth grade in school. Two years ago I went to St. Paul to stay with my aunt. We go to Detroit Lake, Minn., nearly every year and have lots of fun. I am twelve years old and the eldest in our family.

Manitoba. (c) GLADYS PIGOTT. (12)

GOING TO WINNIPEG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very sorry about losing one of our club, Margaret Garrett. Poor little girl, she must have been quite a sufferer!

I did not get to school last winter for the snow was so deep and no road broken. I am in the fourth book and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and history. We have twenty-four horses and we have nineteen purebred Durham cattle, forty-nine grade cattle and a number of pigs and sheep. I am going to go to Winnipeg to school next winter if I live and if you live in Winnipeg I should like to go and see you if you tell me where to find you. We have an old pony and I have great fun with him riding after the cattle.

Manitoba. (a) ALLIE MORROW.

(I shall hope to see you if you come to Winnipeg next winter. Get some one to show you the FARMER'S ADVOCATE building and you will be almost sure to find me inside.—C. D.)

A LAMB AND TWO CALVES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live half a mile from town. We have been here two years next spring. We have got twenty-eight head of cattle and we have twelve horses. I have a lamb and a cow and two calves. My brothers have a little kitty. I have three sisters and four brothers, but my eldest sister is married. My brothers have each a

pony. There are twenty-eight scholars in our school. I have been going to school four months, and have not missed a day. I go to town to school. We have a dog and its name is Shep.

Alberta. (b) GOLDY IRISH. (9)

NOT ABSENT A DAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE two years next spring. I like the little letters fine and my father likes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, too.

We have got a nice teacher. His name is Mr. K—. I have four brothers and three sisters, but the eldest sister is married and is in Minnesota yet. My brothers have each a pony. There are twenty-eight scholars in our school. I have not missed a day of school.

Alberta. (c) SYLVIA IRISH. (11)

A FUNNY BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I fell off my brother's pony last summer and broke my arm. I have two brothers and one sister. They are going to open a coal mine near here soon, and a new school. There is one store now. We have lived on the farm for two years. My youngest brother is four years old, and he has just said something that made us all laugh. Papa made a kite for him, and he says that kite will go up and make a hole in the sky and an angel will come down through it and come into our house. My brother has not seen his letter to the C. C. in print yet.

Alberta. (c) MAGGIE W. LAUGHLIN.

FUNNY NAMES FOR CATS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. We have three cats and one dog. The cats' names are Cinderella, China and Mirilla, and the dog's name is William. My father has fourteen horses, thirty-six head of cattle and nineteen pigs. I have a pair of rabbits. We have one section and a quarter of land. I have got five brothers and three sisters, I go to school almost every day. I am in the first reader. We are a mile and a quarter from our school.

Manitoba. (b) L. C. S. (8)

GOOD CROPS AND GARDEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read the Children's Corner every time the paper comes. We have about six miles to go after the mail. We have no school here at present, but they have organized a district and are making preparations to build the new school house. I have not been to school for about two years. Macoun is our nearest town—thirty-five miles away. We had a good crop last year and a nice garden.

RUTH FOSTER. (10)

Saskatchewan. (a)

A MEMORY OF LAST WINTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes your valuable paper, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and as I was looking through it I noticed a Corner where children have written letters, so I thought I would take a try as well as others. This is my first letter to your Corner and I hope that you will take me as a member. I think it is very nice for boys and girls to learn to write letters and to get acquainted. My father likes your paper and finds many valuable hints in it as I am sure many other people do. We live on a farm nine miles south of Moose Jaw. I like farming very well, especially at this time of the year when the little colts and calves start to come. I think this is a very nice country; the only thing I don't like is the wind that is always blowing. This has been a very cold winter. It came on before people were ready for it and caught them without shelter for their cattle and many of them perished. When the storm came on our animals were out and they went with it and got lost, but we found them in a couple of days. Some of our neighbors could not find their cows for two weeks. Many people lost their animals, and worse than that, some lost their lives. On the first day of the storm two little boys got caught at our place and my brother and I took them home on horseback and we found it all we could do to face the storm, it was so blinding.

LILLIE McPHERSON. (14)

Saskatchewan. (b)

(Continued on page 940.)

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A SICK BABY.

Dear Dame Durden:—It's my turn to write, so I will try and do so if my baby will let me. I must thank you and "Mother of Six" for your kindness in instructing me in canning vegetables. I am afraid we won't have many vegetables to can this year. I have a part of my garden in, but the weather is so cold that I don't suppose it will grow very much. But we must hope for the best. Why, the wheat is not up over an inch yet. My husband says he's going back to the States. He has only been up here just three years. Well may I ask a few questions? As my baby is sick I should like to know a few things. What is best to give him for a fever? My baby is cutting his teeth and his mouth is awfully sore and he gets very feverish at times. In giving babies magnesia, is it right to give them the starchy stuff or just the water after it has settled? Are the well-beaten raw eggs in milk good for them? Perhaps some mother older than myself can give me a lot of good advice in this line. I shall be pleased indeed to have some, and if any member wishes to correspond with me I shall be glad and will answer back. Perhaps someone can tell me better how to attend baby this way. Has anyone tried "Castoria" and is it good to give babies? "Mother of Six" might be able to help in this matter. I must stop now or my letter will be too long to be printed. I must not forget to tell you how I felt when I saw my other letter in the Ingle Nook; I just felt as if I had a new friend and a true one—
you, Dame Durden.

AHTRÉLE.

(I am not by any means an authority on babies, but here are one or two little ways of easing your boy's discomfort that you can use before the mothers get an opportunity to answer you. Let the baby have cool water to drink between meals. Boil it and put in corked bottles and sealed jars and keep in the coolest place you have. Prepare it fresh each day. To reduce the fever bath the body in lukewarm water to which has been added some alcohol or a little soda. Put a teaspoon of boracic acid in a large cup of water until it is dissolved. Bottle this and cork the bottle. Pour out a little of it each time you want to use it and with some antiseptic batting swab the baby's mouth two or three times a day. This boracic acid solution is good to bathe inflamed or tired eyes also.

Don't let this backward spring worry you. Western Canada is not the only place that has suffered from that, and we have escaped the floods and tornadoes that other places have suffered from, and can be very thankful for that.
—D. D.)

A LETTER FROM PUSS.

Dear Dame Durden:—As you were kind enough to let me creep into your corner, I will be bold and make another venture, as I want some of your valued advice in regard to song-poems. I would like to know where in Canada I could get songs published on a royalty basis. I have written to several firms in the States who advertise for such matter, but all ask such exorbitant prices for publishing, besides royalty, that I will not send them my songs. I have been assured my work is good, and would like to bring it before the public.

Something I should like to touch upon is the query—Shall we give the bachelors a corner in the Nook? I say, Yes. Woman is supposed to be a helper, and feel she can do much by using her influence for good. I think we would have fewer bachelors and a better class of men generally, if both the girls and women had strict principles, helped to put down some of the reckless extravagance of the present age, and make home what it should be. Then our bachelor would be more anxious to become a benedict, but the fear of getting an extravagant wife, who wants everything and is not content to start,

as her mother did, and help the "gude mon" to climb to the top of the ladder "bake their own cake, and eat it," is a hindrance. Therefore, let us give them all of the recipes and good advice we can, hoping they will not need it long, but will take unto themselves good, sensible wives who will chat for both. She gets the name, so give her the game, and her introduction will be welcomed. I am sure by Dame Durden and all of the Ingle Nook members.

PUSS.

ANOTHER YOUNG MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Like many others I have been interested but silent reader of the Ingle Nook, and now I come hoping you will find a corner for me. I am only seventeen, but thought perhaps you would admit me.

Like "Seventeen" I too appreciate my English friends. I find that they are not all alike. There are some who, no doubt, are not very nice, but are to judge the whole by one or two? I say, No. I am a Canadian girl and like Canada best.

I agree with those who say admit the bachelors. Perhaps they will find a few helpful hints in your charmed circle.

I would like to offer a suggestion or two if I may. A good way to keep pork fresh in the summer months is to fry it and pack it in a crock, pouring the fat which has fried out, over it. Add a sprinkle of salt at intervals while packing the crock.

Icing for cake.—A cup of white sugar, half cup of cream. Boil to thick syrup, beat until cool, then spread on cake.

BLUEBELL.

(You can come in even if you are only seventeen, and we hope it will be a great many years, Bluebell, before we say "farewell to you." D. D.)

CITRON AND ONIONS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I enclose two tested recipes which may be of interest to someone. If some kind reader could give me a recipe for citron preserves, also for small white onion pickles, I should feel grateful.

Nut Salad.—One head of celery, one cup of chopped walnuts, six or seven large apples. Chop fine and mix with mayonnaise dressing and whipped cream. Apples will discolor if cut long before using.

Fruit Salad.—Four pears, one apple, four peaches, pared and cut in dice. Sprinkle with a little sugar and allow to stand about twenty minutes. Then add pint of canned cherries, or other small fruit, and a bowl of whipped cream. Use at once.

MRS F. W. G.

(Preserving Citron.—Pare and seed the citron and cut into cubes a little larger than dice. Weigh or measure the fruit and then put on in a granite kettle with enough cold water to cover. Boil gently until the cubes can be pierced with straw. Strain the fruit from the juice and spread it out on platters overnight. In the morning add to the juice a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit as at first weighed. Let it boil up and then add the citron with some slices of lemon and pieces of ginger root if desired. Boil three quarters of an hour and then put in cealers.

Pickled Onions.—Peel the onions, scald them in strong salt and water, then take them up with a skimmer; make vinegar enough to cover them, boiling hot; strew over onions the whole pepper and white mustard seed; pour the vinegar over to well cover them. When cold put them in wide-mouthed bottles and cork them closely.—D. D.)

PUDDING LIKE "MOTHER USED TO MAKE."

Dear Dame Durden:—Please ask your many friends for the recipe for English suet pudding. I do not mean the sort I have known all my life; i.e. on the order of a sweet plum pudding, but one to be boiled and eaten with roast beef gravy. My husband constantly talks of it, his mother, an English woman, used to make it, and as he

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very seldom makes any suggestions about his food, I would like to surprise and gratify him some day. Also I want to give you a recipe for bread which I have found excellent in this climate on account of cold nights not injuring it.

Bread.—Dissolve at noon one yeast cake in one and a half cups of tepid water. Then beat in very thoroughly enough flour to make a firm batter. set to rise and when supper is being prepared cook four good sized potatoes, mash thoroughly and set aside till bed time. Then pour potatoes and sponge into bread pan and add two quarts of water (tepid) and let stand overnight. Freezing will not injure it if allowed to thaw out gradually in the morning. After breakfast put your bread pan on the back of the stove and with your hands keep the mixture in motion till it is warm (not hot). Add one handful of salt and one of sugar and stir in enough flour to knead. Knead thoroughly and set to rise. When risen put in pans. This perhaps is not the easiest way to make bread, but it is the only way I have found (and I have tried many) by which I could make good bread, winter and summer.

I am a trained nurse and if any of your readers would like any information I can give, I shall be only too glad. I am a farmer's wife now and out of my old work, but I still love it and would be glad at any time to pass along knowledge which might be of help to your readers.

SAIRY GAMP.

Glad to have a visit from the immortal "Sairy"! Where is your friend Mrs. 'Arris? We have been wanting to meet her for years and years. And do you really "take a drop when so disposed"? Don't you love Dicken's people, even "Sairy"—not to mention Cap'n Cuttle and Peggotty and Tom Pinch and Mrs. Boffin and a score more of them?

Your offer of help along the line of nursing is exceedingly kind and someone will be sure to take advantage of it, Ahtréle for one.

Here is a recipe for suet-pudding that may answer your purpose.

Suet Pudding.—One quart of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and one teaspoon salt sifted with the flour, one teacup of finely chopped suet. Mix with enough milk to make a stiff dough. Tie up in a well-floured pudding cloth, drop into a kettle of boiling water, boil for an hour and serve with meat and gravy and butter and sugar.

INFORMATION NEEDED ABOUT POINT LACE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been reading and profiting by the letters in the "Ingle Nook" for some time now, and perhaps it is time I was adding my "mite." I give below directions for making cream pies, asked for by "Brownie." It is a recipe I use a great deal and like well. I am also sending another "quick bread" recipe, which I find very satisfactory.

Can you or some of the "Chatterers" tell me what "point lace" is like?

There is a prize offered at our village fair and I would like to get the information for a friend.

Does "Alberta A." know the method of making hooked mats? I have seen worn-out stockings cut in strips and used in this way. If she would care for further directions, I would gladly answer a letter direct from her through Dame Durden. I presume, however, that she has in mind some more fanciful way of making them, as almost every woman knows how to make a hooked mat.

Cream Pies.—Make a nice rich crust, line your plates, prick with a fork to prevent blistering and bake. For the filling, put butter the size of an egg in a saucepan, let get hot (but do not scorch). Add a cup of sweet milk and a small cup of sugar. Dissolve two slightly heaped tablespoons of cornstarch in a little of the milk, add the beaten yolks of three large (or four small) eggs. When the milk boils add the egg and starch mixture, stirring steadily to prevent lumps. Let boil up for a minute; then remove from the stove; add two teaspoons of lemon or vanilla extract and pour into the baked crusts. (This will make two large or three small pies.) Beat the whites stiff, add a tablespoon of sugar and spread over the pies. Let brown slightly in oven. If preferred the filling may be cooked in a double boiler.

Yeast.—Boil a half gallon of peeled potatoes. When cooked pour the water off into two cups or less of flour. Mash the potatoes well and add three quarts. Then stir well into the scalded flour. When lukewarm add three yeast cakes previously soaked. Leave in a warm place for twelve hours and then put in cellar. For bread use equal quantities of yeast and water and mix up stiff. This bread can be mixed up in the morning and baked by two o'clock. The yeast can be warmed by setting in a dish of warm water. MANITOBA.

FARM WORK FOR PRISONERS.

A contemporary does not take kindly to the idea of the Ontario Government moving the Central Prison to Northern Ontario, and engaging the prisoners in farming. It sees dangers of escape and also added expense, because, it thinks, the guards will have to be as numerous as the prisoners. These would be weighty arguments if the plan had never been tried, but farm labor for convicts has been in vogue at the Manitoba penitentiary at Stony Mountain, fourteen miles from Winnipeg, for twenty years. It has been profitable. A couple of mounted guards watch twelve or fourteen prisoners at work in the fields, and the number of escapes from Stony Mountain is not larger than from other penitentiaries. But above and beyond all that the authorities there testify that farm work with its open air life and its companionship of animals has a most beneficial effect upon the convicts. Farming for prisoners is not an untried fad, it is a tested success. —The News.



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THE COW DIED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have four brothers and no sisters. Three of us will be going to school this summer. We have school in the summer but not in winter. We walk to school half a mile. We live on a farm. We have four pigs and five horses. We had four oxen, but one of them died, and I had a cow named May but she died too. We have three cows left now. My brother Mervyn and I are fond of reading. Papa takes the *Youth's Companion*, *Family Herald*, *Free Press*, *Telegram*. We always read the Children's letters.

LEILA MITCHELL. (9)
Saskatchewan. (c)

NOT ENOUGH SCHOLARS.

Dear Editor:—We have eighteen head of cattle, fifteen pigs, one dog, four cats and seven horses. I am nine years old. My birthday was the day after Christmas. I have two sisters and two brothers older than myself; and one brother younger. We have had a lot of snow this winter. I do not go to school, as there have not been enough children to keep it open.

ELLA BRYDON. (9)
Manitoba. (c)

A GOOD NAME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to try to be one of your children in the Corner. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and he likes it very well. We have twelve head of stock and seventy-six fowl. I am in grade four. I have two brothers but no sisters. We live in Last Mountain Valley.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BOOTH. (10)
Saskatchewan. (c)

school. I am in the third reader and our teacher's name is Mr. M.

WILLIE TAYLOR. (14)
Saskatchewan. (a)
(Are you not "George Wilfred" the same boy?—C. D.)

BAKES BREAD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for five years and I like reading the letters in the C. C. and I was glad to see my first letter in print. One time when mamma went to town my sister and I stayed at home and I baked the bread. I have baked the bread twice since and I bake all the cakes for my mamma. We have got twelve pigs and five head of cattle. I have got two dolls and I am patching a quilt. I was sorry to hear of Margaret Garrett's death. I was out to see my grandma last summer and she is 67 years old. Both of my grandpas are dead and one of my grandmas.

ELIZABETH MAY PETTIGREW. (12)
Manitoba. (c)

ARNOLD AND LAWRENCE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very glad to see my first letter in print. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for some time and I like to read the Children's Corner very much. I have one sister and no brothers. I have an aunt lives two miles away. She has two little boys, one three years old and another one year. One's name is Arnold and the baby's name is Lawrence. I was very sorry to hear of Margaret Garrett's death.

IDA PETTIGREW. (14)
Manitoba. (c)

A GOOD GARDEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My eldest brother has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a long time and thinks it is a good paper. I enjoy reading the letters in the C. C. I have one sister and two brothers. I live on a ranch twenty miles from Calgary. We have no school here yet, but mamma teaches me at home. I had a little garden of my own last year and grew potatoes, carrots, radishes, lettuce, onions, parsnips, cress, beans and turnips. We have seven horses, six head of cattle, forty hens and two pigs. I have a little pony and I call him Billie. He will start to run when he gets half way down a hill and then he will try to buck me off. Well I will close telling you a riddle. What is the difference between a gentleman and a dog's tail? Ans.—The gentleman keeps a carriage and the dog's tail keeps a waggin'.

HENRY O'HARA. (9)
Alberta. (a)

WENT TO SCHOOL ON SKEES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a reader of the Corner for many months, so I think it is my turn to write now. Our farm is fifteen miles southeast of Wetaskiwin, and three miles north of Battle Lake. We lived in Boston before we came up here five years ago. This country suits me well in the summer time, but the winters are too cold and snowy, especially last winter. My brother and I have been going to school every day, although at one time the snow was about three feet deep and the thermometer at forty-five degrees below zero. But the latter part of the winter we went to school on our skis. I am in the fifth class, and next summer I intend to try the exam. Our school house isn't a very warm affair, but this summer we will have a better one. My dog's name is Prince.

EDWARD PETERSON. (11)
Alberta. (a)



MAKING FRIENDLY ADVANCES.

NO RAG DOLL, EITHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like the letters in the *ADVOCATE*. I thought I would write one too. I am eight years old and have not gone to school much yet. I learn some lessons at home, but mother says I could learn better if I did not get lazy. I have two sisters both younger than myself, Gladys and Edith. Edith is the baby. She is nearly three years old and she is like a doll, but no rag doll either. Father says she is the real thing. I never wrote any letters before except to grandma. I hope this will be good enough to print in the *ADVOCATE*.

RUTH MCGREGOR. (11)
Manitoba. (c)
(I like your letter. It sounds natural—C. D.)

TWO MILES FROM SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I was nine years old in March. We have twenty-four horses and eighteen head of cattle, one dog and its name is Toby. I am going to school and in the third reader.

CARL WAUGH. (11)
Qu'Appelle Co, Sask.

GOOD BIG CROPS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a long time and he likes it very well. We have about twenty-seven head of cattle seven pigs, six horses and a great number of hens. My father has got a half section of land and he gets a good big crop off every year, when it does not freeze. I have two brothers and six sisters. There are four of us going to

A TINY MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and I am just six years old. I go to school every day that the weather is fit, but I live a mile and a half from school. My sister was married on the 20th of March. I have three dogs, two cats and two ducks. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for five years.

Manitoba. (c) MARY GEMMILL. (6)

FOUR DOLLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live a mile and a half from the town of Minto. I go to school every day and am in the fourth book. Our teacher's name is Mr. L—. I have four dolls, called Rose, Lily, Violet and Daisy. I have a dog called Jack, who pulls me around on my sleigh. I have taken thirteen music lessons and am very fond of music.

Manitoba. (b) IRENE DONLEY. (10)

LIKES THE INGLE NOOK, TOO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm about three and a half miles east of M—. My sister and I drive into town every day to school. Last winter we had some cold drives, but we enjoyed them though. The school which I used to attend is one mile south of us, but we have no teacher at present, so my youngest brother goes into town with us.

Father had to melt snow in the winter to get water for the cattle and horses. We have two old wells but they are nearly dry and so we had a new one dug. The men did not strike a good vein of water, so all three wells do not supply enough water.

Mother and I used to look after the hens before I started to town school, but now I have very little time, so father helps mother.

I like reading very much and have read a good many books, the last one being the "Wide, Wide World" which I think is a beautiful book. Father has only taken your valuable paper for one year, but I like the Children's Corner and Ingle Nook, the latter being very helpful sometimes.

Manitoba. (a) FLORENCE ROSE.

(Look in the Jan. 23rd, 1907, issue, and you will see that your brother was wrong this time.—C. D.)

MINDING THE BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and thought I would write a short letter. My father has taken the *ADVOCATE* ever since I can remember and thinks it a good paper. I have two brothers and three sisters. We have three cows, seven horses, four pigs and a number of hens. I am seven years old. My baby sister is six months old and can laugh out loud. I take care of her a good deal.

Alberta. (b) FLORENCE M. FOSTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT FLORIDA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write again. The other morning I saw three or four robins as my brother and I were going to school. A week ago the pussy-willows were out dressed in their grey hoods. For a great many weeks the birdies have been flying around our buildings. Mother calls them her feathered guests. I can do plain needle work, and during the cold weather I was learning to knit. An aunt of ours passed the winter in Florida and she wrote us: "The thermometer is eighty-two degrees in the shade." Oranges and bananas grow in Florida.

Alberta. (a) MAY CARTER. (12)

MUSIC AT THE SUPPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote a letter before and was glad to see it appear. We had a lot of house plants and they got frozen last winter. I have a calf and a colt. I feed the calf hay, straw and milk. We had an oyster supper when my two sisters were home from teaching school. I had a good time. We had music on an accordeon and a violin.

Manitoba. (b) LARK KILFOYLE.



"Thou hast been called, O sleep, the friend of woe, But 'tis the happy that have called you so."
—Robert Southey.

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**HERCULES
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Money back if you want it.

If you don't sleep sounder and awake more rested—if you don't think guaranteed Hercules Spring Beds are the best you ever heard of—just say so to your dealer and he will promptly refund your money.

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GOSSIP

THE SHORTHORNS AT FAIRVIEW.

Approaching the time of the big Western fairs interest is reawakened as to what surprises this or that breeder will spring on his competitors in the show-rings. One of the men in the habit of furnishing the ringside critics food for thought and lingual action is John G. Barron, the whilom owner of Topman, Topman's Duke, Nobleman, Meteor and other Shorthorn worthies. True to his Aberdonian instinct the Fairview Shorthorn man is a believer in feed as well as breed and his cattle show it—well grown and hearty, there is no stunting of live stock for lack of nutritious feed. A newcomer to the herd is the white Mistletoe Eclipse 63987, a lengthy, deep-chested, mellow-handling bull, good in his crops and at the tail; the head of a sire, lots of scale, he will make a big bull and with more fitting one to be reckoned with in the ring. This bull was secured after an inspection of the best herds in Canada and the U. S. Other bulls that will likely be on view when the classes are called to come before Judge Gibson at the Industrial are Topman's Duke, a roan, very good through the heart and over the crops, and with a low straight underline; Meteor's Favorite; a smooth, dark roan, deep-middled and well carried out behind, one of the '07 junior yearlings; Meteor's Conqueror, another junior yearling with a great middle, wide through the crops, first last year in the junior calf class. The last two bulls and several calves and heifers show the great loss to the herd in the death of Meteor. On the sale list are four big strong year-old bulls, one light roan, two reds, and one dark roan, that we apprehend buyers will be keen after once they see them. The herd is strong, calves are crowding the boxes, all excellent, and with a pea-like resemblance to one another. One of the features of the Fairview herd is that all the stuff is home-bred save the new bull, and demonstrates what persistence will do in growing cattle of the right type on a Manitoba farm. The new bull is a two-year-old, and carries on his family tree the names of such bulls as Langford Eclipse 803848, Nonpareil Victor (Willis), Scottish Archer 50803, and William of Orange; on his dam's side he is a Missie. The females are in good fettle, but space will not allow further reference just now. See them at the shows. If you want bulls or heifers, cows with calf or calves at foot, write Barron to Carberry, or go and see him, Carberry (C. P. R.) Fairview (C. N. R.) or talk to him by phone. Cattle are going up in price, and the time to get in is when prices are moderate.

**ALBERTA SHORTHORNS AT
AUCTION**

On July 16th, Mr. Jas. Wilson of Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta., will hold the first of a series of dispersal sales of his Shorthorns. This is an innovation in the Shorthorn circles in Alberta and one that should result in much good to the breed. Shorthorn breeding was begun on Grand View Farm in 1899 by the purchase in Manitoba of three cows, two heifers and several young bulls. Immediately afterwards a brisk demand for Shorthorns sprung up in Alberta and Mr. Wilson went more extensively into breeding by bringing up from Ontario nine cows and four heifers in 1902. These cattle were selected not for show purposes alone, but for their individual rights as animals possessing constitution, size, handling qualities and ability to do something for the dairy if required, this being Mr. Wilson's ideal animal for the regular demand. Mated with these cattle Mr. Wilson has used the following bulls:—Klondike Boy (23871) an extra good bull of rare handling qualities, very straight and smooth. Klondike Boy sired the Territorial Sweepstakes winner at Calgary in 1905; also sired the sire of Geo. Duncan's fat steer, which won the Grand Championship on feet and dressed at Calgary the same year.

The next sire was Crimson Chief—24057—sired by President (imp.)—6412—(56301), Dam Crimson Gem—18470—by that world famous bull, Indian Chief—11108—(57485), the victor in many show-rings.

Crimson Chief was first as a two-year-old in 1898 in Winnipeg, and was used for five years and although now eleven years old is still in service, a massive bull in good condition and a good handler.

Mr. Wilson now has at the head of his herd, Trout Creek Favorite—53595—sired by Spicy Marquis (imp)—36118—now in the herd of Sir William Van Horne. It is needless to enumerate the achievements of Spicy Marquis as they have been chronicled in many reports. Trout Creek Favorite has not been shown away from home since he was a yearling, when he was grand champion of all breeds at Edmonton.

The young bulls of his get sold at Calgary this spring were a demonstration of his value as a stock bull, Mr. Wilson's bulls being third in the average price, being beaten only by two Lacombe men whose bulls were older, and these two gentlemen knowing a good thing each procured one of these young bulls to use in their purebred herds.

The females at Grand View are also a worthy lot and compare favorably with the noted eastern herds when in high flesh, but Mr. Wilson has not been breeding for show purposes alone; in fact with him this is only a side issue. He has always aimed to keep the herd hearty and strong and in good flesh only as he believes this the most healthful and profitable manner.

In 1905 Mr. Wilson exhibited females at Edmonton, winning herd prize, aged cow, cow under four, first and second two-year-old heifer, bull and two of his get, and several others. This should be sufficient to show that he has merit in his females also. They have proven so true in breeding that now Mr. Wilson has over 90 head and consequently must reduce the number by this sale. In this herd are such noted strains as Minas, Barringtons, Butterflies, Isabellas, Blossoms, Missies, Strathallans and others. A large number of the cows will have calves at foot and are served again by Trout Creek Favorite, or else they are safe in calf. Along with these breeding females he will also offer a number of yearling heifers got by Trout Creek Favorite and several young bulls from 10 to 14 months old. Trout Creek Favorite will also be exposed for sale, subject to a low reserve bid.

Single fares will be available on the railroads by securing standard certificates. The auctioneers will be S. W. Paisley and G. E. Bryan.

Further information will be given in the catalog upon application to Mr. Wilson, mentioning this notice.

BANTING LIVE STOCK.

T. E. Banting of Banting, Man., is farming on a large scale, as well as breeding Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Tamworths. At the head of the stud is that well known horse Nick O' Time, which is proving a first class sire. The bull at the head of the herd is Knight of Park, a lengthy, deep, mellow roan, which from the stock seen sired is a valuable sire. Among the cows is Lily Red (Vol. 21) of the square, deep, meaty type. In a paddock five young bulls were seen, two of which were specially good, each being level and a good handler. The finish of the wheat seeding was being done at the time of our visit, and as evidence that the sole dependence is not placed on that cereal, is the fact that seventy-five acres are this spring planted to corn, roots and potatoes, and one hundred acres of rye grass, 120 acres being seeded to grass this spring. Manure is applied by spreaders and large quantities of gasoline were on hand to use with an Ivel motor which is to tackle the plowing on the Banting farm. Several buildings are made with cement walls, the latest being fourteen inches wide, of which four inches is allotted to the space. The imported Clydesdale mare Rosy of Rock Hall was nursing a sturdy colt foal by Nick O' Time at the time of our visit.

Mrs. Trust Magnate (newly rich)—"I want one of them octopus-shaped rooms for the library." Cynical architect—"So appropriate, dear madam."

**CEMENT SIDING
Is Cheaper
Than Lumber**

This means money to YOU, Mr. Farmer. You can build your house, barn, granary, or elevator NOW, without waiting for a slump in the lumber market.

**Cement Siding
Requires no Paint**

It never warps open to the weather, it is warm, tight, and ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. Instead of decaying it grows stronger with age. Rats or vermin can never get through it.

**You can put it
on yourself**

Write me to-day for full particulars, and your children's children will thank you for it.

Clarence W. Noble
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TO NELSON**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Here is our plan;

We have some of the finest FRUIT LAND in KOOTENAY VALLEY which we have just placed on the market, and in order to dispose of it quickly we are making this special offer of a free excursion.

To See it is to Buy it,

and we want you to come and inspect this land with us. There is only a limited number of blocks.

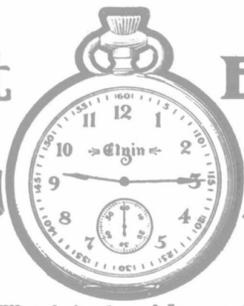
It is in the HEART of the KOOTENAY COUNTRY (not 200 miles away) but right on the KOOTENAY LAKE, with the very best of steamboat transportation facilities, and with a climate such as only KOOTENAY has.

Now we are going to sell this land in 10 and 20 acre blocks at \$75.00 per acre, and to every purchaser we will refund the price of his ticket.

Come at once and be one of the FIRST, or write or wire us.

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FRUIT LANDS REAL ESTATE
Box 104 Nelson, B. C.

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The ELGIN WATCH

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I will sell 10 acres at \$100 per acre. I will accept \$250 cash and allow purchaser to pay for balance by working on my land, for which I will allow him \$2.50 for every nine hour day he works, said payments to apply on reduction of payments on land.

Purchaser must give me at least half of his time. He may devote other half on his own land, or give whole time to my land.

This is an excellent chance for the man of little means, who cannot see how he is going to meet his future payments on a regular purchase.

This offer is limited to a small number—prompt action is necessary to secure this chance.

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Loaded with greatest accuracy with Nobel's Empire Bulk Smokeless Powder and Chilled Shot.

If your dealer cannot supply you write direct to the

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd., Montreal.

FITTING FOR HORSE SHOW

* The horse found, let us say, is a good color, preferably without markings, sound and broken to common use. He stands the proper height and gives evidence of quality more or less strongly. The old days of picking up a good one for a song are no longer in vogue, for the prices of horses are increasing very rapidly. After the long tailed mare or gelding has changed hands and has left the country paddock for more commodious city quarters, the first important step in his career is having his tail set. This "setting" or "nicking" is done by a skillful veterinarian and is nothing more or less than the severing of the depressor muscles at the base of the tail. This operation is performed by inserting a nicking knife on either side of the median line of the tail and cutting the muscle, guiding the point of knife with finger, from the outside. The tail is then plaited and attached to two ropes which run through pulleys on either side of the top of the stall, in which position it remains until the wounds heal. The time consumed in allowing the wound to heal is generally two or three weeks. Weights are attached to these ropes which extend nearly to the ground, permitting the animal to have natural freedom in moving about. As the animal lies down the weights go up and vice versa. If he carries his tail sidewise the curvator muscle is severed and the tail tied around to the opposite side. If a pair of horses are being mated, the tails of both should be at the same elevation. Few show horses nowadays go into the ring with their tails natural.

After the operation of setting up is complete the animal is docked. In some places laws prohibiting the docking of horses happen to exist. Docking is said to be painless. The sideline, also the twitch, is put on, the hair of the tail is turned back cleanly from the point where the docking is to take place, "mainly dependent upon the size and sex of the animal, but usually taken off nine inches below the base." A tourniquet (tight elastic bandage) is applied to upper portion to prevent hemorrhage (bleeding). The tail is then severed with the docking knife or shears, and immediately cauterized with hot iron and then allowed to heal. As horses are frequently docked one day and taken into the show-ring the same night, without giving evidence of inconvenience, the pain must be largely in the first feel of the knife and cauterizing iron. Then the feet are looked to hoofs shaped and trimmed and the animal properly shod. The horse must then wear a dumb jockey and mouthing bit to school him to the use of a bit and to step properly backward and forward. The dumb jockey is an apparatus fitting on the back and reacting on his mouth; furthermore, it aids in the proper development of the muscles of the neck. The animal is often stepped over obstacles placed at regular intervals to get him into the idea of lifting knees and hocks. He is taught how to stand, with hocks well out from his quarters, instead of on a level with them, as the old custom used to be. This new trick in order that he may gain by posing stylishly when not in action, and to give the driver the signal when he is about to step forward. In a lady's carriage it gives her time to get in and out of her turnout, without the possibility of her being thrown forward while doing so. It brings out conformation beautifully, when not exaggerated too much, and one can always tell the show horse by this particular way of holding himself. This carriage is taught by hitting the animal gently but smartly under the knees until he learns to step well forward and leave his hocks behind him.

The next important step is biting. Before this can be done the teeth must be looked after, and put in proper shape. Biting is a delicate and much abused art. It is generally recognized by experts as a factor greatly affecting action; an ambitious horse with a responsive mouth, urged gently in an appropriate and comfortable bit, going much higher than if unrestrained by its leverage. The green horse must be bitted gradually. The rigor of a curb bit can not be put on his unaccustomed mouth at once. He should first get used to an elbow or Liverpool bit with curb strap. This

strap is less severe than the chain, which the wearer would pull against vigorously in his ignorance of its use. The strap is next supplanted by a chain covered with chamois, cloth, or leather, to educate him gradually to it; after this has made him familiar with its feel, the chain is used plain. Some animals go better in one bit than another; the secret is in finding out what best suits each particular case, more especially in the adjustment and fit. Wise biting often prevents "lugging" or pulling, helps to set the horse's head easily and properly and makes him give of his best instead of fuming, showing restlessness and the strained, abnormal look about the eye some show when in action. A light hand and an easy bit are vital requisites in the show animal.

Meanwhile the mane has been "pulled"—literally so—of long, straggling hairs and to thin it out if too thick for correct form. Cutting the mane would make it grow out again coarser than before and the hair would run "wild" and not lie well. Pulling is always done from the under side, so that when finished the hair falls evenly and gracefully over the crest. The forelock is treated the same way, the same length as the mane, and should never be cut. The ears and fetlocks are trimmed, straggling hairs under the neck being roughed the wrong way with a brush and singed evenly. Hoofs are oiled and dressed. He is fed properly to fill out his frame and give him proper substance. He is carefully exercised daily, rubbed, groomed to give him a skin of satin. He is driven and made acquainted with trains, automobiles, trolley and elevated cars, steam rollers, etc. He must learn to stand under the glare of a "Dutch band" and endure sights and sounds in the most distracting phases, to give him nerve and manners so he won't lose his head in the show-ring, where the lights and music are enough to turn an individual dizzy if he has never met them before. After he has come into his manners, his is fitted to harness made expressly for him. No two horses are exactly alike, and to act well he must look the part and feel that he "fits his clothes," to speak. And so he goes into the show-ring after months of preparation.

For his ribbon he must also depend upon his driver. There are ethics of show-ring driving; little points to be taken advantage of, times to go slowly, times to push ahead and stay there if possible, times to draw back to get rid of some adversary who shows more quality and action and against whom you do not want to contrast your horse.

WHEN TWO ARE JOINED.

Good Minister (a married man).—Do you wish to marry this woman?

Man.—I do.

Minister.—Do you wish to marry this man?

Woman.—I do.

Minister.—Do you like the city as a place of residence?

Man.—No, I prefer the suburbs.

Minister.—Do you like the suburbs?

Woman.—No, indeed; I prefer the city.

Minister.—Are you a vegetarian in diet?

Man.—No, I hate vegetables. I live on beef.

Woman.—I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian.

Minister.—Do you like a sleep-room well ventilated?

Man.—Yes, I want the window down summer and winter.

Minister.—Do you like so much fresh air?

Woman.—No; it would kill me. I want all windows closed.

Minister.—Do you like a light in the room?

Man.—No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark.

Minister.—Are you afraid in the dark?

Woman.—Indeed, I am. I have always had a bright light in my room.

Minister.—I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may every blessing and happiness in life be yours!

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MORE IMPORTATIONS TO BE MADE TO MEET DEMANDS.

A visit recently to the stables of MacMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie at Brandon disclosed the fact that this firm has had a good trade in stallions and were practically cleaned out, except for a three-year-old Clydesdale which may be seen in the show-yard at Winnipeg. This firm has, what the public are not too ready as a rule to accord to horsemen, viz., a reputation for square dealing. A new shipment of Clydesdales and Percherons will be brought over the coming summer, Mr. Macmillan is going to the Old Country to make selections personally. At the time of our visit we had an opportunity to see Cairnhill whose feet and ankles show that after several years of wear, the captious criticism of a few was entirely at fault, the horse is wearing like iron.

MARK TWAIN AND SPELLING REFORM.

Mark Twain was a guest at the Associated Press banquet, and made an extremely funny speech on the simplified spelling campaign. He said in part:—"Let us look at this mighty question reasonably, rationally, sanely—yes, and calmly, not excitedly. What is the real function, the essential function, the supreme function of language? Isn't it merely to convey ideas and emotions? Certainly. Then if we can do it with words of fonetic brevity and compactness, why keep the present cumbersome forms? But can we? Yes.

"I hold in my hand the proof of it. Here is a letter written by a woman right out of her heart of hearts. I think she never saw a spelling book in her life. The spelling is her own. There isn't a waste letter in it anywhere. It reduces the fonetics to the last gasp—it squeezes the surplusage out of every word—there's no spelling that can begin to compare with it on this planet outside of the White House. And as far the punctuation, there isn't any. It is all one sentence eagerly and breathlessly uttered, without break or pause in it anywhere. The letter is absolutely genuine—I have the proofs of that in my possession. I can't stop to spell the words for you, but you can take the letter presently and comfort your eyes with it. Here it is:

"Miss—dear freind i took some close into the armerry and give them to you to send to the suffers out to California and i Hate to trouble you but i got to have one of them Back it was a black oll woole Shevyott With a jacket to Mach trimmed Kind of Fancy no 38 Burst measure and passy menterry acrost the front And the color i woodent Trubble you but it belonged to my brothers wife and she is Mad about it I thoght she was willin but she want she says she want done with it and she was going to Wear it a spell longer she ant so free harted as what i am and she Has got more to do with Than I have having a Husband to Work and slave For her i gess you remember Me I am shot and stout and light complected i torked with you quite a spell about the suffrars and said it was orful about that earthquake i shoodent wonder if they had another one rite off seeine general Codision of the country is Kind of Explosive i hate to take that Black dress away from the suffrars but i will hunt around And see if i can get get another One if i can i will call to the armerry for it if you will jest lay it asside so no more at present from your True freind, i liked your appearance very much."

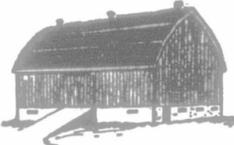
"Now you see what simplified spelling can do. It can convey; and it can pour out emotions like a sewer. I beg you, I beseech you, to adopt our spelling, and print all your despatches in it."

Hast thou exercised a gentle, obliging disposition toward those with whom thou hast been associated? Hast thou been careful to keep in subjection all vain thoughts and evil passions? Hast thou spoken no ill of thy neighbor? Hast thou espoused the cause of the injured?—Dorothy Dix.

the cheapest roof you can afford

'OSHAWA' Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES

AT \$4.50 a square (10 ft. by 10 ft.), and with a guarantee of twenty-five years service back of the sale, "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles make the cheapest good roof for any permanent building on your farm. They last a hundred years. Even cedar or cypress shingles will cost you as much, and be rotted to dust long before an "Oshawa" Shingle shows a sign of wear. Slate will cost you far more to buy and twice as much to put on,—and it won't last a bit longer.



"Oshawa" Steel Shingles lightning-proof, water-proof, wind-proof, fire-proof, a weather-proof for a quarter-century, without painting. Made of semi-hardened-heavy sheet steel (28-gauge—

warranted) with heavy galvanizing. Anybody who can drive nails straight can roof any building with "Oshawa" Steel Shingles,—a hammer and a pair of tin-ner's snips are tools a-plenty.

Tell us the surface measure of any roof, and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to cover it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to use. Send for a FREE copy of our booklet, "Roofing Right," and read of the profitable, common-sense way to roof any building on any farm. The booklet is worth reading. It tells why an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is cheapest for you. It tells, too, why "Oshawa"-shingled roof is safe from lightning, and gives some surprising facts about the destruction lightning caused in Canada last year. Better read the book—where shall we send your copy?



"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for 25 Years. Ought to Last a Century

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COWAN'S Perfection COCOA (Maple Leaf Label)

The choicest Cocoa grown is used and no pains spared to make it the best. It is healthful, nutritious and very digestible.

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Nothing is too Good for a Good Wife

Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

THE NEW CENTURY WASHER

does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them, and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. Most dealers sell at \$8.50. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

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PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Let us send you FREE our Mail Order Catalogues. Curtains, Lingerie, Blouses, Gents Tailoring, Cutlery, Ladies Fashion Booklet, Boots and Shoe List. Buy British-made Goods. Sturdy, Reliable makes. BENEFIT BY THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL

5 pairs Lace Curtains \$6.30 (White or Ecru.)

Contains: 2 pairs superb Diningroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 60 ins. wide.

1 pair exquisite Drawingroom Curtains, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide.

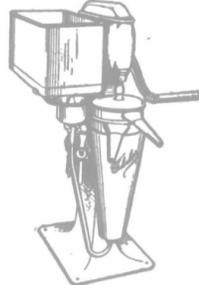
2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide.

Meet, Taste and Value have increased the price every year. Free to your home, \$6.30. Letter or order to us in Montreal. We are the only firm in the markets and supply at lowest rates. In a few business 20 years and only transmit British Goods. Direct from the Looms at makers prices. Free. Free. Free. People who wish to get the full of this Paper

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

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 156 both free. Write for them.

The Sharples Separator Co. West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine info. only by

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MUSHROOM CATSUP.

Can you give me a recipe for making mushroom catsup?

Alta. C. C. M.

Ans.—Put the mushrooms in layers with salt sprinkled on each layer, and let stand four days. Then mash them fine, and to each quart add two-thirds of a teaspoon of black pepper, and boil two hours in a crock set in a kettle of boiling water. Strain then from the liquor without squeezing; then boil the liquor by itself for an hour; let it stand to cool and settle; then add it to the solid part, put in cans and seal securely.

RHEUMATIC HENS.

I have about nine hens out of a flock of 45 that are sick. They lose the use of their feet, and, when trying to run, propel themselves along with their wings. They get so bad they will lie out on their side, and also seem to be troubled with their breathing; before they get so bad, they seem all pinched up, get small and their heads become dark. They have the run of an orchard and field of spring seeding. Have been fed on wheat, oats and barley mixed, also apple peelings. If you will tell me a cure, I shall think more of your valuable paper than ever, and I think it is about all right now.

A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Ans.—The hens are troubled with rheumatism. Rheumatism in hens may have a number of causes: damp quarters continued exposure to cold and wet, too much meat or too little green food. Give them 15 grains of iodide of potassium in each quart of drinking water; common baking soda is also very good. One teaspoonful to a quart of drinking water. See that their houses are dry and sunny; give them plenty of green food, and those not affected should get through all right.

CRIPPLED CHICKENS.

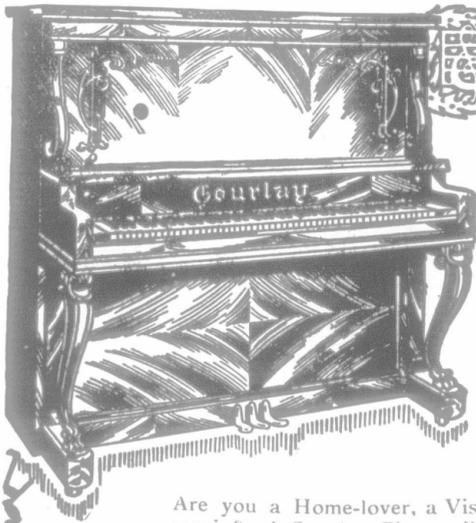
As a result of our last hatch from the incubator of about 80 chicks, we had a number that seemed to have no use of the upper part of their legs or thighs. We called them sprawly-legged chickens. Can you tell us the cause of this, and is there any treatment for the disease?

J. H.

Ans.—I take it to mean that at the time the chickens were hatched they had no use of their legs; that is to say, these chickens were deformed at the time of hatching. One might take from the description that the chickens, when they were some days of age, developed this trouble.

As to the cause of the first inference, I do not know that there is anybody who is absolutely certain of the causes of cripples. We have plenty of illustrations of where cripples are caused apparently by the parent stock not being in normal condition. There are also numerous instances in which the trouble appears to be caused by variations in temperature, probably I should say excessively high or low temperatures. My observation leads me to believe that where an incubator heats unevenly one is almost sure to get a much higher number of cripples than where the incubator heats evenly. Also where you start a machine with the temperature on the eggs either excessively high or low, the chances are that you will get more cripples.

If one were to take the second inference from the enquiry, the trouble, in this case, would be caused by excessive feeding and a lack of exercise. This should not happen at this season of the year. If the chickens are allowed to run out of doors on a fairly large range one can feed them about any feed he chooses, and they will keep on their feet, but in the winter-time a great deal of care is required or the chickens will lose the use of their legs. The remedy for this is to supply an abundant amount of fresh air, exercise and none too liberal feeding.



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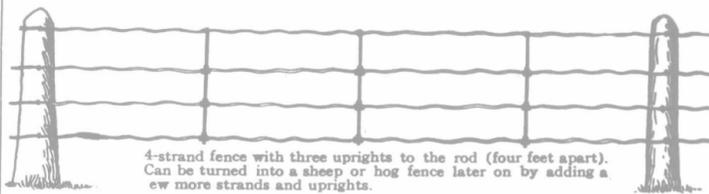
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Highest grades only. Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

"Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences



4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

When writing for prices state for what kind of stock required.

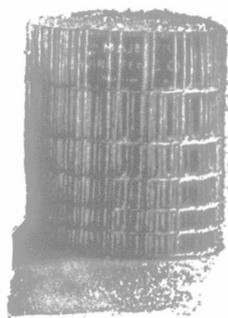
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We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

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For Sale Both Retail and Wholesale

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Nature's Sweet Restorer

The tired body and brain rest and recuperate during sleep. There is remarkable capacity for hard work so long as the sleeping hours are regular and the slumbers are not disturbed by bad dreams, stomach disorders or headache. When mental strain, nervous worry or over-fatigue causes sleeplessness, take

Beecham's Pills

Half an hour before retiring, and natural sleep will soon come to your relief. These pills are purely vegetable and cure sleeplessness by regulating the important functions of the body. They contain no narcotic nor sedative. Their action is natural, pleasant and safe. As a tonic and restorative in all cases of overwork, brain-fag, nervousness and worry, they have no equal. Beecham's Pills equalize the circulation, carry the blood from the weary brain, rest the mind and

Bring Balmy Sleep

In Boxes 25c. with full directions.

Don't Hang Behind Like an Old Cow's Tail

Be up-to-date. If you have no TELEPHONE LINE in your locality, build one, it's not a difficult proposition. Get about ten men together with a small amount of capital, organize a TELEPHONE company and build a line.

Write for our Bulletin No. 2 to-day. It tells all about organizing TELEPHONE companies and constructing the lines.

We are the only manufacturers in Canada who can supply you with anything or everything for a telephone system.

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

Regina, June 26th at 2 p. m.



Breeding the best: individuality unsurpassed: credit given.

Sale under cover at the city amphitheatre, Regina.

Reduced rates on the railways.

Bring Catalogs to the Sale.

G. P. BELLOWS, Missouri, Auctioneer.

A. & G. MUTCH, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Sask.

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

GOSSIP.

Dr. Thompson, the enterprising Veterinarian, of Davidson, Sask., has purchased from Mr. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., the Hackney stallion Dictator of Inverness 9997, and the Hackney mare Trowthorpe Glory 17414. Dictator of Inverness is a three-year-old, a high action, and true mover, with best of style and quality. His sire, Administrator, was champion for three years at the London Show. His sire again was by Gordon Duke of Connaught, by the celebrated old sire, Donegeld. Trowthorpe Glory is a beautiful type of brood mare, eight years old, by Duke of Richmond, and is full sister to Trowthorpe Honour, recently sold to a Winnipeg merchant for a long figure.

A very attractive booklet with the country about Saskatoon as a subject has been issued by the Saskatoon and Western Land Co. The information it contains about the country is convenient to have and the illustrations of farming operations in the country about Saskatchewan's hustling central city are the perfection of the photographer's and engraver's art.

At an auction sale, on May 28th, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the herd of C. J. Martin, of Adazu, Iowa, an average of \$275 a head was realized. The cow Blackbird 26th sold for \$2,000, and her five-months-old bull calf topped the bull sale at \$1,500, going to W. A. McHenry.

The team of six grey draft horses sent by J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, to the International Horse Show, to be held in London, in June, are attracting much attention in England. The wheelers are very weighty geldings, one 18 hands, the other 17.3; yet moving with the freedom of a Hackney. The swing pair are scarcely less in weight or height, and the leaders are 16.2. The weight of the heaviest is given as 2,380 lbs., while not one is less than 2,000. Their ages range from five to nine years. They have all been purchased from time to time on the Chicago Market, and are selected from the huge stud which Messrs. Armour maintain to keep up to the mark by the purchase of some 300 annually. They are to be shown at a number of leading shows in Great Britain this summer, and it may be at the Toronto Exhibition.

The U. S. National Dairy Show of 1907, will be held in the International Live Stock Exposition Building, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, October 10th to 19th. The show will be affiliated with the National Corn Show, which will be held at the Coliseum at the same time. A prominent feature of the Dairy Show will be the educational exhibit by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators. Herds of purebred dairy cows will be on view, and they will be fed, milked and cared for the same as on the farm; while experts from the leading agricultural colleges will deliver addresses along dairying lines, and there will be several conventions of dairymen, creamery and buttermakers and dairy-stock raisers. Ten thousand dollars in cash prizes, medals, cups and diplomas will be awarded to exhibitors of dairy cattle and makers of creamery and dairy butter and cheese.

The pacer, Westmont, 2137, that died a few days ago at Palatine, Ill., is another illustration of the wearing qualities of the trotting-bred horse. He was foaled in 1875, and was, therefore, 32 years old at the time of his death. Westmont was a Grand Circuit sensation along in the early eighties, and in 1884 at Chicago, he electrified the harness-horse world by pacing a mile in 2:07, hitched with a running mate. This performance was to a high-wheeled skeleton road-wagon that weighed 100 pounds, and many were the prophecies made that it would never be equalled by another pacer. Westmont was sired by Almont, and his dam, Annie, was by Cottrill Morgan, a son of Vermont Hawk; it is possible that some of these qualities contributed to his being able to withstand the ravages of time so well.—Horse World.

Cream Separators at Half Price



We wish all who need a Cream Separator to read the following letter, which speaks for itself: Lockley, Ont., May 11th, 1907 Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed the sum of 30c., for which send me India-rubber rings No. 47 for bowl top for No. Windsor Cream Separator.

My separator has been in use for four years, and still gives as good satisfaction as it did the first day we used it.

Yours truly, T. HAMILTON,

N. B.—Please send catalogue of Threshermen's Supplies for 1907. T. H.

We receive scores of letters like the above from all parts of the Dominion. Send for circular, giving full particulars, by return mail. All orders filled the day received. Our prices are as follows:

- No. 0, cap. 100 lbs. milk per hour, \$15.00
- No. 1, cap. 210 lbs. milk per hour, 25.00
- No. 2, cap. 340 lbs. milk per hour, 35.00
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Write to-day for Illustrated Circular and catalogue, showing Home Repairing Outfit, Farmers' Handy Forge, Spraying Pumps, and 1000 other things every farmer and dairyman needs. Address—

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Free Free Free

We offer you a list of our choice Fruit and Farm Lands free, and all information regarding this favored section of the famous

Okanagan Valley

Send for List to

Armstrong Realty Co., Armstrong, B. C.

Kettle Valley Irrigated FRUIT LANDS Company

have large acreage of subdivided fruit lands new for sale. Prices \$100 to \$150 per acre. Ample supply of water for which NO RENT is charged. Soil rich sandy loam which produces the finest apples, small fruits and vegetables. Valuable local market in surrounding mining towns. Splendid climate and excellent railway facilities. Apply to

W. O. Wright, Managing Director MIDWAY, B. C.

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FRUIT LAND IN KOOTENAY B.C.

Farm of 250 acres with Railway and Steamship facilities. Land is level, soil is good and plenty of water for irrigation. Suitable for subdivision. Deal with owner for agent's commission. Price only \$25.00 per acre for quick sale.

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The Roof That You Needn't Worry About

There's an ease of mind and a sense of security enjoyed by the man who has his buildings roofed with Rex Flintkote. He knows that water cannot get through it, winds cannot blow it off, falling sparks cannot ignite it.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is made of compressed wool felt impregnated with special water, fire and wear-resisting compounds. It affords more thorough protection than any other known roofing material.

FREE SAMPLES

Let us send you free samples to test; also valuable roofing booklet.

Be sure to "Look for the Boy."

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KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Finest locations on KOOTENAY LAKE near town of Kaslo. 160 Acres, deep, rich, brown, loamy soil, the finest on the lake for fruit. Splendid creek gives abundance of water and water-power.

175 Acres, adjoining the Tabove, same ideal location, same soil, and water facilities. Large clearing planted as garden.

Nearly all this land was heavily swept by fire last fall, which left land almost clear. Good wagon road to town and an excellent wharf on property where steamers call, afford best of transportation.

The strong points in these lands are:—Very best soil for fruit, easy clearing, abundance of pure water, excellent transportation, fine lake frontage and superb view. It cannot be beaten. Very reasonable price and easy terms.

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THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.

Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60

Write us for prices or call and see the goods, the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thresher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order.
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In the horse-department classification, Iowa State Fair for 1907, the premiums aggregate about \$3,000. The stall fees have been reduced to a merely nominal charge. A new classification has been added for American carriage horses. This was the first classification of the kind offered at any state fair or public show. Similar classifications have since been adopted by Kentucky and several other fairs. The contract has just been let for a new \$10,000 horse barn on the grounds. This will constitute the first section of a barn that when completed will have a capacity of over six hundred horses, erected at a cost of \$75,000 or \$80,000.

The Galbraith's have had a very busy season in spite of the backwardness and reluctance of many to launch out in new ventures. Amongst recent sales are the Clydesdale stallion Freeland, winner of second at Brandon spring show, to a syndicate at Birtle. Sir Hector to Moore & Haussamen, Grafton, North Dakota; Galloway, by Balmedie Queen's Guard, to Bate, Moore & Burton, of Ninga; Silver Light, to Sam McLean, Franklin; Baron Templeton, by Baron's Pride, to D. Loutht, Elgin; the Shire stallion Royal John and the Shire mare Eskham Queen, to John Stott, Brandon; the Belgian Stallion Champagne de Berthen to H. Tennant & Sons, Coutts, Alberta; the noted pacing stallion Mackenzie, to Thomas Bate, Ninga; the Percheron stallion Marine to a company at Kimball, Alta; two Percherons and two Clydesdale stallions to T. B. Jenkinson, Medicine Hat; a Baron's Pride horse to P. B. Field, Moss Lake, Sask.; a Percheron stallion to Mr. Bull, Yorkton; a Clydesdale stallion at Strathclair; the Clydesdale stallion Hazeldean, winner of first prize at Brandon spring show, to a syndicate at Miniota; a pair of Clydesdale mares to W. R. Doble, Beulah; three imported mares to A. S. Porter, Kisbeev, Sask.; one mare to Thos. Perdue, Souris; two mares to Wm. Lidster, Birtle, etc., etc.

MELROSE STOCK FARM.

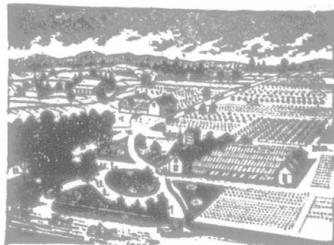
Some five miles south and a little east of Hamiota (C. P. R.) is the Melrose Stock Farm owned by Geo. Rankin & Sons, and there among the trees and bluffs are being carried on live stock breeding operations with Clydesdales and Shorthorns, the magnitude of which many of our readers are unaware of. Some breeding studs get a good deal of publicity from the show-ring or by importing stock, but the Rankins have gone on their way quietly and steadily with the one object in view, to produce the best. That they have succeeded pretty largely is shown by recent sales, a home-bred three-year-old Clydesdale stallion bringing them \$1,000 just recently. There is a big advantage in buying Rankin-bred stuff. It is acclimated bred, right and is fed so that it goes on. Several Shorthorns bred by them and exhibited by others have made an enviable record at the big shows of Western Canada. They have been fortunate in their stallion which has proved a breeder and a sire of good wearing horses. The fad of extreme quality of bone and abnormally long and sloping pasterns has not been allowed to swerve them from breeding draft horses; as a result people are keen to get Clydesdales bred at the Melrose Stock Farm. Some very promising yearling stallion colts were seen, one out of Lady Kenmuir, the dam of Little Bobs, a Winnipeg winner in 1900, a well grown colt and thoroughly acclimated. Another colt, a big one, is out of Nancy Lee, which produced the \$1,000 fellow. A mare, Nelly Lee, out of Nancy Lee, by McBain, was also seen, a big brown mare, splendidly muscled, with a good bread-basket and the right quality of bone. Another valuable mare is the big bay Lady McBain, also out of Nancy Lee, one of the drafty sort and with plenty of quality to satisfy.

Nancy Lee, the mother of several, is a big brown mare and as the records above show, a grand breeder; she is a well muscled mare, with plenty of bone and quality. A rather good colt is

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WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD

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BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY,
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

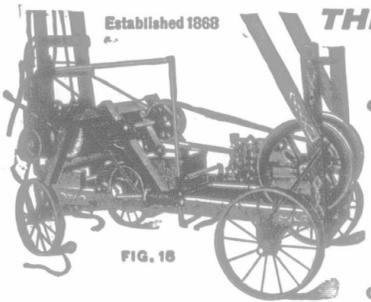
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STONE & WELLINGTON

Over 500 Acres

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Established 1868

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Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
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MANUFACTURE FULL LINE

Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock
Drilling and Prospecting
Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong
and Speedy.

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REMARKABLE INVENTION

FOR THE Culture of Hair

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee:

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. LTD.
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENG.

Horse-Power Spramotor



Will pay for itself the first season in removing wild mustard from your fields.

Automatic in action throughout; everything under control of driver without stopping.

Machine automatically stops at 125 lbs. pressure, starting again at 100 lbs.

Tell us your needs. You will get expert advice.

Our 86-page Treatise D free. Agents wanted.

SPRAMOTOR CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

Hawthorn Bank

Clydesdales
Shetlands
Shorthorns

I have a few three-year-old colts left, which I will sell at attractive prices to clear.

I have another carload of mares from Scotland just in.

SHORTHORNS—I have a grand lot of young bulls on hand both imp. and home bred. If you want a herd header don't buy till you see me. Also females of all ages for sale

JOHN GRAHAM **Carberry**

DISPERSAL SALE OF PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

On Tuesday, July 16, 1907

at the Grand View Stock Farm
3 miles south of Innisfail

75 head of PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

male and female (including that well known bull "Trout Creek Favorite," who will be offered subject to a low reserve)

The property of JAMES WILSON, Esq.

Reduced Railway Fares have been arranged for, and conveyances will meet all trains at Innisfail. Easy terms of payment.

Send for a Catalogue to the owner, James Wilson, Innisfail.

GEO. E. BRYAN **S. W. PAISLEY**
Auctioneers

UNITED STATES SEPARATOR

Low Milk Can

Enclosed Gears—Safe, Self-Oiling and Easy-Running. Simple Bowl, only 2 parts Inside. Easy To Wash And handle

Sixteen years' use has conclusively proved the durability of the U. S., and it makes dairying more profitable than other machines because it

GETS ALL THE CREAM

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD

FOR CLEAN SKIMMING

It costs you nothing to find out why the U. S. is the best, and it's money in your pocket to know.

The reliability of the U. S. is indorsed by leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations throughout the country. For example:—

"April 29, 1907.—Your separators continue to give us perfect satisfaction. Since our last report we have tried two more machines, and of all the nine machines tried up to the present, none have skimmed closer than the U. S." Can send you 20 letters from them if you want. The U. S. is acknowledged THE standard cream separator.

Just write, "Send me new Catalog No. 110."

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
Eighteen Distributing Warehouses 471 BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Columbia River Fruit Lands, Kootenay, B.C.

Improved ranches and wild land sold direct to settlers without brokers' intermediate profit. Locations made for settlers. Reports on land and general land surveying.

J. D. ANDERSON, British Columbia
Government Surveyor
TRAIL, B. C.

Baron's Pride, a big upstanding two-year-old, with lots of quality and with a good back, well muscled and straight. Roals were coming along at the time of our visit, Lady Kenmuir having just dropped a fine filly to the embrace of McCain. One of the good points about the Rankins' system of breeding is that their breeding animals are not pampered; the mares are worked continuously and regularly.

In the Shorthorns, the stud bulls are worthy of note, such being General, a roan aged bull got by the noted Stanley, a mellow, well-covered fellow and a very valuable sire, for he gets no culls, giving his progeny his easy keeping, good fleshing, strong constitution qualities, and the old time show-yard veteran Sir Colin Campbell (imp). At the present time there is a good opportunity at Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota, to secure a good herd header, at the time of our visit eight splendid bulls from one year to two years old being on hand, good colors, reds and roans. Included in the lot is Jim Hill 51587, red and little white, a growthy, strong two-year-old, a full brother to the W. H. English's show cow, being by General out of Lady Alice 4th. Good ones are, the three-year-old cow Highland Mary, a level fleshed thing, and the three-year-old red roan Rosebud, extra strong through the heart, she has a fine white heifer calf at foot. In the herd is Rose Flower (imp.) 48596, bred by Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Skene. This cow is practically the same breeding as Gardhouse's Scottish Prince (imp.), the senior champion Shorthorn bull at Toronto last year. Rose Flower has proved a breeder, for Red Rose 72120, a red two-year-old by Sir Colin Campbell, Red Rose 2nd 79422, a yearling, and Rosebud are out of her. A very square heifer with show-yard quality is a red three-year-old, full sister to Jim Hill, and another is the low down heifer Violet, a red with a little white. The herd numbers sixty head, so that plenty of choice is offered prospective buyers. Prices are right and as the intention is to reduce the numbers owing to lack of stabling and help, people wishing Shorthorns or Clydesdales should communicate with Messrs. Rankin. They have the bell phone.

JOHN GRAHAM IMPORTS MORE HORSES.

Carberry show is noted for the horses brought out. Horses from that district have annexed prizes at Winnipeg and other Western shows, the cause being largely the importation of first class stallions and mares into the district. John Graham has contributed quite largely to the beneficial results referred to and a recent importation shows that he is still at the work of aiding in the improvement of the horse stock of Western Canada. The last shipment included ten Clydesdale fillies, two and three-year-olds, six Shetland stallions and one filly. The two-year-old fillies are large, with lots of quality, and kits and feet of the best, but after the long trip are thin but in good shape for discerning horsemen to pick good brood mares or future winners. The stallions include a big Baronson two-year-old bay with white foreshins and feet, Baron Venture by name, a horse with a lot of come to him, and a three-year-old bay with some roan hairs and a white face by the noted horse Up-to-Time. Among the mares is the three-year-old Gallant Lady, a dark brown, three white legs, got by Gallant Pride; Zilla, and by Lord Stewart out of an Orland mare, her great grandsire being Flashwood. This three-year-old is a brown with a white spot in the forehead. Another is Kate of Ardwall, a brown three-year-old mare with ratch on face by Cardian, out of a Mains of Airies mare; then there is Cardian Lady, a bay by Mercutio, out of a Moncrieffe Marquis mare. Extra good mares are Beau Pare Queen (Vol. 28, p. 68), a black, white striped face, by King Tom, out of a Money mare, and Culhorn Maid (Vol. 28), by Mercutio. This brown filly, with a white face and third legs white, is got of a William the Conqueror mare. Ardwall Susie, a bay by Mercutio, Glasgow premium horse out of a Moncrieffe Marquis mare; Lily, Baronson (Vol. 28, p. 15), a bay two-year-old; Baronson, out of a Prince of Cambridge

Ideal Fence is Made to Last

Any farmer who knows fence knows Ideal is his kind as soon as he sees it. He sees the big, strong wires and how they are put together and that pretty nearly settles it.

When he wants particulars, he gets them straight. He finds Ideal wires are all No. 9 wires, the heaviest that are used for fencing in Canada. ALL No. 9, mind you; not big at top and bottom with some flimsy light ones in between.

He finds they are all of hard steel. Just about twice the strength that you get in soft wire fences. He sees that the upright stays are substantial (they are No. 9, too) and he knows they help do the work of the posts. When he examines into the way the big, strong horizontals and uprights are locked together at every crossing, he knows that when he puts up Ideal fence it's there to stay.

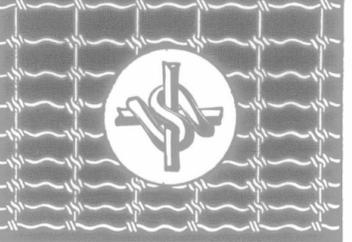
Take a look at the lock shown below.

There's no getting away from it, it's the best thing of the kind used on any fence—grips the wires at five bearing points. It makes every part, strengthen every other part. There are no weak places. The fence is one complete whole. Extremes of heat and cold don't make it sag. Climbing nor anything else won't loosen it.

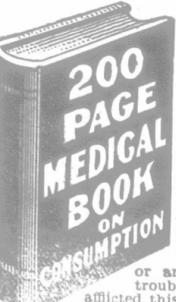
Don't you want that kind of a fence? It is the Standard railroad fence of Canada. More of it sold for farm use than any other. Just write and let us mail you our book on fencing, giving particulars.

It's free for the asking if you say you saw our ad in this paper.

THE IDEAL FENCE CO. Ltd.
Dept. B. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Consumption Book FREE



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

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 154 Rose Street, Ann Arbor, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free. If they want every sufferer to have the wonderful cure before it is too late, don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Kootenay Fruit Lands

For Sale in the Kootenay Valley, no waste land; 200 acres of level, well first class, 2 nice streams, 100 acres of timber, 100 acres of brush, 700 acres of brush, 700 acres of brush. Good log land. Write for particulars. Ex. 654, NELSON, B.C.

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vast-Packed Veterinary Advice.

Write us for a free copy. Enclose six paper, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

50 Cents Per Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

TRADE MARK

CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Hiram Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with their back. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Strains

- of Back
- of Stifle
- of Whirlbone
- of Fetlock
- of Pastern
- of Shoulder
- of Hough
- of Knee
- of Coffin Joint

Swelling and all Lameness in Horses use

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Two or three teaspoonfuls in a little Rum or Brandy, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses "on their feet again."

50c. a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send to

National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.



THE RIESBERRY PUMP CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of High-class Wood and Iron Pumps

We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working.

Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us for catalogue.

Box 544, BRANDON, Man.

FACTORY:
Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.



mare, one of the large kind; Jess Haswell, a brown with white ratch, a two-year-old by Sir Humphray 11203, out of a Clanyard Darnley mare; Mary Ann (Vol. 29, p. 44), a brown two-year-old by the sire of Jess, but out of a Prince of Millfield mare, are all worthy of inspection. After the long trip they wore a jaded look and being thin and a few with colds, it would not be fair to attempt to describe them, more than to say there are some chances for discerning men, men who know a horse. Everybody in the West knows that staunch Scotchman John Graham. He can be got by phone (Bell) or train to Carberry (C. N. R. or C. P. R.) Call or write him. You'll be well treated anyway.

RACING NOT AN AID TO HORSE BREEDING.

It is frequently urged that the racing of horses has aided in the breeding of a better class of horses, although it has never been denied that it had the opposite effect on men. A Toronto writer effectually pricks the bubble that racing is a means to breed improvement; in fact we believe the statistics will show just the opposite. The Thoroughbred has deteriorated in size and stamina in response to the demand for short races, so that the betting man may have plenty of business. A Toronto observer writes as follows:

"What's the matter with our Thoroughbreds? The question is surely not out of order in view of such prices, for as remarked, they are the rule not the exception. Is there not any farmer in the land who does not get more for the average horse he breeds at a like age than our Thoroughbred breeders get for the expensive failures they enter for the King's Plate, and later sell for what they will fetch? You can't buy Clydes nor Clyde-broncos, nor Shetland ponies for these prices, let alone trotters. Won't blood tell? Is there nothing a Thoroughbred is useful for but racing or pulling a butcher's cart when he breaks down?"

"The trouble is that the Canadian breeders don't breed the right kind of Thoroughbred. It may sound unpatriotic to say it, but apparently it is time that there was some plain speaking. Our tendency as a nation of breeders of Thoroughbreds is to produce a lot of culls, for we have found out that as far as betting is concerned there is as much money to be made on a skate as on a stake horse. We don't produce one first-class horse in ten years in Thoroughbreds, whereas there is hardly a year goes by that our light harness men turn out a good trotter or pacer. Where have we a runner Dan Patch, Angus Pointer, Gallagher or Maud Keswick or The Broncho, although the latter is only Canadian by adoption? Inferno is the only horse that comes to mind, and Inferno is yet to be tried with stake horses.

Where have we a Thoroughbred sire to compare with Macqueen, the Claremont Clydesdale? Where is the Thoroughbred man who imports horses as good as the Hackneys of Senator Beith? If it is a matter of money (and there is no doubt that a Thoroughbred as good as Macqueen would be worth \$50,000), why is it that this sum and more has been spent by more than one of our leading breeders, on a lot of second and third rate animals? But after all our greatest need is not stallions, for they have them good enough in the United States, where our mares might be sent, but brood mares. We can't get the quality for the amount we are willing to spend, and right here is a hint for some wealthy, enterprising young horseman.

The plain fact is that our running turf is not in a very healthy condition. The most respectable element in the community patronizes the races, and against those in control no one suggests anything worse than bad judgment, and perhaps bad luck. No scandal is breathed; no one is ever ruled off; there are no investigations. But talk to horsemen from the other side, and they will tell you that more jobs can be pulled off in Toronto than in any racing city in America. Why? Because the Toronto people are crooked? This explanation has never been offered. It is the womanish dread of scandal.



This is Huttig.

through your dealer, but an ironclad, legally binding guarantee, signed by the HUTTIG MFG. CO., capitalized at \$1,000,000, and responsible for every promise it makes.

No other roofing gives you a personally signed guarantee as strong as this. No other roofing can AFFORD to do so. Why can I do it?

Simply because my roofing is the only roofing on the market, made from pure, natural, imported Asphalt.

Asphalt comes from the Island of Trinidad. A large part of it is used in the exclusive manufacture of HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING.

My roofing is made of long-fibered wool felt, densely compressed and heavily saturated with this specially prepared Natural Trinidad

H. W. Huttig
PRESIDENT

I Stand Back of Huttig's Rubber Roofing

WITH A WRITTEN, PERSONALLY SIGNED, LEGALLY BINDING GUARANTEE.

Yes, sir,—I can afford to stand back of my roofing because it stands back of me, and makes my word good as gold.

I GIVE you a written guarantee that this roofing will do what I claim—not a mere VERBAL PROMISE, but an ironclad, legally binding guarantee, signed by the HUTTIG MFG. CO., capitalized at \$1,000,000, and responsible for every promise it makes.

Asphalt, which protects every particle of fiber. Now, mark this carefully: The saturation of Felt with Asphalt in HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING is 150 per cent as against 104 per cent, the highest saturation of ANY of the roofings with the crazy names.

That's the principal reason why my roofing will not "stick" in the hottest, nor crack in the coldest weather.

HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING requires no skilled labor to lay it. Every roll contains enough liquid cement, nails, caps, etc.

It will not run, rust, rot, crack, leak, blow off, require frequent repairs, and is not a fire trap. Now, here's how I feel about it. If you have used for roofing—

You don't want to fool with a doubtful article, when you can get HUTTIG'S with a guarantee that means absolute protection, both to your roof and to your pocketbook.

Just put the burden on HUTTIG. My shoulders are broad. I will take care of all your roofing troubles, if you will trust me.

Ask your dealer for HUTTIG'S RUBBER ROOFING. If you can't get it of him, ask ME, and I'll see that you do get it.

Anyway, write for a big, free sample of my roofing and let me send you my booklet A-1 and special Iron-clad Roofing Guarantee. Write me personally, and do it today.

Huttig Mfg. Co., 718 East Second Street, MUSCATINE, IOWA

W. F. Lee, General Contractor, 94-96 Mill St., Winnipeg, Canada. Sole Agency for the Dominion of Canada.

WELL IMPROVED ORCHARD FOR SALE

20 ACRES, 6 acres cleared and fenced, 360 fruit trees planted and doing well, 60 bearing trees. Splendid location, 15 minutes walk from good town with post office, school, stores, churches. This is a genuine bargain. Price \$3,000.00, \$1,500.00 cash, balance on terms.

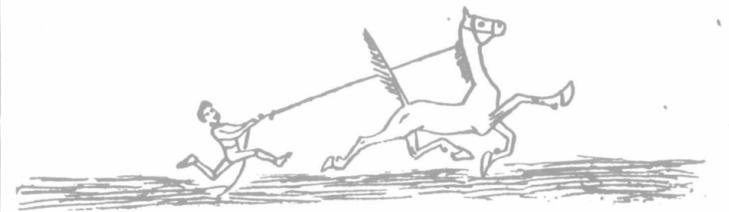
ALSO THREE, 10 ACRE LOTS, 7 miles east of Nelson, with water frontage. First-class land. \$75.00 per acre, \$35.00 per acre cash, balance on terms.

H. E. Croasdaile & Co.
P. O. Box 626 Nelson B. C.,

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

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

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



Unreserved Sale of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros. Hackneys

CALGARY, Alberta, Canada

The proprietors having sold their Rancho and intending leaving the country, the entire stud will be sold by

Public Auction on July 24th, 1907 At the Rancho 11 Miles West of Calgary

The stud includes:—Imported and home-bred Stallions, brood mares, yearling, two, three and four-year-old colts and fillies.

Nearly all the best mares the Champion "Robin Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with full sisters to "Saxon"—Priscilla and Minona who won everything in sight at all the Eastern shows, including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on June the first, which may be had together with full particulars from

JORDISON BROS., Auctioneers, P O Box 1172, CALGARY, Alberta

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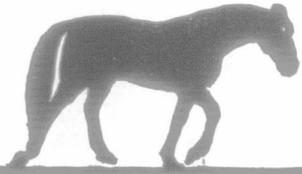
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**Where all else fails
USE
Kendall's Spavin Cure**

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinarians have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth.

BENTON, Man, Sept. '06
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years—and it never failed me once."
JOHN MCKERNNA.

Write for noted book "Treatise On The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., - - ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U. S. A.

Sold Out of mares but we have still a few extra choice

CLYDESDALE, SHIRE, SUFFOLK, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.]

For sale at Special bargain prices. Write us at once or call on **ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON.**
BRANDON.

Remember that every Stallion we sell is absolutely guaranteed.



CLUB STABLES
12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON
MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie
Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM
Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.
Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.
P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topsman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

Some extra good young bulls fit for service. All with quality enough to head herds.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

JOHN A. TURNER, BALCREGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.
New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada.
Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

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

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

Bad looking races are passed over, because an investigation would mean a scandal, and it is feared that a scandal would kill the game in Toronto, and for that matter in Canada.

It is not scandals that kill racing or anything else. It is the ignoring of conditions that produce scandals that will hurt the turf, and these conditions have been persistently ignored. Then again the sport has had the ill-luck to be mixed up with a number of other questions, such as liquor traffic and the gambling element of the city. It now appears that the Jockey Club has for years been violating the license act. It is argued that taken together these facts show bad luck in identifying the running turf with an industry concerning which the public is divided, and on which many thousands of sport-loving citizens look with disapproval.

SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE IN ONTARIO.

The consignment sale at Brockville, on May 24th, of Holstein-Friesian cattle from the well-known herd of G. A. Gilroy of Glen Buell, and G. H. Manhard of Manhard, Ont., drew a large attendance of dairy farmers and breeders, principally from Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and while no sensational prices were realized, the sale was regarded as quite successful. Col. B. V. Kelly, of Syracuse, officiated as auctioneer, and made a good impression, keeping up the interest from start to finish, and disposing of the whole consignment of thirty-five head in short order, at an average price of \$150. Following is the sale list, excepting a few young calves, sold for an average of about \$40 each:

FEMALES	
Lilly Acme 2nd.....	\$150
Iona J. 2nd.....	80
Inka Sylvia.....	180
De Kol Imperial Duchess.....	200
Johanna N. Lassie.....	165
Iora Sylvia Ira.....	120
Jewel Lady Prince.....	65
Carmen Sylvia 4th.....	230
Inka Sylvia De Kol 13th.....	85
Inka Sylvia 5th (calf).....	60
Brightest Canary (calf).....	65
Countess Chase.....	250
Pearl of Fairview.....	155
Jewel Lady Pet.....	120
Highland Phocis; John Stewart, Humboldt.....	185
Aggie Grace.....	300
Corona's Bessie.....	180
Holland Beauty's Queen.....	75
Betty Buttergirl.....	105
Quidee.....	200
Gem Tensen Girl.....	110
Gem Tensen Posch.....	65
Jewel Posch.....	120
Pride of Evergreen.....	95
Pet of Evergreen.....	135
De Kol Madura.....	120
Gem Lutske.....	80
Delta Gem.....	100
Lady Vivian Sutske.....	85
Murrill Mutual.....	105
Mysie.....	145

BULLS.	
Beauty Cornucopia Lad.....	\$130
Inka Sylvia De Kol, 4 months.....	100
Count Gerben, 3 years.....	80
Erie Sylvia.....	140

TO THE IMPORTER OF PIGS.

The well-known breeder of high-class Yorkshires, D. C. Flatt, gives the following very pertinent advice to those importing hogs, the advice being of especial value to beginners:

"When a pig is received by express, remember that he is tired from a long and exciting journey, during which he has been a close prisoner, and frightened to death by the strange and strange people, strange words and sounds. He probably feels half starved and as thirsty as he is hungry. Give him a drink of water and if he is weak, dash a little water over him at intervals. Take him home as quietly as possible, and if your wagon has no springs, put some hay in the bottom to stop the jolting. When you get home give him a quantity of water and very light feed, and in a few hours repeat same feed and exercise until hog has filled out and is ready for full meal. It is easy to over-feed a pig, the result is a sick pig and no profit for weeks. Keep him hungry until you know his capacity, and then feed him."



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, 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 COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application
W. H. BRYCE
Doune Lodge Stock Farm
Arcola, Sask.

The Best in the KOOTENAY

52 acres of splendid fruit land only 20 minutes from the centre of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

1/2 of an acre bearing strawberries.

500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All the very best varieties.

Last year 4 1/2 TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

Wolverton & Co.
NELSON, B.C.



It dries them up

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice

All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

Write for Testimonials.

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Select Farms. I publish a real-estate bulletin giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country, or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

W. H. PEARSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John C. Yensen, Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies, but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was then advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did for me, for I believe they saved my life."

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

**OUR
Shorthorns & Yorkshires**
Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.
**W. H. ENGLISH & SONS,
HARDING.**

**MONEY
SAVED!**
A SAVING OF
25c to 50c on the \$
CAN BE MADE ON
**Your Grocery, Clothing
Dry Goods and Shoe Bills**

**BY DEALING WITH US
ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED
EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID**
We Pay Freight to any railway station in Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
Write for Our Latest Price List, it is mailed free on request.
We only handle the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped.
We Make Prompt Shipments.
We Absolutely Guarantee Satisfaction and Delivery.

All Goods Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
It is a duty to You, to Your Family and to your Pocket Book to investigate our prices.
We do not belong to the Jobbers' or Retailers' guild or association or any trust
References: Any Bank, Railway or Express Company in the City, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces.
Write for our Price List To-day.
Northwestern Supply House
259 & 261 Stanley St.
Winnipeg - Manitoba.

**Kootenay Fruit Lands!
Best in the World!**
Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.
S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.
Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

what he will clean up and be ready for the next meal. When you receive a pig, if he looks thin and gaunt don't write the man you bought him from a saucy letter because he has not sent you a good pig; wait for a few days, when he has had a chance to fill up the waste places in his carcass. There are two things that do not appear to advantage when hungry—a man and a hog. Physically they are duplicates in stomach, and in disposition similar; both are fine when well-fed, but miserable-looking creatures when ill-fed."

CANADA'S CHAMPION ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD.
At Terra Nova, the well-managed, well-worked farm of Sam Martin, Rounthwaite, Man., the livestock enthusiast can spend many pleasant hours, for the proprietor is not content to travel in the bucolic procession, but gets ahead to lead the way, as is evidenced by his work in the growing of fodder corn, some forty acres being in last year, the sowing of alfalfa and red clovers, and the trial of inoculation with cultures of the nitrifying bacteria. New grasses are looked for and tried and as mentioned elsewhere, the whilom president of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders is now trying English rye grass—he wants no more of brome. But our main concern just now is with the Doddies, from which herd have been taken year after year the winners at Winnipeg and Brandon shows against all comers. Beef is going up in price and beef makers are more and more in demand, and the Aberdeen-Angus is unbeaten as a beef-maker. At the present time, two great bulls are in the herd, Prince of Benton (imp.) whose excellencies have been recounted so often as not to need recapitulation, and Elm Park Ranger by the above sire. E. P. Ranger has thickened up, is deep and a very mellow handler, has plenty of length and masculinity, evidenced by his head and front, and is withal well covered with flesh on the desirable locations. Among the females is Nachusa Maiden, a half sister to the noted Vala, with a skin like velvet, level, straight and smooth and with a vessel that betokens her excellence as a mother. Marguerite, the dam of the M. A. College cow, was also seen, smooth as an egg, as is a stable mate, Hazel of Mount Vernon, the dam of the champion at the Dominion (Winnipeg) Fair. Another good cow is Thankful, a big six-year-old, very smooth and deep, thick and low set and with great width through the fore region betokening a hardy constitution. There are so many that we would advise those in need of improved blood for breeding beef-makers, and one cannot do it successfully without the blood, to visit the farm and look the herd over, and if not able to do so to go round to the stalls at the big fairs. You may learn something even if you do not buy. The cattle are kept healthy by being well fed in a well lighted and ventilated barn during the winter season and are given the run of good pastures in the summer days. The barn is 50 x 100 feet, cement floors and no deep gutters and driveways down between the rows of cattle, thus rendering it easy to get out the manure which is distributed by means of the spreader. Mr. Martin makes a practice of seeding down to grass and believes it pays, and when he decides to break it up prefers to do it as near harvest time as possible. The Terra Nova farm is easy of access by rail from Rounthwaite on the C. N. R. (from Brandon) and on the C. P. R. (Glenboro branch) getting off at Methuen. The herd is a large one, so that plenty of opportunities for selection are to be afforded parties wishing to inspect or buy.

THE HARDING PUREBREDS.
Many of our readers will have noted the gradual advance of W. H. English & Sons, Harding, Man., with Shorthorns and Yorkshires, until now they stand well up in the front row of breeders and exhibitors. Their advertisement appearing in this issue announces that they will be seen at the leading fairs and from a personal inspection we shall not be surprised if when the awards are made it is found that this firm has a firm hold on many of the valuable prizes

THE
ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT
HEAD OFFICE: **EDMONTON, ALTA**
HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIBBY, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best, for sale.
Shetlands and White Leghorns
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM
FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me,
A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.

SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT
Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases the income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results. A necessity for every horse breeder. Can YOU afford to be without one? Price, \$7.50. Write for descriptive circular.
I. O. CRITTENDEN, 44 Fox Bldg., Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.
Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.
Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns
The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.
GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.
Lumsden or Pense stations.

Bog Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a salve nor a blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food
A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.
Endorsed by prominent stock men.
Manufactured by **THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547, Regina, Sask.**

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC
Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

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

At MAPLE SHADE
JOHN DRYDEN & SON
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Sold Out, But Still In The Business
We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires.
Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.
WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man

WOOL
Write for our prices
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

CLENDENING BROS.
Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
The Grain Grower's Cow
YORKSHIRE HOGS

If you are in the hog business it will pay you to get some of our stock. We raise the big litters, and they are the right kind of stuff too. Will have a bunch ready to ship the end of May. Get your orders in before they are all gone. **Price \$10 apiece**

**SPECIAL OFFERING OF
8 Good Young Bulls**
FIT FOR SERVICE
Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMOTA, Man.

SHORTHORNS
Ranchers and farmers need the red, white and roan. If you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers
JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddle, Alta.

**250,000,000
Sheep Every Year
Dipped In**
COOPER DIP
Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply you, send \$1.75 for \$2.00 (100 gallons) packet to
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
All the best families represented.
Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers.
We have a bull catalog—send for one.
Brooklin Ont.

Wanted satisfaction.
T'S ALSAM
and for
Capped Hock, r, Wind Puffs, avin, Ringbone Cures all skin sh, Diphtheria. om Horses or
BY for Rheu-Throat, etc. it
alsam sold in . Price \$1.50 or sent by ex- directions for its ulars, testimo- Y, Cleveland, Ohio.

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You could make good money as a "CAPITAL" agent

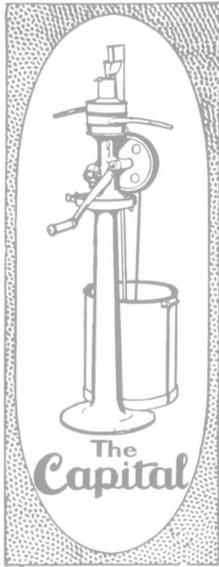
Some CAPITAL agents are busy farmers. Some are creamery helpers. One of the best ones is a minister. They make good money, and they don't have to work too hard to make it. They make clean money, because the CAPITAL happens to be the cream separator it isn't necessary to lie about. The plain truth sells it.

This spring we are expanding our field force—adding a few good men to our agency staff. Possibly we can fit you in,—if you are the right kind of a man. You needn't be a dairying expert; and you needn't put up a cent of money. You can do your other work and sell the CAPITAL besides, if that's the way you'd rather have it. It will add much to your year's earnings, even that way.

Or you can make a business of the CAPITAL,—a good business,—substantial, permanent, profitable, and on the square all through.

buy a CAPITAL; introduce him to those people; work with him all the time, and pay him well for whatever he does.

We will teach that man how to show people why one separator is profitable and another less so, and why the CAPITAL will make more money for the farmer most easily.



We will show him why the CAPITAL is the easiest separator there is to run,—the easiest to keep clean,—the one that PROVES itself,—the one with a common-sense, low-down back-saving tank.

We will convince that man, so he can convince others, that the CAPITAL Separator gets ALL the butter-fat out of milk with less effort and greater certainty.

We will prove to that man, beyond question, that the CAPITAL skimming device is the simplest, the surest, and the easiest to operate, day in and day out,—the easiest to clean, day in and day out,—the slowest to wear out.

That much we will do for anybody who will write and ask.

Besides that, we will teach the right man how to sell separators, and demonstrate to him why the CAPITAL Separator is the one to sell,—because it is the ONLY one any farmer can really afford to buy.

We want ten good men Suppose YOU write

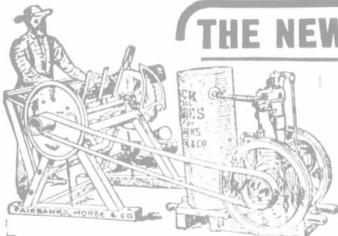
There are ten districts or so, right now, where a good man can start in and sell CAPITAL Separators to people who are ready to buy them just as soon as the machine is demonstrated to them. Each of those districts is for the right man, and he can have the field to himself. But he must be the RIGHT man,—truthful, honest, clean cut, with good common sense.

The right man can learn all this quick: and he can learn, too, how we make the CAPITAL buy itself in a very few months' time. The selling terms are the easiest kind of terms. The guarantee back of every CAPITAL machine absolutely protects the customer and gives the agent a feeling of solid security that's worth having. It's a fair, square, straight-cut chance, this, for the right kind of a man to make money and make friends for himself. The CAPITAL does that for every man who sells it, because it makes money for every man who buys it.

Think it all over,—remember you are not called on to invest a cent,—we will show you how and where to sell the CAPITAL,—protect you in your district,—and hand you over a paying business that will profit you well for as much or as little time as you feel you can give it.

Think it over, and—no matter where you live—write to

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
53 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.



THE NEW WAY TO SAW WOOD

If you want to saw your wood cheaply and also make money sawing for your neighbors, get a

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Jack-of-all-trades GASOLINE ENGINE

A 2 H.P. engine will saw wood as fast as three men can handle it.

It also pumps water, grinds, shells corn, runs separator, etc., etc. Write to-day for free catalog 101 showing the different uses the engine can be applied to.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, 92-94 Arthur St., WILKINSON

I may want an engine for.....

Name..... Address.....

SPEND A CENT

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

A. BRUCE POWLEY

324 JASPER AVENUE
EDMONTON

Official Time Inspector for the C.N.R.

Going to School or Learning a Trade? If so, write for our fine new book giving complete information about the special opportunities offered for obtaining an education in almost any subject and learning some of the best trades. Address: O. H. Longwell, Pres. Highland Institute, Des Moines, Ia.

and trophies. On the splendid farm which is nicely situated and well laid out, is a very attractive and cosy farmstead, well treed and sheltered, with shady paddocks and pastures just suited to the easy moving show-yard favorites. The English home is a very comfortable and attractive one, being well built of stone, spacious and on an elevation which permits a commanding view of the surrounding district. The view is peaceful and over the tree tops is to be seen the curling smoke from the neighbouring hamlet of Harding, which the scenery and quiet might make one think was an English or Scotch pastoral landscape were it not for the tops of the grain elevators. In such ideal surroundings one expects to find animals of superlative merit and we are fain to confess disappointment was not met. At the head of the herd is the splendid roan bull Marquis of Marigold, the first prize junior yearling at Toronto last year at the hands of Wm. Duthie the sage of Tarves, Aberdeenshire. It is unnecessary for us here to dilate on this bull's many excellencies, beyond stating that he is very smooth, broad in front, breadth which he carries right back; he is well let down at both flanks and has a massive masculine appearance, but our readers had better see the Marquis for themselves and note his lordly mien and bearing which is as if conscious of relationship to the aristocracy of the reds whites and roans. The females are worthy to mate with the titled gentlemen, and includes the roan Lady Alice 3rd 60795, a mellow handler with lots of constitution and depth, and thick flanked. Last year third at Winnipeg and second at Brandon in the three-year-old class, she is in better bloom than ever, for the Harding men are gaining in the lore of cattle feeders month by month. Another is Lady Jane 50060, third prize at Winnipeg in the four-year-old cows last year, a massive well covered red and expected to lead her ruby colored stable mate Daisy Belle 3rd 55502, which was first and winner of the C. P. R. special at Brandon last year. She has constitution evidenced by the well-filled fore-flank, and her matronly appearance is borne out by the ample bosom, kindly eye, and large vessel and the fact that she is the dam of Poplar Park Queen, first prize senior heifer calf at Winnipeg and Brandon. Other good ones are Daisy Belle 4th 60794, a four-year-old roan, the first prize two-year-old at the Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C. Sunbeam C 60208, a red four-year-old to calve soon; Fortuna 6th, a red three-year-old which has to her credit the mothering of Daisy, the first prize junior heifer calf at Winnipeg, 1906; Matilda 2nd 4vrs. red Rosebush 59590, a light roan bred by Amos of Moffat, Ont.; Lady Jane 3rd, a roan yearling by Silver King 46963, lately sold to Dr. Crandall of Crandall, Man. Another useful cow is the roan Rowena Fairfax 2nd 58040. In a sheltered paddock was seen a pair of reds, Lady Jane 4th, a senior calf, Lady Mary a junior calf, which will make their opponents do some guessing. The Yorkshires are bred from a foundation of sows from Oak Lodge and Broomhouse Beau (imp.). At the present time, the firm has for sale eight good young boars, four months old, some from such sows, as the first prize over a year and under two sow at Winnipeg and Brandon in a class of 13, last year. Mr. English and his sons are believers in roots, sugar beets and mangels, and cut feed, and believe in a varied ration of oats, bran, and ground flax-seed fed twice a day only. The cultivation given to the roots and potatoes, the latter planted between every round of a two-fourteen inch gang, may partially account for the freedom from weeds, for the farm is an exception to the rule that the nearer the land the weedier the farm. Crushing and cutting are done on the farm by a 7 h.p. Fox gasoline engine. A present the system followed on the farm is two crops of wheat, manured the winter taking off the second crop of wheat, next spring sown to barley or oats, then summer-fallowed, and then planted with a duckfoot or similar cultivated cultivator; the harvest is the best thing in the spring, and the best thing with a double disc drill, and sown with

THE RABIES PROCLAMATION.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS, on April 19th, 1907, in consequence of the reported prevalence of the contagious disease known as Rabies in the village of Shoal Lake and the surrounding country in the Province of Manitoba, in this Dominion, it was duly ordered under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the Regulations relating to Rabies made thereunder that all dogs owned or being within Township 16 Range 22, Townships 16, 17 or 18 Range 23, Townships 16 or 17 Range 24, or Township 17 Range 25, all west of the 1st Meridian in this Dominion, except when securely attached to or kept within a kennel, stable, house, building or other like place, be properly and effectively muzzled.

AND WHEREAS, it has been further reported that the contagious disease known as Rabies exists, or is suspected to exist in Townships 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20 Range 23, Townships 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20 Range 24, Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 Range 25, Townships 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 Range 21, Townships 13, 14, 15 and 17 Range 22 all west of the 1st Meridian in this Dominion.

THEREFORE I DO ORDER that the restrictions hereinbefore referred to as imposed upon dogs in Townships 16, Range 22, Townships 16, 17 and 18, Range 23, Townships 16 and 17 Range 24, Township 17 Range 25, all west of the 1st Meridian in this Dominion, be extended to all dogs in Townships 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20 Range 23, Townships 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20 Range 24, Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 Range 25, Townships 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 Range 21, and Township 17 Range 22, all west of the 1st Meridian in this Dominion and that all dogs within said Townships, except when securely attached to or kept within a kennel, stable, house, building or other like place, be properly and effectively muzzled.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE that failure to comply with the provisions of this Order will render owners or persons in charge of dogs liable to prosecution under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

GEO. F. O'HALLOREN,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa. June 1st, 1907.

A RECORD SALE OF JERSEYS.

Up West we do not hear a great deal about the cracks among the dairy breeds, yet a sale such as was held by T. S. Cooper & Sons at Coopersburg, Pa., is well worth chronicling. One hundred and twenty four purebred Jerseys brought \$96,950, an average of \$773.80. A last September's bull calf brought \$10,200 and a four-year-old, Stockwell (imp.), \$11,500. There's money in the butter yielders.

NEEPAWA SHOW CALLED OFF.

Directors of the Northwestern Agricultural and Arts Association voted 8 to 7 to cancel all arrangements and stop further preparations for the announced fair on July 3rd, 4th and 5th. For holding the fair, Messrs. J. A. McGill, Jno. Wemyss, Jos. W. Jackson, W. Brydon, Jos. Laidler, W. G. Pollock and Rich. Lee. Against, J. H. Irwin, Geo. Dinwoody, Wm. Willoughby, S. Benson, W. Young, Robt. Elliott, Geo. Hamilton and Geo. H. Edwards. The temperance interests were apparently the weaker party.

Trade Note.

THE CITY OF WETASKIWIN, Alta, is installing an up-to-date system of Water Works, and have awarded the contract for a 120,000 gal. elevated steel tank 142 feet high, to The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., of this city. This will be one of the largest structures of the kind put up in Western Canada, and gives evidence of the ambitions of this prosperous young city, by anticipating its water requirements for many years to come.

IN THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT of this issue there is a clear and lucid explanation of the difference between skimming by the gravity plan and the modern method by machine separation. The contributor has given considerable study to the question and has prepared a booklet, "Business Dairying," in which he goes fully into different phases of cream and milk separation, outlining the features to be observed in operating a separator.

The booklet is full of useful hints in handling cows and in marketing the products. It will be sent free to readers of this paper upon application to The Sharples Separator Co. of West Chester, Pa., or Toronto, Ont., who are distributing it in the interests of their machines.

WE DRAW THE ATTENTION of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of Cement Siding. This product is adaptable for the use of all classes of farm buildings. It is permanent, durable, cheaper than lumber, fire proof, and very easy to handle. It must be a consolation to any farmer to find a product that will take the place of lumber, which of recent years, has risen to such an exorbitant price. All those who are interested in a product which will give permanent satisfaction for work of this nature, should write Clarence W. Noble, Room 1, Empress Block, Winnipeg, who is the sole representative for Western Canada.

NEARING THE LAST GATE.

Oh, don't be sorrowful, darling!
And don't be sorrowful, pray!
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling;
Time's waves they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling,
Our heads they are growing grey;
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find the May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses, long ago;
And the time of year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as of day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

Aye, God of the night, my darling—
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

ALICE CAREY.

Among the host of delightful anecdotes in "My People of the Plains"—that book of reminiscences by Bishop Talbot, who is lovingly known throughout the West as the "Cowboy Bishop"—is the following: "One evening, on reaching a mining camp, I was in the washroom preparing for dinner after a dusty ride in the stage coach. In the conversation:
"Are you going to hear the bishop talk this evening?"
"Yes," was the reply. "I thought I would go. They say there's quite a number goin' to join the church."
"Is that so? Do you know who they be?"
"No, I ain't heered who they all be, but they tell me Jake Simpson's got religion, and he's among them."
"You don't say! Well, that beats the Dutch. If he's got religion, I'll bet ten to one he's got it in his wife's name."—Exchange.

Returns of the inland revenue department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last show that there was per head of population 9.27 gallons of spirits, 5,660 gallons of beer, 298 gallons of wine and 2,991 pounds of tobacco, and the tendency now is to drink less spirits and more beer and light wines. For the past year there was a decrease in consumption of spirits compared with the previous year and an advance in beer, wines and tobacco.

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Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for one month and am very much pleased with it. The varicocle is reducing and I have no losses at stool as I had before. I always feel fine when I get up in the morning. I am much stronger physically, and stand up much straighter than I did. Yours truly, Alex. T. Galt, 354 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., I might say that your Belt has helped me wonderfully. It has re-strengthened my kidneys, and I do not have that dumb feeling in my arms. Yours truly, John Shillaber, Boissevain, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am fully satisfied with my Belt, it is a good cure. I am stronger in every way and thank you very much for your Belt. It is well worth the money that I paid for it. Yours truly, William J. Pearson, Fleming, Sask.

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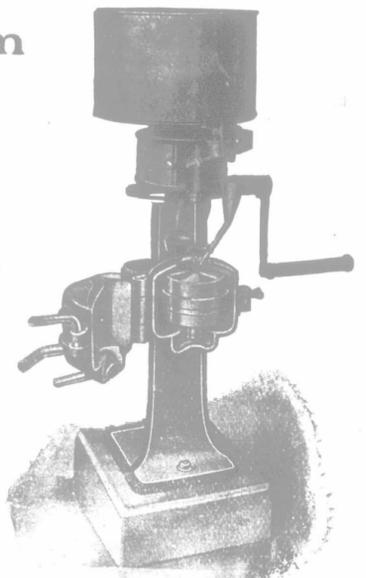
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